1-1-1884

Bowdoin Orient v.13, no.1-17 (1883-1884)

The Bowdoin Orient

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BOWDOIN COLLEGE,
BRUNSWICK, MAINE.
1883–4.
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Bowdoin College.

Requirements for Admission.

Applicants for admission will be examined in the following subjects:

**Latin.**—Latin Grammar, including Prosody; Writing Latin (35 Lessons in Allen's Latin Composition are recommended as indicating the amount required for examination); Virgil, the Bucolics, Georgies, and six books of the Aenid; Cicero, seven Orations; Sallust.

**Greek.**—Hadley's Greek Grammar; Xenophon's Anabasis, four books, and Homer's Iliad, two books; Jones's Greek Prose Composition.

**Ancient Geography.**

**Mathematics.**—Arithmetic, including Common and Decimal Fractions, Interest, Square Root and the Metric System; Algebra, through Equations of the Second Degree; Geometry, Books I. and II. of Loomis's Geometry.

Real equivalents for any of the foregoing requirements will be accepted. Candidates for admission to advanced classes will be examined in the studies which such classes have accomplished. All applicants for admission will be required to produce testimonials of good moral character.

Time of Entrance Examination.

The time for examination is the Friday after Commencement and the Friday before the opening of the first term. In exceptional cases applicants may be examined at other times.

Method of Examination.

The examinations held at the college are mainly upon written answers to questions prepared by the Professors in the respective departments.

The Faculty are also ready to make arrangements with Principals of schools and academies having a regular course preparatory for college of at least three years' duration, whereby their pupils may be examined for admission to college at their respective schools, in connection with their final examinations.

In such cases the Principal may send to the President of the college a schedule of the course of study in the institution under his charge, together with the names of those members of his graduating class who wish to enter the next Freshman class at Bowdoin, with a statement concerning the time which each candidate has actually spent in attendance upon the regular preparatory course and the amount and quality of his work, and with an endorsement of his character as worthy of admission to college.

If these papers are found by the Faculty to be satisfactory, the Principal sending them will be furnished a list of topics on which he will be requested to examine the candidates in writing, either at a special examination held for the purpose, or as a part of his regular final examination, as he may elect.

At his earliest convenience he will send to the President of the college a copy of the questions which he set on the topics furnished, and the papers written by the candidates in answer to them. At the same time, or as soon after as possible, he will certify to the fact that the candidates have graduated honorably from the institution under his charge.

The Faculty will then pass upon the examination, and will communicate the result as soon as possible to the Principal, and to the several candidates.

Course of Study.

The course of study has been lately reconstructed, allowing after the second year a liberal range of electives, within which a student may follow his choice to the extent of about a quarter of the whole amount.

This may be exhibited approximately in the following table:

**Required—Four Hours a Week.**

- Latin, six terms.
- Greek, six terms.
- Mathematics, six terms.
- Modern Languages, six terms.
- Rhetoric and English Literature, two terms.
- History, two terms.
- Physics and Astronomy, three terms.
- Chemistry and Mineralogy, three terms.
- Natural History, three terms.
- Mental and Moral Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, four terms.
- Political Science, three terms.

**Electives—Four Hours a Week.**

- Mathematics, two terms.
- Latin, two terms.
- Greek, two terms.
- Natural History, three terms.
- Physics, one term.
- Chemistry, two terms.
- Science of Language, one term.
- English Literature, two terms.
- German, two terms.
- History of Philosophy, two terms.
- International Law and Military Science, two terms.

**Expenses.**

The annual expenses are as follows: Tuition, $75. Room rent (half), average, $25. Incidental, $10. Total regular College charges, $110. Board is obtained in town at $3 to $4 a week. Other necessary expenses will probably amount to $40 a year. Students can, however, by forming clubs under good management, very materially lessen the cost of living.

Further information on application to the President.
Bowdoin Orient.


BOWDOIN ORIENT.
PUBLISHED EVERY ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY DURING THE COLLEGIATE YEAR, BY THE STUDENTS OF BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

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Students and Alumni of the College are cordially invited to contribute articles, personal, and items. Contributions must be accompanied by the writer's real name.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.
With this number, the ORIENT enters upon the thirteenth year of its existence. The first great problem, presented to its new board of editors, is, how to advance upon the journalistic stage in the most becoming manner. To make an editorial bow would be but to ape numerous preceding boards that have bowed with more or less grace. To make superfluous apologies for this our "maiden" effort would abase us and show that the fortunes of the ORIENT had fallen into unworthy hands. If an attempt should be made to find some hitherto undiscovered way by which to make our first appearance, the attempt would doubtless cause so great a strain as to preclude all subsequent usefulness. In despair we have given up all hope of making use of any of the ways mentioned, and are determined to take up our duties as if years of experience were behind us. With almost prophetic vision we foresee some things that the future has in store. The congratulations of friends on our election as editors will soon cease and never be remembered; the contributions of aspirants for editorial honors will not be received until near the close of the year; communications from alumni on past misfortunes will no longer delight us by their recriminations; and if by chance an alumnus should send us a communication, touching upon a live interest of the college, tears of joyful surprise will fill our eyes. It may be wise to mention some of the signs that will assure us of our success. If former editors indulge in vague criticism; if, while conscious of doing our duty in pointing out the weak points in the management of the various interests of the college, the persons censured load us with abuse; if the pile of rejected manuscripts becomes large, we shall be convinced that the ORIENT is being conducted wisely and to the satisfaction of the student body.

The plan of electing three from the Sophomore class to serve on the board, while not...
fully equaling the expectations of the originators of the plan, yet succeeded so well that it was deemed advisable to continue the trial this year also. It was thought that by so doing the ORIENT would be more representative in its character, and that by giving three editors a year's experience before filling important positions, the standard of the paper would be raised. While these results have been but partially attained, there is ground to believe that they may yet be more fully realized. We will not repeat the old saying that the ORIENT is the organ of the students and not of the editors alone. A college publication can be most truly successful only when the students in general take an active interest in it. If many of students would contribute to our columns, there would be far greater variety in the literary matter and its average excellence would be much higher.

From time to time there has been complaint that the ORIENT has given but one side of a subject, or that it has made one side too prominent. This is necessarily the case where only the editors give utterance to their views. In order that both sides of a subject may be fairly represented, the opposing advocates should explain and defend their positions. We hold ourselves ever ready to publish the opinions of those that differ from us.

It should be unnecessary for us to call attention to the need of immediate and hearty action in regard to sports. The present apathy in boating matters is deplorable and promises failure unless some unexpected turn of fortune should favor us. The need of taking part in the race next Fourth of July is apparent, when it is remembered that participation this year is necessary in order that we may be retained in the inter-collegiate association. The lack of interest shown by the two lower classes, especially by the Freshman, is another reason why something should be done at once to awaken interest in rowing. It is needless to say that material is lacking, for there are plenty of men in college from whom a crew, of which we would be proud, could be composed. Then, too, there is the new boat, which was said to be one of the best at Lake George last summer, lying in the boat-house. It is most foolish to allow such material and advantages to remain unimproved.

If rowing is ever to hold its old place among us, or even to be kept from dying out altogether, prompt measures should be taken to render the coming races a success. It has been said that a race could be arranged with a crew from Portland, if desired. Such a race would be of immense advantage, as it would give experience in boat racing, which is a point where the most weakness has been shown in years past. Our crews have never been able to row so well in a race as on practice, and it behooves all interested in boating matters to correct this error. We do not urge the boating men to fight, and if need be to die in defense of country and the graves of their ancestors, but to vigorously ply the oar in imitation of the noted oarsmen of former years.

The prospects for the nine are much more promising. The tour to be made in Massachusetts will certainly be as successful as the one made two years ago, and it is hoped that the nine will win additional laurels. In any case, the practice and experience gained will enable them to play much better when the time comes for them to match skill with Bates and Colby. The series of games arranged by committees from each of the three colleges will doubtless prove satisfactory, and is just what should have been arranged in former years. In any case, the championship of the State will be decided, a thing which has ever been a subject of dispute. The small cost of the trip to
Massachusetts will doubtless be met in succeeding years, if the success of the nine this year is such as to encourage it. The name of Bowdoin will thereby be brought into prominence, and students attracted to our college. That this result can be brought about only by hard work is evident; and the students will watch the nine carefully and judge from their faithfulness in practice the probable success or failure of the season’s games. It may be timely to suggest that the nine needs solid support from the students, and that funds will be most cheerfully received by the treasurer.

We are glad to know that Pres. Chamberlain is as comfortable as could be expected after the painful operation of last Thursday. He was shot through the body during the attack on Petersburg, and has ever since been a silent sufferer from his wound. Some time before the close of last term he went to Florida in order to gain the strength sufficient to enable him to undergo an operation made necessary by the breaking out of the wound. For some weeks great solicitude has been felt in regard to Pres. Chamberlain’s condition, as the operation was known to be attendant with danger, and the result very uncertain. The most sanguine of his friends could not have hoped for any better news concerning the President. It is expected that he will, in a few weeks, be able to resume his duties. The Seniors, especially, will be glad of a renewal of his instructive lectures. The return of Pres. Chamberlain will fill a gap, which would be very great, if he was absent at the close of the term.

We congratulate our readers that the pleasantest term of the year is now well begun. We welcome you at the beginning of this term, which is regarded, by all classes, with the liveliest anticipations. The Senior is looking forward with anxious joy to taking his farewell of familiar scenes, and then dropping into the whirlpool of active life. In many cases the retrospection of the last four years is painful, bringing reminders of lost opportunities and wasted time; while to some it suggests only conquests in study, in sports, and—in Brunswick. The Junior, in his modestly important way, awaits with pleasure the excitement of Ivy Day and the approaching dignity of a Senior. The Sophomore, somewhat weary of his tender care of the Freshman, joyfully anticipates Junior ease and the relief it will bring from all anxious thought concerning the government of the college. To the Freshman this term is radiant with hopes of future importance. The darkness and storms of his first year are beginning to break away, and the uncertain glory of Sophomore year beckons him onward.

This issue has been made considerably larger than usual in order that copies might be sent to those who are not yet subscribers. In its personal department the Orient gives information regarding the alumni; in its editorial columns the interests of the college are discussed; and in the literary columns opportunity is afforded the alumni to suggest improvements in the management of college affairs. As our paper cannot exist without the support of the graduates, it is earnestly hoped that our endeavors to increase the number of our readers will meet with a hearty response.

We would suggest to the manager of the nine that something be done to arrange for a game here on Ivy Day. According to the schedule of games, no such arrangement has yet been made. The game on that day last year was especially satisfactory, and one resulting in the same delightful manner would be the correct thing this year. At a time when so many friends of the college are pres-
ent, a good ball game adds much to the general enjoyment.

All who intend to enter the contests of Field Day should begin at once to train, for nothing is more enjoyable than to see a good number of contestants exhibit their skill. It is uninteresting to see two or three men, who have practiced a week or even less, attempt to surpass each other in feats of strength. They who expect to run have now a fine opportunity to exercise, as the ground is in excellent condition.

THE SONG OF THE MORNING STAR.

A herald of the dawn am I,  
Set in the early eastern sky;  
And ere the orb of day appears,  
I join the music of the spheres.

I make the twinkling heavens ring  
With echoes of the strains I sing.  
As toward the West I glide along,  
This is the burden of my song:

Withdraw, bright Moon, behind the hill,  
If you would keep your brightness still.  
Your gentle task once more is done;  
Make haste, before your King, the Sun.

Sink back! ye Stars, far out of sight,  
No more the glad earth needs your light,  
Nor tarry on your liquid way,  
I herald the approach of day.

Away! ye sad-souled birds of night,  
To gloomy caverns, take your flight,  
Arise! ye larks, on dewy wing,  
And your creator's praises sing.

Awake! ye birds and beasts, awake!  
Your peaceful slumbers roughly break;  
To pleasant feeding grounds away!  
I herald the approach of day.

Sleep on! ye men of earth, sleep on!  
Your brightest dreams are just begun.  
In phantom scenes let Fancy play,  
Till in the light they melt away.

Steal up! gray dawn, my song is sung.  
My eye is dimmed, my harps unstrung.  
I sink! I fade! once more I die,  
Behind a glowing morning sky.

THE PLACE OF PHYSICAL CULTURE.

It would be a good thing for every one that desires to make the most of himself, morally, mentally, and physically, to determine just what purpose each branch of his culture serves. Every one must decide for himself whether he has made or will make his training itself the object to be gained, or a way to something better. Physical culture, viewed in this light, has the same characteristics as any other kind of culture, and will always cause differences of opinion as to the place it occupies in thorough education.

The two classes that pay the most attention to physical culture are, first, professional athletes, and, secondly, college students. The reasons for this are plain enough. The first mentioned class makes a living from the results of such culture, while the second class considers it a part of a complete education. The athletes make a specialty of physical culture for the purpose of becoming famous, or of getting money.

Suppose a man has entered for a six-days' running match. He at once goes into training and keeps up this training till the time of the race, no matter how far off that time may be. He does his thirty or forty miles per day, his every motion being, at first, carefully watched and criticised by his trainers; he must have his diet regulated for him, perhaps for months; he must keep just such hours, must take just so much sleep, and must spend the remainder of his time in just such occupations as shall best tend to put him and keep him "in condition." All this work and all this time spent, all this physical culture is this man's means to wealth or fame. Some men that make a profession of athletic sports may enjoy the work thus spent in preparing for them, but even these men do not make enjoyment their primary object in engaging in these contests, but rather regard them as duties which must be strictly attended to, if any profit is to be derived from them. This is
especially true in the case of professional baseball players, whose training is so necessary for first-class playing; and unless a man does play in good style he is soon discharged, and his direct means of getting a living is thus taken away.

Among college students physical culture serves, of course, a different purpose. In a college that has a good gymnasium the per cent. of students that do not take more or less physical exercise is very small. The rowing men devote most time to active training, and their work is certainly performed in order that they may win some regatta. The amount of grumbling heard among the rowing men and the base-ball men shows that the mere training itself is not the object they have in view. Then, too, there are the students that do not care so much about the sports themselves, but that feel the need of training and of exercise simply to keep themselves in good health for the hard mental work that must be done. With such persons physical culture is a means, —directly to health and strength—indirectly to high standing in the class. The instances in which weak and sickly fellows have been made strong and healthy by a simple, easy course of training, and the number of cases in which a boy’s mind and his mental abilities have been built up and enlarged by physical culture, are too well known and too numerous to be mentioned here.

It seems to me, then, that we must attend, in some moderate degree, to physical culture. One of our plainest duties is to care for our bodies in order that we may keep ourselves in good condition for the performance of the many things which we are called on to do, and unless we make our physical exercise a means to this end we are neglecting what we are responsible for.

G.

TWO PLATES OF BEANS.

It was midnight. All the vast territory of Bo Doin, save one spot, was hushed in silence. That place, so well known and so well beloved, was brilliantly illuminated by air diluted with gas furnished by the Brunswick Gas Co.

Hurrying crowds rushed hither and thither, and the harsh clang of the engine bells mingled with the festive pop of the beer bottles rose above the din.

In fact Billfield’s Eating Palace was in full blast, wringing the customary amount of shekels from the pockets of unsuspecting travellers and unwary students.

“Two plates of beans!”

The above order was given by two young men who had entered, unperceived among the crowd.

As they thrust their pedal extremities under the polished mahogany, a peculiarly shame-faced air might have been noticed about them which needs explanation.

Tell it not in their respective homes, lisp it not where the Faculty will hear of it. They were Freshmen!!

For two long terms they had “plugged” from early morn till dewy eve and on this, the last evening before the spring vacation, they had determined to be “hard.” It was no momentary impulse but a deep laid plot. For days and weeks they had meditated upon it and now the dark deed was all but accomplished.

The early part of that memorable Thursday evening was spent in attending a Senior and Junior exhibition.

They sat side by side; ever and anon one would smile at the other, whereupon the other would return the smile with interest. They understood each other. They alone knew what was to take place in so short a time.

But to return to the beans.

They were brought on by the polite attendant, who, deftly bringing into view the pickle bottle that had ornamented the table for untold eyes, made his salaam and retired.

The decisive moment had come! Toying for
a moment with their forks which, where the covering of base metal had been worn off, disclosed the dull gleam of the pure gold underneath, they made the attack.

Bean after bean disappeared with astonishing rapidity.

They evidently enjoyed themselves, for occasionally they would move nervously in their chairs and give vent to hysterical chuckles, while they regaled themselves—as Freshmen will—with accounts of the “ten strike” that they took in the last examination.

At last the play was ended and they returned to their rooms, hardened reprobates, having taken the first step in that downward course which would so surely lead them to Dartmouth College.

K. K.

A HETEROGENEOUS CHARACTER.

Do you see that fellow coming in at the door? I mean the one just behind the tall man with glasses and white hat. Yes, that’s the one.

Just notice how he carries himself, as if he had a mortgage on the universe at large, and you must consider it a personal favor if allowed to occupy a small portion of it for your short period of life.

He is a character, and one worth studying. He doesn’t care whether school keeps or not and often makes you wonder what he’s loafing round college for anyway. Just see how he sits there hanging over the end of the settee, stroking his terra-cotta beard, with eyes fixed on the floor, evidently weighing the probabilities of his getting even with that long-headed youth in the next seat, on billiards.

He never takes notes. Oh no! he knows it all. You can’t give him any points, and when he isn’t meditating in future probabilities he is conversing in a loud tone with his neighbor, regardless of consequences. He has dark, expressive eyes, and when called upon to recite he runs his trembling hand through his dark locks, and glances wildly about the room as if in search of some writing on the wall.

He is as crafty as a fox, and when the professor winds him up, he attempts to get the blind on him by a general discussion of the subject.

A large, well-developed mouth and powerful jaw are the most prominent features of his face, and when a genial smile suffuses his countenance a yawning cavern, set with glittering tombstones, is revealed to the astonished gaze. He is very sensitive and sometimes his countenance assumes the hue of the western sky when illuminated by the setting sun.

His opinion does not carry much weight with it, although he sets himself up as an oracle, and assumes to criticise everything, for, while condemning the acts of others, it is the delight of his little soul to torture others with all manner of petty annoyances. He is a champion of all college sports, giving the powerful aid of his jaw but withholding his purse and muscle.

He thinks prayers a nuisance, and a church one of the relics of barbarism. He snoozes away the time during services and then criticises in severe terms the dryness of the sermon. He denies that he is susceptible to the fair sex, but you can’t place much reliance on what he says, for he is a sly dog. He enjoys a joke hugely, i. e., when he is not the subject, and it tickles him half to death to originate a grind. Well, the recitation is over and there he goes, with his hands in his pockets and braced back like a soldier on parade.

Our students are almost an indispensable factor of the church music in town. Wheeler, Gibson, and Calderwood sing at the Episcopal, with J. Torrey, organist; Butler and Barton sing at the Universalist; Walker and Fling, ’86, at the Unitarian.
COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editors of the Orient:

At the recent meeting of the Bowdoin Alumni Association, of Boston, a communication from the Boston Bowdoin Club was read, and the question was asked, "What is the Boston Bowdoin Club?" As there may be many among the alumni who would like an answer to that question, I will ask a little space to inform them.

In the winter of 1880-81 a few of the younger alumni of Bowdoin, resident in Boston and vicinity, decided to take some step looking towards the fostering and developing of the love and interest for their Alma Mater among the sons of Old Bowdoin, and which should at the same time increase the acquaintance and friendships among the alumni by bringing them together socially. In pursuance of this idea a number of the alumni were invited to attend a dinner and discuss the advisability of forming a social club.

At that dinner it was decided to form a club limiting the membership to those persons who had been connected with the college, either as student or a member of the Faculty, or who had received an honorary degree, since 1860. In accordance with a plan, presented by a committee appointed for that purpose, it was voted to have a dinner on the first Friday of each month, except the months of July, August, and September, to which dinners the members might invite any one who should be eligible to membership. It was also voted at that meeting, that the only officers of the club should be an executive committee of three members, who should take charge of all arrangements for the dinners and meetings of the club, and that one of the three should act as secretary.

It being one of the purposes of the club to keep alive the interest of the alumni in their Alma Mater, all questions and matters of interest in connection with the college are freely discussed, but religion and politics are prohibited.

The club began with a membership of less than a dozen and now has upon its lists about fifty names, while the average attendance is between fifteen and twenty.

The meetings are at present held at the Revere House, where the club from time to time entertains guests from among the older alumni. At the next meeting of the club, which comes upon the 6th of April, Mr. Cyrus Woodman, of the class of '36, will be the guest.

Any alumni who may be in Boston at the time of any meeting is expected to present himself at the dinner without waiting for an invitation, and will receive a cordial welcome from all.

The address of the Secretary of the club is, Arthur T. Parker, 37 South Market Street, Boston.

C. L. P.

To the Editors of the Orient:

Without doubt the members of our Greek Letter or inter-collegiate societies, receive great benefits from their connection with those societies, during their college course. The opportunity for literary work, for participating in debates, and for witnessing, to some extent, the workings of parliamentary law, gives to each student, who joins one of the fraternities, advantages which we have no other means of obtaining in college. The societies render intimate and lasting, the friendships formed during our college life; and I believe those friendships are more numerous than they would be if the societies did not exist, though it may not appear so at first thought. So I think all the readers of the ORIENT will readily admit that there is much real good in them; but are there not some considerations which go far toward neutralizing this good?
When we come to Bowdoin as Freshmen, we are coaxed and argued with by men from one or another of the societies, who do all in their power to make us believe that their society is perfect, while all the others are entirely given over to those practices which we most abhor, whereas there must be both good and bad in each one, since good and bad both exist in each member of the college. Finally we "pledge" and are initiated into one of the inter-collegiate societies. As a rule our room-mate is a brother in the same fraternity, we take our meals at the society club, and associate so constantly with our own society men, that we come to think first of society in every question that arises about college affairs. In the competition for college honors, if we cannot gain those honors ourselves, we are perfectly satisfied if one of "our boys" can win them. I believe that the reason why Bowdoin has not been more successful in college sports, is this intense society feeling. A meeting of one of the college associations is called, and each member, instead of working and voting for the men best fitted to fill the several offices, works for and votes for his society's candidate; and the society which has the most men in that association, or which has done the most wire-pulling, succeeds in electing the men of its choice, be they well or ill-fitted for the place. In consequence of this the members of the association from some other society feel slighted and lose their interest in the sports upheld by that association; and we all know that to succeed, any sport needs the united support of the college.

When the time for class elections comes, a similar thing takes place, only the society feeling is, perhaps, still more intense. The delegations in two or three societies combine against the others and agree to divide the best offices among themselves. The result is a partial or total failure to elect class officers for the year, and a great deal of hard feeling among classmates, where none but the best of feelings should exist. We have seen these results both in our college associations and in our class elections this year.

From these few considerations I believe that our Greek Letter Societies are the cause of much mischief, as well as much good, and that radical changes are needed in some respects. I know that it would be almost impossible for the feeling of rivalry between the different societies to be entirely banished while those societies remain, but I believe if a few of the more prominent men in each fraternity would use their influence to do away with some portion of this feeling, very great advances would be made in the right direction. I, for one, wish that this society feeling could become a thing of the past and that, in all affairs which interest the entire student body, we could be fellow-students and not society men.

F.

COLLEGE ITEMS.

7.50 is the time now.
Even a Senior can have too much cheek.
Oral examinations are the correct thing.
Kendall, '85, has returned from teaching.
An '83 man has joined '84—in mineralogy.
Did any April fool try to play a joke on you?
Don't forget the Orient is still run by subscription.
D. O. G. Booker has had a severe attack of the cholera.
The Sophomores have lectures in Logic by Prof. Chapman.
Prof. Campbell preached at the Congregationalist Church, April 1st.
The President's war-horse is to be chloroformed and stuffed this spring.
How the old board will chuckle when they view the amateurs' first attempt.
The prayers of all the boys will attend those nine martyrs that go to Massachusetts, next week.
The boys must hurry up and pay their base-ball subscriptions before the 1st of May. The nine will need the money on their Massachusetts trip.
The interest taken in athletics has not been so great for many years past as now.

After their long fits of sickness (!), Bradley and Clark are able to return to college.

Every Junior takes botany for an elective, with possibly one or two exceptions.

This is the season when the minstrel show reaps a harvest alike from student and yagger.

Prof. Robinson made a heartfelt address to the Y. M. C. A. the last Sunday of the term.

Soph. (reading from Bacon’s Essays)—“A young man travelling should keep a dairy” (diary).

We have received from A. F. Richardson, ’73, all of Vol. I., and part of Vol. II., of the Orient.

Hope the Athletic Association will give us something new in the Field Day exercises this year.

Mr. Barrett Potter, ’78, has kindly consented to umpire all games played on the delta this season.

The walks are once more receiving artistic touches at the hands of our agricultural professor.

Rev. Elijah Kellogg preached a very interesting sermon at the First Parish Church, Sunday, April 22d.

Hurry up and subscribe for the Orient. You may lose your chance, and then you would feel badly.

Elliot, ’73, Cole, Cutler, Little, and “B.” Manson, ’81, Gilman and Plimpton, ’82, were in town lately.

Poole’s Index to Periodical Literature has recently been added to the library. It is a valuable work.

Fling, ’86, was complimented by the Bath Independent for his fine singing in the “Hay-Makers.”

The Sophomore crew are working hard. It would be a good idea for the other crews to follow their example.

Kemp, ’84, has an old volume that is quite a curiosity. It is the “Life and Works of Horace,” printed in 1734.

One of the Seniors who took part in the exhibition had to shave off his whiskers in order to be heard distinctly.

Since that festive Senior was seen promenading about the campus the other morning about 7 A.M., with two blushing maidens, there has been a growing belief among the students, that early morning walks are healthful.

Quite a number of the students took part in the “Hay-Makers,” at Bath, the 28th ult. They had a very poor house.

The first and second nines practice together every night. It is an improvement over the old method of practice.

The tutor in Latin says that when he was in college the students never used to have so many friends coming on the train.

Prof. Robinson made some very interesting remarks to the Juniors, at the close of the last lecture in chemistry.

We sympathize with Dartmouth. Harvard showed her disposition in getting Dartmouth out of the college league.

The Faculty have kindly given the nine permission to go to Massachusetts, a favor for which we wish to express our thanks.

In the absence of the regular choir, some of the students sang at the Congregationalist church in Topsham, the other evening.

All the boys who had no girls to go and see remained in town during vacation. It is needless to say that almost all went home.

It was not a Freshman who said that the crews would be on the river the first of this term unless the ice remained abnormally late.

Last year the nine played eight games. Already they have fifteen arranged, and a prospect of several more. Go in, boys, and win.

The sickness was astonishing last term, especially to the class officers. We think that a Brunswick doctor ought to be a millionaire.

We trust that if there is no special mention of the Brunswick girls, Medics, or Freshmen in this department, they will not feel slighted.

The class officers for this term are: Seniors, Prof. Lee; Juniors, Tutor Atwood; Sophomores, Tutor Little; Freshmen, Tutor Fisher.

It is rumored the laboratory building is to be remodeled this summer. We hope so; it isn’t in keeping with the other college buildings.

The meetings of the Y. M. C. A., held nightly during the last of the term, were quite successful. They have the good wishes of the Orient.

The Freshmen nine want to arrange games with the Colby and Bates Freshmen. This would be a good plan, if well carried out. It would bring the colleges into a better knowledge of each other, and would make good feeling all around.
First game of ball on the delta, Fast-Day, between the Brunswick High School and Box-Shop nines. Score 29 to 9 in favor of B. H. S. nine.

One of the Seniors believes in cold water on the outside, as was demonstrated by the way the Major put his foot in it the day the boys cut out the floats.

As a rule, the examinations at the close of last term were considered very fair. The only exception we have heard was the Sophs. in mathematics.

If Bowdoin does not gain in numbers from the advertising she has received in the papers of the country during the trouble of last term, we miss our guess.

Prof. Robinson gave his illustrated lecture on "Minerals" before the students of Bridgton Academy, Friday evening, April 3, assisted by Hutchins of '83.

The Freshmen say they are going to beat the Sophomores at ball this spring. '85, brace up and show '86 that you are a match for her on equal ground.

The local editor respectfully solicits items. He cannot be in all places at once, and will be very thankful for any bit of news or fun which may be handed him.

Prof. (having given a list of topics to Seniors)—"Now, gentlemen, I advise you to get the best authors, read them carefully, and—" Senior (in the back seat)—"Copy."

The Freshmen are great mashers. If they would only put some of their spare energy into boating they would not be in such total disgrace when the time comes for the races.

The nine is made up as follows: Wright, captain and p.; Knapp, e.; Winter, 1st b.; Torrey, 2d b.; Stetson, 3d b.; Waterman, s. s.; Cook, r. f.; Collins, e. f.; Barton, l. f.

Class reviewing history of philosophy: Prof. — "Now, Mr. W., passing to the animal kingdom, what do you find there?" Mr. W.—"Animals." The class comes down heavily.

The boating men took their exercise one day last term, cutting out the floats at the boat-house. By the way, did not the association pay a bill of some eight dollars to have these same floats cut out last fall?

Will some one inform us whether the mumps are elective or not, in the Senior year? Some of the Seniors take them and some don't. If they are in the regular course we are going to Dartmouth.

Smokers will find the "Yale" and "Diamond Crown" brands of cigars of Johnston & Hatch, of Lewiston, just the thing for a good smoke. For sale in Brunswick by E. J. Merryman.

Two of '85's former members were here at the close of last term making preparations to join the Dartmouth exodus. We are sorry to lose the boys but somehow we can't help feeling that it is their own choice.

A more gentlemanly set of Medics have not been seen for some years. Why would it not be a good plan to show more politeness on both sides? It would stop all hard feeling, and we would not have to do any farming this year.

Prof. Lee contemplates a trip of a week or so down Casco Bay during the summer term. He will be accompanied by several members of the Junior class. His object is to obtain zoological and anatomical specimens for future use.

It would be much better for the students if they were driven to Sabbath school instead of to church. If they are compelled to go to three religious exercises on Sundays, they might as well be compelled to go where they could get more good out of it.

Let the Sophomores and Freshmen send in their pieces. Every one in college ought to be trying to get on the Orient Board. You have no idea how big an editor can feel until you have been there yourself. P. S.—This is true of all local editors.

There is talk of resuscitating the band. If it could only accompany the nine to Massachusetts, and play before each game the boys would probably return victorious with the possible exception of the Tufts. The Tufts had some experience with it last Ivy Day.

We should be ashamed to say that the indications of a large class the coming year are good, although it may be true. But the same thing has been said every year since the college was established, and has generally failed. Let us say that the indications are unfavorable, and see if it will not have the desired effect.

A zoological specimen: "The ilia are greatly prolonged forwards; the acetabulum is a ring, not a cup; the ischia and pubes are prolonged backwards; there is no ischial symphysis; there may be a prepubis; a process of the astralagus early ankylosis with the tibia." The student that can thoroughly masticate and digest the above need have no fears in wrestling with psychology.
The returned teachers say that they can make up all their studies quite easily except to one professor. The professors should remember that the teachers have a hard time any way, and ought not to be pushed too hard. The above complaint has not been made by either of the two lower classes.

The retiring Board of Editors should have much praise for their faithful work in behalf of the Orient. It was chiefly through them that the present Board has a cozy room which may be called a sanctum. They have done all they could to further the interests of the college, and have ever been on the lookout for the welfare of the students. In our humble judgment they kept the Orient up to its former standard, and it comes to us as popular and strong as it went to them. We hope to do as well as our noble predecessors.

We had a call the other day from Mr. J. F. Elliot, of '73, now supervisor of schools in Hyde Park, Mass. He said when he was in college he occupied the same room we are now occupying and he thought he would like to see how the old place looked. He was a member of the second Board of Orient editors and consequently has ever taken a live interest in its welfare. He visited the Orient office and gave his views as an alumnus on how a college paper should be conducted. We hope to hear from him in the columns of the Orient.

The members of the nine start for Massachusetts, Tuesday, May 1st, on the 7:30 train. They will dine at the Quincy, and at 3 o'clock receive their first dressing down on Jarvis Field, Wednesday morning. They go to Amherst, and at 3 o'clock they play with the Amhersts. Stopping at Amherst over night, Thursday morning they start for Williamstown, play with the Williams that P.M., and return to Boston the same night. If in good condition they will play the Tufts, Friday. If not, they will play the Tufts, Saturday, and start for home that night, arriving here on the midnight. They play with the Tufts Saturday whether they play them Friday or not.

Senior and Junior exhibition was held in Memorial Hall, Thursday evening, April 5, with the following program:

**MUSIC.**

Salutatory Oration in Latin.

C. H. Stetson, East Sumner.

Political Duties of Educated Men.

H. L. Allen, Alfred.

Character of Washington.—English Version from the French of Guizot.

George Elliot.

*W. H. Cothren, Farmington.

A. J. Russell, Hallowell.

**MUSIC.**

The Conflict between Church and State in France.

F. H. Files, Gorham.

Speech of Calgacus.—English Version from Tacitus.

*H. H. Orr, Brunswick.

Public Trusts.

H. P. Kendall, Bowdoinham.

Eulogy on Cardinal Richelieu.—English Version from the French of Voiture.


What is to be the Future of the United States?

H. A. Bascom, Portland.

Evolution of Theories.

†N. B. K. Pettingill, Augusta.

Extract from the Second Philippic against Anthony.—English Version from Cicero.

Illiteracy and the State.

*J. Torrey, Jr., Yarmouth.

*Juniors. †Excused.

The hall was well filled notwithstanding it rained and was very bad travelling. The composition and rendition of the different parts would compare favorably with former like exhibitions. The programs were neat and tasty. Perkins’ Orchestra furnished the music.

**IN MEMORIAM.**

Resolutions adopted by the Eta Charge of the Theta Delta Chi Fraternity, on the death of C. S. Andrews.

Whereas, It has pleased the Allwise and Beneficent Father to remove from our midst an esteemed and beloved brother, Charles S. Andrews, class of 76, Bowdoin College; therefore:

Resolved, That while recognizing in his removal an act of the Divine Being who doth all things well, we take this method of expressing our sorrow for the loss of a brother who, by his kindness and upright life, won the respect and love of all with whom he associated.

Resolved, That we extend to the family of the deceased our heartfelt sympathy in their sorrow at the loss of one whose career promised to be so successful.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the relatives of the deceased, to the press, to the Grand Lodge, and several charges of the Fraternity.

W. C. Winter, ’83,

M. H. Orr, ’84,

L. B. Folsom, ’85,

Committee.

Bowdoin College, April 18, 1883.
PERSONAL.

[Graduates and undergraduates are earnestly solicited to send personal items to the BOWDOIN ORIENT, Brunswick, Me.]

'33.—Judge Lorey Odell died at the Preble House, Portland, Me., March 24. He was born in Conway, N. H., Sept. 16, 1801, and was the son of the late Richard Odell, a former resident of Portland. Judge Odell studied law, after his graduation, in Fryeburg and later in Portland, practiced a short time in Conway, N. H., and then removed to Portsmouth. At the time of his death he was the oldest member of the bar in that city. He was Collector of Customs in Portsmouth for 1840, 1846, and again from 1849 to 1853. He was Police Justice from 1855 till his 70th year. In the discharge of his duties he was always prompt and able, and was kind and affable in all his relations to society.

'35.—Judge George Purington died in Freeport, Ill., on the 9th inst. The deceased was born in Poland, Me., Nov, 1809. He studied law in Portland and then removed to Baltimore. In 1840 he changed his residence to Freeport, Ill. He was County Judge for Stephenson County from 1840 till 1852, but for some time preceding his death had returned to private life.

'56.—Rev. Edward B. Palmer has opened a private boarding school for boys in Gorham, Me.

'66, '68.—Charles K. Hinkley, '66, and John A. Hinkley, '68, have returned from abroad.

'69.—Dr. Charles A. Ring has returned from a European trip.

'71.—Prof. Edward S. Morse is on his return journey from Japan.

'72.—Marcellus Coggan, of Malden, Mass., is Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in Bellevue Medical College, Boston.

'73.—John F. Elliot is Supervisor of Schools in Hyde Park, Mass.

'74.—Prof. F. C. Robinson was recently chosen a member of the Portland Natural History Society.

'74.—H. W. Philbrick has lately been elected as one of the Board of School Examiners for the city of San Francisco. Mr. Philbrick will also retain his position in the Boys' High School in that city.

'75.—Frederic O. Baston has a fine situation as a teacher in Wellesley, Mass.

'75.—Deering is principal of Parksburg Academy, Parksburg, Conn. He was for several years principal of the Essex (Vt.) Classical Institute.

'76.—Charles S. Andrews died in Norway, Me., the 12th inst., after an illness of less than a year. After graduation Mr. Andrews became principal of the High School at Mankato, Minn., then went to San Francisco, where he studied law with Mayor Blake, and was his private secretary. Mr. Andrews lived but two days after his return to his home in Norway. He died respected and beloved by all that knew him.

'76.—A. H. Sabin is Professor of Chemistry in the University of Vermont, and was lately appointed State Chemist.

'81.—Achorn is principal of the High School at South Abington, Mass., where he is studying law.

'81.—Chamberlain is in Magnolia, Fla., and has charge of an orange plantation there.

'83.—Bates is studying medicine at the Long Island Medical College, Brooklyn, N. Y.

'82.—Chase is studying law in Brockton, Mass.

'82.—Merryman has secured a business situation in St. Paul, Minn.

Ex.'83.—F. H. Gile has returned to his home in Alfred, Me.

'85.—Of the members of this class that have recently left Bowdoin, Allen, Goodenow, Goddard, Hodgkins, Leigh, Manson, and Mooers have joined Dartmouth, '85. Phillips has gone to Williams. Howard is to study law in Denver, Col. Gould is going into business in the West.

COLLEGE NEWS.

YALE:

The students have succeeded in raising $33,000 for new athletic grounds.

There is much dissatisfaction because only a limited number can take optional botany.

Harvard-Yale race will occur on June 23.

The opera "Faust" will soon be presented by the students for the benefit of the Navy.

A. E. Kent, '53, has given $60,000 for a new chemical laboratory.

HARVARD:

The Freshmen had no Latin or Greek composition in their examinations.

Dr. Sargent has been giving a series of lectures on health to the students.

The Freshman crew is required to meet in front of a certain college building at eight o'clock every morning to insure early rising.

Harvard is to have new athletic grounds at a
cost of $10,000,—$1,000 is given outright by the Faculty, $2,000 is advanced, to be paid from profits, and 7,000 is to be raised from students and alumni. Over $2,500 has been raised for the crew: $200 more is needed.

**Princeton:**

Dr. McCosh has resigned the Presidency of Princeton College and will take charge of a School of Philosophy.

The editors of the *Princetonian* have challenged the editors of the *Nassau Literary Magazine* to a game of base-ball.

**Colby:**

One of its most generous friends has presented the university with a projecting microscope. This instrument, which is valued at one hundred and fifty dollars, was made by Toiles of Boston.—*Echo.*

The tumults so prevalent in other New England colleges have not reached Colby. The strict manner in which our Faculty have quarantined all refugees from the infected regions, will probably preserve us from the epidemic.—*Echo.*

The Freshmen will not carry canes if the Sophomores behave.

The nine will have a new uniform this year.

**Notes:**

The Faculties of Bates and Williams have excused the editors of the college paper from a portion of the literary work; while at Alleghany college an editorship on the *Campus* is considered equal to one study. We hope our Faculty will follow the good example.

The following is the number of volumes of some of the largest college libraries in the country: Harvard, 185,000; Yale, 93,000; Dartmouth, 60,000; Brown, 52,000; Princeton, 49,000; Cornell, 40,000; Columbia, 38,000; Bowdoin, 37,500; University of Michigan, 29,000; Williams, 19,000; Colby, 18,000.

**Clippings.**

Now the maiden gathers worsted. Slippers her best herb she'll send. But the man who gets the slippers Will get worsted in the end.—*Ez.*

"Is any one waiting on you?" said a polite dry goods clerk to a young lady from the country. "Yes sir," replied the blushing damsel, "that's my fellow outside, he wouldn't come into the store." —*Ez.*

Teacher—"Why, how stupid you are, to be sure! Can't multiply 88 by 24. I'll wager that Charles can do it in less than no time." Pupil—"I shouldn't be surprised. They say fools multiply very rapidly nowadays."—*Ez.*

**The Maiden's Answer.**

We were gliding with the skaters Out at Roger Williams Park, And although my feet were chilly, In my bosom glowed a spark.

For I loved the lovely maiden, More than houses, wealth, and land; And I asked in tender accents, "Will you let me have your hand?"

Then the maiden answered shyly, Purring softly like a kitten, "It's too cold to give my hand, sir, But I'll let you have my mitten!" —*Bownonian.*

Smythe was telling the other day about an Uncle Tom's Cabin troope which he once heard. The "Uncle Tom" had imbibed a little too much during the afternoon and when the evening came was not in that state of simple piety which Mrs. Stowe describes. All went well until Eva's father tells Tom to carry Eva in the house, as the night air is bad for her. Tom made several ineficctual attempts to lift Eva, and then turning to her father, said, with drunken dignity, "Wall (hic!) Eva kin walk," and staggered off.—*Ez.*

**The Prayer Answered.**

"Give me the one tiny curl, The pioesd sunbeam that strays Over the blue-veined temple, Flecking the white with its rays. Give it for something to hold Close to my aching heart, Something to cherish as thine, sweet, Something to kiss when we part."

Smiled, then, the blushing maiden; Glanced upward with love-laden eyes, Lifted her eyebrows a little, Suggestive of latent surprise; Opened her rosy lips slowly, Her blushes still on the increase; Said then, in accents half trembling, "Get out, Goose! 'Twould spoil my front-piece."

**Editors' Table.**

When the duties of this department fell upon our shoulders we examined, rather curiously, the columns of our E. C.'s. We found them interesting and oftentimes witty, but with a few exceptions they bore a remarkable resemblance to one another. We remembered having seen newspapers printed in the rural districts of this State which, with the exception of the heading, as far as the outside was concerned, were identical with papers published in Connecticut, and other foreign lands, but to our
benighted minds such a thing as a "patent" exchange column was not to be thought of for a moment. Still, as we continued to read, the similarity of the majority of the Editors' Table was more and more noticeable and finally the conviction fairly forced itself upon us that they were written by the same pen. One day a letter found its way to this remote land which read as follows:

New York, April 2, 1883.
Exchange Editor, Bowdoin Orient, Brunswick, Me.:

Dear Sir,—As it may never have come to your notice that I have established the business of writing up Exchange columns for those who, on account of press of other work cannot attend to it themselves without inconvenience, I take this means of calling your attention to the fact: I can furnish you with two pages of matter especially adapted to the needs of your paper, once in two weeks, for a year, for the sum of $$. Please let me know if you wish specimens of my work.

Yours Very Respectfully,
B. S.
New York City.

Box 11.—

Of course we hastened to avail ourselves of his offer, and in due time received "copy," of which we can only print the following:

The *Acta*, with the present number loses Mr. J. K. Bangs, better known as the "irrepressible T. Carlyle Smith," who is obliged to resign on account of outside work. Although it is fashionable just now to make little sarcastic things when speaking of the *Acta*, we shall do nothing of the sort as we believe that a variety is needed in college journalism as well as elsewhere, and that too many of those "nice little stories," which some think are needed, would finally become indigestible.

Jason, the Ex. Ed. of the *Argo*, in making his adieu to his E. C.'s, burst into song like the dying swan. The part referring to the Orient runs as follows:

"From Bowdoin comes down to us oft the wee Ori-Ent, common sensical and never gory."

Ori, gory! Ori, gory!! Wouldn't it have been better for Jason's reputation if his last attempt had never been made?

We acknowledge the receipt of the following new papers: *The Imp, The Illustrated World, The Amateur Athlete.*

We cannot close without adding the following from the *Brumonian*:

DISASTER.

Once I saw a maiden sitting
'Mid the apple branches knitting;
All around, below, above her
Clouds of blossoms seemed to hover
Just as if they wished to cover

Her from any daring lover
Out of sight.
But her bright eyes shyly glancing
Framed a question so entrancing.
How could I resist their power?
Swiftly they drew me to their bower,
Rushing through their crimson shower.
Soon to greet the pretty flower
With delight.
Looking up I there espied her,
And I longed to be beside her.
One short climb and then a crashing,
Through the branches wildly flashing.
Maid and lover earthward smasing.
All my hopes forever dashing
In the flight.
For the girl in scornful fashion
Hurled at me her direful passion,
And I lay abashed, submitting.
But henceforth I deem it fitting,
When I see a maiden sitting
'Mid the apple blossoms knitting,
To take flight.

BOOK NOTICE.

Books, and How to Use Them: Practical Hints for Readers and Students. By John C. Van Dyke. 12mo, Vellum Cloth. $1. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert. This valuable little work cannot fail to be of importance to all who may read it. Although falling in with other authors, in some respects the ideas are in the main original. The universal recommendation and rule to "read only the best books" is herein made subject to exception, and the reader is advised to "exceptionally read badly written, erroneous, and ill-digested books," as the analysis of error is one of the most important factors in the establishment of truth. The information given in regard to "reading up" on special subjects is particularly valuable.

A $20.00 BIBLE REWARD.

The publishers of Rutledge's Monthly offer twelve valuable rewards in their Monthly for May, among which is the following:

We will give $20.00 in gold to the person telling us which is the shortest chapter in the New Testament Scriptures (not the New Revision) by May 10th, 1883. Should two or more correct answers be received, the reward will be divided. The money will be forwarded to the winner May 15th, 1883. Persons trying for the reward must send 20 cents in silver (no postage stamps taken) with their answer, for which they will receive the June Monthly, in which the name and address of the winner of the reward and the correct answer will be published, and in which several more valuable rewards will be offered. Address, Rutledge Publishing Company, Easton, Penna.
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I will reciprocate the favor of any teacher informing me where certain School Books are in use. Particulars on application. I can also suggest agreeable and profitable occupation to teachers during leisure or vacation. John R. Anderson, 66 Reade St., New York.

Protection to Young Industries, as applied in the United States, by F. W. Taussig, Instructor in Political Economy in Harvard College, is a handsome volume, which was written in competition for the Toppan Prize in Political Science at Harvard University, and received that prize in October, 1882. The argument for protection to young industries is the opening chapter, followed by the industrial history of the United States, and the course of protective legislation. Then is given a short history of the three principal manufactures, cotton, iron and woolen; making a valuable book for any one wishing to become familiar with the leading industries of the United States, and their progress, without reading through hundreds of pages of matter, as it is condensed and accurate in its treatment of the subject.

The volume is printed on fine laid paper. It is bound in cloth, and its price is only 75 cents. It is published by Moses King, of Harvard Square, Cambridge, Mass.

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Portland, 7.25, 11.30 A.M., 4.39 P.M., 12.35 night.
Boston, 7.25, 11.30 A.M., 12.35 night.
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Payson Tucker, Supt.

Oct. 15, 1882.

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BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

Requirements for Admission.

Applicants for admission will be examined in the following subjects:

LATIN.—Latin Grammar, including Prosody; Writing Latin (35 Lessons in Allen's Latin Composition are recommended as indicating the amount required for examination); Virgil, the Bucolics, Georgics, and six books of the Æneid; Cicero, seven Orations; Sallust.

GREEK.—Hadley's Greek Grammar; Xenophon's Anabasis, four books, and Homer's Iliad, two books; Jones's Greek Prose Composition.

ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY.

MATHEMATICS.—Arithmetic, including Common and Decimal Fractions, Interest, Square Root and the Metric System; Algebra, through Equations of the Second Degree; Geometry, Books I. and III. of Loomis's Geometry.

Real equivalents for any of the foregoing requirements will be accepted. Candidates for admission to advanced classes will be examined in the studies which such classes have accomplished. All applicants for admission will be required to produce testimonials of good moral character.

Time of Entrance Examination.

The time for examination is the Friday after Commencement and the Friday before the opening of the first term. In exceptional cases applicants may be examined at other times.

Method of Examination.

The examinations held at the college are mainly upon written answers to questions prepared by the Professors in the respective departments.

The Faculty are also ready to make arrangements with Principals of schools and academies having a regular course preparatory for college of at least three years' duration, whereby their pupils may be examined for admission to college at their respective schools, in connection with their final examinations.

In such cases the Principal may send to the President of the college a schedule of the course of study in the institution under his charge, together with the names of those members of his graduating class who wish to enter the next Freshman class at Bowdoin, with a statement concerning the time which each candidate has actually spent in attendance upon the regular preparatory course and the amount and quality of his work, and with an endorsement of his character as worthy of admission to college.

If these papers are found by the Faculty to be satisfactory, the Principal sending them will be furnished a list of topics on which he will be required to examine the candidates in writing, either at a special examination held for the purpose, or as a part of his regular final examination, as he may elect.

At his earliest convenience he will send to the President of the college a copy of the questions which he set on the topics furnished, and the papers written by the candidates in answer to them. At the same time, or as soon after as possible, he will certify to the fact that the candidates have graduated honorably from the institution under his charge.

The Faculty will then pass upon the examination, and will communicate the result as soon as possible to the Principal, and to the several candidates.

Course of Study.

The course of study has been lately reconstructed, allowing after the second year a liberal range of electives, within which a student may follow his choice to the extent of about a quarter of the whole amount.

This may be exhibited approximately in the following table:

REQUIRED—FOUR HOURS A WEEK.

Latin, six terms.
Greek, six terms.
Mathematics, six terms.
Modern Languages, six terms.
Rhetoric and English Literature, two terms.
History, two terms.
Physicals and Astronomy, three terms.
Chemistry and Mineralogy, three terms.
Natural History, three terms.
Mathematical and Moral Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, four terms.
Political Science, three terms.

ELECTIVES—FOUR HOURS A WEEK.

Mathematics, two terms.
Latin, two terms.
Greek, two terms.
Natural History, three terms.
Physics, one term.
Chemistry, two terms.
Science of Language, one term.
English Literature, two terms.
German, two terms.
History of Philosophy, two terms.
International Law and Military Science, two terms.

Expenses.

The annual expenses are as follows: Tuition, $75.
Room rent (half), average, $35. Incidentals, $10.
Total regular College charges, $110.

Board is obtained in town at $3 to $4 a week.
Other necessary expenses will probably amount to $40 a year. Students can, however, by forming clubs under good management, very materially lessen the cost of living.

Further Information on application to the President.
EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is hoped that readers of the ORIENT will patronize those that advertise in it. Some have said that it did not pay them to advertise, as they received no more and even less trade than those who do not advertise. The ORIENT could not exist if it depended only upon its readers for support. Its advertisers show that they are interested to get the trade of the students, and, as they are all first-class dealers in their respective lines of business, it is but right that they should receive patronage in preference to those who refuse to advertise.

A short time since a poem (?) was received, accompanied by a note that closed in this fashion: "I hope that you will not attempt to discover my identity, for I prefer not to subscribe to any of my productions until I am sure that some genius of poesy has prompted them." We are always glad to receive unsolicited communications, but anonymous articles, whether produced by a prompted brain or not, soon reach a quiet resting place where they never again will see the light of day. If the disappointed writer will wait until the indications of poetic genius are a little more distinct and will then sign his name to his production, we shall be happy to insert it in the ORIENT.

If there is one thing which students especially dislike to see, it is an exhibition of favoritism. There is almost nothing that will call forth stronger or more general disapproval. We have great reason to congratulate ourselves on its entire absence among us; for in the case of the mumps, Faculty and students alike enjoy its experience. If it were not so, if the Faculty reserved to themselves the right of having this ludicrous disease, or if it were compulsory for us alone, then would there be just ground for complaint. In the present instance it is consoling to remember that we are all mortals, alike exposed to one common enemy. The ORIENT extends most sincere and heartfelt sympathy to the sufferers.

Attention is invited to the communication in regard to co-education; and, if its conclusions are not in accord with the views of our readers, we urge them to reply. The subject is not as yet a vital question in regard to Bowdoin; but it is impossible to say how soon it may be presented to us. No careful reader
can have failed to notice the discussion in Columbia College in regard to this very thing, and it is expected that all have views, which some may like to present. An eminent professor once said that when Vassar opens her doors to young men, he would have no objection to admitting young ladies to Yale. It seems to us that this is the right position in regard to the question; not, whether ladies shall be admitted to Columbia, or to any other of our colleges, but rather, whether the same course of study is the one best suited to both sexes.

Boating matters have been especially unfortunate this year. At first a general lack of interest deferred all training until very late; and now comes word that the only man that has had experience in inter-collegiate races is to leave college. This has given another blow to the already tottering plan of sending a crew to Lake George. It behooves the boating men to call a meeting at once and decide whether they will send a crew or not. If it is decided to put in a new man, the crew should go to work more vigorously than ever. If it is deemed inexpedient, the men now training will be relieved from their present work and anticipations. At all events immediate action should be taken in regard to the approaching class races. The Sophomore crew is the only one yet at work. We are told that the Seniors will give their boat to the association, and that the Freshmen can buy it at a low price. The Seniors probably feel too "tired" to get up a crew, but one could be got from the Junior class, and if the Freshmen could be stirred up to their duty, boating might take on a new lease of life. Only a month still remains, so that whatever is done, must be undertaken at once.

When less attention is paid to any branch of college athletics, as ball playing or boating, it is usual for the advocates of these sports to raise the cry that athletics are declining, and the health of students being injured. To a careful observer of college life, however, this does not appear; for interest in one branch of sports is in general the reciprocal of the interest felt in another. As one sport declines, some other advances in popular favor, and so the general average is maintained. The present interest in lawn tennis will doubtless account for the inactivity manifest in other directions. That this game promotes health and is in every way free from objectional features, is attested by many eminent physicians. As the play requires quickness of movement, a sharp eye, and a good disposition, it is well adapted to benefit all that engage in it. It would be advantageous if there was opportunity for more general participation in the sport. We would call the attention of the nine to the fact that some of the best nine in the country prepare, in part at least, for their season's work by practicing tennis. If a tennis tournament could be arranged for Field Day, it would add a novel and interesting feature to the program.

The course of lectures, now ended, has been one of great profit and enjoyment to those who have attended. The idea once held that the treasury of the Boating Association would be benefited by the profits accruing from the sale of tickets, was long since abandoned, and the only anxiety has been lest there should be a deficit, which would have to be met by subscription. We now understand that the expenses will be met, with a small approaching microscopic proportions left to swell the treasury. From the original point of view the lectures have been a series of failures, but every one that has attended them will say that they have been very instructive and entertaining. There has not been a single disappointing lecture; without
exception the audiences have been more than satisfied. A good many of the students have not attended them, to whom we can say that they have missed a very pleasant part of the season's instruction. The opening lecture by George M. Towle was a surprise to the students, so much better than they had expected that every succeeding lecture has been preceded by high anticipations, which have in no case been ill founded. The closing lecture by Mrs. Livermore opened a new field of thought, and overturned many opinions that have long been held. That a lecture on "Superfluous Women" should be given to an audience largely composed of students, was at first regarded as a little strange, but the event proved that it was well chosen. The long weeks of last term were broken in upon by these lectures, and thus the tedium of the winter months was relieved. It is to be hoped that another course of lectures can be arranged for next winter. There would probably be a larger number of tickets sold, as those that attended this year would wish to attend next, and others, appreciating their loss, would also desire to share the advantages of a similar course.

The trip to Massachusetts made by the nine last week, resulted in no way discouragingly. While no high expectations were raised that the nine would return laden with fresh laurels, yet the students were hopeful, and believed that the nine would do themselves credit. To say that our hopes were fully realized would be exaggeration, but it is with justice that we can say that the games were satisfactory. The result of the game with Harvard was a gratifying surprise and gave rise to the hope that the succeeding games would be equally fortunate. But alas for human hopes! we did not know that in consequence of a limited opportunity for practice, this first game of the season had so lamed the members of the nine as to render them unfit for work on the following day. It was conceded that the game with Amherst would result in a defeat for our nine; and when we heard of the changes in the arrangement of the men, made necessary by their disabilities, we concluded to take a philosophical view of the matter. It is regretted that the game with Williams was necessarily left unfinished, but, as it was played so loosely on both sides, a victory would have brought no credit. That the nine won the game with Tufts was a matter of no great surprise as such a result was confidently expected.

On Friday evening a banquet was given the nine by members of the Bowdoin Club of Boston and vicinity, to which about thirty sat down. This gave to the week's vicissitudes a very pleasant and highly appreciated ending.

If any are disposed to say that the nine would have been wiser to have remained at home, let them bear in mind that the trip cost very little in addition to what was received from the other colleges, and that this trifling expense is more than met by the practice and experience they have undoubtedly gained.

The readers of the Orient are invited to admire and to favorably criticise the cover that has been added to the paper. The size of the paper has been increased by four pages, thus giving more value in return for their money to our subscribers. The Orient plans to keep abreast in college journalism and is constantly on the watch for improvements. If any feel that they are receiving too much in return for their subscription, we cordially invite them to pay up all arrears and to send the Orient to some friend. We hope that all old subscribers will renew their subscriptions and that many new names may be added to the lists in reply to the request contained in the preceding number.
A POETICAL FANATIC.

"I say, Jim," said Sam, as he settled back in his easy chair, put his feet on the center table, and slung his cigarette stub at the stove door, hitting the side of the stove from which it glanced sizzling into the punch bowl, "did you ever have a poetical fever? I mean, did you ever have a time when your whole soul seemed to inflate itself, like a dime balloon, with the desire to burst forth in one grand poetic symphony? Did you ever feel as if you were soaring off into the ethereal space on wings of poetical fancy?"

"No," answered Jim, "I don't know as ever I had that sort of a sensation. I have felt a little queer some mornings after a bust. I felt hot, but I couldn't swear it was a poetical fever. I felt an enormous swelling in my head, as if some unseen power were using it for a Papin's Digestor; but you cannot make me believe it was a poetical disorder. The most extensive soar I ever took was off from the toe of my girl's old man's cowhide. I tell you, Sam, there was no poetical fancy about that; it was a sore reality. These are all the troubles I ever had, which could by any sort of logic come under the head of your strange questions."

"Then pray heaven, Jim," said Sam, earnestly, "to avert the awful calamity, from your experience. You can have no conception of what a terrible curse an abnormal muse can bring upon a man. I have continually to use my utmost will power to keep myself down on this mundane sphere. Should I relax my energy, in less than a week I should be living in an ideal world, and should be considered a raving maniac in this. It is dangerous for me to attempt to write poetry, for I might lose my hold on myself and go sailing off, in my mental balloon, to some unknown corner of the universe of fancy, from which I could never find my way back. Now I want to write up a poem for the ORIENT and I want you to help me. I am going to get into my mental balloon and I want you to take hold of the critical drag rope, which I shall throw out to you, and keep me from going up very far. If I throw out sand bags of poetical license and argument, don't be frightened but hang on all the tighter and let me stay up there till my poetical gas dialyses and lets me down."

"What in thunder are you trying to get through you?" said Jim, eyeing him suspiciously. "I should think you were getting a little off now. I don't understand what you are talking about. What do I know about critical ropes, poetical dialyses, and the like? Tell us in human language what you want done."

"What can be plainer?" said Sam, rather exasperated. "You see I want you to criticize as I go along, and if I try to get in anything beyond your comprehension, just haul me in a little, and don't be influenced by arguments on a poetical license basis; just hang on to your critical opinion till I exhaust my spasmodic struggles. Now do you understand? Does the sublime idea illumine your misty cranium now?"

"Yes, I think I see the point," said Jim, in a subdued tone. "I calculate I have some small smatterings of poetical talent mixed in with my groveling imagination. Last year I wrote a short song. The subject was 'The Imp with the Unkempt Hair.' Your lofty fancy would have called it 'The Gypsy Maiden's Lament,' or 'The Wandering Child of Nature.' But I like to call things by their right names. Climb into your phantom balloon and go it. You had better dictate the concern and I will write it down, then I shall have a good chance to keep you down. What shall you take for a subject?"

"I haven't hardly decided yet," said Sam, thoughtfully, as he lighted another cigarette to calm his nerves. "I might take 'Sports on the Moonbeams,' and tell in liquid numbers how the spirits slide down on them from the shores of endless day."
"Oh, let up on that," said Jim, disgusted, "I ain't going to follow you round chasing sliding spirits this week. What do you take the shores of endless day for, anyway? Do you think they consist of an illicit distillery and a search and seizure law, so that the policemen are forever spilling what they can't drink of the precious fluid out on to the moonbeams? What do you mean by liquid numbers? Are they lines inspired by drinking the spirits of the moonbeams? You had better take something more credible and natural. 'The Song of the Unwashed Dish,' for instance, or 'The Hairpin's Strange Neighbors.'"

"Well, are you through with your howling blizzard of sarcasm?" said Sam, turning red with suppressed rage. "If you are I will propose another title for you to run through your winnowing machine. What do you say to 'The Kiss of the Evening Star'?"

"What is it going to kiss?" said Jim, with a twinkle in his eye. "Do you suppose it is going to come down and rub noses with the earth? I tell you it would be the awfullest concussion the face of the earth has ever yet experienced. Don't, for mercy's sake expand such a horrible conception."

"Well Jim," said Sam, decidedly, I am going to propose just one more subject, and I am going to dictate on that subject, and if you want to change anything or make any criticism, just wait until I am done. Now mind you, as long as I keep my genius within the most extreme bounds of poetical license, don't interrupt me."

"All right," said Jim. "I have got the bind on you just the same. Now just focus your expansive fancy on your title and I will look out for you."

Sam took a long whiff from his cigarette and sank back into his chair with a resigned expression on his face, as if he was allowing himself to be mesmerized. Jim got his pad in readiness to record the effusions of his flighty friend. All was silent as death for a moment, then a serene smile lighted up Sam's face, and gazing pensively up at the ceiling, he burst forth as follows:

A JOURNEY TO UNSEEN WORLDS.

"I see my soul up in the air. I see it, so I know tis there. It waves and bends most gracefully As from the world it beckons me. I feel a subtle, potent charm, Which gently frees me from alarm; And raising up my mortal clay It starts me on my heavenly way. I now can sweep through endless space; I now can sleep and keep my pace. I feel a thrill——"

He did feel a thrill, but it was caused by a glass of water Jim dashed in his face, shouting, "How long will it take for you to make your blasted journey round the circumference of space? You had better come back now, and you will get here several centuries sooner than you will to go round. You are sadly deluded. You have been looking at a fly on the wall all this time, and fancying it was your departed soul. You had better give up poetry and study the laws of gravity." And Jim went off, leaving him to his fate, and solemnly swore that he would never, as long as he had a sane mind, try to work up a poetical spasm, lest he, too, should become a poetical fanatic.

THE MEDIC'S LAST MASH.

A TRAGEDY IN TWO ACTS.

ACT I.

SCENE I.

[Enter a Medic, with a blow-pipe in his right hand and a piece of charcoal in his left. Sings:]

I am a festive Medie,
From distant lands I came
To study my profession
In Brunswick, low and tame.
You know not of the hardships
Through which we Medics toil
When we cut up the "stiffles"
Or burn the midnight oil,—
But then, there is some pleasure
Amid this weary pain,
For there can be no losses
Without, at least, some gain.
So, on some pleasant evening
When yonder sun is low,
I'll don my new, white breeches
And on the pick-up go.
I know a comely maiden,
The fairest of the fair,
With lips as red as cherry,
With lovely, auburn hair,
The fairest, prettiest lassie
That ever you did meet,—
Her I'll pick up
And with her stroll
'Way down on Harpswell Street;
'Tis then I'll buzz and buzz her,
To her true love will make
And ask her if she'd love me
And suffer for my sake:
To this one simple question—
If I can rightly guess
In my almighty wisdom—
She'll surely answer, "yes";
So come, my heart, take courage,
There's joy in store for you,
And soon to pain and sorrow
You'll fondly bid adieu.

[Enter John, another Medic.]

JOHN: Well, David, here you are with the inevitable blow-pipe in hand; been, I suppose, working at the endless chemistry. Well, so have I. I, too, have been toiling the livelong day and am almost discouraged. In fact, I should be were it not that there is one hope which always cheers me on, even in the most trying times.

DAVID: And pray, what is this hope
Which, when our toils
Stand ready to devour us
As beasts of prey their victims do, So causes you to take fresh courage on?
Tell it to me so that,
Amid these toils and hardships,
I like you and like my former self
A happy Medic may be once again.

JOHN: Since the true secret of my joy
You kindly of me ask,
To tell it to you briefly
Will be a pleasant task.
Within this town there lives a maid,
The fairest of the fair,
With cheeks as red as ruddy morn,
With lovely, auburn hair.

One lovely night when all was still
Upon the mash I went,
Having some new white breeches on,
By my kind room-mate lent.
This bonnie lass I glanced to spy
And soon I scooped her in—
Ah! she was first in all my life
Whose heart I sought to win.

How well do I recall the night
She promised to be mine:
Spring then her robe was putting on
And bright the moon did shine.
Nature was blooming out afresh
Just as she's blooming now,
The night we she the sod upturned
On the Delta with the plow.

This promise c'er my hope has been
And, when by "quizzes" pressed,
To her with joy my heart reverts
And with new zeal is blest;
So, if like me you'd happy be
And every trouble waive,
Take my advice, try once or twice
Your luck upon the pave.

[Exit John.]

DAVID [alone]:

His plan, I see, like magic worked,
His white pants did the "biz,"
So in mine to-night—though they're awful tight—
I'll mash, though I cut the "quiz."

But there's one thing about it
Which I don't understand
About John's little daisy,
"The fairest in the land."
He says her hair is auburn,
Her cheeks are rosy red,
And, if I'm not mistaken
In all that he has said,
She must look like the daisy
That I now have in view,
And, should she be the self-same one,
My high hopes would be all undone.
But, when I think, I fail to see
How such a thing could ever be,
For in this town you're well aware
That all the girls have auburn hair,
So cheer up, Medic, you're all right.
Go, pick her up this very night.

[Medicus(s) turns and proceeds to pursue his avocation, which is—the blow-pipe. Slow curtain.]
Scene II.

[Curtain rises, and enter several Brunswick street-walkers in great excitement and somewhat out of breath, but not enough so, however, to prevent their talking; so one, the ringleader to all intents and purposes, says:]

Girls, if I understand aright,
Medics 'll be on the pave to-night,
And if one comes and scoops you in
Just cheese him up, 'twill make him grin.
Chin him, tell him you're in love,
Fawn on him like a turtle dove;
Then will he all the Medics tell
That he's found one who suits him well,
That she is fairest in the town,
In fact, in all the country round.
Thus will he fairly set them wild
And make each happy as a child,
So that soon as they've ate their hash
All will be out upon the mash.
So mash a Medlic, take no chance,
You'll know them by their old, white pants.

[Scene closes."

ACT II.

[Several days supposed to have elapsed, during which time David has, on the night in question, picked up John's daisy, not knowing who she was. John is, of course, highly indignant, and in such an indignant mood meets David in the presence of several other Medics. As the curtain rises, John, who cannot restrain himself, says:]

And here thou art, thou villain bold,
I meet thee once again,
There is no honor in thy bones,
Thou vilest, worst of men!
Or thou wouldst not, a few nights since,
Have roped my daisy in.
Away! away! thou worst of men,
And hide thyself from sin;
To thee I nevermore will speak,
On thee revenge I'll take;
Thou cruel, heartless, fiendish wretch!
Who didst my pleasure break.

David: You do not understand, I see,
So then I must explain
How 'twas a thoughtless act of mine
That causes you such pain—

John: But stop—no flimsy, thin excuse
From you I'll deign to hear,
You Medlic with old cowhide boots,
With hay-seed in your hair!
Revenge is sweet, and so on you
Happy revenge I'll take.
[Produce pistol.]
Thus speed thy wretched soul away,
Thou Medlic, whom I hate!
[Shoots him.]
In such a wretched, dreary life
I cannot longer dwell,
My spirit longs this earth to quit
For heaven or for hell.
[Shoots himself.]
[As the curtain slowly descends their fellow Medics gather 'round the bodies as they lie bleeding and sing:]

"How vein are all things here below."

CO-EDUCATION.

Apropos of the co-educational question that is now receiving considerable attention in intellectual circles, and is being rediscussed in many of the journals that are interested in education, Prof. Campbell, of Bowdoin, in a lecture delivered sometime since before the Senior class on the subject of anthropology, stated that an experience of some fourteen years as instructor in an institution open to both sexes (the University of Minnesota) had caused him to conclude that the advantages arising from the mutual association of the sexes in education have been overestimated. Prof. Campbell further stated that the question of co-education should be considered as an open one. Sexual psychology has been but little studied. The question will probably be settled philosophically rather than empirically, because one scandal will influence the public mind much more than long continued success. In many co-ed. institutions there is no genuine association in the class room. In the highest orders of animals the sexes are the most distinct. Culture tends to increase differences of sex. There is a marked distinction between equal advantages and identical advantages. Women should
have equal advantages, but not necessarily identical advantages with men. A woman may be as thoroughly educated as a man without passing through the same curriculum of study. In a co-ed. college the young men may sometimes be refined at the expense of the young women.

UNTER WEGES.

Tuesday morning, May 1st, was bright and pleasant, and there was every indication that the nine would be favored with at least good weather for its journey. After rather hurried breakfasts (especially so if taken at the depot) the boys took the 7 o'clock train for Portland and the much-talked-of Massachusetts trip was begun. The ride from Brunswick to Portland was uneventful. At the latter place we took the through train on the Eastern R. R., and after a dull and tiresome ride, enlivened as much as possible by singing and discussion as to our chances for the afternoon's game, arrived in Boston at 1:15.

Arrangements had been made for us to make our headquarters at the Quincy House, and thither we marched in a follow-my-leader order. Dinner was soon disposed of, and about 2:30 o'clock we went by coach out to Cambridge. It is hardly necessary to tell how much attention the nine attracted during this ride, nor how many compliments the boys received from the lookers-on. Arrived at Jarvis Field we were surprised, as well as pleased, to find so many Bowdoin men, both alumni and undergraduates, present as spectators. After a little preliminary practice on the grounds, which are the finest of any we used for our games, the game was called at 3:45 o'clock. The record of the game will be found elsewhere, and all that need be said here is that the fellows did themselves credit and surpassed the expectations of almost everyone. There were not many people present at the game, but it was pronounced by the spectators as well worth seeing. The evening was spent pleasantly in Boston.

The next morning, after an early breakfast, we started for Amherst via the Fitchburg R. R. The route is through a rather rough section of the country, and we were whirled across bridges and around sharp curves for two or three hours, till we reached the beautiful and populous village of Miller's Falls. Here we changed cars, and after a short ride reached Amherst at a few minutes after noon. We piled into and on top of a conveyance which carried us to Woods' Hotel, where we took dinner and prepared for the game. As we expected we received our worst defeat that afternoon. We propose to offer no excuses for the score, since the strength of the Amherst nine and the circumstances under which our boys had to play are by this time known to all of us. The ball grounds are very good with the exception of right field, a hard position for the fielder to fill in a manner equally agreeable to himself and his nine. After the game we had a chance to see the college grounds and buildings and to get some of the fine views for which Amherst is noted. At the advice of the manager the boys turned in early, and slept for all they were worth.

At 9 o'clock A.M., Thursday, we went again to Miller's Falls, and after waiting there an hour, took the cars for Williamstown. We wound in and out among the hills and up through the valley of the Deerfield River, where the scenery is beautiful, through the darkness of the Hoosac Tunnel, whence we emerged, bearing on our hands and faces about nine minutes' worth of grime and dust. At North Adams we took a somewhat remarkable meal, consisting principally of beans and bananas, and then proceeded towards Williamstown which was reached in a few minutes. We went to a hotel, made a hurried change of clothing in a single small room, jammed our ordinary apparel into our valises,
and went to the scene of conflict. The result of this game was not exactly what we had hoped, though it was what some of us had expected. The score shows that the game was close and that the two nines were pretty evenly matched. The pond behind the catcher's fence served to receive any foul or wild-thrown balls that came in that direction. After the game we were hurried back to the depot, where we had time to make hasty toilets before the train for Boston arrived. We reached the Hub about 10.15 P.M., and were glad to retire as soon as possible. We took our supper that day at Greenfield, and astonished the natives by the amount of hard work that we did in the ten minutes allotted us.

Friday morning we were disappointed at receiving word from the Tufts College nine that it could not play us, but the game was finally arranged, and the result is well-known. There was an endeavor on the part of the fellows to catch the train that left for Boston ten minutes after the close of the game, but the effort was, with one exception, a failure, and we were obliged to wait for the 6.39 accommodation train. That evening we were entertained at an excellent supper given at the Revere House, by the Boston Bowdoin Club. Besides the nine and other members of the college, there were present the following Bowdoin men: Judge W. S. Gardner, of the class of '50; Geo. S. Chandler, '68; N. D. A. Clarke, '73; E. H. Hall, D. A. Sargent, Geo. R. Swasey, and Dr. A. S. Whitmore, '75; A. T. Parker, O. C. Stevens, W. G. Waitt, and F. V. Wright, '76; S. E. Smith, '78; O. M. Shaw and F. E. Smith, '81; E. U. Curtis and W. G. Reed, '82; and R. C. Washburn, formerly of '83. After supper the manager of the nine gave an account of our trip, and some familiar songs were sung. The company broke up at an early hour after having passed a very pleasant evening. It was thought best not to play a second game with the Tufts nine, since the fellows were tired and not in first-rate condition, so most of the boys returned to Brunswick, Saturday.

The trip has been a success. The nine has done about as well as it could do under the circumstances, and, though it did not score as many runs as may have been desired, yet it has gained the object for which the trip was made, viz.: experience. We have learned something from competition with strong nines, and have greatly increased our chances of winning the State championship.

In closing we must express our thanks to our fellow-students, to our alumni, and to the members of the colleges that we visited, for the hearty and generous manner in which they have supported and entertained us, and for all they have done to make our trip both pleasant and profitable.

SCORES.

As the scores, which we expected, did not reach us through some mistake, we are forced to give such accounts as could be obtained from the Boston papers.

The game between the Harvards and the Bowdovins, of the Maine Inter-Collegiate Association, on Jarvis Field, May 1, resulted in favor of the Harvards. The Bowdovins have a strong battery, and, considering that it was their first game, did very well. The Harvards batted in a way that presaged unfavorably for their chances in the championship race. The fielding honors were taken by Knapp, Wright, Allen, Lovering, Smith, and Baker. The score:

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BOWDOINS.

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Totals: 32 3 8 8 27 16 9

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Harvards: 2 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 0—6

Bowdoin: 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—3


The Bowdoin and Amherst College nines crossed bats May 2. The home nines had a complete walk-away, Harris', the Amherst pitcher, work being so effective that the visitors only secured two hits; twelve Bowdoin struck out, and very few strikes were called. The visitors presented Wright as pitcher for the first two innings, and Cook the rest, but they were both heavily batted, Amherst getting a total of twenty-eight hits. Both nines played with very few errors. The remarkable features of the game were the heavy batting of the Amherst, especially Stuart and Harris, and the Amherst's base-running. Below is the score by

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Bowdoin: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

The Bowdoin club reached Williamstown, May 20, on the 1.30 train. The game was called at 2.15. In the first inning the Williams gained two runs. The Bowdows followed at the bat, and the first three were put out. In the second inning Williams gained two more runs and Bowdoin gained nothing. The fourth inning Yates knocked a beautiful fly to Bowdoin's centre field, who made a fine catch. The Williams team were Crowell, Hubbell, Blackmer, Blackmer, Safford, Tallcott, Safford, Yates, Ketcham. The class of '86 furnished three men who were distinguished by their fine playing. The score by innings is as follows:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Williams: 2 2 0 0 0 3 4—11

Bowdoin: 0 0 2 0 7 0 0—9

The Bowdoin College team met the Tufts nine at College Hill, May 4, it being the fourth game in their Massachusetts tour. The day was cold, but some fine hits were made by both teams. The heavy hitters for the Bowdoin were Winter and Cook; for the Tufts, Mackin and Perry. Day's catching was plucky, considering that his hands were in a wretched condition. Only eight base hits were made on Snow's pitching, while the strikers retired in one, two, three order before the difficult pitching of Wright. The score:

BOWDOINS.

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<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
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Total: 40 9 8 10 27 27 10

TUFTS.

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<td>2</td>
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Total: 41 8 5 6 27 27 26

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Bowdoin: 0 4 0 0 0 1 2 1 1—9

Tufts: 1 0 0 0 2 0 4 1 1—8

COLLEGE ITEMS.

Spring? O no!
Back in chapel once more.
"Go West!" belated sisters.
Just 270 rods around the campus.
Where is the chorister nowadays?
The mumps are no respecter of persons.
The Spring sports have begun in earnest.
"Taffy" aired his "plug hat" the other day.
Leavitt and Libby, '76, were in town last week.
The Juniors are reading "Undine" in German.
Prof. Chapman preached in Augusta the 29th ult.
Lindsey went as tenth man on the Massachusetts trip.
There have been some very interesting clinics, lately.
The President is improving as fast as could be expected.
Wanted: Rare and ancient works on philosophy, at 26 A. H.
Prof. Campbell preached at the Congregationalist church, April 29th.
Merryman, of '82, is stopping a few days at his home in Brunswick.
Did we hear any one say "rush," in connection with Levi's death?
Child, '84, is doing a good thing in furnishing students with text-books.
The tutor in French has turned over a new leaf and is attending prayers.
The reading-room auction was a fizzle. No fault of the auctioneer, however.
Every man on the nine invested in a new "tile" before starting for Massachusetts.
The household of one of our tutors was darkly represented at church last Sunday.
The pretty clerk of the College Bookstore has returned from her sojourn in the city.
The nine has been practicing in overcoats the most of the time for the past few weeks.
The last themes by the Sophomores were on "Feudalism" and the "Fortunes of Quebec."
The season of sports has come, and the corridors are redolent of St. Jacob's Oil and Centaur Liniment.
How much money was won on the games last week? They say that he is not a gentleman who bets on a sure thing.

Prof. Robinson has been unable to attend his classes for the past two weeks on account of sickness.
The man who came out in his spring suit the first of the term has had a croupy time of it the last two weeks.
'84's Ivy will be planted at the south end of Memorial, a custom that succeeding classes will probably follow.
We think it advisable for one of the Profs. to study the Lord's Prayer before he attempts to quote from it again.
E. A. Scribner, of '77, paid a brief visit to his folks in Topsham last week. He is in business in New York City.
There is a game of ball every afternoon on the South Appleton grounds between the Muffers and the Non-Holders.
The Seniors are writing themes on philosophical and ethical subjects. Four themes are read before the class every week.
The University crew practice every night. They must bear in mind that a great deal of hard practice must be put in before the race.
The Y. M. C. Association elected O. W. Means a delegate to the International Convention, which is held at Milwaukee, Wis., about the middle of May.
Goodwin, '83, has been appointed scorer for this season. Howard is a good man for the place. We could win with him when we couldn't with any other.
The provisional list for Commencement Parts, for 1888, is Austin, Bascom, Cole, Dinsmore, Goodwin, Holden, Packard, Pettingill, Perkins, Stetson, and Swan.
The crews have done little work as yet, and it's only four weeks before the races. You must work, boys, if you expect to win the applause of the assembled multitude.
The second nine is made up as follows: Byram, c. ; Davis, '86, p. ; Chase, 1 b. ; Lindsey, Capt. and 2 b. ; Folsom, 3 b. ; Crowley, s. s. ; Bartlett, r. f. ; Wardwell, c. f. ; Davis, '85, 1. f.
Field and Ivy Days will be June 7 and 8 this year. The Juniors have decided to have Field Day come first so as not to have it come the next day after the Hop, when those attending would feel tired out. The order of exercises will be given later.
The men who managed the hydrant near Dunlap's Block last week are no respecters of persons. A prominent member of the Medical Faculty, as well
as many of the "natives," was painfully reminded of the fact that at this time of the year water is wet and an elm tree is no good protector when the moisture is descending.

The choir at the First Parish Church sang a selection at the morning services last Sabbath that was very generally complimented. It always sings well, but the piece referred to merits special praise.

We were very much surprised recently at hearing how freely a prominent member of the Faculty, while presiding at a Wednesday evening prayer meeting, expressed his belief in the dishonesty of nearly all republicans.

"Does any gentleman here think I hev not given him back his money's wort? If so, I will continue my performance 'til each an' every one o' yez is satisfied," etc. Can any one say the little piece about the "broad canopy of heaven and the bosom of Mother Earth?"

The interest in boating which the Freshmen have succeeded in arousing does them credit. The only thing to be regretted is that it was not started before. Although the class is small, it has good material and is amply able to distinguish itself upon the river. "Let the good work go on!"

Some one must have made a mistake when he said that little interest was being taken in boating by the two lower classes. At the present writing, '85 is the only crew that pretends to practice. The Sophomores are working well, and intend not to be left further behind than last year.

The last lecture of the B. B. Association was given at Memorial Hall, Monday evening, April 30, by Mrs. Mary A. Livermore. She is a lady of prepossessing appearance, speaks very fluently, and at times eloquently. Though her lecture was quite long yet she held the audience to the close.

We had the pleasure of gazing upon Wheelwright's manly form on several occasions last week. He informs us that law is booming, but bids fair to bring him to an untimely end unless business slack soon. We have heard it said that there is no rest for the weary nor peace for the wicked.

There were about fifteen or twenty acres of the campus burned over the other day. Some one carelessly set the grass on fire, and the wind which was blowing very hard at the time, swept it across the campus into the grove like a race horse. All turned out and subdued it after a while without any damage being done.

Butler's concert at Lemont Hall was a decided success, financially and otherwise. There was a large audience which showed its appreciation of the way the different parts were rendered by frequent and hearty applause. While the singing of Mrs. Ada Cary Sturgis always finds a response in the heart of every lover of music.

"Lost Apr. 23rd 1883. A par of Silver Bowed Spectacles in A iron case Somewhere on maine St. or Lincoln St. the Finder will be Rewarded By leaving them at Mr. Mountforts Shoo Shop. Signed, ———." The above is copied verbatim from a notice we saw posted the other day. We give it circulation in the interests of humanity, not for any mercenary considerations.

Information has been received from Sweetser, '84, that he cannot rejoin his class. Every one in college, and especially in his class, will regret that such is the case. His popularity with the students is shown by the fact that he held first position in almost everything into which he entered, he being captain of his class crew, of the college crew, and class president. Our best wishes go with him.

The members of our base-ball nine speak very highly of the courtesy and hospitality with which they were received by their Massachusetts brethren. For instance, the Amherst Record, a local paper, published on the afternoon of our nine's annihilation, was considerate enough not to publish an account of it in that issue. Such extreme sensibility for the feelings of others, even in our hour of affliction, was not unnoticed. We hope to meet them all again under more favorable circumstances.

One of the Orient Board has been afflicted for the past two weeks with that peculiar unsuspicious inflammation of the parotid glands. During his stay within doors he has received notes of condolence (written in a feminine hand,) and little tokens and mementoes to cheer his lonely hours. It is a dead give away. It explains why the sociable and skating-rink have had such charms for him the past few months.

Oh, we are not forgotten when we are gone,
There are hearts that feel like lumps
In the breasts of those who are left alone,
When their "feller's" got the mumps.

Lawn tennis seems to precede many of the sports in popularity. New sets are being brought out daily and our campus presents a lively appearance as we sit by the window and puff the fumes of the editorial cigar (which, by the way, we always purchase at the rate of two for five) to the ceiling of the sanctum and, to all intents and purposes, get as much exercise as if we were participants in the game, but in a far pleasanter manner since it would weary
our delicate anatomies, should we even look upon a racket. Since the game is becoming so prominent with the college at large, it may not be shooting too wide of the mark to suggest that a lawn tennis tournament on Field Day might be a very proper addition to the program.

Rap, rap, rap. "Come in." The door softly opens and the well-known voice of the superannuated bookseller is heard: "Excuse me. Have I been in this room before?" The answer is almost invariably yes. None but a Freshman or a future George Washington ever says no. But such questions rather put a premium on lying.

Hereafter the Commencement Parts are to be given out in the following way: At the close of the second term, Senior year, a provisional list of Commencement appointees shall be made, including the ten members of the class whose average rank in general scholarship is highest. The men thus appointed will be required to deposit their parts with the President on or before June 1st. Any other member of the class wishing to compete for the Goodwin Commencement Prize will also be required to deposit their parts with the President by the same date. After the final Senior examinations, the eight members of the class whose average rank for general scholarship is highest will be appointed on that ground to deliver their parts at Commencement. Of the remaining parts that shall have been deposited with the President, the two best shall be selected for delivery at Commencement, and their authors will accordingly receive appointments.

A meeting of the managers of the Colby, Bowdoin, and Bates nines was held in Lewiston, Thursday, the 12th ult., at which the following arrangements were made for the games this season:

Rules.—The rules shall be the rules of the National Base-Ball League, as amended by the American College Association.

Umpire.—The home nine shall furnish the umpire, who shall be: Bowdoin, Barrett Potter; Colby, F. R. Woodcock; Bates, H. S. Roberts.

Championship.—The championship shall be decided by the greatest number of games won. In case of a tie, one game shall be played by each of the tying clubs.

Postponed Games.—In case of postponed games the time of playing shall be settled by the managers of the two clubs interested.

Ball.—The ball shall be the Mann Regulation Ball.

Scoring.—The scores kept by the two scorers must agree. The score to be published by the winning club.


PERSONAL.

[Graduates and undergraduates are earnestly solicited to send personal items to the BOWDOIN ORIENT, Brunswick, Me.]

'42.—Thomas Tash, Esq., has for several years been Superintendent of Public Schools in Portland, Maine.

'74.—A. G. Bradstreet is in Mexico, where he has taken two Government contracts, one for building a railroad, the other for furnishing supplies for the same.

'78.—Paine is said to be having a very successful law practice in Heppner, Oregon.

'80.—Perkins has returned from St. Louis where he has been studying law.

'81.—A. G. Pettingill, now in the Yale Theological Seminary, is to preach at Frankfort, Maine, this summer.

'82.—McCarthy is studying law with Northam & Benjamin, Salem, Mass.

'83.—Mason is teaching the High School in Thomaston.

INTER-COLLEGIATE NEWS.

COLUMBIA:
The Commencement this year comes on June 11th.
The invitations and programs of '83's Class Day promise to be the most artistic things of the kind that have ever been issued for a college entertainment. One thousand will be issued. They will be divided among the Seniors, and can only be obtained from members of that class.—Spectator.

DARTMOUTH:
Two editors of the Dartmouth have been suspended till Commencement for writing articles disrespectful to the Faculty.
The Sophs., who some time ago distinguished themselves by giving one of the professors a tin horn serenade, breaking his windows, pulling down his fence, and smearing the chapel seats with lard, have been reinstated in their class.

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY:
Professor Hemenway proposes to introduce into the Teachers' Course in French the plan of having individual students conduct recitations.—Argonaut.

Field Day will be May 12th.
A course in Modern Meteorology has been established. The graduates will have positions in the United States Signal Corps at Fort Myer.
The average graduate spends $1,750 during his course.

PRINCETON:
Princeton's new telescope is by far the largest
belonging to any collegiate institution. Its cost was $26,000.

Hereafter the foot-ball or base-ball player at Princeton must file with the register of the college his parents' or guardian's consent to his connection with the team. No conditional student shall in any case play in out-of-town games.

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY:

Certainly Syracuse University bids fair of being the "toniest" institution in the land. The Seniors wear various styles of hats; the Juniors wear silk hats; the Sophomores are to wear white plugs; the Freshmen are to wear straws with their colors as a band. The Co-eds., well, they wear their bangs lower and cut their hair short. — *Syracusan*.

The college [like some others] is beset by general agents of books "of great value," etc.

NOTES:

Amherst is without salutatories, valedictories, the marking system, and without permission from President Selden to join the Inter-Collegiate Athletic Association.—*Ex*.

According to the Rockford Female Seminary magazine the following articles have been found in chapel: 1 chew of gum, 16 hairpins, 25 pins, 1 hair ribbon, handkerchief, 4 lead pencils, 2 slate pencils, 3 erasers, 3 peanuts, 1 qt. orange peel, 2 doz. assorted buttons, and 2 penknives.—*Ex*.

The Wellesley girls talk of starting a paper. The question has also been agitated at Smith. The Faculties of both colleges are opposed to the measure.

Mrs. A. T. Stewart's new college, in New York, will cost $4,000,000.

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Of late there has been much discussion among our E. C.'s about the exchange column. It has been said, and truly, we think, that that part of a paper is of interest only to those publications whose names appear in italics. At present it is the means by which a sort of mutual admiration society is kept up among the collegiate wielders of the quill. The editor who has received favorable mention has a feeling of gratitude towards the one who has so signally favored him and in his turn feels that the best he can do is to return the compliment. All goes merrily as long as this sort of thing continues, but the moment some one discovers a fault in another what a howl of indignation goes up. Not one alone but a dozen follow in full cry after their leader. After having exhausted their sarcasm, they leave the unfortunate paper with nothing but its advertisements meceritised. Of course all such business is interesting only to those concerned, and by the majority of readers is voted a bore, but as the custom of reviewing our friends' good qualities and foibles still obtains with us, we gird ourselves for the contest and begin with—yes with the *Lasell Leaves*.

There is a sort of piquancy about it that is charming. The editorials are teeming with little sarcasms and from one we learn that the Seniors, after three weeks of anxious deliberation, have decided upon class rings. For the benefit of our many readers we would say that the stone of these rings is a cat's eye. Perhaps this accounts for another department which rather puzzled us at first. It is headed, Obituary, and has the following motto:

"The cat was selected,
And then was dissected."

We cannot quote further but will only say that to be eulogized in such terms would make any one willing to give up his—his—well his breakfast at least.

The first number of the *Athenæum*, issued by the new board of editors, has made its appearance, and seems to us to be far in advance of its predecessors. They have decided to do away with the practice of having illustrations, owing to the unavoidable delay they occasioned.

The last number of the *Bates Student* is at hand. A large part of the literary matter is furnished by the alumni, which seems strange to us who are so little favored in that direction. We find in one article the following gem which is indeed worthy of preservation: "Any real or practicable standard of value is always the same in kind as that of which it is the standard. A yard stick has length." Just look at it. The idea expressed in the first sentence to bring it down to the cold realities of this life is as follows, viz.: A standard yard stick, in order to be a standard yard stick, has got to be a standard yard stick. The conclusion drawn, however, that a yard has length is irresistible.

The *Amateur Athlete* is a new enterprise. It is the official organ of the National Association of Amateur Athletes, and contains a great deal of matter which will be pleasing to all interested in athletics. It is meeting with great favor among the colleges, Princeton alone having a subscription list of one hundred. We should be glad to give any further information desired.

We have said enough, perchance too much, and so will end with the following from the *Mercury*. No doubt many of our readers will wish they were equally

FORTUNATE.
I called. At ten I rose
To bid her sweet good-eve,

BOWDOIN ORIENT.
Eleven came and yet—
Somehow I did not leave.

The massive old hall clock
Rung out twelve sullen strokes,
And yet I lingered still,
Regardless of old folks.

At one, a footstep's sound
I heard with greatest fear;
Now, louder still it grew,
Now, dangerously near.

Then parlor door was oped,
A face next peered inside.
My eyes my fear bespoke,
Yet summon pluck I tried.

You say, oh reader kind,
"The same old tale once more;
The father—maiden—kicks—
The lover—and—the door."

No, no, you greatly err,
My case unusual was—
No father came and bade
Me to the door—because—

It was her brother big
That saw me and that elf,
And approving, grunted out
"I know how it is myself."

BOOK NOTICES.

A Dictionary of Electricity. By Henry Greer. Octavo $2.00. Published by New York agent College of Electrical Engineering, 122 East 26th Street, New York. Professors Edison, Brush, Westop, and Pope thoroughly approve of this work. Prof. Weston says of it: "It is exceedingly valuable to all interested in electrical science. Leaving out the old glass machine, sealing wax, amber experiments, etc., etc., and inserting cuts and descriptions of the recent wonderful inventions, makes it exceptionally interesting to electricians and telegraphers. Nearly every electrical inventor and manufacturer in the world will find a description of their invention or apparatus in it."

The third edition of "Students' Songs," compiled by William H. Hills, Harvard, class of '80, will be ready the last of April. It is a choice collection of the latest and most popular college songs. This book will comprise the songs of both the first and second edition, besides more than twenty pages of entirely new music. Published by Moses King, Cambridge, Mass.
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Requirements for Admission.

Applicants for admission will be examined in the following subjects:

**LATIN.**—Latin Grammar, including Prosody; Writing Latin (35 Lessons in Allen's Latin Composition are recommended as indicating the amount required for examination); Virgil, the Bucolics, Georgics, and six books of the Æneid; Cicero, seven Orations; Sallust.

**GREEK.**—Hadley's Greek Grammar; Xenophon's Anabasis, four books, and Homer's Iliad, two books; Jones's Greek Prose Composition.

**ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY.**

**MATHEMATICS.**—Arithmetic, including Common and Decimal Fractions, Interest, Square Root and the Metric System; Algebra, through Equations of the Second Degree; Geometry, Books I. and II. of Loomis's Geometry.

Real equivalents for any of the foregoing requirements will be accepted. Candidates for admission to advanced classes will be examined in the studies which such classes have accomplished. All applicants for admission will be required to produce testimonials of good moral character.

Time of Entrance Examination.

The time for examination is the Friday after Commencement and the Friday before the opening of the first term. In exceptional cases applicants may be examined at other times.

Method of Examination.

The examinations held at the college are mainly upon written answers to questions prepared by the Professors in the respective departments.

The Faculty are also ready to make arrangements with Principals of schools and academies having a regular course preparatory for college of at least three years' duration, whereby their pupils may be examined for admission to college at their respective schools, in connection with their final examinations.

In such cases the Principal may send to the President of the college a schedule of the course of study in the institution under his charge, together with the names of those members of his graduating class who wish to enter the next Freshman class at Bowdoin, with a statement concerning the time which each candidate has actually spent in attendance upon the regular preparatory course and the amount and quality of his work, and with an endorsement of his character as worthy of admission to college.

If these papers are found by the Faculty to be satisfactory, the Principal sending them will be furnished a list of topics on which he will be requested to examine the candidates in writing, either at a special examination held for the purpose, or as a part of his regular final examination, as he may elect.

At his earliest convenience he will send to the President of the college a copy of the questions which he set on the topics furnished, and the papers written by the candidates in answer to them. At the same time, or as soon after as possible, he will certify to the fact that the candidates have graduated honorably from the institution under his charge.

The Faculty will then pass upon the examination, and will communicate the result as soon as possible to the Principal, and to the several candidates.

Course of Study.

The course of study has been lately reconstructed, allowing after the second year a liberal range of electives, within which a student may follow his choice to the extent of about a quarter of the whole amount.

This may be exhibited approximately in the following table:

**REQUIRED—FOUR HOURS A WEEK.**

Latin, six terms.
Greek, six terms.
Mathematics, six terms.
Modern Languages, six terms.
Rhetoric and English Literature, two terms.
History, two terms.
Physics and Astronomy, three terms.
Chemistry and Mineralogy, three terms.
Natural History, three terms.
Mental and Moral Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, four terms.
Political Science, three terms.

**ELECTIVES—FOUR HOURS A WEEK.**

Mathematics, two terms.
Latin, two terms.
Greek, two terms.
Natural History, three terms.
Physics, one term.
Chemistry, two terms.
Science of Language, one term.
English Literature, two terms.
German, two terms.
History of Philosophy, two terms.
International Law and Military Science, two terms.

Expenses.

The annual expenses are as follows: Tuition, $75. Room rent (half), average, $25. Incidental, $10. Total regular College charges, $110.

Board is obtained in town at $3 to $4 a week. Other necessary expenses will probably amount to $40 a year. Students can, however, by forming clubs under good management, very materially lessen the cost of living.

Further information on application to the President.
EDITORIAL NOTES.

Considerable work is necessary in order to make sure of a good program on Field Day. Not the least important thing is to secure an interesting succession of contests. Nothing can be more trying than to be obliged to wait a long time while needful preparations are being made. These delays a little foresight would in most cases obviate. It is hoped that the committee will not go on the supposition that no improvement can be made over former years.

If some of the less pleasing contests could be dropped out and some new ones added to the list, a very agreeable change would be effected. It would not be unwise for the committee of arrangements to confer with the leading athletes, and to be guided in a large measure by their advice. A little study of sports as conducted in other colleges would doubtless suggest some novel and more entertaining features.

Another duty of the committee, one that should not, however, belong to them, is the thankless task of urging men to enter as contestants. No matter how good a program is adopted, it will largely fail of interest if but two or possibly three take part. One point on which too much stress cannot be laid, is that Field Day be preceded by long and faithful training. If the records of that day are to be more than mediocre, careful training should at once be undertaken. Quite commonly one can see, during the week preceding Field Day, a few students playfully practicing jumping and the like. Earnest, determined work is the first requisite for success. A comparison of the records made in other colleges of the State would show that we are far from taking the lead in general athletics. This is perhaps due to the fact that rowing takes so prominent a place among us, while it is elsewhere unknown. We should not, however, let this consideration deter us from placing Bowdoin at the head of the list in regard to minor college sports, as that place is already hers by right in all other respects.

Competition is a great incentive. This is well illustrated in all sports where strength and skill are brought into play. Ball games, bringing together rival nines, are great sources of improvement in playing. Why could not this principle be carried a little farther, and be made to include literary con-
tests? What would cause more general interest than to have about Commencement time, or a little earlier if necessary, an exhibition of prize speaking, at which an equal number of students from the three colleges should participate? Or it might be better to have the parts original, and to make the composition and delivery of the parts decide the question of superiority. That such an occasion would necessitate previous hard study, cannot be denied. The audience at such a time would undoubtedly be large and interested in the result as the average audience at a ball game. At our regular exhibitions there is always a large gathering, and it might be questioned if a hall could be secured sufficiently large to accommodate all who would desire to attend an inter-collegiate literary contest.

A good deal of interest has centered upon the prolonged inactivity in boating matters, and the shape in which they will be left this year can now be determined. All thought of sending a crew to Lake George was long since abandoned; and, for a time, the class races even were undecided. There are now three crews at work, and a race of the usual interest may be expected. The Juniors have a crew composed of two old men and of two that have as yet had no experience in rowing. This crew was procured so late that no high anticipations are centered upon it, but yet it contains solid muscle and, with faithful training in the short time that remains, will undoubtedly do itself full justice. The Juniors, while possessing an enviable crew, have hitherto been remarkably unfortunate, and it is hoped that this year will not be an additional disappointment.

The Sophomore crew has been in training a long time and was the first to go on the river, where it held undisputed sway for some time. The men are as solid a set of fellows as are now on the river, and will undoubtedly make it difficult for any to go ahead of them. They have never been in a race, but will not be inferior in this respect to the others. The least that can be said is that their chance of obtaining the cup is perhaps the best. The Freshmen are to be congratulated on putting on a crew at last. It was thought, a short time since, that they would take no part in college sports. Their crew has gone to work with a great deal of vigor and evidently means to make a good fight. We understand that they intend to buy the Seniors' boat, and that the money is already partially subscribed. This is an excellent plan, and one that we have long favored. By so doing there would be a small surplus in the treasury with which the Boating Association could make some needed repairs.

After seeing all the crews pull, it is evident that the Sophomores stand the best chance of winning the race, and that the closest fight will be between the Juniors and Freshmen for second place. It is not expected that remarkable time will be made this year, but that will not prevent as great an interest as ever from depending upon the final issue. Attention should be paid to gaining a good form in rowing and every opportunity for practice should be improved. There is no reason to feel at all discouraged in regard to boating, and there is great reason why all interested in maintaining the sport should do what they can to make the approaching race a success.

Ivy Day is now near at hand, and all typical Juniors are preparing to launch out in some surprising way and astonish their friends. Of course a great many will have friends, to whom they will show the pleasant side of college life. How differently will the same thing be regarded by the various classes! The Senior will say that it is far inferior to what his class had last year. The Sophomore will try to imagine what important place he will
fill next year. The Freshman will look on in simple wonder and try to make sure of his own identity in the midst of so much pleasure. While the Junior will be for a time oblivious to everything outside of the whirlpool of enjoyment in which he then is, and will be rudely awakened from his "Dream of Fair Women," by the ruthless knock of the class assessor, who will leave him penniless and in debt.

It is with deep regret that we are obliged to say that President Chamberlain is not improving so rapidly as had been hoped. The first operation was found to be insufficient, and a second one was performed, while a third even is now anticipated. The second was similar in character to the first, and was exceedingly painful. President Chamberlain has been a great sufferer, and it is earnestly hoped that the result of these succeeding operations will be a complete recovery. It is now near the middle of the term, and even if he should recover very soon, some weeks of rest would be necessary to fit him for participation in active college work. It is likely that he will be unable to fill his place this term, and the Seniors will be compelled to miss the advantage they would otherwise derive from his instruction. The sympathy of the college and most earnest wishes for his speedy recovery are with him.

The time for the departure of the Medics is now rapidly approaching. The term of their being here has passed, so far, without any outbreak to give variety to the humdrum of life. It is best that it should be so, and that the unpleasant feelings of last year should remain things of the past. In former years, they have played ball upon the delta a great deal, but this year their attention has been so closely confined to their—studies, that they have had opportunity for nothing else. Their going is but a prelude to our own vacation.

As Ivy Day comes the week in which the next Orient is due, that issue will be put off until the following week, in order that an account of the various sports, and of the Ivy exercises may be given. This will not cause our subscribers to lose anything, as the same number of issues will come out during the term as otherwise, and a gain will be made in receiving the reports of Ivy week while fresh, instead of being obliged to wait three weeks.

MY MISFORTUNE.

There is an old adage which says that "some men are born great, some become great, and others have greatness thrust upon them." This trite old saying is lamentably lacking in one particular. It never mentions those who have just missed becoming great. I unfortunately belong to this class, not through any fault of my own, but on account of a combination of circumstances, as the following lines will show:

A few days since, while seated at my desk, meditating upon the utter depravity of affairs in general, and a few things in particular, I heard a knock at my door. It was no ordinary knock, but was of a low, persuasive kind which made my heart go out to it at once and caused me to bid the invisible visitor "come in," thinking that at least the dirty face of a yagge would be thrust into the room, and that I should hear the hackneyed phrase, "Want anything done?" How greatly was I mistaken! Instead of the expected visitor, a young man of pleasing appearance entered, shook my hand warmly, divested himself of his wraps, and made himself completely at home in less time than it takes to describe it. All the while he had been firing a stream of eloquence at me which nearly took my breath
away, and only allowed me to speak in spasmodic gasps. Our conversation was nearly as follows. For fear of shocking his modesty I leave his name a blank. He began with:

"Good afternoon, Mr. K. My name is H.—N., from ———. I am the advance agent of ——— & Co., the noted publishers, of Hartford, Conn. You have been recommended to me as a man of literary tastes, and I would like to get your opinion on this book" (producing a gilt-edged, morocco-covered prospectus).

"But ———," said I.

"I will only detain you a minute," he broke in. "You see this is a large book, printed on fine tinted paper, elegantly bound, nine hundred pages, suited alike for the lawyer, doctor, merchant, and farmer. It sells as readily in the remote hamlet as in the crowded city. Let me read you a few cards from my agents!"

"But ———," said I.

"Yes, I know," he went on, "you don't like the idea of being an agent, but hundreds of the best young men in our institutions of learning are to adopt this easy, fashionable, and lucrative business this summer. The price of this work varies from $3.50 to $6.00; on the lowest priced work you get a profit of $2.00. Here are some cards:

CALAIS, Me., April 6, 1883.
Dear Sir: Have sold 100 copies of ——— this week. Profit, $225; expenses, $3.50.
Yours, etc., ——— ———

NORWAY, Me., March 20, 1883.
Dear Sir: Have sold 50 copies of ——— the past week. Cleared $99.49. I want more territory.
Yours, etc., ——— ———

And thus he went on, until finally he hauled out a little red morocco book, gave me a long pencil, "well sharpened," and said: "If you will consent to canvass for me, just put your name down here, and I will furnish you with an outfit, give you what territory you want, pay your expenses, and guarantee you three dollars per day for ———"

"But," said I, "I must speak. I have a severe attack of the mumps coming on, and it would be very disastrous to your business if you should chance to catch them from me. I should be——"

But he had fled, and I was left alone. Alas! it is ever thus. Another opportunity to obtain fame and fortune had eluded my grasp.

K. K.

CHUM'S LOVE EXPERIENCE.

A few days ago, while looking over an old trunk, I came across an old skating rink order. What memories it called up! It was in my Junior year that our boys used to frequently visit the roller-skating rink in the city of B———, some ten miles from the college. I had often made one of a party to go to the rink, but the night on which I got this particular order was out of the common run. It was on this night that my honored chum's first love-experience began. He was a Senior, a fine looking fellow, and prided himself that no girl could long resist his charms.

On the night in question, after a cold ride, we arrived at the rink, having passed through no startling adventures, and little dreaming of the events which were destined to follow this night's trip. As soon as chum got his skates adjusted, he began to look around the hall in search of the first female whom he should captivate. He soon noticed a very pretty girl, sitting in one corner of the hall, who did not seem to have many admirers, and he determined to embrace the first opportunity to request a skate with her.

In a short time he saw that she was alone; and, approaching her with one of his prettiest bows, he made known to her his desire to skate with her. Her reply was something of a surprise to him:— "No, I thank you, I don't care to skate," Chum was far from
being a bashful man and he was not in the least discouraged. His determination to skate with her was only strengthened by her refusal. He soon found one of the college boys who was acquainted with the lady, and secured an introduction. Apparently it was a complete success. He skated with her several times, and on the way home was unusually silent and thoughtful for him. That night, after we retired, every few minutes I could hear him mutter to himself: “A dewed fine girl! Mighty pretty! Gad! I’ll have to follow it up and see what will come of it,” and other remarks of a like nature. I had roomed with Frank three years and I imagined that I knew him pretty well; so I said nothing, but waited and watched for developments.

For the next few days, chum was entirely engrossed in thinking of his new mash, and in forming plans for strengthening the acquaintance. He neglected both preparation for and attendance at recitations. He even lost his usual good appetite, an occurrence the like of which had never occurred in his previous experience.

Time passed on. Saturday after Saturday had chum passed the evening in B——, and always, on his return, he was more enthusiastic than ever before in his praises of the beautiful Miss M——, who was raising such havoc with his affections. In short, Frank was desperately in love.

Near the end of the winter term there was to be a grand ball in B——; and chum had confided to me his intention to know his fate before he returned therefrom. His preparations for the event were of the most elaborate nature. He fairly outshone the dandy of the college. The night of the ball finally came, and chum, never despondent, started off as hopeful as though he already knew the fair one’s reply.

The next morning, as I was about to start for breakfast, chum rushed into the room, and as soon as he entered, I saw that something was wrong. He sat down at his desk without saying a word, and I waited for him to speak. Finally he burst out, “It’s all up, Ned.” After a few moments I ventured to ask, “What’s the trouble, Frank?” “Oh! nothing,” he replied. “She said she had been engaged two years to a fellow who is now at sea as first-mate of a vessel. They are to be married when he returns. That’s all.”

That was the end of chum’s first love experience. We have now been practicing law together three years, and, as far as I know, Frank has had no experience of the tender passion since we were in college.

THE STUDY OF HISTORY.

The importance of the study of history can hardly be overestimated. Excepting certain scientific ones there is scarcely a study which calls for so much care in its perusal as does that of history. Read and stored in the mind for future use, history becomes at once one of the most pleasant, and at the same time, one of the most profitable of studies; and, unless so read, it fails to achieve its most important results, leaving the reader in possession of a few facts, together with a vague, transitory idea of what has transpired, both of which will be as permanent as some pleasant story that has tickled the fancy of some passing hour. Men of superior educational advantages too often display remarkable ignorance upon historical subjects, particularly upon those relating to their own nation. It can be asserted without fear of contradiction, that a large per cent. of men, upon graduation from college, know less about the history of their own land, than they do of the history of Greece and Rome, for example, while their knowledge of the history of these nations is by no means extensive. Unfortunately, the student is left
to himself to seek the history of his own country, while required to study the history of another; hence the reason for this ignorance. Nor is the student the only one at fault. Men who are blinded by political prejudices too often read the histories of great battles, great political revolutions, famous periods of political power, with a view of maintaining their own partisan grounds, rather than of reading that history for its real worth. How many admirers of Napoleon there are who, when reading an impartial history of his life, fail to notice a single fault, but are quick to recognize every virtue; while others, in reading the same book, fail to see scarcely a virtue, but are quick to magnify every fault. Or, how many will continually praise President Lincoln for every official act of his, not admitting even, that he was capable of a fault; while others deriving their information from the same source, are slow to acknowledge a single good act of his. This is, indeed, a most shameful prejudice, and such a study of history is unworthy of a man and a disgrace to the study. Rather is it to be studied for the lessons it teaches to individuals and to nations, for the pleasures it affords the mind in reading and for the delights it brings in reflection. Accepting the adage that "history repeats itself," it is of the utmost importance that the administrators of government make a careful study of history, learning therefrom the dangers that beset and the prosperities that attended the people of other days, and thus become more competent to discharge the duties which may devolve upon them.

In short, look upon history as you will, it is one of the greatest of studies; it is the most agreeable, and, above all, the safest study, for it is man’s only guide.

Prof. Chapman delivered the Commencement sermon before the graduating class of Gould's Academy, at Bethel, Me., the 13th inst.

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**WHY THE MEDIC WEARS A DUSTER.**

Last week, a festive Medic,
That he might be in style,
Invested in some clothing,
Collars, shoes, and "tile."

Some other things he wanted,
But these he must forego
On account of Brunswick price—
His purse was rather low.

The same desire seized him,
Like others whom I know,
He wished—with flattened pocket-book—
To make a grand, big show.

"Cut out" by classic students—
If he would make a mash,
He must appear to Brunswick girls
As well supplied with cash.

Real worth is not considered here;
But students must be dashing—
Dressed a la mode, supplied with cash—
If attempts are made at mashing.

This Medic's cotton "umberil"
Was getting somewhat faded;
His cowhide boots, and ulster, too,
Were also somewhat "shaded."

So when he had dissected
(And Robbins then had come),
He gathered up what bones he had
And sold them to his chum.

Then, with the proceeds of this sale,
To which he added more
From what he earned by peddling smelts
Last year, from door to door,

He started for a tailor's shop,
Intending to be measured
For a suit to take the place
Of that he so much treasured.

He found the shop—inquired the price;
Was told: "For forty dollars,
We'll make a suit and then throw in
A box of paper collars."

The Medic's voice stuck in his throat,
And not a word spoke he,
For all the dollars he possessed
Scarce numbered twenty-three.

He felt his pipe-stem legs give way;
He fell upon the floor—
Recovering, he found himself
Outside the tailor's store.

Thinks he, "I'll go elsewhere, perhaps
For less than half the price
I can obtain a brand new suit,
Both stylish, fine, and nice."

Alas for his credulity—
He found the price the same,
Or nearly so, at all the shops,
So finally he came

To this most trite conclusion:
That he, perhaps might find,
A suit all made and ready,
More suited to his mind.

He visited a clothing store—
Examined many suits,
And priced their ties and collars,
Stove-pipe hats, and boots.

But all the stylish suits he thought
Were quite beyond his purse;
He left the store, burst into tears,
And then began to curse

The Brunswick tradesmen, each and all.
His thoughts were grave and sad,
For much he loved a Brunswick maid,
And this quite drove him mad,

Because a student, finely dressed,
In nice and stylish clothes,
Had cut him out. His girl was lost.
"I cannot bear such woes."

He uttered this with bated breath;
His face was pale but placid,—
Thinks he, "I'll go into a druggist's shop
And buy some prussic acid,

"For Brunswick prices have indeed
Forced me to suicide,
As I have lost on that account
My dear intended bride.

"Ah! here's the shop. I'll go within;
I'll make my purchase here."
But see, he stops and looks around!
His face is blanched with fear.

"But should I die in Brunswick town,
Where shall the cash be found
To buy my coffin and my shroud
To put me in the ground."

At length he has a bright idea;
His eyes regain their lustre;
He hastens to a clothing store
And buys a stylish duster.

Now thinks he: "When I go out
This duster will conceal
These old worn clothes; for it will reach
Almost to my heel."

He has some money left beside,
And buys a new tall hat,
Cuffs and collars, cane and shoes,
Likewise a new cravat.

He takes them to his boarding-place,
And after tea, at night,
He puts them on and views himself
With infinite delight.

With cane in hand and dude-like air
He goes upon the street,
And by some lucky accident
His girl he chanced to meet.

She tells him that "she hardly knew
That he could look so nice."
He bends his head, and her, indeed,
He kisses in a truce.

He tells her that he "loves her,
And thinks it would be prudent
If she returns his love at all,
To cut that college student."

All this she promises to do.
His duster sealed his fate;
For they are to be married
When he shall graduate.

For though he courted her before,
He then did much disgust her;
But she was mashed when him she saw
Enveloped in that duster.

So when you see a Medic bold,
With a great long duster on,
That duster's mashed a Brunswick girl
As sure as you are born.

Finis.

Quotation from Prof. C.'s sermon the other night:
"Even in the halls of legislation, where man seems
to think he escapes the recognizance of heaven, he
cannot escape his religious responsibility." It is
getting so that a term in a legislature will blast the
reputation of any man.
BALL GAMES.

Bowdoin vs. Bates.

The game between the Bowdoins and the Bates on Saturday, May 12th, was a great source of gratification to us all. It was by far the best game played here for a long time. As it was the first game of the series arranged with Bowdoin and Bates, it was looked forward to with keen interest. A large crowd was in attendance, and the fine playing on both sides called forth frequent applause. For some time no runs were made, and each nine appeared to be upon its metal, but our nine at last got the better of the Bates pitcher, and then ran up a number of scores. The following is the official score:

**Bowdoin.**

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<th>B.</th>
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**Totals**: 38 10 10 13 27 21 3

**Bates.**

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<tr>
<td>Corvel, c. f.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flanders, l. f.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washburn, r. f.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Totals**: 31 0 2 2 24 11 4

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Bowdoin, Bates: 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 4 3 10


Bowdoin vs. Colby.

The first game of the series with Colby was played in Brunswick, Saturday, May 19. As it was thought that the two nine were well matched as to strength, and hence that the game would be very interesting, many assembled to witness a victory for Bowdoin, if possible. About ninety interested in the Colbys came from Waterville. Unavoidably, the game was not called until nearly 12 M. Each side was very sure of a victory, but as victory and defeat were the only things to choose between, the one must take what the other happened to leave. Of course, we would rather have had the victory, but did not wish to show any disrespect to the feelings of the visitors, hence we gave them good treatment—perhaps too good for our own interests, i.e., we let them have the game. However, we shall visit Colby on Wednesday, May 23, and shall try to be entertained and pleased at the expense of the hosts, in just the same way as they were here.

To say that the game was entirely satisfactory, would not be stating it as many of those who witnessed it would like to hear. The errors on both sides were more than there was any necessity for. The Bowdoins' errors were costly, and but for one or two of them the game would have been ours. But for all this, our boys did good work, and are to be complimented on proving to the visitors so conclusively that they must work if they desire the championship.

The main points of difference between the nines in this game were that the Bowdoins did the heavier batting and the Colbys the better fielding. Below is the score:

**Bowdoin.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.B.</th>
<th>R.</th>
<th>B.</th>
<th>P.O.</th>
<th>A.</th>
<th>E.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Winter, 1b.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knapp, c.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torrey, 2b.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wright, p.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cook, r. f.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stetson, 3b.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterman, s.s.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collins, c. f.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barton, l. f.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Totals**: 42 7 11 13 27 22 10
COLBY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.B.</th>
<th>R.</th>
<th>B.</th>
<th>T.B.</th>
<th>F.G.</th>
<th>P.O.</th>
<th>A.</th>
<th>E.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Doe, c.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Putnam, c. f.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boyd, 3b.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mathews, 2b.</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nowell, L. f.</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tilton, 1b.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barton, p.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merrill, s. s.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emerson, r. f.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Totals. 41 | 8 | 10 | 11 | 27 | 15 | 7

Innings. 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9
Bowdoin. 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 7
Colby. 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8

Two-base hits—Winter, Torrey, Doe, First base on called balls—Bowdoin, 0; Colby, 0. First base on errors—Bowdoin, 4; Colby, 6. Wild pitch—Wright, 1.

Struck out—Bowdoin, 4; Colby, 5. Balls called—on Wright, 61; on Barton, 37. Strikes called—off Wright, 12; off Barton, 11. Passed balls—Knapp, 5; Doe, 3.

Earned runs—Bowdoin, 2; Colby, 0. Left on bases—Bowdoin, 8; Colby, 6. Time—1 h. 40 m. Umpire—Barrett Potter, Brunswick.

The second game of the inter-collegiate series of Maine, was played at Waterville, May 16th, between the Bates and Colby.

The following is the score by innings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Innings</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bates</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colby</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The fourth game was played between the same clubs at Lewiston, May 19, with the following result:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Innings</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colby</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bates</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Applause is said to be out of order in the French recitation.

Didn't they rather rush things at services last Sunday A.M.?

The "Count" and "Duke" still live and can play the nude to perfection.

The Village Improvement Association is making great improvements on the mall.

Most of the nines are not meeting with much better luck with the Amhersts than we did.

Any one wishing information as to base-ball will do well to give the assistant librarian a call.

The Orono nine have decided they cannot play the game of ball arranged with the Bowdoin.

The college band meets two or three times a week for rehearsal, with J. Torrey, '81, as leader.

Prof. Robinson gave the Juniors a lecture on Mineralogy, illustrated with a calcium light, Friday evening, 18th inst.

Contestants for the Field Day prizes are requested to hand in their names to the directors at least a week before June 7th.

We do not like to see the delta made into a town common. At present the college boys can scarcely get it to practice on.

C. E. Sayward has been elected President of the Junior class in place of Sweetser who has been obliged to leave college.

It was a "big head" which suggested that our campus is poetical because it is all-over Burns. P. S.—We are not responsible.

Prof. Avery read a paper before the American Oriental Society of Boston, weak before last, that was very highly complimented.

The second practice game of seven innings, between the Bowdoin and Denisons, resulted in a score of 17 to 4 in favor of the Bowdoin.

Well done, '84! Better late than never. Now brace up, and you can come out as well as the University crew did last summer, if nothing more.

Don't bet, boys. Base-ball is mighty uncertain business any way. The unexpected is always happening, and what you are sure of never takes place.

A good many of the boys are in training, and the indications are now that the number of contestants on Field Day will be large, and the exercises interesting.

Why can't the campus walks be cemented? If not all at one time, a few each year. It would improve their looks and they would be more serviceable and durable.

COLLEGE ITEMS.

40, 30, 30, 15.

"Mascot" was not very patronized.

Didn't the boys take the Bates into camp?

The Ivy Day invitations are little beauties.

N. Appleton has the base lawn tennis court.

Did you lose any money on the first game?

Tutor Hawes preached at Bath the 13th inst.

Only one more week for rhetoricals this term.

We had a pantoime choir last Sunday morning.

Why don't the choir give us some voluntaries Sunday P.M.?

The Faculty were very obliging about arranging the lessons so that the boys could witness the Colby-Bowdoin game last Saturday.
Has anybody said anything lately about the new gymnasium? The present indications are that "the summer will soon be past, the harvest ended," and we shall have no "gym."

The first game between the Bowdoin and the Denison nine resulted in a score of 29 to 2, in six innings. The boys got too near tuckered out to strike in on the last three innings.

The game that was to be played with Bates today has been unavoidably postponed till Memorial Day. On that date the nine will play both Bates and Colby, making the round trip by a special train.

Come, boys, now the evenings are growing warmer, why can't we all get together and have some old-fashioned, out-of-door sings? If somebody would only start it we would all join in.

About forty or fifty students accompanied their nine down from Bates two weeks ago. They seemed to enjoy everything except the game. Come again, boys; you will probably have better luck next time.

A swimming match and tug race have been proposed to take place just before or after the boat race, on Ivy Day. We hope such an arrangement may be made and carried out. The more good things the better.

We wish some one could find a theme not quite so hackneyed and a little more inspiring than the poor, persecuted "Medic" to display his budding, poetic genius. Enough is as good as a feast. Too much is often nauseating.

Don't be discouraged, Johnny, if your sides and moustache don't grow very fast. Remember a celebrated philosopher has said: "It is often the case that on the soil that a moustache will do the best nothing else will."

The Sophomore nine played with the Bath nine at Harding's Park, last Wednesday. At the end of the eighth inning the score stood 7 to 4, in favor of the Sophomore nine; but in the last inning a succession of costly errors gave the Bath nine the game, by a score of 8 to 7. A return game will be played on the delta, soon.

If there is to be no singing at prayers, at any time, it seems to us that some one should inform the chaplain and not have such an unpleasant experience as we had last Sunday. If there is no one to look out for such things let some one be appointed. At the present time there is a decided lack of interest in singing. It ought not to be. It is one of the most pleasing parts of the morning devotions and should not be allowed to die out.

Can't we have a new college cheer? Colby, not contented with taking away our base-ball prestige (if we ever had any) has appropriated our cheer. If any aspirant, in that line, wishes to make himself immortal by inventing a new one we would be most happy to publish it.

A second nine should be practicing. We expect to play ball after this season, and men should be in training to take the place of those that the first nine lose this year. By such management we could have an experienced nine every year. Will the base-ball managers look after it?

Cole, '83, has had the last four volumes of the Orient bound in a substantial form, making a very pretty book. Why can't all the files be bound in the same manner? They would make three or four good volumes, and be in a much safer condition to keep than now. The cost would not exceed five dollars.

Last week, Davis, '85, Longren and Phinney, '84, Pettingill and Kendall, '83, were the Wednesday afternoon speakers. This week, Linscott, Stetson, and Woodbury, '83, Lunt, Hall, and Harding, '85, speak; and next week, Brown and Bradley, '84, Reed and Goodwin, '83, Kendall, Whittier, and Thomas, '85.

Mr. G., who had been appointed to prepare a part to speak at rhetoricals, approaching the Prof. in Rhetoric, said, "I shall be unable to speak on the day appointed as I am obliged to be away with the ball nine." "Very well," replied the imperturbable Prof., "as it is the last chance you will have you may prepare your part and speak it before me."

Three men drove on to the campus the other night inquiring for Cook. One had betted five dollars that Cook would weigh over one hundred and sixty pounds, and the other two had accepted the bet. The first won. He said judging from the way that Cook struck in the Bates and Bowdoin game, he would have betted with any one that he weighed anywhere from two hundred to half a ton.

There should be more care taken about setting fires on the campus. The other day a fire, thoughtlessly kindled, killed nearly one hundred feet of hedge. It is discouraging as well as impossible for the janitor to keep the grounds in any shape, when the result of a single wanton or thoughtless act is the destruction of what it has taken years to produce. If the students would be more careful in relation to such things we are assured that the college authorities would take more pains and pride in beautifying the grounds.
The last Sophomore themes were on the following subjects: "The Theatre in the Time of Shakespeare"; "Is our Country in Danger from Immigration"; "What Good Comes from War"; "Intercollegiate Athletic Contests,—their advantages and disadvantages."

The following officers for Field Day have been elected by the Athletic Association: R. I. Thompson, '84, Pres.; J. A. Peters, '85, Vice Pres.; E. Thomas, '85, Sec. and Treas.; L. Barton, S. R. Child, '84, W. M. Eames, '85, Directors; C. E. Sayward, '84, Master of Ceremonies.

And now a man has been found who is simple enough to wonder why the Sunday evening prayer-meeting at the vestry has more students than when at the church. Why, bless your heart, man, there is only one exit at the vestry while there are four at the church. At the latter place you stand three chances out of four of her going off with some other fellow. But at the vestry it is Hobson's choice. See?

The list of exercises for Field Day are: Mile run; standing high jump; running high jump; kicking football; running broad jump; hop, skip, and jump; 220-yards dash; throwing base-ball; standing broad jump; half-mile run; putting shot; hurdle race; three-legged race; 100-yards dash backwards; bicycle race; sack race; tug of war, each team limited to ten hundred pounds; boxing and wrestling; consolation race.

And so the Colby man tried to be funny when he asked Wright to call in his men when some yagers got into his field. Supposing Wright had said that he thought they might have been that funny man's friends, who stood in a group just over the line, that had stepped forward to talk with him. But you need not suppose any such thing. Wright is too much of a gentleman to notice such an insult, as he doubtless thought the fellow did as well as he knew.

The edict has gone forth that there shall be no more lawn-tennis courts on the campus in front of the halls. We are not surprised that playing directly in front of the halls is prohibited. But it seems that there are places on the campus, near the edges for instance, to which there could be no great damage done if used as courts. It is a sport that is very interesting and healthful. One in which many of the students who could not take part in the other athletic sports were participating. There should be, therefore, some place which the boys could use for tennis. We have heard that Prof. Young has expressed a willingness to fix up a ground for that purpose. If the report be true we shall probably have a ground. But unless work is begun on it right away it would be of no use this season.

The scene was at a way station, just a few miles from Brunswick, where some of the boys had been to play ball, and, after the game was over, were waiting for the train. A man was sitting on the edge of the platform, holding in his hand an animal of the Crustacean order, when an inquisitive Sophomore approached him from behind and said: "What in the devil do you call that?" You can judge of his surprise as the gentleman turned around saying: "That, young man, is a Horseshoe Crab," and the blushing Soph. recognized the well-known features of the Prof. in biology. The unfortunate youth has treated a good many, but the end is not yet.

In response to a petition of the Orient Board, the Faculty have excused the heads of the different departments from theme writing, while the assistant editors can hand in, for their themes, the pieces they have written for the Orient. They also have excused the whole board from attending rhetoricals excepting the days they may have to speak. In but very few colleges in the country has any such favors been granted the editors of the college paper. In one college, editorial work has been called an equivalent for any elective, which we think is granting too much. While in others, so little has been allowed, that there might as well have been nothing. But we have received a golden mean, which we consider fair and just. We trust the columns of the Orient, in the future, may show that the favor has been fully appreciated.

Hilton, '84, has one of the best fitted-up and most tastily arranged rooms in college. He has quite a museum of interesting articles and objects, among which is a large collection of autographs and letters of prominent men. Among them are the autographs of W. C. Bryant; F. E. Spinner, of the U. S. Treasury Department; Mr. and Mrs. Gen. Sherman; Chas. Sumner; Gen. Hooker; Edward Thornton, ex-Minister to England; Salmon P. Chase; and a fac-simile of President Lincoln's last dispatch to U. S. Grant. He also has arranged in one book all the names, with one or two exceptions, of the members of the Thirty-sixth Congress, including Henry Clay, Jefferson Davis, Henry Wilson, Edward Everett, Roscoe Conkling, Hannibal Hamlin, and many others whose names are familiar. Any one wishing to see them can be accommodated by calling at 22 M. H., where he will be received with all the characteristic urbanity of an '84 man.
Dudism struck Bowdoin last week in the form of an animated outrage, persuading students to canvass for books. He visited the room of an '33 man, and in soft, pleasing accents began his oft-repeated speech. He had scarcely finished the preamble, when the '33 man arose and going to his clothes-press produced a pair of pants the rear of which looked as though the wearer had not heeded that old Roman inscription on the threshold, "Cave canem." "There," said the '33 man with terrible earnestness, "is the wreck of a pair of seven dollar, summer pants, the result of a three days' canvass last summer. I was induced to enter that campaign by about such a looking chap as you are and I registered a solemn vow that the next person approaching me for such a purpose I'd shoot. I've got a revolver laid up for him loaded to the muzzle and—" there was a patter of feet on the stairs and the former canvasser was alone. The dude is seeking victims elsewhere.

Below are arranged the statistics of the three class crews that will row Ivy Day. Junior crew:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>J. Torrey (Capt.), No. 1</td>
<td>150 lbs.</td>
<td>5 ft. 10 in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. H. Brown</td>
<td>162 &quot;</td>
<td>5 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. F. Waterman</td>
<td>168 &quot;</td>
<td>5 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. E. Adams</td>
<td>160 &quot;</td>
<td>5 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. S. Lindsey (Coxswain)</td>
<td>125 &quot;</td>
<td>5 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Average</strong></td>
<td><strong>167</strong></td>
<td><strong>5</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Sophomore crew consists of the following men:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F. W. Davis, No. 1</td>
<td>154 lbs.</td>
<td>5 ft. 7 in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. N. Whittier</td>
<td>174 &quot;</td>
<td>6 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. I. Brown (Capt.),</td>
<td>170 &quot;</td>
<td>6 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. W. Alexander</td>
<td>160 &quot;</td>
<td>5 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. A. Peters (Coxswain)</td>
<td>155 &quot;</td>
<td>5 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Average</strong></td>
<td><strong>160</strong></td>
<td><strong>5</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Freshman crew is made up as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>J. W. Calderwood (Capt.), No. 1</td>
<td>158 lbs.</td>
<td>5 ft. 8½ in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. W. Horne</td>
<td>155 &quot;</td>
<td>5 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. L. Smith</td>
<td>153 &quot;</td>
<td>5 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. M. Norris</td>
<td>150 &quot;</td>
<td>5 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. M. Huchins (Coxswain)</td>
<td>120 &quot;</td>
<td>5 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Average</strong></td>
<td><strong>149</strong></td>
<td><strong>5</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Two students inspecting the Laccoon. First Student—"Did he drink?" Second Student—"No, why?" First Student—"Well, he's got the worst case of snakes I ever saw, anyway."

A new dance has been introduced into Paris. It is called "The Boston." Though not described, it is presumable that it is one step forward and hitch eye-glasses, two steps back and repeat, nose up, toes in, all hands round and waltz down stairs to a lunch of cold beans.—**Ex.**

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**PERSONAL.**

[Graduates and undergraduates are earnestly solicited to send personal items to the Bowdoin Orient, Brunswick, Me.]

Several of these items have been received from F. C. Stevens, '81, to whom our thanks for the same are extended.

'25.—Hon. J. W. Bradbury will soon return to Portland, from Charleston, S. C., where he has been spending the winter.

'26.—On the occasion of the donation of the library of Hon. Wm. Paine, of the class of '26, to the Penobscot Bar Library, Hon. Albert W. Paine, of Bangor, made the following remarks, which may interest our readers: "Hon. Wm. Paine, son of Josiah Paine, was born at Portland, Me., Nov. 28, 1806, graduated at Bowdoin in 1826, and received his degree of A.M., three years later. He studied law with Hon. Nichols Emery; was admitted to practice in 1829; settled first in Bridgton, Me., and later in Portland, where he became partner of the late Josiah S. Little (class of '25). From 1835 to 1848, Mr. Paine resided in Bangor. He then removed to Portland, where he passed the rest of his life. While living in Bangor, he represented that city in the Legislature for seven consecutive years. In 1850 he was appointed U. S. Marshal for Maine; in 1856 became Recorder of the Municipal Court at Portland, and was soon elected Judge of the same court. In all places of public trust he served with perfect fidelity and gave complete satisfaction. He was eminently a man of culture and intelligence, possessed of a genial character and courteous manners, was a great favorite in society and was popular with all classes of people. He was a great reader and possessed a retentive memory. He was married in 1835 to Miss Martha Chamberlain of Portland, who died in 1838. Mr. Paine remained unmarried for the remainder of his life. He died at Portland, Aug. 30, 1861."

'49.—We wish to correct a mistake which occurred in our issue of April 25th. The personal with regard to "Edward B. Palmer, class of '56," should have read, Edward S. Palmer, class of '49. E. B. Palmer, '56, is a resident of Ipswich, Mass.

'57.—Edward Parker is principal of the High School, in Brockton, Mass.

'60.—Hon. T. B. Reed has started on a four or five months' journey in Europe.

'61.—Dr. Theodore Dwight Bradford died in New York City the 10th inst. He was born in Auburn, Me., September, 1838, and was the son of Richmond Bradford (class of '25). After his graduation, Dr,
Bradford became principal of the High School at Cape Elizabeth, and later of the Park St. Grammar School for boys, Portland, in which city he pursued his medical studies at the Portland School for Medical Instruction. He attended lectures at the Maine Medical School, and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, where he graduated in 1865. The two years following, he was house physician of Bellevue Hospital, and since then followed his profession in the city; was demonstrator in anatomy and instructor in surgery in the "City" and the "Hahnemann" Hospitals, and was a member of the County Medical Society and the Medical Club of New York. He had been in poor health for the past two years, but his death was sudden and unexpected.

70. — C. E. Beale is now engaged in literary work with M. R. Gately & Co. (publishers of The Universal Educator), Boston. Mr. Beale graduated from Washington University Law School in 1872, and was for a few years after engaged in Governmental employ. He was admitted to the practice of law and for some time followed his profession in Boston, but is now employed as above stated.

75. — G. R. Swasey is to be appointed Assistant Dean in the Law School of Boston University.

79. — D. O. Casmier was admitted to the Knox County Bar, at the April term of court.

80. — Bartlett is in Somerset, Somerset County, Penn.

81. — Brown has been engaged as Civil Engineer in charge of the narrow-gaige railroad, now being built from Monson village to Monson depot.

81. — Lane is studying law with Kennedy Bros., Canion, Dakota Ter.

81. — Skillings, formerly of this class, has charge of the manufacturing department in the firm of Shepley & Co., straw goods makers, Boston, Mass.

82. — A. F. Belcher is in Portland, Me., studying law in the office of Wm. L. Putnam, Esq.

83. — E. T. McDonald is in business in Philadelphia.

We have been requested to insert in our columns the following notice:

The next meeting of the Boston Bowdoin Club will be held at the Revere House, Boston, Friday evening, June 1st, at 6 o'clock.

BY THE COMMITTEE.

A French engineer, after a series of experiments with a loaf of bread baked by a Vassar College girl, now announces that the project of tunneling Mont Blanc is entirely practical.—Heidelberg Journal.
CLIPPINGS.

THE BANGING MANIA.

O see the young girl,
In beauty rare,
Sans kink, sans curl—
Banging her hair!

And hear the young man
At the piano there,
Hard as he can—
Banging his hair!

A young mother stands
Oppressed with care,
With slipper in hands
Banging her heir!

A grass widow is one whose husband died of the hay fever.

Mr. S.—“Does beer ever occur in crystalized form?” Prof.—“No, but it is often found in quartz.”—Ez.

Viola Vassar (who is home on her Thanksgiving vacation) says she don’t object to a man’s staring at her; but when she looks back and sees him looking back too, it’s too presuming for anything.—Atheneum.

Innocence Abroad: Esthetic Professor (to gay and frisky Senior)—“Mr.——, can you tell me where all the young men get those pretty bands they wear in their hats? I could find none in the stores.” Collapse of Senior.—Brunonian.

And it came to pass in those days that the Senior wrote home to his parents and said, “Don’t come in at Commencement, I will stand high in my class, but the town will be so crowded that it will be very unpleasant for you.”—Dickinsonian.

ACUTE APHORISMS.

WITH MODERN APPLICATIONS.

A crib in the hand is worth two in the nursery.
All swells don’t end well.
None but the brash conductors deserve the farce.
Pay the Treasurer his dues.
It’s a long bat that has no turn in.
It is a wise Faculty that knows its own mind.

—Chaff.

Spare the rum and spoil the punch.
A truthful man gathers no marks.
Many girls, many bills.
Straws show where the mint julep goes.
Don’t proverb us any more proverbs.

—Dartmouth.

It’s a wise student that knows his own professors.
No use crying over a broken beaker.
A crib in time saves nine.

—Academica.

The co-ed, who was locked in her lover’s arms for three hours, explains that it was not her fault; she claims that he forgot the combination.—Ez.

A young lady being told at a recent fire to stand back or else the hose would be turned on her, replied: “Oh, I don’t care, they are striped on both sides any way.”—College Ohio.

EDITORS’ TABLE.

Inasmuch as in our last two issues we have given a very comprehensive (?) idea of the college press in general and have offered advice which, if taken, would sink any paper, we are disposed to be rather more lenient in this number and instead of presenting to our readers the stereotyped exchange notes which we have in stock, or what would be worse, our own philosophical disquisitions, we shall give them something more readable, a little sketch from our E. C., the Athenæum. In this way many of our readers who are unable to peruse the exchanges, can see what our neighbors are doing and how much their productions excel those that appear in our own columns.

WELLESLEY REACTION.

Zenas Warnick was puzzled. Not that this was an unusual thing, but the conundrum was particularly knotty. The soul-stirring question which he was striving to settle was this:

He had promised during the vacation to send a young lady-friend at Wellesley some arbutus, as soon as he returned to college. But he had delayed so long that now he must go a long distance to secure any of the coveted pink and white blossoms, and the one thing to which he was relentlessly averse was walking. Should he forfeit the invitation to the approaching Junior ball, which he already looked upon as his own? Should he torture himself by climbing the rough hills where the arbutus lingered? It was a painful dilemma.

But fortunately Zenas was an ardent reader of the college papers. He revelled in them. It was a favorite saying of his, “Give me a pipe and a couple of copies of the New York Ledger, or a file of some college paper, and I won’t change with Vanderbilt!” Naturally enough, so constant a reader was well acquainted with the fact, patent to every writer of college fiction, that no student ever sends away two packages on the same day, without confusing the addresses. He could prove by the doctrine of chance that ninety-nine cases in a hundred must happen so. As he labored to solve the problem, this precious fact occurred to him. There was the solution in a nutshell.

His impatience would not let him delay. That very night the expressman bore up from the station at Wellesley a small oblong box neatly wrapped in tissue paper. His arrival was eagerly expected, for
immediately upon dispatching the box, Zenas has telegraphed as follows: "Miss Salina. Don’t open the box. Terrible mistake somewhere. Address confused. Z. Warnick."

Consequently, she hardly waited to reach her room before tearing off the wrappers only to find the box packed with arbutus leaves, without a single blossom. On the top lay a card apologizing for the delay by declaring that he had waited to secure the best flowers possible and closing with a few touching rhymes such as, "The pink and white from very spite, at seeing you will change their hue, and naught but green can be seen, etc."

This seemed suspicious, and unfortunately for Zenas, Miss Salina had never read many college papers and did not know the peculiar twisting tendency of the student mind in directing missives. She waited some days for an explanation or a second box. Neither came, for Zenas considered the matter settled, supposing his friend would comprehend the situation, and take the risk for the deed.

But to her unenlightened ignorance, the matter seemed like a box, and she resolved to avenge herself. So it was not long before Zenas took from his box a square, heavy envelope, stamped with the Wellesley monogram, and evidently containing an invitation. He was delighted, if not surprised. Of course, she had seen how the mistake happened, and pardoned it. Tearing off the outside covering, he found a second envelope, unsealed. This, too, he opened with a smile of satisfaction and read, "Dear Sir: Your favor received. I shall need no books this term, and you may send my bill."—Zenas paused abruptly with a suppressed exclamation, and just then heard the voice of the telegraph messenger, "Dispatch here for Z. Warnick." A light began to dawn upon him, which had become dazzling by the time he read, "Don’t open the letter. Terrible mistake somewhere. Address confused. A. Salina."

Zenas did not attend the Junior ball at Wellesley.
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Requirements for Admission.

Applicants for admission will be examined in the following subjects:

**Latin.**—Latin Grammar, including Prosody; Writing Latin (35 Lessons in Allen's Latin Composition are recommended as indicating the amount required for examination); Virgil, the Bucolics, Georgics, and six books of the *Aeneid*; Cicero, seven Orations; Sallust.

**Greek.**—Hadley's Greek Grammar; Xenophon's *Anabasis*, four books, and Homer's *Ilid*, two books; Jones's Greek Prose Composition.

**Ancient Geography.**

**Mathematics.**—Arithmetic, including Common and Decimal Fractions, Interest, Square Root and the Metric System; Algebra, through Equations of the Second Degree; Geometry, Books I. and III. of Loomis's Geometry.

Real equivalents for any of the foregoing requirements will be accepted. Candidates for admission to advanced classes will be examined in the studies which such classes have accomplished. All applicants for admission will be required to produce testimonials of good moral character.

Time of Entrance Examination.

The time for examination is the Friday after Commencement and the Friday before the opening of the first term. In exceptional cases applicants may be examined at other times.

Method of Examination.

The examinations held at the college are mainly upon written answers to questions prepared by the Professors in the respective departments.

The Faculty are also ready to make arrangements with Principals of schools and academies having a regular course preparatory for college of at least three years' duration, whereby their pupils may be examined for admission to college at their respective schools, in connection with their final examinations.

In such cases the Principal may send the President of the college a schedule of the course of study in the institution under his charge, together with the names of those members of his graduating class who wish to enter the next Freshman class at Bowdoin, with a statement concerning the time which each candidate has actually spent in attendance upon the regular preparatory course and the amount and quality of his work, and with an endorsement of his character as worthy of admission to college.

If these papers are found by the Faculty to be satisfactory, the Principal sending them will be furnished a list of topics on which he will be requested to examine the candidates in writing; either at a special examination held for the purpose, or as a part of his regular final examination, as he may elect.

At his earliest convenience he will send to the President of the college a copy of the questions which he set on the topics furnished, and the papers written by the candidates in answer to them. At the same time, or as soon as practicable, he will certify to the fact that the candidates have graduated honorably from the institution under his charge.

The Faculty will then pass upon the examination, and will communicate the result as soon as possible to the Principal, and to the several candidates.

Course of Study.

The course of study has been lately reconstructed, allowing after the second year a liberal range of electives, within which a student may follow his choice to the extent of about a quarter of the whole amount.

This may be exhibited approximately in the following table:

**Required—Four Hours a Week.**

Latin, six terms.
Greek, six terms.
Mathematics, six terms.
Modern Languages, six terms.
Rhetoric and English Literature, two terms.
History, two terms.
Physics and Astronomy, three terms.
Chemistry and Mineralogy, three terms.
Natural History, three terms.
Mental and Moral Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, four terms.
Political Science, three terms.

**Electives—Four Hours a Week.**

Mathematics, two terms.
Latin, two terms.
Greek, two terms.
Natural History, three terms.
Physics, one term.
Chemistry, two terms.
Science of Language, one term.
English Literature, two terms.
German, two terms.
History of Philosophy, two terms.
International Law and Military Science, two terms.

Expenses.

The annual expenses are as follows: Tuition, $75. Room rent (half), average, $25. Incidents, $10. Total regular College charges, $110. Board is obtained in town at $3 to $4 a week. Other necessary expenses will probably amount to $40 a year. Students can, however, by forming clubs under good management, very materially lessen the cost of living.

Further information on application to the President.
Bowdoin Orient.

Vol. XIII. BRUNSWICK, MAINE, JUNE 13, 1883. No. 4.

BOWDOIN ORIENT.
PUBLISHED EVERY ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY DURING THE COLLEGIATE YEAR, BY THE STUDENTS OF BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

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Students and Alumni of the college are cordially invited to contribute articles, personals, and items. Contributions must be accompanied by the writer's real name.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

The time has now come to show the public what sort of a college we have. It is quite fashionable in some circles to criticise its management, and it happens, all too frequently, that the students themselves suffer such criticism to pass without reply. This is perhaps due to a feeling of amusement at the absurdity of some statements, but after a time forbearance ceases to be a virtue and the time comes to take up arms in defense of our Alma Mater. No doubt the greater part of these slurs upon the college come from a feeling of jealousy on the part of friends of other colleges. The wide-spread reputation of Bowdoin has caused a general alliance of her rivals, and it behooves us to defend the fair name of our college. This envious spirit is clearly manifest whenever the slightest misunderstanding between Faculty and students occurs. As if there was never any difficulty in other colleges! In the last three years a large number of students have come here from some of these model colleges which always regard us with mingled feelings of indignation and pity whenever we are equally unfortunate. Some newspapers appear to have a chronic desire to give prominence to everything real or imaginary that may reflect upon us. It is high time to awake to the importance of showing the better side of college life. At this season of the year a good many visitors come here and it is desirable that they carry away the pleasantest recollections. This can be effected not by bringing into notice the very exceptionable features of college life, but by encouraging investigations into its daily character.

The nine has played well this year, and yet if it had done even a little better the result of the games would have been much more satisfactory. It is quite apparent that the nine played better when they went to Mas-
sachusetts than they do now. This is no doubt due to a failure in practice. The nine will sometimes practice in a half-dead-and-alive manner and then wonder why they happen to slip up in a game. It is only by a careful attention to daily work that creditable results can be obtained. A crew would not expect to do anything in a race if they never went over the course previously as quickly as possible, and even with this precaution a failure to row well is often the result. The earnestness of other nines is very noticeable and is always a subject of remark. It is not too late to correct this error, although the championship will not now be affected by it. The Orient has watched with great interest the season's contests on the diamond. It has tried to interest the student-body and encourage support for the nine. It has taken pains to give full reports of all games, and now it feels it a duty to urge upon the members of the nine the importance of strict attention to business, and of not looking upon daily practice as a necessary evil which is to be slipped over as easily as possible.

The course in rhetoricals is now finished for this year and the walls of Memorial Hall can rest their aching ears. The practice of summoning the student-body to listen to a number of speakers chosen from the three upper classes was unknown until this year, but, though an innovation, it has proved its right to become an established custom. Heretofore no suitable place could be obtained, but Memorial Hall furnishes just what is needed for the purpose. As each one has been appointed to declaim he has no doubt felt that these rhetorical exercises should be dropped altogether, but after the agony has been passed, a desire to see his friends go through a similar ordeal has caused a change of sentiment.

The prize declamations at the close of this term should show a marked improvement over those of last year, as there has been much better opportunity to study various ways of speaking, some of them highly original. By speaking before a considerable audience one is in a measure prepared for the larger audience he must face later. It would be very far from the truth to say that these weekly exercises are a source of great enjoyment, yet, as an essential part of our education, their importance cannot be denied. It is needless to add that a greater degree of interest and a less frequent failure to appear of those appointed would largely increase the efficiency of these exercises.

One of the pleasantest methods of becoming familiar with a science is to gain practical knowledge of it. Prof. Lee has perfected a plan of taking a few of his former zoology class for a few days down the Bay. They will thus be able to make themselves familiar with some forms of animal life which they could not obtain last fall. By such a trip the class will be taught to look about them as they have opportunity and thus to form habits of observation. The great object of study is to lead men to think for themselves, and of zoology to enable one to recognize forms of life as they are met in the world around us. It is said that misfortunes never come singly, and it may likewise be said that in studying any useful subject, one is sure to learn something of other matters. In the present instance, besides gaining knowledge of zoology, it is highly probable that the class will learn something of practical navigation and—of seasickness.

It is gratifying to know that President Chamberlain has gained sufficient strength to be brought home. His wound is slowly healing and will probably heal more rapidly as his strength increases. It was not thought,
when he left last term, that the operation would be so severe, or the recovery from it so difficult as the event has proved. A short time since President Chamberlain's friends in this vicinity were quite discouraged, but their fears seem not to have been well founded. The President has been a great sufferer for years, and it is earnestly hoped that he will now enjoy that freedom from pain which he so much desires.

The custom of planting an ivy has been in vogue for only a few years, and yet perhaps no other is more firmly established. In the thought of planting an ivy that may live long years after its guardians have left college, and that may adorn the chapel with its tender embraces, there is poetry sufficient to fascinate the least sentimental Junior. Ivy Day comes at the pleasantest season of the year, when vegetation has, as it were, just come out in a new spring suit, and before the heat and dust of summer have had opportunity to dim its beauty. It seems not a great while since we saw our first Ivy exercises and now our own are of the past. The first great landmark in our course has been reached, and now the vista stretches forward to graduation. The friendships formed during three years in college are made firmer and more enduring by common participation in the festivities of Ivy Day. The importance of the day must not be underestimated in its bearing upon the future of the class. Friends of the students are invited to be present, and while in some instances the close of the day may find "two hearts that beat as one," in other cases it may be but the beginning of such a culmination. The members of '84 have throughout their course been remarkably united and now the bond of union has been drawn still closer. They are to be congratulated on so successful an Ivy Day. May it be but the beginning of a truly happy future for them all.

LESSONS FROM THE CHARACTER OF PETER COOPER.

BY J. A. WATERMAN, JR.

On Saturday, April 7, 1883, occurred the funeral of one of the most philanthropic and truly useful men that America has ever known. Not only have those that knew him personally borne testimony to the nobleness of mind and the generous activity of life that characterized Peter Cooper, but hundreds that never even saw him—recognizing the fact that his benevolence did so much for their good and general happiness—"rise up and call him blessed." In fact people all over our country regarded him as a citizen to whom was due the highest respect and honor, and now join in expressions of honest admiration for his life and sincere regret for his death. And since these feelings of admiration and regret are so general we may very properly inquire what there was in him that has prompted them, and how we may profit by his example.

No one can have read of this funeral without being struck by the impression which his career seems to have made on the minds of the younger generation. It is said that in this particular no such tribute has ever been paid to a man that never held high political office, and never made any mark in war, in literature, in art, or in science. What, then, is the reason why so many tokens of honor have been paid to this unpretending and venerable man? The secret of all this does not lie in the fact that he was a remarkably successful business man, shrewd, enterprising, prudent, who made no great mistakes, always met his liabilities, succeeded in all that he tried, and, though never speculating, was yet always well advanced in the race of industrial progress. There have been men in all our cities that were as skillful in money-making as he was, and that were as truly "self-made" as he was; but these men never received such
honors, except, perhaps, from their own families. Two facts combined to make his death a public, I may say a national, event and his funeral a public occasion. The first of these facts is that he had devoted so much of his self-earned fortune, and so generously, to live public interests that were for the benefit of his fellow-men. For this alone he would have received deserved praise; but how much more was the interest in his career increased by the additional fact, viz., "that," as Mr. Collyer said in his excellent address, "Peter Cooper never owned a dollar he could not take up to the great white throne." From these considerations we are able to say, in brief, that he was respected and honored because he had succeeded throughout his life in uniting the most positive uprightness and purity with the greatest business prosperity. Moreover, he had used this prosperity, whenever an opportunity was presented, in making all men that he could reach better and happier.

All this, however, has been proclaimed and dwelt upon in hundreds of pulpits and newspapers within the last few weeks. It is not for me to spend these few minutes in eulogizing him, whose character would, nevertheless, render such an undertaking comparatively easy. The special point that we are lead to notice is the effect that honors paid not only to such men as Peter Cooper, but to any and every man, have in educating young people and those that are just beginning active life. I cannot express in better terms the lesson that we may learn from such a career, than by referring to this strange and persistent delusion of our times, that the best moral training of young people is or can be done merely or mainly by the use of direct addresses to the understanding through the agency of sermons and books. There is, too, this fact connected with this delusion making it all the more strange—every one knows from his own experience that it is a delusion. We are all sure that next to hereditary influ-

ences there is nothing that has played so large a part in the formation of our characters as the associations of our youth and the examples that were then before us, and more than all things else, as the lives of those whom we learned to reverence and admire and honor by seeing our parents, friends, and neighbors revere, admire, and honor them. This is true everywhere, and so true that a writer has said, "One can tell almost with certainty what kind of men any generation will produce, by seeing the kind of men it was taught to applaud and imitate in its childhood." Here, then, is a call directly to us. From every department of our national interests, from commerce, trade, profession, from every kind of employment comes now more urgently than ever before an appeal for men that shall be so well fitted for the duties to which they may be called that their abilities and purposes can never be honestly doubted, men that shall be able to crown a well-spent life with an honored memory. It is in our power to furnish such men. Shall we do so?

There are everywhere merchants, bankers, preachers, teachers, parents, and writers that are groaning (and not without some reason, we must admit,) over what they call "the decline of commercial morals." Such persons see no cause for the frauds, the defalcations, and the embezzlements which have during the last twenty years so much discredited many of our American institutions and American investments, and, what is still worse, have so much discredited the American name. For all such persons alike there is a lesson, perhaps not so easy to be seen, but yet very practicable, and that lesson is this: If they want to have honest tradesmen, clerks, and cashiers, it is not sufficient, so to speak, to remain uncovered while the account of a long, pure life like Peter Cooper's is being read. If our admiration of such men as he is to prove an influence for good
upon the minds of the young men of this country we must make a discrimination as to the kind of men upon whom we bestow these same marks of respect. It is possible for us to treat with tokens of honor men whose lives are far from honorable; who have amassed wealth by means that are to be loathed; who have used this wealth to work the confusion of their neighbors at home and the disgrace of their country abroad, and not to open paths of usefulness to the poor and helpless. If we recognize such men as worthy of our admiration we declare, in effect, that the only good quality in Peter Cooper’s life was the fact that he had succeeded in getting hold of an immense amount of money and had kept it as long as he pleased, and that in our opinion every one that contrives to outlive his rascalities without losing his booty is as welcome to our hearts as is the man that never let a dishonored dollar into his safe, or spent one hour in corrupting his countrymen or in bringing their institutions in contempt.

I have thus tried to suggest some of the lessons that we may learn from the examples of goodness and honesty of life as shown by him whom we have so lately laid to rest. His peculiar but venerable person is no longer with us, but we have his life to look back upon, and he will long be remembered as a man that early learned the truth of the text, “No man can serve God and mammon,” and thereafter lived in a manner wholly consistent with that truth.

Classmates,—The exercises of this our Ivy Day are in general of such a pleasant character that I ought not to take to myself any more of this afternoon, nor shorten the time to which others have a claim. If this production has been tiresome to you, you can console yourselves with the thought of what is to come; if it has seemed to any of you like mere advice, you are free to think of it with the suggestion, “Practice what you preach.” I may, however, make in closing this suggestion, feeling that we are all ready to comply with it. Let us pray that nothing may occur to disturb the good feeling and general harmony that has always existed in the Class of Eighty-four.

MY GHOST.

One evening I locked myself in my room, for the last preparation for an examination in “Anna,” which I had got to take the next day. “Busy!” was my reply to all knocks. It was not a regular examination; I was “making up.” It was in my Sophomore year and I had returned from a two months’ sojourn at home, but a short time before. I was tired, sleepy, and cross with myself and every one else, and stopped for a moment to wonder what was the use of Analytic Geometry, and why we poor mortals were obliged to consume our valuable time in grinding on its mysteries, when there was so large a field in which we might work, which would, at any rate, be more agreeable, if not more profitable. I was sitting at my desk with my head resting on my hand, now and then drawing a dreamy cloud of smoke through my meerschaum, when, suddenly I felt a light touch on my shoulder, and, looking up, I saw an old man leaning over me and gazing intently at some of the formulas with which I had tastily decorated several sheets of paper.

“What are those?” said he. “Those,” I replied, “are mathematical symbols, which were invented, as nearly as I can discover, to perplex and discourage those students who are so unfortunate as to elect Sophomore mathematics.” The old man looked at me sympathizingly for a moment, and then began to walk back and forth across the room with his hands behind him. Suddenly pausing in his walk, he said, “I occupied this room over twenty years ago. It has a differ-
ent appearance now from what it had when I
was here. I had to pay my own way, and
the old room was rather bare then. Many a
cold winter's night have chum and I gone
to bed with our clothes on to keep from freez-
ing, and in the morning found a solid cake of
ice in the water-pail.” “Why, sir,” said
the old man, growing excited at the recollec-
tion, “you can’t realize the hardships we en-
dured here twenty years ago. Times have
changed some since then. I only lived about
two years after I graduated.”

At this remark, I began to feel rather
shaky about holding any further conversation
with the old gentleman; but I decided that I
could stand it for a while at any rate. I had
said to some of the boys that very afternoon,
that I had never seen a ghost and did not be-
lieve that there was such a thing; but if there
was, that I should be very happy to make
the acquaintance of a good, first-class ghost
sometime. “Well,” said the old man, “I
saw every occupant of the room for about
fifteen years after I left. There was one
poor boy, a very smart fellow, who was con-
sumptive. He had no father, and had to
scratch pretty close to get along. He was
his mother’s idol. He had to leave in his
Senior year and soon died. I remember one
man from some place in New Hampshire.
He was a great strapping fellow, brawny and
muscular, but he had inherited a taste for
rum. He used to drink right along. It
didn’t seem to affect him much for awhile,
but he finally died, in his Junior year, of de-
lirium tremens. There was another fellow
here who had considerable money but was
subject to fits of melancholy. He would sit
for hours, looking into the fire or out of the
window. He shot himself soon after gradu-
ating.”

“I could tell you of a good many more,”
he continued. “In time I got so that I
thought that bad luck came with the room;
but it is getting late and I must be going.”

He seemed to gradually fade away. I had
just begun to think that if all ghosts were
like this one, they were not such bad fellows
as they were commonly thought to be, when
I awoke. It was but a dream. My lamp had
burnt out and my pipe had fallen to the floor.
In a sudden fit of patriotism, or call it what
you will, I determined to go to bed and not
“cram up” any more for the morrow, but
take my examination on what I knew. I will
add that the next day I distinguished myself
by narrowly escaping the “dead.”

ALPHA DELTA PHI.

The fifty-first annual convention of the
Alpha Delta Phi occurred on the 16th and
17th of May, under the auspices of the Hud-
son Chapter of Adelbert College. The del-
egates from the various chapters numbered as
many as thirty, and enthusiasm and frater-
nal feeling probably never reached such a
pitch before, not excepting the semi-centen-
nial gathering of last year.

The delegates assembled in the parlors
of the Kemard House in Cleveland, at ten
o’clock, Wednesday morning, May 16th, and
proceeded to business. Every chapter was
represented except Harvard, and they failed
to put in any appearance. After the noon
recess, the convention again held a secret
session, adjourning until Thursday morning.

The public exercises in the Fourth Pres-
byterian Church were largely attended and
most interesting. What might be styled
the main feature of the evening was the sing-
ing of “Napae,” by the members of the Fra-
ternity. The address of welcome by Rev.
Dr. Eells of Cincinnati, and the oration by R.
R. Bowker of New York, were enthusiastically
received and warmly applauded.

Thursday the convention met at 9.30 A.M.
in secret session, adjourning at 1 P.M. to meet
with the Middletown Chapter next year. At
2 o’clock a special train was in waiting to
convey the members to the country seat of Mr. Dan P. Eels at River Bank, just outside of the city. A most enjoyable afternoon was spent in the grounds adjoining the residence, and after a collation, in keeping with the appointments of the house, the society returned.

The banquet was served in the Kennard House, and was presided over by ex-Governor Hayes of Ohio, while on either hand sat the brothers of Samnel Eels, the founder of the Fraternity. Reminiscences from them, and from the older members, were productive of rounds of applause, and a thoroughly good time was enjoyed by all present until the party broke up.

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**IVY DAY.**

Another 1 Ivy Day has passed, and the class of ’84 looks back upon the pleasant ceremonies to see if its great anticipations have been fully realized. We see not the least chance for disappointment to any one. Everything has passed off smoothly and in a manner highly creditable to all the officers and members. The showers of the forenoon made the air cool and delightful. All Nature seemed to beam with a benign radiance, which was reflected by the happy faces of all present at the exercises.

About 3.15 P.M. the class, lead by their marshal, A. C. Cobb, slowly ascended the spacious stairway of Memorial Hall. Gazed upon by a large and admiring audience they moved down the aisle to the front where they split ranks and in two single files went to their seats on the wings of the stage. The officers of the day took their positions on the front middle seat. Near the front of the stage stood the speakers’ stand, covered with white, the college color, and draped with the class color, peacock blue. "’84," in light colored flowers, was tastily arranged on the front of the stand.

After an earnest prayer by the chaplain, O. W. Means, and a fine selection by Grimmer, the President, C. E. Sayward, with brief, appropriate remarks, in which he referred to the history of Ivy Day at Bowdoin, introduced the other exercises, which proceeded according to the following program:

- **Oration** ............... J. A. Waterman, Jr.
- **Music**
- **Poem** ................ C. W. Longren.
- **Music**

The oration, delivered in a distinct, easy manner, appears in another column and is well worth reading.

The poem was finely written, displaying to good advantage the writer’s graceful poetical conceptions and descriptions.

The music was given with exceptionally fine, artistic skill, and added much to the pleasure of the occasion. After the poem the class marched out to the east side of the hall, where, reclining on the grass, they listened to the witty remarks of the President. At one time a thunder cloud threatened, but its loud reverberations by no means drowned out Mr. Sayward’s stentorian tones. The class honors were there received and gracefully responded to by the recipients, as follows:

- **Best Moustache** .......... S. R. Child.
- **Lazy Man** ............... W. K. Hilton.
- **Handsome Man** .......... P. S. Lindsey.
- **Dig** .................... E. C. Smith.
- **Ponyist** ................. W. H. Cottle.
- **Popular Man** ............ H. M. Wright.

The trowel was then given to the curator, E. C. Smith, who pledged himself to perform his duties faithfully. After all the members had done their share in covering the vine, the class closed the exercises of the day by singing the following:

**IVY ODE.**

**BY S. W. WALKER.**

Beneath the pleasant shadow
Of our Memorial Hall,
We plant our sacred ivy,
To grace the naked wall.
Though 'tis as yet a plantlet,
It has the secret power
To drink the dew and sunbeams,  
And form a fragrant bower.

Extend, frail vine, thy rootlets,  
Uplift thy tiny crown,  
And brighten with thy beauty  
The walls' forbidding frown.  
Blow softly winds of autumn;  
Clothe warmly winter snows;  
And you, ye gods immortal,  
Watch o'er it as as it grows.

Blest vine thou art the emblem  
Of friendships here begun,  
Which ever shall twine firmer  
And bloom in future's sun.  
As on life's rugged journey  
We wander up and down,  
May blossoms of these friendships  
Dispel good fortune's frown.

When the last note had died away, the 
class departed with feelings of deeper attachment to each other, and of satisfaction with the pleasures of the ever-to-be-remembered day.

BOAT RACE.

The annual class race came off on Thursday, June 7th, between crews from '74, '85, and '86. The afternoon was not the most favorable; ever and anon showers would dampen the spirits of the comparatively small audience that had assembled. Nature was seemingly in tears in anticipation of the approaching sorrow of '78 on hearing that their phenomenal record was beaten. While apparently unfavorable, in reality the rain quieted the water, and when at a little past 3 o'clock the start was effected, it was in better condition than it has been for years. The Seniors did not furnish a crew as two of their best men were unable to row, and then, too, it has been thought, for a few years, not to comport with proper dignity for the Seniors to engage in any real muscular contest. The Freshmen were the first to row out to their position under the railroad bridge, and their neat form, together with their new suits, might have led unknowing ones to think that they were long experienced oarsmen. They started for position with a vigorous stroke, and evidently intended to make an impression, which in fact they did. The Sophomores followed, and, as they moved from the float, their fine form and strong stroke gave evidence of their long, faithful training. Lastly, but by no means least, the Juniors put in an appearance. Their old boat was with difficulty urged along, and was evidently far inferior to the others. The Juniors did not put on any of the style with which the preceding crews had started out, but, as if there were none anxiously watching them, rowed to position. They had been in training as a crew but three weeks, and very little was expected of them but to show that '84 still maintained her traditional support of college institutions.

At the start, the Freshmen caught the first water, but quickly fell to the rear. The Sophomores at once took the lead, and, followed by the other two crews, were soon out of sight. At this juncture, the band, which had previously delighted the audience by some choice selections, began to play a dirge. Its appropriateness was a subject of some uncertainty. Soon the Sophomores came in sight, with a long stretch of smooth water between them and the Juniors, who were a short distance ahead of the Freshmen. All crews were rowing well and did not appear so exhausted as is sometimes the case. To the astonishment of all, and temporary disbelief of some, the Sophomores were announced as the winners, with the unprecedented time of eighteen minutes fifty seconds and a quarter. The Juniors came in second, with twenty minutes and three seconds to their credit. They would have come in much sooner if they had not been fouled by the Freshmen, and in addition, two of their men lost their seats, and in remedying this mishap, caused some delay. The Freshmen, who had also lost valuable time by their carelessness, gracefully brought up the rear,
with a record of twenty minutes and twenty-two seconds. This race was far more generally satisfactory than is usually the case. Every one rejoiced that the record of 1878 had been beaten, because it was shown that it was possible to surpass it. We cannot believe that the Sophomore crew is superior to any crew ever on the river, but must regard the exceptional water as combining with a very good crew, to bring about a result, of which we are all justly proud. We congratulate the Sophomores on the result of this race, and will add that it shows what a long, systematic course of training can accomplish.


FIELD DAY.

The Athletic Association held its annual meeting on Friday morning, June 8th, at the Topsham Fair Grounds. The weather was very favorable until about noon, when a heavy shower arose and necessitated the postponement of a few contests until the following afternoon. The attendance was larger than last year, and on the whole the records were better. The band furnished some excellent music at intervals. Some new features, as wrestling and boxing were introduced and were highly appreciated. We add the names and records of the winners:

1. Mile Run...Byram, '86, 5 minutes 13$\frac{3}{4}$ seconds.
2. Putting Shot...28 pounds...Collins, '83, 20 feet.
3. Throwing Hammer...Winter, '83, 65 feet 8 inches.
4. Standing High Jump...Norris, '85, 4 feet 6 inches.
5. Standing Broad Jump...C. C. Torrey, '84, 9 feet 43 inches.
6. Half-Mile Run...Bascom, '83, 2 minutes 26$\frac{4}{5}$ seconds.
7. Bicycle Race...Davis, '86, 5 minutes 64 seconds.
8. 220-Yards Dash...Thompson, '84, 23$\frac{1}{4}$ seconds.
9. Kicking Foot-Ball...C. C. Torrey, '84, 144 feet.
10. Hurdle Race...Folsom, '85, 18$\frac{1}{4}$ seconds.

11. Three-Legged Race...100 yards...Phinney and C. C. Torrey, '84, 13$\frac{3}{4}$ seconds.
12. 100-Yards-Dash...Thompson, '84, 11$\frac{1}{4}$ seconds.
13. Throwing Base-Ball...Collins, '83, 291 feet 2 inches.
14. Hop, Skip, and Jump...Pettingill, '83, 36 feet 6 inches.
15. Boxing...Whittier, '85.
16. 100-Yards-Dash Backwards...Folsom, '85, 16$\frac{3}{4}$ seconds.
17. Wrestling...Brown, '84.
18. Sack Race...50 Yards and Return...Wardwell, '84, 25$\frac{1}{4}$ seconds.
19. Running High Jump...Cornish, '86, 5 feet.
20. Running Broad Jump...Cornish, '86, 17 feet 1 inch.
21. Tug-of-War; Limited to 1,110 pounds...won by '84.
22. Consolation Race; 4 mile run...Kemp, '84, 58 seconds.
23. Prize for the best average record...C. C. Torrey, '84.
24. Swimming...Collins, '83.

BASE-BALL.

Bowdoin vs. Bates.

The Bowdoin-Bates game was played on the college campus, Lewiston, May 30th. The game was close up to the ninth inning and one of the best of the series. The following is the score:

**BOWDOIN.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.B.</th>
<th>R.</th>
<th>B.B.P.</th>
<th>P.O.</th>
<th>A.</th>
<th>E.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Winter, 1b.</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knapp, c.</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torrey, 2b.</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wright, s.</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cook, p.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Folsom, r.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterman, 3b</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lindsay, c.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barton, 1f.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>27</td>
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**BATES.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.B.</th>
<th>R.</th>
<th>B.B.P.</th>
<th>P.O.</th>
<th>A.</th>
<th>E.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Bartlett, 3b.</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nickerson, 2b.</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holden, s.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandford, c.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walker, 1. f.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atwood, 1b.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hadley, c.</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Whitmore, r.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitmarsh, p.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Innings...1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Bowdoin...0 1 1 0 2 0 0 0 9–13
Bates...0 0 0 2 1 1 0 1 0–5
Two-base hits—Knapp, Cook, and Bartlett. Three-

Bowdoin vs. Colby.

The base-ball game at Waterville, May 30th, between the Colby and Bowdoin nines was won by Colby, 9 to 5. The following is the official score:

**Bowdoin.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.B.</th>
<th>R.</th>
<th>1B.</th>
<th>T.B.</th>
<th>P.Q.</th>
<th>A.</th>
<th>E.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Winter, 1b</td>
<td>.5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knapp, c</td>
<td>.5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torrey, 2b</td>
<td>.5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wright, p</td>
<td>.4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cook, r.f, 3b</td>
<td>.4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Folsom, 3b, r.f</td>
<td>.4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterman, s.s</td>
<td>.3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lindsey, c.f</td>
<td>.4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barton, l.f</td>
<td>.4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>17</td>
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</table>

**Colby.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.B.</th>
<th>R.</th>
<th>1B.</th>
<th>T.B.</th>
<th>P.Q.</th>
<th>A.</th>
<th>E.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Doe, c</td>
<td>.5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Putnam, c.f</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boyd, 3b</td>
<td>.4</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mathews, 2b</td>
<td>.4</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nowell, l.f</td>
<td>.4</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tilton, 1b</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barton, p</td>
<td>.4</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merrill, s.s</td>
<td>.4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emerson, r.f</td>
<td>.4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Bowdoin: 3 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 5
Colby: 1 0 0 2 6 0 0 0 9

Bowdoin vs. Bates.

The Bowdoins and the Bates met on the delta, June 7th, and defeated them for the fourth time. The Bates did not see third base for the entire game. The game was interesting mainly for the few errors on the part of the Bowdoins, and the successful effort to choke the Bates throughout the nine innings. Below is the full score:

**Bowdoin.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.B.</th>
<th>R.</th>
<th>1B.</th>
<th>T.B.</th>
<th>P.Q.</th>
<th>A.</th>
<th>E.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Winter, 1b</td>
<td>.5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knapp, c</td>
<td>.5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torrey, 2b</td>
<td>.5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wright, p</td>
<td>.4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cook, r.f</td>
<td>.5</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stetson, 3b</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>Waterman, s.s</td>
<td>.4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lindsey, c.f</td>
<td>.4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barton, l.f</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>17</td>
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</table>

**Bates.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.B.</th>
<th>R.</th>
<th>1B.</th>
<th>T.B.</th>
<th>P.Q.</th>
<th>A.</th>
<th>E.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bartlett, 3b</td>
<td>.4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nickerson, 2b</td>
<td>.4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holden, s.s</td>
<td>.4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandford, c</td>
<td>.3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walker, l.f</td>
<td>.3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atwood, 1b</td>
<td>.3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hadley, c.f</td>
<td>.3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flanders, r.f</td>
<td>.3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Whitmarsh, p</td>
<td>.3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Bowdoin: 0 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | -10 |
Bates: 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |


**Colleges Items.**

B-a-t-e-s, 0! 0! 0!
The "Diver" lost his hat.
Who wouldn't be a Junior?
Did you see the big "bar"?
Condon has been frescoing the fences.
The mumps still linger in the lap of spring.
Longren, '84, sings in the Universalist choir.
Chase, '83, is very sick at his home in Portland.
Keup got some consolation out of the last prize.
If the Ivy Hop wasn't a success it was no fault of '84.
Those Ivy programs were ahead of anything yet in that line.
This is the second year that '84 has won the Field-Day cider.
J. Torrey, '84, plays the clarionet in the chapel choir.

They say it was the best Field-Day cider for some years.

Professor Packard spoke before the Y. M. C. A., last Sunday evening.

Tutor Hawes spoke before the Y. M. C. A. two weeks ago last Sunday.

The postponed Bowdoin-Colby game will be played to-day at Waterville.

During the recent severe gale some of the trees on the campus were injured.

Grimmer does better every time he comes. He never fails to give satisfaction.

The Seniors march out of the chapel next Saturday afternoon, at five o'clock.

Sixteen Japanese ivies have been sent to the janitor to set out around Memorial.

The athletic prizes were on exhibition at Boardman's. There were twenty-four in all.

Prof. Stanley, of Bates College, preached at the First Parish Church, Sunday, June 3d.

The way the new Town Hall is progressing nobody of the present generation will be benefited by it.

Some of the Professors on the south side of the chapel must have forgotten where their seats are at prayers by this time.

The students have been fixing up flower beds in front of some of the ends. We hope the practice will become epidemic.

Quite a number of the students attended the baptism at South Freeport two weeks ago. About fifty-six were immersed.

Weren't the young ladies' costumes at the Hop pretty? They were little daisies. N. B.—Don't misapply the last remark.

Professor Lee took his botany class to Mount Ararat, in Topsham, one day last week, to collect specimens for practical work.

The Seniors seem inclined to find fault with everything connected with the Ivy and Field Days. Poor fellows, are they envious?

Given's Band gave a fine promenade concert at the mall stand last Wednesday evening. Everybody was out to enjoy the fine music.

Prof. Lee, accompanied by Holden, '83, made a visit, a few days ago, to the mounds and shell heaps of Frendship. His object was fossil specimens.

We are all proud of '85's time in the boat race. There is good material there for a University crew. This seems to be a year for beating the best records.

At the recent decennial reunion of Bridgton High School, F. W. Davis, '85, delivered the oration, and O. R. Cook, of the same class, was toast-master.

Chase, '85, has been very sick with the mumps. He has now fully recovered. There has been considerable sickness among the students this spring.

Let's see, wasn't there a game played not long ago with a score something like that one last Thursday?

Big Soph. (weighing about fifteen stone, to a fellow-classmate)—"Why I didn't get back at the beginning of the term was because I was sick."

"Yes, you do look rather thin," was the sarcastic reply.

The proprietor of the Tontine Laundry has put an order slate in the reading-room which is quite a convenience. We presume he gets bogus orders sometimes though.

An '84 man, after examining a mineral the other day, very intently, said to a fellow-classmate that he was sure it was "omentum." He must have been troubled with dyspepsia.

The next class that has an Ivy Hop not only wants to give away the tickets but offer a chromo for every couple that will dance. If they do they will probably get enough for two sets.

Memorial Hall is the place for Ivy exercises. Every one could be seated comfortably. The only inconvenience was that the speakers could not be heard, at all times, in different parts of the hall.

A stirring temperance speech was made last Saturday evening, by a local orator, on the mall. Judging from the frequent applause of his hearers his appeals were effective and his logic irresistible.

The horse editor asked us the other day the following conundrum: "Why is a mule like the country of Switzerland?" When we gave it up, he, edging off out of reach, said "Because they both have mountainers" (ears).

Quite a number of sub-Freshmen were here during Ivy and Field Days. There is no time in the year when the college presents a more favorable appearance than during its great annual holiday.

The Professor in Physiology told the class the other day that he always managed to keep cool, during hot nights, by sleeping with his feet uncovered. We have seen people whose pedal extremities
were of such dimensions that the experiment might prove dangerous especially in a changeable climate like ours. But then there is no rule without exceptions.

The following members of '85 have been appointed to take part in the Sophomore Prize Declamations at the end of the term: Butler, Davis, Folsom, Libby, Chase, French, Thomas, Purington, Norton, Peters, Bartlett, Eames.

A down-town lady, evidently an admirer of base-ball, has presented the nine with some very pretty foul-line flags. With true modesty she declined to have her name published. This all comes about by having such a popular captain.

A '77 man that was here last week called and paid a year's subscription for the ORIENT in advance. When he paid it we felt like the boy that the Sunday-school teacher asked, if a man should give him a hundred dollars if he would pray for him, and the unregenerate scamp said, "No, but he would pray for another just like him."

Several of the Juniors accompany Professor Lee down Casco Bay on a zoological and botanical trip. They are to start this afternoon and return Saturday. Kendall, of '85, is skipper. We can doubtless give an account of the trip in the next number, as one of the party has consented to keep a log.

At a meeting of the trustees of Washington Academy, at Calais, Me., to consider a proposition to make that academy a fitting school for Bowdoin College, after some discussion, it was voted to accept the proposition; but the necessary arrangements cannot be completed until the meeting of the Board of Trustees at Commencement.

We noticed the other morning, at prayers, the different ways in which the boys parted their hair. About five per cent. of them preferred the left side, three per cent. the right, two per cent. the medium line, a la dude, and the remaining ninety per cent. apparently had no preference. N. B.—These observations were taken Sunday morning.

At Colby one of the professors has given a sufficient sum of money to fix up a lawn-tennis court. We noticed that it was being built right in front of one of the halls. We would be contented here if somebody would fix up a suitable ground in the clearing back of the halls. It would require considerable work but some good courts could be made there.

Is it εις or εἰς? We know a Junior who lost three cigars by betting with an underclassman that the Greek numeral for one had no rough breathing, while a grave and learned Senior lost a dollar with a Freshman in the same way. That the Senior should forget is not so strange, but that the Junior should lose on such a bet as that is indeed a surprise.

Who says Bowdoin cannot have one of the finest campuses in the country? If in an almost natural state it is so beautiful what a change might be wrought if money and art could join hands with nature. Here is an excellent opportunity for some wealthy, benevolent friend of the college to win the everlasting gratitude of future students.

The band gave us a concert on the campus the other night. The boys did first-rate considering the time they had been practicing—only two weeks. The most of the students are friendly to the organization, too, and admire the pluck and enterprise necessary for such an undertaking. A few of course will find fault. Some people wouldn't live if they couldn't be growling about something. Give us another concert some fine evening.

President Chamberlain arrived home from Boston, Thursday, June 7th, on the 6.30 p.m. train. He came in a special car tendered him by the Maine Central Directors. He walked very slowly and with difficulty from the car to his carriage. His looks plainly tell the suffering he has endured during the few weeks of his absence. He is improving every day, but he is not expected to be able to assume his usual duties at Commencement.

In the lawn tennis tournament the winners in the singles were the + Y and Δ K E clubs; in the double the Δ K E club. Although the game is comparatively new, considerable interest was manifested, and a large audience witnessed the games. It will doubtless be more attractive in a year from now than at the present time, since it will be more generally understood and better played. By all means let it form a part of the exercises next year.

One of the respected citizens of the town was returning not long since from Portland on the midnight. After the conductor came around for the tickets he nestled down in his seat for a nap, asking the student who sat opposite him to awake him when they got to Brunswick. He was soon fast asleep and the next thing he remembers, is the conductor awaking him and asking for his ticket. He informed that official that he gave him his ticket just out of Portland. "How far are you going?" asked the conductor. "To Brunswick," said the
respected citizen. "Well you are almost to Bowdoinham, ten miles beyond," was the reply. Then the train was stopped, and our sleepy friend seizing his satchel trudged back, reaching home about 3 A.M.

The following clipping from the Tech. will doubtless have a significance to members of the two upper classes: "For sale, or will exchange for a flannel shirt, box of paper collars, and a pair of rubber boots, a copper-headed cane in first-rate condition, having been little used. The following is the reason for selling: The present owner has reformed and desires to become a civil engineer. The article can be seen daily in third-year drawing-room."

The Field-Day exercises this year were entered into with more spirit than before for some time. The prizes were more evenly divided among the classes than ever before. The Freshmen especially did themselves credit and showed what we may expect from them in the future. In nearly one-half of the exercises there is a better record than last year, while some records are the best in the history of the association. Those winning the same things this year as last, in every instance but one, made a better record, showing better training. Last year, '82 won one prize; '83, seven; '84, nine; and '85, one. This year '83 won six; '84, eight; '85, four; and '86, five. Next year it should be even better than this. Although there were five prizes more this year than last, yet the receipts will very nearly, if not quite, equal the expenditures. On the whole, therefore, notwithstanding some unavoidable delays and mishaps, we can feel satisfied with the records of our athletic sports of the present year.

The Cleaveland Cabinet has just been enriched by the gift of a box of minerals sent from Colorado, by Rev. W. F. Bickford, a graduate of the class of '72. Mr. Bickford was pastor of the Congregational Church in Winthrop, Maine, for several years, and is now preaching at Breckenridge, Colorado. Among the specimens are beautiful crystals of iridescent Pyrites, showing crystalline forms which are very rare, and which were not before represented in the cabinet. There are also specimens of several different varieties of fossil woods, and very interesting feldspar crystals and dendrites. This is the second box that Mr. Bickford has sent, and it would be very desirable if his example should be imitated by other graduates and friends of the college. Many doubtless think that because we have a very fine collection here nothing more is wanted. The truth is we would gladly receive specimens of all kinds, especially crystals or metallic ores. The only way the cabinet can grow is by such donations, as it has no fund from which to purchase specimens.

PERSONAL.

[Graduates and undergraduates are earnestly solicited to send personal items to the Bowdoin Orient, Brunswick, Me.]

'30.—Rev. Lewis Pennell died at his home in Southport, Conn., May 29th. Mr. Pennell was born in Brunswick, February, 1863. After leaving college he pursued a theological course at Andover, Mass., where he graduated in 1883. He spent the first two years of his ministry as a missionary in Maine, and the next two years in the Western States. He was then ordained pastor of the Congregational church in Northbridge, Mass.; subsequently served as supply for five or six years at Weston, Conn.; then became pastor of the Congregational churches, successively, of New Fairfield, Conn., and South Southbridge, Mass. For the last few years he was not engaged in active service, owing to ill health.

'41.—Asa C. Mitchell died in Bellows Falls, Vt., May 19th. He was born in North Yarmouth (now Yarmouth), Me., August, 1821. On leaving college he taught school first in Bath, and later in Wellfleet, Mass., in which town he also studied medicine with his brother, Dr. Jacob Mitchell. Ill health requiring more active business Mr. Mitchell returned to Maine, and was employed for a few years as civil engineer on the Atlantic and St. Lawrence R. R., and subsequently in Kentucky. In 1858 he returned to Auburn, Me., employed himself for a few years in farming, was clerk in the Portland Post Office, was engaged as a druggist with his classmate, Henry T. Cummings, and, health again failing, accepted the position of chief engineer on the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad. In 1877 he resumed the business of druggist at Bellows Falls, where he resided till the time of his death.

'73.—C. M. Walker of Napa City, California, was recently elected County Superintendent of Schools, on the republican ticket. He is principal and one of the proprietors of the Oak Mound School, and has proved himself a successful teacher.

'76.—William Alden, M.D., has been appointed assistant surgeon in the United States Army, and has gone to his station at Fort Assiniboine, Montana Territory.
'76.—Edward H. Kimball was married to Miss Anna Dike of Bath, the 13th inst. The ceremony took place in the New Jerusalem church in Bath.

'77.—Rev. George A. Holbrook has received a call to the St. Paul's Episcopal church in Brunswick. Mr. Holbrook is now preaching in Bellevue, Ohio.

'77.—Rev. Edgar M. Cousins has resigned his position at Cherryfield, Me., where he has been since 1880, and has accepted a call to the West Congregational church in Portland.

'79.—Rev. George W. Johnson was married May 22d, in Milton, N. S., to Miss Jane T. Freeman of that town. Mr. Johnson graduated from the Bangor Seminary in 1882, and has since then been settled over the Congregational church in Milton.

'80.—Maxey is in Fargo, Dakota Territory, engaged in the boot and shoe trade.

'80.—F. W. Hall was recently appointed District Attorney for Vallejo County, California.

'80.—H. R. Giveen has been elected principal of the schools in Weaversville, Trinity Co., California.

INTER-COLLEGIATE NEWS.

-Colby:
The Faculty are grading and laying out tennis courts for the students on the front campus. [Will our Faculty, Treasurer, and Boards please make a note of the above and compare with the recent action of our authorities?] They also think their campus of sufficient importance to have it clipped regularly with a lawn mower.

-Vassar:
Professor Backus has accepted the Presidency of Packer Institute, Brooklyn.

-University of Vermont:
In a little while the land will be invaded by the adhesive University book-agents. The U. V. M. will furnish her quota.—Cynic. [Adhesive is good. Does it mean that they, like stamps, stick when licked?]

Some of the students have engaged themselves for the Summer vacation, as table waiters at the Marshall House, York Beach, a famous watering-place on the Maine coast.

Ten lady-students in college—six in the Freshman class, two in the Sophomore, one in the Junior, and one in the Senior. As yet, co-education has not fallen very heavily upon the U. V. M.—Cynic.

-Williams:
Several tennis courts are being staked out on west college campus.

The college is the recipient of a valuable gift from Mr. Goodrich, the donor of Goodrich Hall. This is nothing less than 360 acres of cranberry marsh in N. J. This delicious berry is destined to supersede the nutritious prune in popularity at Williams.

The Troy Times of Thursday, the 10th, stated that Harry A. Garfield had been invited to deliver a Decoration Day address in North Adams.—Argo.

-Yale:
Some '83 men have been suspended for marks. Yale Freshman nine defeated the Harvard Freshman, May 19.

The Y. M. C. A. members of the Freshman class have refused to write a composition on Horace. He is too hard a subject.

Two hundred and ten men tried the Freshman examinations last June. Only one hundred and fifty are now in college. —Courant.

CLIPPINGS.

Beastly dude—Dandelion.—Acta.
A barbarous custom—sharing.—Acta.
Horace rode along the Sacred Way on a mule, but the modern Soph. follows him on a pony.—Ex.
An amateur editor has just made his fortune by his pen. His father died of grief after reading one of his editorials, and left him $150,000.—Ex.

Prof. in Logic—“Give an example of undistributed middle.” Mr. X.—“David Davis, sir!”—Transcript.

A lady and gentleman accidentally touched each other’s feet under the table. “Secret telegraphy,” said she. “Communion of soles,” said he. —Ex.

Fascinating Freshman (anxious to make an impression)—“Why, you are as full of airs as a music-box!” Young Lady (unfascinated)—“That may be, but I do not go with a crank.” Freshman cuts down his calling list by one.—Brunonian.
A man, lately married, was asked at the club about his bride. "Is she pretty?" "No," replied he—"she is not, but she will be when her father dies."—Ex.

Lives of Seniors all remind us
How to make our own sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Unpaid wash-bills every time.
—Brannonian.

Barber (to Junior who is having his hair cut)—"Will you have it cut long or short, sir?" Junior—"Well, just long enough to keep me from Calculus, and it will be entirely satisfactory."—Ex.

Student to maiden lady—"May I ever have this waltz?" Maiden Lady—"I fear you don't know the old-fashioned step I am accustomed to." Student (encouragingly)—"O, I think so, I can dance with my mother."—Lehigh Barr.

THE COLLEGE WIDOW.
Ah! It is painful to watch her
As she endeavors to win with the air
That captured our fathers before us,
As a lion is caught in a snare.

She's watching and watching for some one,
Watching and waiting in vain;
To Freshmen she seems like a mother;
To Seniors she's homely and plain.

Can it be that she ever was pretty,
That her hair was golden and fine,
And her lips as red as the roses,
Afar back in the "auld lang syne."

It is plain as the phantoms surround her
And her pride approaches its fall,
That her amor aman vinet
Has proven no vinct at all.
—Ex.

EDITORS' TABLE.

Well, Jason, we are sorry that you have taken so much trouble to explain that little joke about boutonnières to us. In fact you did not see the point at all. The truth is, that paragraph was such an exquisite bit of humor, such a roaring, side-splitting old joke that we couldn't resist clipping it entire and giving our readers the full benefit of it, so that they might have a hearty laugh over it as well as ourselves. If you have any more rich pieces of wit, Jason, just order them up on deck and we will impress a few.

In one of the late issues of the College Argus the exchange editor devotes considerable of his space to an entirely uncalled for and ungentlemanly attack upon our college. In speaking of the Orient he says: "It recognizes the fact that the authorities are determined to put their foot on one phase of the college rowdyism (to put it mildly) which has become typical of Bowdoin of late. The only weak point about this view is that it rests its hope of an increase [in numbers] on this one reform alone." In the eyes of our friend from Connecticut, at least, we are rather a hard lot. What his grounds for so thinking are we are at a loss to determine. As his only acquaintance with our men or institution has been through the medium of the Orient, we are forced to conclude that the attack was one of pure spite urged on by that utterly despicable pusillanimity of character which, too often we hear, characterizes the average Middletown man. We leave it to others who are personally acquainted with us to tell us what reforms are needed and how we shall become better than we are. Not content with "slinging mud" at the college, he next takes it upon himself to criticize the Orient, and "sits down" rather heavily on the Literary Department.

For the benefit of our many readers (the Argus must know itself like a book by this time if it reads its exchanges) we will rise up this critic and show it to them in all its entirety. The inventory is something as follows: The size is sixteen pages. It is made up mostly of ads., eight and one-half pages being devoted to that use. The remaining space is filled by a board of fourteen editors, and contains the usual departments, but until the last number it has not aspired to anything literary. To show the general tone of the composition, we clip the following locals:

Signs of summer.
First straw hat, D—e, '84.
First red waist, Miss P——., '85.
First Sing Sing coifure, C—pp—, '83.
First lavender pants, D—ke, '86.

In conclusion we can only say:

Oh would some one the gittie gie them
To see themselves as others see them.

We humbly beg our readers' pardon for having taken up so much space noting the eulogistic attacks of our ex. from the land where embryo ministers pitch pennies in preference to other sports.

The Wheelman for June is before us. We find this number more interesting, if possible, than those which have preceded it. The stories are well written, and, although relating exclusively to bicycling subjects, make one who is not even able to ride the "rubber-tired steel" feel as though he were an adept at the art. "The Cycle of the Seasons" was especially interesting to us, both on account of its subject matter and its artistic dress.

We clip the following from the Brannonian, as
no doubt many will be appreciative of it after Ivy Day:

GONE-NESS.
'Tis only a maiden's lips,
Yet a maiden's lips are sweet;
And my throbbing breast will not let me rest
'Till our lips together meet.

'Tis only a maiden's eyes,
Yet a maiden's eyes are bright,
And I scarcely know, they are flashing so,
How to read their tale aright.

'Tis only a maiden's voice,
Yet a maiden's voice is clear
And my heart stands still, and my eyelids fill
At the words I've longed to hear.

'Tis only a maiden's heart,
Yet a maiden's heart is true;
And I clasp her tight, while my heart is light,
For she's mine the whole world through.

BOOK NOTICE.
A work is in press and will soon be issued by Moses King of Cambridge, Mass., entitled "Examples for Elementary Practice in Delineation," by Charles H. Moore, instructor in drawing and principles of design in Harvard University. It is intended to be used as a text-book by schools and isolated beginners, and will consist of twenty plates of designs selected from the works of the ancient and mediæval schools. They will be printed on heavy paper and will be loose in a portfolio in order to serve better as copies. They will also be accompanied by a dozen pages or so of explanatory letter-press.

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Vests, White Neckties, White Kids, a superb assortment
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Special Rates to Student Clubs.
Requirements for Admission.

Applicants for admission will be examined in the following subjects:

**LATIN.**—Latin Grammar, including Prosody; Writing Latin (35 Lessons in Allen's Latin Composition are recommended as indicating the amount required for examination); Virgil, the Bucolics, Georgics, and six books of the Aeneid; Cicero, seven Orations; Sallust.

**GREEK.**—Hadley's Greek Grammar; Xenophon's Anabasis, four books; and Homer’s Iliad, two books; Jones's Greek Prose Composition.

**ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY.**

**MATHEMATICS.**—Arithmetic, including Common and Decimal Fractions, Interest, Square Root and the Metric System; Algebra, through Equations of the Second Degree; Geometry, Books I. and III. of Loomis's Geometry.

Real equivalents for any of the foregoing requirements will be accepted. Candidates for admission to advanced classes will be examined in the studies which such classes have accomplished. All applicants for admission will be required to produce testimonials of good moral character.

Time of Entrance Examination.

The time for examination is the Friday after Commencement and the Friday before the opening of the first term. In exceptional cases applicants may be examined at other times.

Method of Examination.

The examinations held at the college are mainly upon written answers to questions prepared by the Professors in the respective departments.

The Faculty are already made arrangements with Principals of schools and academies having a regular course preparatory for college of at least three years' duration, whereby their pupils may be examined for admission to college at their respective schools, in connection with their final examinations.

In such cases the Principal may send to the President of the college a schedule of the course of study in the institution under his charge, together with the names of those members of his graduating class who wish to enter the next Freshman class at Bowdoin, with a statement concerning the time which each candidate has actually spent in attendance upon the regular preparatory course and the amount and quality of his work, and with an endorsement of his character as worthy of admission to college.

If these papers are found by the Faculty to be satisfactory, the Principal sending them will be furnished a list of topics on which he will be requested to examine the candidates in writing, either at a special examination held for the purpose, or as a part of his regular final examination, as he may elect.

At his earliest convenience he will send to the President of the college a copy of the questions which he set on the topics furnished, and the papers written by the candidates in answer to them. At the same time, or as soon after as possible, he will certify to the fact that the candidates have graduated honorably from the institution under his charge.

The Faculty will then pass upon the examination, and will communicate the result as soon as possible to the Principal, and to the several candidates.

Course of Study.

The course of study has been lately reconstructed, allowing after the second year a liberal range of electives, within which a student may follow his choice to the extent of about a quarter of the whole amount.

This may be exhibited approximately in the following table:

**REQUIRED—FOUR HOURS A WEEK.**

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<thead>
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<th>Subject</th>
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<tr>
<td>Latin</td>
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<td>History</td>
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<td>Evidences of Christianity</td>
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<td>Political Science</td>
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**ELECTIVES—FOUR HOURS A WEEK.**

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<th>Subject</th>
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<td>Latin</td>
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<td>History of Philosophy</td>
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<td>International Law</td>
<td>three terms</td>
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<tr>
<td>Military Science</td>
<td>two terms</td>
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Expenses.

The annual expenses are as follows: Tuition, $75. Room rent (half), average, $25. Incidents, $10. Total regular College charges, $110.

Board is obtained in town at $3 to $4 a week. Other necessary expenses will probably amount to $40 a year. Students can, however, by forming clubs under good management, very materially lessen the cost of living.

Further information on application to the President.
It would be well if the editors of next year's Bugle were chosen now, before the end of the term. Usually they are not elected until some time after the beginning of the fall term, and this necessitates very hurried, and in some cases, imperfect work. Occasionally the Bugle is brought out before the close of the fall term, and, where this is done, its success is far greater. Its prompt issue would be insured if its editors were chosen a little earlier. As objections to this plan do not exist, and its advantages are so obvious, it would seem as if it must be acted upon; but where others have failed, we cannot feel confident of success. If the editors for next year are chosen this term, we shall feel that our little word was the straw that broke the camel's back of custom.

The orators for the Junior and Sophomore prize declamations have been appointed, and the time, in some respects the "saddest of the year," has come. If any wildly unnatural and sepulchral tones are heard, let no one be alarmed, as it is the effort of some poor unfortunate practicing his part. In former years an elocutionist was procured for a short time, but such services are no longer deemed necessary.

It would be well if more interest was felt in declamation, as it is an essential part of a good education. If the prizes for speaking were increased in amount, the result would,
undoubtedly, be an improvement in average excellence. It would also be more of an honor to participate in these contests if the rewards were greater. Two things we should like to suggest to the appointees; first, thoroughly commit your part, and second, be as natural as possible in your delivery. These two things are often absent, and are difficult to attain.

Boating for this year is over, and yet if there is thought of sending a crew away next year, work upon the river should not be abandoned. Early in the season it seemed as if boating had a very slight hold upon us, but the recent race showed that good boating material still remained, and in a measure revived the hopes of former years. In other colleges, practice is kept up in the fall until ice forms, and is begun in the spring as soon as possible. It is folly for us to send off crews that have trained together but six weeks or two months, and expect them to be superior to crews that have had long months of practice and experience in previous races. It would not be impossible to arrange a race between our own crews next fall term, or perhaps one with a crew from Portland. If this were done, and a careful choice made of men to compose a university crew, there would be a far more probable chance of our success in intercollegiate boat races.

If those persons, whose minds were saddened last Ivy Day, on hearing that the Juniors were so tired, could have seen the three wagons, filled with members of that class, set off the other morning after minerals, their hearts would have rejoiced. After long weeks of uninterrupted toil, an excursion into the surrounding region, to find practical illustrations of the subjects studied, is most helpful. The varied scenery diverts the mind, and the oxygen of early morning sharpens all the mental faculties. Passing interviews with occasional rustics give one full opportunity to exercise his power of repartee.

Such an expedition affords a chance of collecting minerals that is invaluable to a thorough student. A marked improvement over last year, was the substitution of horse for man power in locomotion. In this way, strength of body and of spirits was reserved for investigation at the quarry, instead of being expended on the way. The thanks of the class are due to Prof. Robinson for making the excursion so entirely successful.

To a careful observer, perhaps few things are more noticeable than the absence of independent thought. It might be expected that students would be an exception to the general rule, but it is all too common to find them adopting, without due consideration, the opinions and theories of prominent writers. A student will get hold of some author, new perhaps to him, and after a few hours of undirected reading, become a zealous advocate of the views expressed. Instead of being in the truest sense a student, one thus becomes a mere receptacle for the opinions of others. It is so much easier to swallow food, or perhaps poison, furnished us by others than it is to go in search of it ourselves.

The great object of study is to lead men to think for themselves. Only in so far as he does this, is study successful. Another way in which this lack of independent thinking exhibits itself, is the fashion that some have of criticising everything. Nothing is, in their opinion, worthy of acceptance or even commendation. By their continual criticisms, they think to secure to themselves the name of connoisseur, but in reality an opposite result is produced. Shallowness of mind is shown as clearly by a carping critic as by him who is always on the side of the last speaker.

Some have thought that the affairs of the college would be managed more easily and
successfully, if the Boards were composed of fewer members, and their numbers were so reduced as to enable the Boards to meet every term. Thus, necessary changes could be provided for, needed improvements discussed, and the courses of instruction overlooked. The same business would be transacted more quickly and in fully as satisfactory a manner, by half the number of men that now compose the Boards, as a large body is necessarily slow in its action. The annoying delays at Commencement might thus be prevented.

This change could not be effected at once, but would require a few years. As the members of the Boards were removed by death or resignation, their places could remain unfilled until the desired number was reached, when it could be maintained, as at present, by election.

It has been a matter of regret that the efficiency of the band was not equal to that of last year. The music furnished on a few occasions has been quite acceptable, but by no means so fine as that of a year ago. A lack of interest and the absence of regular practice has no doubt contributed to the present unfortunate condition of affairs; but the well recognized talent in the college should not be discouraged by such trifles. As it is now too late to accomplish anything this season, it may not be amiss to offer a few suggestions in regard to, in our judgment, the best plan to be pursued.

Let each member of the band, while at home this summer, practice daily; then when the term begins next fall they will be ready, with very little previous playing together, to delight and instruct the students with truly classical selections.

We shall watch with great interest the result of the new departure at Amherst. The intention is to have college discipline administered by a board consisting of representatives from all the classes. This novel idea is one imported from Germany, as was also the plan adopted two years ago in regard to examinations. Some time since a Western college tried government by the students, but did not make a success of it. Whether Amherst will be benefited by this change or not remains to be seen. To say the least, this plan strikes a conservative mind very strangely. However, we may e'er long be favoring the adoption of this unique method at Bowdoin; for, while opposed to accepting a thing because it is new, we do believe in methods, whether new or old, which have proved their superiority.

We congratulate the nine on their recent victories over Colby. The dreary monotony of the last two years has at last been broken. The hopes entertained at the beginning of the season were almost forgotten when this victory revived them. It has always been our opinion that our nine was the better of the two; but a lack of interest in practice and a liability to become easily discouraged have caused the results to show a seeming contrary. If the nine would make up their minds, not that they are to win but that they will, we should feel confident of a gratifying result. What has been done, is generally thought possible to be done again, and we shall expect the nine to gain additional laurels. The nine is batting much better than in preceding years, and is far superior to its rivals in this respect. A little better playing in the field and an improvement in base running on the part of some is advisable. We have every reason to be pleased with this season's work on the diamond and commend the nine to the hearty support of the students.
THE WHISTLING BUOY.
A solitary signal,
On the ocean's ceaseless swell,
Scares the ships from unseen dangers,
With its melancholy knell.
What a waft of desolation
Fills the air with weird unrest,
As the cruel rolling billows
Beat upon its hollow breast;
There it lies and bears the torture
Of the waves year after year,
Groaning forth its dismal warnings,
Which bewildered sailors fear.
It would seem as if old Neptune
Angered by some hostile ghouls,
Shut him in this wooden prison
Where the storm-beat waters howl.
There he had him at his mercy);
There he tossed him with his swell;
Till his shrieks for aid were over,
Only moans his anguish tell.
When the storm-winds, driving fiercer,
Roar the louder round his head,
Then he sobs and groans more deeply,
Tossing on his painful bed.
When the gentle summer zephyrs
Fan the sea gull's lofty nest,
Then he sighs with lonesome longings
For his freedom and for rest.
Neptune's wrath will ne'er be sated;
There the tortured demon moans,
Till the waves shall break his guy ropes
Fastened to the hidden stones.

THROUGH THY PROTECTING CARE.
Whatever you may say against Brunswick weather in general, this afternoon, at least, is charming. It is a typical summer day of lightest breezes, whitest clouds, and serenest sunshine. Which shall it be? Shall one yield to the more natural inclination and lie down under the trees and gaze up through their fluttering leaves for the whole afternoon together, serenely happy in mere living; or shaking off dull sloth, shall the order of exercises demand a trip to Paradise Spring and an afternoon of happy vagrant wandering? Better yet! we will combine the two, we will sit back at our ease and yet have all the pleasure of wandering. The question is decided, a team! and a ride around by the Bay Bridge, with just a tantalizing sniff of the salt air thrown in to the bargain! and so we start off; and under the inspiration of the time and the delight of youth and health, the clouds are whiter, the leaves greener and the sunshine brighter than before, if it is a possible thing. We have "health and a day" and like Emerson we have made "the pomp of emperors ridiculous." And so we jog along over the level road lined with rose-purple rhodoras who later in the season will abdicate their rule in favor of their more royal friends, the golden-rod. Now we let the horse walk past a dilapidated shanty and wonder if people can be happy with such surroundings. But they surely are if happiness can be estimated by the number of children, for every loop-hole in the patched-up fence has an eye and a shock of curly white hair. That's a good idea! Throw a banana to that little parcel of humanity! Did you ever see such surprise and delight on a countenance before? Why, this is more fun than missionaries! Well, perhaps after all they are happier in rags and poverty than many a family in silks and riches. Yet we agree among ourselves that we will take the riches and run our chances. And so before we know it we have reached Bay Bridge, and are resting our steed, yelept Harmodius and Aristogiton to show he is equal to two, in the middle of the bridge and are looking to where the bay meets the horizon in the dim distance. The bay is dotted with islands, Hesperides certainly, and the wind ruffles the water just enough to make it sparkle and glitter and shine and gleam. As we start off again and listen to the muffled beat, beat, beat, beat, of the horse's feet, we mutually begin to sing, "Through Thy protecting care," and ending with "Home, Sweet Home," for nothing flippant or sense-
less strikes our mood now or can by any possibility fall into harmony with the glorious scene. And now we are off the bridge and once more on the road towards Brunswick, when, stop! — can it be — alas, yes; a fiend in human shape demands toll! We fling a sop to Cerberus and ride on wiser but poorer. And now the Brunswick pines begin to stand erect and wave their fan-like branches to the evening winds. For although you wouldn’t believe it, it is getting late. Never has old Father Time taken such a brace on this afternoon, and never have the sands run so swiftly. And so under the starlight with the sighing of the pines and shrill staccato of the frogs we make a triumphant entry into Brunswick. Put a red letter opposite such a day, and if the wise gods have any gift to give by all means let it be perpetual youth. Those who would not live alway you may notice never say so till they grow old. Our chum, who is intensely practical, says as we come in late, “Another day wasted! And, by the way, can you let me have the dollar and a half you borrowed of me last week?”

MY LITTLE LESSON.

“Come, Ned, sit down and have a smoke.”

“Can’t, old man, I’ve got to go down town.”

“Nonsense! Miss What’s-her-name won’t be expecting you to call the first night of the term, I know.”

“You don’t know anything about it, but it is early yet, give us a light.” So saying, I located myself in an easy chair, with my feet at a comfortable angle on the table, and began work on a cigarette. Having been initiated into the smoker’s “Paradise” but a short time, I found it convenient to make frequent pauses and admire the ease and evident enjoyment with which my chum puffed large blue rings towards the ceiling. Presently I noticed the advance guard of a smile skir-
mishing around the corners of his moustache, and soon his face was illuminated by an unmistakable grin. Somehow my chum’s grins were contagious, and I found myself laughing in spite of myself.

“Now Jim, tell me what it was I was laughing at,” said I.

“Well, you ought to know that better than I; but I will tell you what I was laughing at if you wish.”

“All right, if it isn’t too long a yarn, fire away.”

“Young man, never use mixed metaphors, they are as bad as mixed drinks. No, don’t argue, it’s no use, let me go on. I’ll warn you before hand that the ‘youngster with the bow and arrow’ will play an important part in this ‘anec,’ so you can profit by my experience in your little affair with Miss — Drop that ink-bottle or there will be trouble. As I was going to say, you can draw your own moral and it will save me trouble.”

“Will you go on?”

“With great pleasure. As you know, I spent the greater part of last summer’s vacation at that gem of summer resorts — when there’s no fog — Bar Harbor. Never having been there before I enjoyed the first four weeks hugely, and thought I should never want to leave; but after a while I got tired of the omnipresent buck-board and determined to remove my penates to some other town. I was rushing up to my room at the hotel to get my traps together and to catch the next steamer out—”

“No base-ball puns allowed.”

“I had reached the top of the stairs and was turning the corner quickly, when there ran plump into my arms the most divine specimen of fe—”

“Did you say she was plump?”

“Of female beauty that it was ever my good fortune to grasp. I was overcome. So much so in fact that I missed the boat and made up my mind to stay another week and
see some more of the Indian encampment. I managed to become acquainted with the fair one, whose name was Amelia, and from that moment I was her devoted slave. I was continually at her side in spite of the efforts of less favored suitors. My head was turned, in short—an angle of 360 degrees. Things went on this way for two weeks, and I had no thought of leaving. One evening I was leaning against a pillar of the veranda trying to decide what sort of engagement ring I should buy, when I noticed a rather seedy looking individual who seemed to be taking considerable interest in me. After a while he approached and inquired the time. I told him, when, ‘That’s all right, you are the man I want,’ said he. ‘I was told you’d be leaning on that post at half past nine with a tennis-racket in your left hand. Here’s a note;’ and off he slipped. I was astonished, as you can imagine. The note was unsealed, so I read it to find out what it all meant. It was simply,

‘Will be in the Arbor at ten.  

Amy.’

Some lover’s appointment put in my hands by mistake. I had a sort of fellow feeling for all lovers, at that time, so I thought I would happen round at the place mentioned at ten, and see if the seedy man’s error made any hitch in the proceedings. It was a bright moon-light night as I carefully picked my way among the trees and underbrush in a roundabout route to the ‘Arbor.’ I had got within about fifty yards of the place when I distinctly heard voices. I knew there was no need of my going farther, but some evil genius prompted me to find out who the parties were. I walked softly up, concealed by the bushes, parted a bough, and looked in. The moon shone full on the spot, and I saw leaning on the breast of an English tourist, Amelia!’

“What did you do?”

“Don’t ask me. I hardly know myself.

I think I turned and ran. In the morning I packed up all the notes and trinkets I had received from her, and left them in care of the clerk to give to Miss Amelia Jones with—”

“WHO?”

“Good heavens, man, don’t faint. What’s the matter?”

“Matter enough; she’s the girl I’m engaged to.”

MY NOCTURNAL VISITOR.

It was in the spring of 187—, the last term of my Junior year, that I sat alone in my room studying my German lesson which was to come at nine o’clock on the following morning. The base-ball team had gone to Waterville to play Colby the game which was to decide the championship. My chum, who played on the nine, and a large majority of the boys, who went to witness the game, being gone, I felt doubly lonesome. To add to my loneliness, the rolling of distant thunder and flashes of lightning were to be occasionally noticed, which by their increasing frequency, indicated that a tempest of no small account was rapidly approaching. Though the day had been one of surpassing beauty, and the Bowdoins, after a hotly contested game, had come off victorious, yet, owing to the loneliness which at this time was so marked about the campus and college buildings, and also to the tempest whose threatenings had already become louder and more frequent, I closed my book as it lay before me, and ere I became aware, placed one elbow upon the table, rested my head upon my hand, and was soon lost in profound reverie. I cannot tell how long I continued in this state, but suffice it to say, my reverie was broken by a loud rap at the door. Rousing myself, as I imagine, like a startled man, I shouted, “Come in!” The door slowly opened, and a man who by his appearance indicated that he was at least forty years of
some cow-boys at a village about ten miles distant. The next morning our paper came out containing a full report of the infamous affair, together with an editorial upon the same, denouncing, of course, in strongest terms the bold outrage and the perpetrators thereof. I called them a public nuisance; said that they were worse than the frontier Indians and that the President ought to call out troops to annihilate them, if possible. Late that afternoon I learned from a friend that the cow-boys had sworn vengeance upon me, and would make me pay dear for what I had said. Thinking it prudent to look out for myself, I resolved not to stop at my regular boarding place for a few days until they should have gone away or have something of more importance to attend to, thereby overlooking me. I accordingly engaged a room at another part of the town, in the hope of entire immunity, but to no purpose. By some means unknown to me they learned where I had gone, and at about three o'clock that morning I was awakened by a noise at my window. Imagine my surprise when I saw one man in my room, another in the window, and two or three on the ladder outside. Of course I could do nothing. They took me from my room — they were five in number — and conducted me to the edge of a forest about a mile away. I will not attempt to describe how they used me. I will only say that I should prefer death to the repetition of that usage. After torturing me for an hour or more, they held a council to determine what they should do with me. One proposed shooting, but the rest proposed hanging. So hang I must. They then took a drink, had a smoke, and after some little time they said they were ready for me. So, binding my legs together and my hands behind my body, and placing the rope around my neck, they were on the point of performing the execution, when the sharp crack of a rifle was heard, and one of their number fell
dead. The others sprang for their rifles with which to defend themselves; but it was of no use, their foe was too much for them. I was speedily released by my friends, — some old hunters who were awakened by the reveling of the cow-boys. It is needless to relate all that was connected with my release, but I will end this part of my experience by saying that I left Texas. I then came back to New England, and am now reporting in this State for a Massachusetts newspaper. In my wanderings, I used to hear from Bowdoin occasionally through the newspapers. Once, in particular, I remember of reading an account of some terrible outrage committed upon a Freshman, which report, as I afterwards learned, sprang from an attempt which some Sophomores made to cut off a moustache which a certain Freshman is said to have worn. As the result of a visit that I have just made to Lewiston and Waterville, I learned that Freshmen have been expelled from Bates, and Sophomores from Colby for conduct as bad as that of any Bowdoin student, but it did not find its way into the newspapers. I think it a gross injustice to Bowdoin that every little fault of hers is so magnified, while similar ones in her sister colleges are entirely overlooked by newspaper men and thus entirely escape public criticism. But I am digressing. I am now in good employment, with better pay than ever. Have been in Maine for the past two weeks writing up election prospects, and being obliged to wait for the Pullman, I thought I should like to gaze upon the college at night and call to mind once more many pleasant associations. Not suspecting that the rain would come so soon, I thought I should have time to return to the depot before getting wet, but finding that I could not, I made bold to ask for a temporary shelter, and this accounts for my being here. The shower has ended, I see,” he continued, “and so I think I must be going, as it is getting near train time.”

Then, begging my pardon once more, and thanking me for the shelter and kind reception, my unexpected but esteemed guest wished me success in all my undertakings, bade me good-night and departed. After he was gone I could not help thinking what a lesson I had learned from a worthy, toiling son of Bowdoin, and how much truth there was in what he said about tarnishing her fair name with scandalous stories, while other colleges for similar offenses are entirely overlooked; and I could not help exclaiming, How long, O Bowdoin, before thou wilt have justice done to thee!

BASE-BALL.

Bowdoin vs. Colby—4 to 3.

The game with Colby, June 16th, was a delightful surprise. Seldom have we witnessed a more excited crowd than the one that cheered, again and again, our nine. The day was pleasant and a large number of people were present, as good playing was anticipated. The Colby nine for more than two years had retired victorious from every field, until many had come to think that nothing in this State could beat them. That spell has been broken, and we congratulate our nine on their merited success. The playing was not, however, exceptionable, some bad errors being made on both sides. Our men did not run bases as they should and as they have done heretofore. If their superior batting had been aided by proper base running, our side of the score would have been much larger. The following is the score:

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<td>Winter, 1b</td>
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<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Knapp, c.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Torrey, 2b.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
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<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cook, r. f.</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
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<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Waterman, s. s.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lindsey, c. f.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barton, l. f.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>7</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
BOWDOIN ORIENT.

71

BOWDOIN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.B.</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>I.B.</th>
<th>T.B.</th>
<th>P.O.</th>
<th>A.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Doe, c.</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Tilton, 1b.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tr>
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Totals: 36 2 6 8 24 18 3

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5
Bates: 2 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 4
Colby: 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 3

First base on called balls—Bowdoin, 4; Colby, 0. Struck out—Bowdoin, 8; Colby, 7. Balls called—on Wright, 42; on Barton, 22. Strikes called—off Wright, 14; off Barton, 22. Wild pitches—Wright, 2; Barton, 2. Passed balls—Knapp, 1; Doe, 2. Two base hits—Winter, Cook. Three base hit—Merrill. Double plays—Putnam and Mathews; Merrill, Mathews, and Tilton; Stetson, Winter, and Knapp. Left on bases—Bowdoin, 7; Colby, 6. Time—1 h. 35 m. Umpire—Mr. Barrett Potter of Brunswick.

Bowdoin vs. Bates—4 to 1.

The following score was unintentionally omitted in the previous issue:

BOWDOIN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.B.</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>I.B.</th>
<th>T.B.</th>
<th>P.O.</th>
<th>A.</th>
<th>E.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Winter, 1b.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>Knapp, c.</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torrey, 2b.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>3</td>
</tr>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cook, r. f.</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stetson, 3b.</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterman, s. s.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lindsey, c. f.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barton, l. f.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
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</table>

Totals: 31 4 7 8 27 22 5

BATES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.B.</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>I.B.</th>
<th>T.B.</th>
<th>P.O.</th>
<th>A.</th>
<th>E.</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Bartlett, 3b.</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1</td>
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<tr>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sandford, c.</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Atwood, 1b.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hadley, c. f.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Washburn, r. f.</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Whitmarsh, p.</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Totals: 36 1 6 6 21 17 5

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Bowdoin: 1 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 4
Bates: 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4


Bowdoin vs. Colby—3 to 1.

The Bates nine did not appear at Waterville on Saturday last, to play their fifth scheduled game with our nine, but Colby consented to play a postponed game, the fourth in their series with us, on that date.

A great deal of interest was centered in this game, for had Colby won, the championship question would have been decided in her favor. So anxious were the Colby men to secure for themselves every advantage that they resorted to means in every way unworthy of college ball players. For example, ascertaining that our nine had come to Waterville with a small supply of bats, and were intending to replenish their bag in town, they at once took steps to secure all the available good bats, to add to their originally large stock, and then openly felicitated themselves at the success of their shabby trick. The outcome of the game, however, showed that poor bats will do the business when our men go in for all they are worth, and at the same time proved that "corruption wins not more than honesty."

The game was called at 2.30 P.M. Capt. Wright lost the toss for the second time this season, and Colby took the field. Winter, first at the bat, after two strikes had been called, sent a rattling two-baser into the left field, took third on a balk, and crossed the home plate on a passed ball before Knapp could get a ball to suit him. Knapp, Torrey, and Wright then went out in order. No more runs were made by Bowdoin until the eighth inning, although a comparatively large number were left on bases and only prevented from scoring by Colby’s sharp fielding. In the eighth inning Torrey’s single and errors by the Colby catcher and short-stop, yielded a run for Bowdoin; and in the ninth, Barton gained first on called balls and was brought home by Winter’s second two-baser. The Colby men went out in one, two, three order, in the first, second, third, fifth, seventh, and
eighth innings. In the fourth, one was left on first base; in the sixth, an atrocious decision of the umpire gave a man second, where he remained until the next three men were retired; and in the ninth a base hit, a passed ball, and two of our three total errors allowed one man to see home, making the score three to one.

While our whole nine deserves the highest praise for the magnificent game they played, Wright and Knapp should have especial commendation. Their work was admirable in every respect. Lindsey bore off the honors for the out field, capturing two flies, one of which was a difficult one. Winter added brilliancy to his customary reliability, two of the three runs being the result of his work at the bat. The stops and throws of Stetson and Waterman were excellent.

This game was remarkable for the worst display of umpiring that ever the present nine played under. We cannot give the umpire the credit of meaning to be fair, for three of his decisions were palpably wrong, and all in favor of Colby. A clear out at second, a force out at third, were, to the astonishment of the runners themselves, called safe, while a passed ball, that would have increased our score one, was declared to be a dead ball. We can only conclude that the umpire was merely carrying out the threat that he was heard to make earlier in the day, that “the Colby men need not worry about the close decisions.”

After the game, our boys were given a fine supper at the Elmwood by the Knights Templar of Waterville, in consideration of the fact that contrary to our arrangements the game was not called until 2.30, in order that the Templars and their visiting brothers from Bath and Lewiston might witness the playing.

There was no end of enthusiasm around college when the result of the game came. The college bell was rung thirty minutes, while tin horns made the campus resound throughout the remainder of the afternoon, and until twelve at night. The boys reached home on the midnight express, and were met at the depot and escorted to college by the college band and a crowd of classmates and town friends.

The following is the score:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Bowdoin</th>
<th>Colby</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Winter, 1b.</td>
<td>6 1 2 4</td>
<td>11 1 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Knapp, c.</td>
<td>5 0 1 9</td>
<td>0 0 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Torrey, 2b.</td>
<td>5 1 2 0</td>
<td>1 1 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wright, p.</td>
<td>4 0 1 0</td>
<td>11 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cook, r. f.</td>
<td>4 0 0 0</td>
<td>1 0 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stetson, 3b.</td>
<td>4 0 1 1</td>
<td>2 3 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterman, s.</td>
<td>3 0 0 2</td>
<td>3 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lindsey, c. f.</td>
<td>4 0 0 2</td>
<td>0 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barton, l. f.</td>
<td>3 1 0 0</td>
<td>0 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td>37 3 7 9</td>
<td>37 18 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Innings | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Bowdoin  | 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 3
Colby    | 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1

Two base hits—Winter, 2. First base on called balls—Bowdoin, 2; Colby, 0. First base on errors—Bowdoin, 6; Colby, 2. Struck out—Bowdoin, 4; Colby, 6. Left on bases—Bowdoin, 9; Colby, 4. Balls called—on Barton, 65; on Wright, 25. Strikes called—off Barton, 19; off Wright, 4. Passed balls—Knapp, 1; Doe, 4. Wild pitches—Wright, 0; Barton, 1. Time—1 h. 40 m. Umpire—F. R. Woodcock.

**College Items.**

Class Day invitations are out.
Did you invest in “Dermatine”? Fine evenings to take your best girl out to a ride.
Prof. Campbell preaches the Baccalaureate Sermon.
Byram, ’86, has joined the Theta Delta Chi Fraternity.
The Sophomore prize declaimers speak on the evening of July 3d.
The janitor is doing a good thing in the way of trimming up the grounds.
The Phi Beta Kappa oration will be delivered by Rev. Newman Smythe.
That bat business was a little the meanest yet.
Even the co-eds. made faces at them. Now that wasn't pretty.

Foreaugh at Bath to-day. Lots of the boys will probably take the show in.
One, two, three,...one. "What is that, a fire?" "No, that is the score."
No assessment necessary upon the members of the Athletic Association this year.
That fellow on the square the other night upset completely the laws of gravitation.

Wonder if the Bath Grays want to get hold of the Bowdoin with as much as they did?
There was more than one brown face that returned from the trip among the islands.
The mall looks its prettiest now, having just been mown and the walks nicely trimmed.

Folsom, '85, won the prize for the best average in the Field Day sports, with a record of 17.
The library is to be newly catalogued during the summer vacation. The card system is to be used.

Rev. A. M. Southgate of Dedham, Mass., delivers the address before the Y. M. C. A. at Commencement.

Now for the championship in earnest. We have the enemy on the run; don't give him a chance to recover.

In the last Colby game there wasn't any doubt which side the umpire sympathized with. But "there is a destiny," etc.

Thompson, in the 220-yards dash, beat the inter-collegiate record of this year by nearly nine seconds.

One by one the Seniors are leaving us until Commencement week. The "vos salutamus" man still lingers around.

One of the Juniors developed a cheek in two days last week that must have made a Freshman turn green with envy.

Where are those boat crews that were going to keep up their practice during the summer? It is easier to resolve than execute.

Some of the boys report a good time at the German, at Niagara Hall last Monday night. Good music, good company, and everything lovely.

We received our annual visit from the wandering minstrels last week. Their rendition of "The Mocking Bird" is better and better every year.

Next year is the year for a large Freshman class. Odd years have always brought larger classes, and as near as we can learn next year will be no exception.

"Flying Yankee"! We wish it would fly fast enough to get out of the way of the accommodation train, and not have the mail a half-hour later than usual.

In the game between the Bowdoin and Bath Grays, last Thursday, the score stood 26 to 3 in favor of the Bowdoin. Verily, John, thou art a prophet.

The Knights Templar did the square thing by the nine and gave the boys a fine banquet at the Elmwood.

Nothing lost in being accommodating, is there?

Some of the students are taking their recreation by dusting books in the library. It is all done for a consideration, however—sort of combining pleasure with business.

They do say that every one of that Zoological expedition were over the bay while they were gone. Well, that is the way with some; you never can trust them away from home.

Prof. A. S. Packard, as a distinguished alumnus of that institution, delivered an address last Wednesday evening at the centennial anniversary of Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H.

A friend of the Bath nine, during the game on the delta, last Thursday, was heard to remark to a fellow companion in misery, "I don't think that empire gives very good satisfactory, do you?"

The Freshman wasn't alone in cheering for himself this time when the Seniors marched out of the chapel. But then everybody felt like cheering that afternoon. That 4 to 3 business accounts for it.

The officers of the Y. M. C. A. for next year are:
President, O. W. Means; Vice-President, C. C. Torrey; Corresponding Secretary, J. C. Hall; Recording Secretary, E. C. Smith; Treasurer, W. A. Cornish.

In the last number of the American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal, are two contributions from the pen of Prof. Avery, entitled, "The Hill Tribes of India," and "Notes from Oriental Periodicals." They are well worth perusing.

A Bates man was talking with one of our friends the other day, and was asked if his nine would play any more this season. He said "no." When asked why, he dryly said: "If we don't play it is nine to zero, but if we do it is ten to zero."

Adams, Bradley, Brown, Child, Longren, Walker, and J. F. Waterman accompanied Professor Lee down Casco Bay last week. Kendall, '85, was skipper. The trip was very successful, many rare and valuable specimens being obtained.

Student translating from Undine the passage:
"Reisst mir der doch auch oftmal's meine Dämme und Netze durch," rendered it thus: "It often breaks through my dam nets." A roar from the class showed him his ridiculous mistake.

The following twelve Juniors have been elected by the class to take part in the prize declarations on Monday evening, July 9th: Adams, Barton, Child, Lindsey, Kemp, Means, Sayward, Smith, J. Torrey, Walker, J. A. Waterman, J. F. Waterman.

There ought to be a fire for any one cutting pieces out of the dailies or the weeklies in the reading-room, until they are replaced by the next numbers. It is getting so lately that the papers are
BOWDOIN ORIENT.

mutilated before half of the students have read them. If any one wants a piece in any of the papers either let him wait a proper time or buy a copy at the periodical store. Then no one can have any occasion to find fault.

In English composition, the first prize was divided equally between H. E. Cole and N. B. K. Pettingill. The second prize was divided between C. H. Stetsen and A. J. Russell. For extraneous composition the first prize was awarded E. F. Holden and the second to B. Sewell.

The following members of '83 take part in the Class Day Exercises: President, C. H. Stetsen; Orator, J. B. Reed; Poet, B. Sewell; Opening Address, H. E. Cole; Parting Address, N. B. K. Pettingill; Prophet, E. A. Packard; Marshal, F. H. Files.

During the summer vacation Professor Lee will again accompany the United States Fish Commissioners on their midsummer trip. It will be remembered that he was invited to join the expedition, last spring, on its cruise about the Gulf of Mexico, but was unable to leave his classes.


Professor Robinson took the class in Mineralogy on a trip to the quarry in Topsham last Saturday. The different members returned well pleased with their success. There is one substance that is pretty plenty just now at the quarry, and that is mosquito-bite. Most every one brought back a good specimen of that.

Prof. (discussing voluntary and involuntary motion)—"Mr. C., if you should scratch your head, would it be a voluntary or an involuntary act?--"Mr. C.—"Voluntary." Prof.—"Why?" Mr. C.—"Because something would have called it to my mind." The class smiles audibly at the crank and child-like answer.

One member of '84 is doing his best to make a fine collection of minerals. He is meeting with marked success, having come into possession of a large specimen of Appetite; about 130 pounds of Hem-kir-tight; an abundance of Cal-sight, &c., &c. Now he is searching for a new mineral which he proposes to call Dowlite.

A large number of the students attended the graduation exercises of the Topsham High School, Thursday evening, June 14th, at the Congregational church in Topsham. The school has been under the successful instruction of A. M. Edwards, of the class of '80, for the past two years. The church was very tastily decorated, and the different exercises were well given. The crowd was simply immense—not even standing room could be obtained. A quintette of students, led by W. R. Butler, '85, furnished some very acceptable music during the exercises.

The Freshmen have a class supper at the Preble House, Portland, Friday evening, July 6th. The following members have been elected for that occasion: Pres. L. Turner; Orator, G. M. Norris; Poet, H. R. Fling; Historian, W. V. Wentworth; Prophet, E. E. Rideout; Toast-master, W. A. Cornish; Committee on Odes, I. W. Horne, W. H. Stackpole, J. W. Calderwood.

The salutatory will be different this year from any heretofore. Only the part addressed to the patres will be written in Latin. When the speaker addresses the plebs he will speak in English. We don't know whether this is the custom in other colleges or not, but if it isn't it should be. Nothing can be more tiresome to a person than listening to a speaker when he is unable to tell whether to laugh or cry, to be gay or sad, unless some one, whom he thinks ought to know, gives him the cue.

Let all hands go to Lewiston to see the last game played. It will cheer up the nine wonderfully to have some good backers. We know the boys would like to go if they could spare the time and money; to all the games, but foregoing their own pleasure, they give their spare time to support the nine. Nearly $175 has been raised this season, and the last call was responded to as cheerfully as the first. If any one had any thoughts that the college did not appreciate the work of the nine, the demonstration last Saturday night must have dispelled such thoughts. Students and town people alike (with one or two exceptions) rejoiced at the signal victory.


In the Senior game, last week, the nine were made up as follows: Fats—Files, c.; Holden, p.; Fling, 1b.; Dunning, 2b.; Pettingill, 3b.; Jackson, s.s.; Sewall, 1 f.; Austin, e. f.; Jordan, r. f.; Anti-Fats—Goodwin, c.; Cole, p.; Swan, 1b.; Russell, 2b.; Pearson, 3b.; Day, s. s.; Reed, 1. f.; Hutchins, c. f.; Linscott, r. f. The players worthy of special mention among the Fats were Jordan and Fling. Jordan made some fine pick-ups (after the ball stopped), caught one ball, from the pitcher, on his elbow, and hit a foul fly for two bases. Fling backed up the first base—backed up because he was generally out behind it hunting for the ball—until the eighth inning, when he went to left because he violated the rule that any player catching two consecutive balls should be changed to another position. Among the Antis, Reed and Linscott carried off the
honors. Linscott played a wonderful game in the field, not making an error in the entire game. His chief business was getting the ball thrown by or over the first base man. As he never got it until all the base runners had got home, he could hardly fail to get it back to the pitcher without an error. His batting was fairly up to his fielding. Reed made a remarkable running catch, knocking over the center fielder, standing on his head, and ending with a complete somersault. But in spite of the brilliant plays on both sides the score was more unequal than their avidity indicates, standing 30 to 16 in favor of the Anti-Pats.

PERSONAL.

[Graduates and undergraduates are earnestly solicited to send personal items to the BOWDOIN ORIENT, Brunswick, Me.]

'30.—Hon. W. W. Thomas, Jr., has been appointed Minister to Sweden, in place of John L. Stevens, resigned.

'79.—O. S. C. Davies has been appointed second assistant Superintendent of the Maine Insane Hospital.

'41.—The class of '41 has decided to hold a reunion at the Falmouth House, Portland, at some time during Commencement week. An unusual large gathering is expected.

'80.—A. H. Harding has completed his legal studies at Columbian University, and has been admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

'73.—F. M. Hatch has been Minister to Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, for about seven years. He is expected to return soon.

'69.—Fred A. Fogg is Secretary of the Board of Trade in St. Paul, Minn., with a salary of about $4000 per annum.

'02.—L. W. Rundlett has recently resigned his position as City Engineer of St. Paul, Minn., and has accepted the position of Engineer of the Water Works in that city.

'75.—Charles A. Black is principal of Lincoln Academy, Newcastle, Me.

'76.—Howard E. Hall is Register of Probate for Lincoln County, Me., and is located at Wiscasset.

'76.—Charles S. Taylor is in Indiana, engaged in teaching.

'82.—John Washburn, formerly of this class, is in business in Minnesota.

'73.—Albert J. Boardman was in town the 16th inst., and kindly furnished us with several of the Personals in this issue. Mr. Boardman is extensively engaged in farming in Minnesota and is Treasurer of the Minneapolis Engine and Machine Works.

'62.—Rev. Charles H. Pope was installed over the Congregational church at Farmington, June 5th.

'73.—A. L. Crocker is in Minneapolis. He is the partner of Boardman, '73.

'74.—C. M. Ferguson is practicing law with F. H. Boardman, '83, in Minneapolis, Minn. Thomas Kneckl, '74, has a law office with the above named gentlemen.

INTER-COLLEGIATE NEWS.

COLUMBIA:

The University of Pennsylvania has challenged Columbia to a mile-and-a-half straight-away race, to take place at Lake George, July 5th. It will probably not be accepted.

'S7 has celebrated its triumph.

'S7's Class Day was June 1st.

The total assets of the college are about $6,500,000.

CORNELL:

The Phi Beta Kappa have admitted women. The chapter has recently adopted a constitution.

Mid-course honors have been awarded by the Faculty to seven students.

PRINCETON:

The Sophomores are having the Infinitesimals of Calculus under Dr. Duffield. This is intended to be preparatory to Junior Physics.

The Faculty has asked a committee of the students to report on the grading system.

Efforts are being made to raise funds to establish a new school of Philosophy.

The latest dodge—"I'll call the roll over again."

Princetonian.

A large attendance of alumni is expected at Commencement.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN:

'S6's Oracle Board has been elected.

The '85's Co-Eds. have had a class supper.

It is proposed to heat the new library by steam.

It is expected that the mine will come East this summer.

WILLIAMS:

Governor Butler will be present at Commencement.

One of the town's people has recently given $50 for the support of the nine.

"Tab and his Friends" has been distributed among the students by the protectors of canine rights.

VASSAR:

The Seniors have a two weeks' vacation before Class Day.

Commencement will begin with the Baccalaureate on Sunday, followed by a grand concert on Monday evening.

On Tuesday, Class Day, the class tree exercises will consist of the burial of the records, spade oration, history, and prophecy. In the evening there will be an Illumination and an out-door promenade concert.

After the literary exercises of Commencement Day, will come the most solemn occasion of the year—the Senior class supper, at which "the smartest, the vainest, the handsomest, the prospective old maid, the best walker, the worst flirter, the hardest dig, the biggest eater, and the Faculty's pet, receive suitable gifts and make funny or suitable replies."
CLIPPINGS.

It is "put up or shut up" with the umbrella. Adam missed one of the luxuries of life. He could not laugh in his sleeve.—Er.

The first butter of which we have any record in ancient times was the goat, which differed from modern butter chiefly in having the hair on the outside.—Cynic.

"Papa," said a lad the other night, after attentively studying for some minutes an engraving of a human skeleton, "how did this man manage to keep in his dinner?"—Er.

Polite clerk (who has been showing stockings)— "What number do you wear, madame?" "Old lady (indignantly)— "Two, you fool; do you take me for a quadruped?"—Er.

"My son," said an American father; "how could you marry an Irish girl?" "Why, father, I'm not able to keep two women. If I marry a Yankee girl I'll have to hire an Irish girl to take care of her."—Er.

There is a young lady up in Columbia County who is six feet tall, and is engaged to be married. The man who won her did it in these words: "Thy beauty sets my soul aglow; I'd wed thee, right or wrong; man wants but little here below, but he wants that little long."

EDITORS' TABLE.

It was with flushed face and trembling hands that we removed the wrapper from the last Vassar Miscellany, and eagerly scanned the Exchange column to see if we had received honorable mention, at least, at the hands of our fair E. C. We have read somewhere that it is one of a woman's characteristics to pity. If this be true, the Exchange editor of the Miscellany is a true woman, for she sets up the Atlantic, Century, St. Nicholas, Orient, Tech., Haverfordian, and sundry other papers in a row, topples them over like bags of straw, and then takes the Dartmouth in her arms, cordles him and says he is the Miss's own boy, and that the other naughty papers shall not call him green any more. Such heroism is almost unparalleled in college journalism. We are not jealous, Dartmouth. Not a bit. Indeed, we congratulate you for having found a champion such a lively, well-written paper as the Vassar Miscellany.

The Colby Echo contains the following concerning the Orient: "The most striking feature of the paper is the cool comeliness with which it speaks of 'our cheer,' which Colby, with innate deprivity and characteristic hardihood, had shamelessly appropriated for her own. The contemplation of our crime has brought tears of contrition and remorse to the eyes of many. More especially, when we think of the scores, we might almost say hundreds, of schools and colleges, who, like our-selves, have audaciously appropriated the 'Bowdoin cheer,' our hearts bleed for Bowdoin. Try and bear up under it brothers—in any case, be sure and have copyrighted the next cheer which you 'appropriate.'" "It made us tired" to read the above; however we went to work on the "cheer" question with the following results. We give a list of the cheers of nineteen of the principal colleges in the United States:

COLUMBIA: Hurray! Hurray! Hurray! Cor-Cor-Cor-ba-ba! CORNELIUS: Cor-Cor-Cor-sell! I yell! Cor-sell! HARVARD: 'Rah! 'Rah! 'Rah! (with a strong, full sound). PRINCETON: 'Rah! 'Rah! 'Rah! S-s-s-t! Boom! Ah-h-h! PENN. UNIV.: Ooo-rah! Oo-rah! Oo-rah! Penn-sy-van-i-a! YALE... 'Rah! 'Rah! 'Rah! (sharply). WESLEYAN, ... 'Rah! 'Rah! Wes-ley-an! AMHERST, ... 'Rah! 'Rah! 'Rah! Am-her-est-i-a! BOWDOIN, B-o-w-d-o-i-n-b-a-ba! 'Rah! 'Rah! BROWN, 'Rah-r-r! 'Rah-r-r! 'Rah-r-r! Tig-re! DARTMOUTH, 'Rah! 'Rah! 'Rah! Wai-hoo-wah! COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, 'Rah! 'Rah! 'Rah! C! C! C! C! Y! HAMILTON, Ham-l-ton! Z-e-n-th-ba-boom! RACINE, 'Rah-Ra-CINE! RUTGERS, 'Rah! 'Rah! 'Rah! How-wow-wow! TRINITY, Tri-ty! Tri-ty! Tri-ty! UNION, 'Rah! 'Rah! 'Rah! Un-ion-r-r! No-o-o-o-u! WILLIAMS, 'Rah! 'Rah! 'Rah! Will-yums! Yums! Yums! UNIV. OF NEW YORK, N I Y I U! S-s-s-t! Boom-m-n! Ah-h-h! As we could find no colleges except Bates and Colby that had cheers similar to ours, we next sought to ascertain whether we copied from them or from us. We found that B-o-w-d-o-i-n-b-a-ba! 'Rah! 'Rah! 'Rah! was first made use of in 1875, and that it has continued to be the distinctive cheer of the college since that time. We also found that Bates and Colby previous to that time had no similar cheers. In view of these facts, in all candor, we ask Colby unless she wishes to class herself among fitting schools (whose prerogative it is to imitate larger institutions), we ask her, we say, to drop "our cheer," and for once to be original in something.

Among our new exchanges is the University Cynic, published by the students of the University of Vermont. Although it has, as yet, only reached its third number, it takes a high rank among college papers. Among other articles we notice one entitled "The Dude." If we were going to advise (which we never do), we should say don't take such heavy subjects.

We clip the following bit of seasonable poetry:

IMPRESSIONS A LA FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

De sho't-stop wink when de ball comin' hot
An' say he didn' see it w'en fast it sta't;
De fielder he cuss w'en he drop de fly
An' holler to de cap'en de aunt's in his eye;
De batter mighty mad w'en he miss de ball,
But de umpire, he don' never care at all.

De baseman scowl w'en he hab to jump,
De ketcher tired w'en de foul tips slump;
De cap'en weep w'en de man don' slide
An' de scorer root w'en de base hits tied;
De pitcher sad w'en he gib seb'n balls,
But de umpire leer eb'ry time dat he calls.

De runner brace w'en de ball am passed;
De pitcher squirm w'en de hits come fast
An' fire de ball at de striker's head;
W'en de nine git blanked, de backer am fled,  
De gran' stand cheers w'en de fab'rites win, 
But de umpire look like he made out ob tin.

De manager swear w'en he ball pass de fence  
An' de dead-beats yell, "Oh, darn de expense!"  
De scorer fix up de errors at de close,  
An' de nhie dat wine, they yell for deir foee,  
But de umpire he never smile nor frown.  
But seems so big dat he can't look roun'.

— Athenæum.

(Boston Transcript, Dec. 30th.)

AN INSTANTANEOUS LIGHT.—Such in a word is the unique apparatus on exhibition at the rooms of the Portable Electric Light Company, 22 Water street. It occupies the space of only five square inches and weighs but five pounds, and can be carried with ease. The light requires no extra power, wires or connections, and is so constructed that any part can be replaced at small cost. The chemicals are placed in a glass retort; a carbon and zinc apparatus, with a spiral platinum attachment, is then adjusted so as to form a battery, and the light's ready. The pressure on a little knob produces an electric current by which the spiral of platinum is heated to incandescence. The Portable Electric Light Company was recently incorporated with a capital of $100,000, under the laws of Massachusetts. Some of the prominent business men of the State are identified with this enterprise. In addition to its use as a lighter, the apparatus can also be used in connection with a burglar-alarm and a galvanic battery.

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Requirements for Admission.

Applicants for admission will be examined in the following subjects:

LATIN.—Latin Grammar, including Prosody; Writing Latin (35 Lessons in Allen's Latin Composition are recommended as indicating the amount required for examination); Virgil, the Bucolics, Georgics, and six books of the Æneid; Cicero, seven Orations; Sallust.

GREEK.—Hadley's Greek Grammar; Xenophon's Anabasis, four books, and Homer's Iliad, two books; Jones's Greek Prose Composition.

ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY.

MATHEMATICS.—Arithmetic, including Common and Decimal Fractions, Interest, Square Root and the Metric System; Algebra, through Equations of the Second Degree; Geometry, Books I. and III. of Loomis's Geometry.

Real equivalents for any of the foregoing requirements will be accepted. Candidates for admission to advanced classes will be examined in the studies in which such classes have accomplished. All applicants for admission will be required to produce testimonials of good moral character.

Time of Entrance Examination.

The time for examination is the Friday after Commencement and the Friday before the opening of the first term. In exceptional cases applicants may be examined at other times.

Method of Examination.

The examinations held at the college are mainly upon written answers to questions prepared by the Professors in the respective departments.

The Faculty are also ready to make arrangements with Principals of schools and academies having a regular course preparatory for college of at least three years' duration, whereby their pupils may be examined for admission to college at their respective schools, in connection with their final examinations.

In such cases the Principal may send to the President of the college a schedule of the course of study in the institution under his charge, together with the names of those members of his graduating class who wish to enter the next Freshman class at Bowdoin, with a statement concerning the time which each candidate has actually spent in attendance upon the regular preparatory course and the amount and quality of his work, and with an endorsement of his character as worthy of admission to college.

If these papers are found by the Faculty to be satisfactory, the Principal sending them will be furnished a list of topics on which he will be requested to examine the candidates in writing, either at a special examination held for the purpose, or as a part of his regular final examination, as he may elect.

At his earliest convenience he will send to the President of the college a copy of the questions which he set on the topics furnished, and the papers written by the candidates in answer to them. At the same time, or as soon after as possible, he will certify to the fact that the candidates have graduated honorably from the institution under his charge.

The Faculty will then pass upon the examination, and will communicate the result as soon as possible to the Principal, and to the several candidates.

Course of Study.

The course of study has been lately reconstructed, allowing after the second year a liberal range of electives, within which a student may follow his choice to the extent of about a quarter of the whole amount.

This may be exhibited approximately in the following table:

**REQUARED—FOUR HOURS A WEEK.**  
Latin, six terms.  
Greek, six terms.  
Mathematics, six terms.  
Modern Languages, six terms.  
Rhetoric and English Literature, two terms.  
History, two terms.  
Physics and Astronomy, three terms.  
Chemistry and Mineralogy, three terms.  
Natural History, three terms.  
Mental and Moral Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, four terms.  
Political Science, three terms.

**ELECTIVES—FOUR HOURS A WEEK.**  
Mathematics, two terms.  
Latin, two terms.  
Greek, two terms.  
Natural History, three terms.  
Physics, one term.  
Chemistry, two terms.  
Science of Language, one term.  
English Literature, two terms.  
German, two terms.  
History of Philosophy, two terms.  
International Law and Military Science, two terms.

Expenses.

The annual expenses are as follows: Tuition, $75.  
Room rent (half), average, $25.  
Incidentals, $10.  
Total regular College charges, $110.  
Board is obtained in town at $3 to $4 a week.  
Other necessary expenses will probably amount to $40 a year.  
Students can, however, by forming clubs under good management, very materially lessen the cost of living.

Further information on application to the President.
EDITORIAL NOTES.

Again are we compelled to lose one of our most esteemed instructors. In going from Bowdoin College, Prof. Campbell leaves vacant a place which it will be most difficult to fill. Two years ago Prof. Campbell came to us an utter stranger, and now he carries to his new field of usefulness the affectionate regard of the whole student body. From the very outset, manifesting a keen interest in all college matters, he gradually won the esteem and love of all with whom he came into contact. As an instructor, a counsellor, and friend, he will be sincerely missed. The professorship left vacant is one of the most important, and the students will watch with great anxiety the selection of a new man.

An article has recently been published in one of our leading magazines, in which it was asserted that the greatest need of our colleges was not the erection of more costly buildings, with all the most modern improvements, but rather an increase of the professors' salaries. It is needless to say that frequent changes are a disadvantage. Much time is spent in becoming acquainted with a new man, and we sincerely hope that, in the future, measures will be taken to retain valuable men. It has become noticeable that other colleges regard as a sufficient recommendation for a man the fact that we have him, and straightway invite him to leave us. Experience is a great instructor, and it should be expected that the "College Fathers" will profit by the lessons of the past. To Prof. Campbell's successor we shall extend a welcome made sincere by the remembrance of our loss. To Prof. Campbell himself, in the name of the students, we would extend wishes for many happy years of fruitful labor.

'Tis but one short year since we bade good-bye to '82, and now '83 has waved a last farewell. The old familiar haunts will seem the same, and yet not the same, when we return in the fall to resume work. Distin-
guished for more than mediocre scholarship, loyal to the old customs of the college, and, above all, possessing an unshaken belief in '83, the class will long be missed and mourned. It is needless to review in detail its history, but it will be sufficient to say that, while not in any signal manner conspicuous in college sports, they have ever maintained an honorable part. '83 has seen a great change in college sentiment. When they entered hazing in a mild form was still maintained and upheld by inherited traditions, but in the last three years an increased public condemnation of the practice has brought about its natural result, making hazing as odious in college as out of it. We will not urge the members of '83 to be loyal to their Alma Mater, for we know that a class so firmly attached to the college will ever be among its truest friends. The many friendships formed by members of the lower classes with '83 will long be remembered, while anxious eyes will watch them as they launch upon life's busy ocean.

It was with great surprise and deep regret that we learned of President Chamberlain's resignation. Connected with the college for so many years as student, professor, and president, his life and that of the college have become in a large measure the same. The anxious interest shown during his recent severe sufferings, by the students and friends of the college, indicates in but a small degree the esteem in which he is held. The calm fortitude with which he has endured these many years the effects of his wound, has proved him to be in the highest sense a hero. As an instructor he has no superior, and, if he does not accept the professorship offered him, we shall have met with an irreparable loss. The college, the state, and the nation have been served by him well and nobly. Bowdoin College has been especially fortunate, throughout its history, in its choice of presidents, and it

is hoped that a wisely ordered selection may in this instance be made.

The Commencement of '83 has come and gone. Without striking incident, it possessed minor characteristics, which lent it a pleasing charm. First of all, pleasant weather, with cool breezes fanning the excited faces of the youthful orators, made attendance very comfortable. The literary merit of the various parts was above the average, and caused the audiences to lend attentive ears. The noise and disturbance of other years was noticeably absent, an almost Sabbath quiet continuing through the week. Although nothing was said or done by the college authorities to produce this result, but it was brought about solely by the good sense of the students and assembled alumni, yet we shall expect to find the noisy critics of Bowdoin College taking no notice of the remarkably good order maintained, and continuing to circulate the mistaken impression that disorder runs riot among us. The class have reason to congratulate themselves on this auspicious beginning of life's battles.

The object of long expectation has been reached and passed. The end of another year, towards which we looked with hopeful longing, has brought its opportunity for retrospection. Bright in anticipation, the shadows of coming events were not sufficiently distinct to mar the prospect of the new year of study. The inevitable vicissitudes were not long in making themselves known. Excited by some minor tricks, which, in comparison with those of former years, appeared microscopic, the neighboring papers sent up one prolonged howl against the barbarities of college hazing. Our statement that hazing as such did not exist, and that the few harmless tricks practiced were no worse than those constantly happening in many other colleges, was received with incredulity. Believing that no
long continuing fire could be maintained with
so little material, we patiently awaited its
early extinction.

In regard to sports, the past year has been
not without gratifying results. Disappointed
in regard to the Lake George regatta, atten-
tion was more actively given to the class
races, and an exceptional day, together with
long-and careful preparation on the part of
some, made the result highly satisfactory. In
rowing and in some of the contests of Field
Day, the best records of former years were
beaten. On the diamond, the work of the
year has been more generally satisfactory than
for several years past, although not so gratify-
ing as was hoped at the beginning of the sea-
on. The schedule of games was a marked
improvement over the methods of former
years. The nine has every encouragement to
work hard for the championship next year.

In actual study the past year has doubt-
less been as fruitful as the average. There
has been little to call attention from work, and
much commendable progress has been made
in the branches pursued.

To all may the vacation bring rest, pleas-
ure, and renewed strength for the work of
next year!

A ZOÖLOGICAL CRUISE IN CASCO
BAY.

Wednesday, June 18th, Prof. Lee and a
party of '84 men, consisting of Adams, Brad-
ley, Brown, Childs, Longren, Walker, and J.
F. Waterman, left college for a four days'
zoölogical cruise in Casco Bay. Crawford
conveyed the party and baggage to Mère
Point, where the yacht Echo of Freeport was
awaiting. After everything had been trans-
ferred on board and stowed away, we sailed
before a light breeze toward the outer end of
Goose Island. On the way the dip-nets were
used with excellent results. About 5 in the
afternoon the anchor was dropped between

Goose and Goslin Islands. While Prof. Lee,
with other antiquarians, were digging over
some Indian shell heaps, another party,
equipped with hook and line, soon had a good
supply of eunners for supper. Would that
space permitted of describing in detail the
preparation and disposal of that meal. It was
a great success. One man especially dis-
tinguished himself, and showed greater ca-
pacity for fried eunners than most men pos-
sess. He had to loosen his belt twice. After
supper the party returned to the yacht, where,
after a great deal of merriment, the boys
“turned in” for the night. Towards 1 in the
morning one fellow, wishing to get a drink,
left his berth for that purpose; but on the
way to the water cask he stepped on the
stomach of one and on the ear of another.
The remarks that naturally followed awk-

enened the rest. When quiet was again re-
stored the watch on the forward deck blew
his fog-horn at every inspiration loud enough
to be heard at some distance.

At 4 in the morning there were signs of
life on board the Echo. When time came to
weigh anchor a very stiff breeze was blowing,
and soon the bay was covered by crested
waves. Two hauls were made by the dredge
on the east side of Whaleboat Island, with
excellent result. At 9 A.M., on account of
the wind which had increased to almost a
gale, the yacht was anchored on the lee side
of Whaleboat, where what had already been
taken was washed out and sorted. While
here two of the party went to work with hook
and line and soon had a large quantity of cod
and pollock secured. A third member of the
party who had never caught cod, and wishing
to have the pleasure of saying he had done
so, desired to try his luck. Much merriment
was caused when, after a half-hour’s patient
fishing, a large sculpin was hauled out.

In the afternoon several more hauls were
made by the dredge, beside some surface fish-
ing. Toward evening we made harbor in a
beautiful cove on Jewell's Island, where the cliffs, rising abruptly from the water's edge, with the wooded slope above reflected on the smooth surface of the water, made a scene worthy of an artist's brush. Friday morning, after one or two hauls, the yacht was headed for Portland. On the way, a landing was made on June 16th of Park and the Outer Green, where a good collection of sea birds' eggs were secured and two petrel were taken alive. The afternoon was spent in examining the piles of the wharves in Portland Harbor for any rare form of animal life. Saturday the principal part of the work was done between Hog and Long Islands. After taking a sail out around Half-Way Light, the party, with complexion several shades darker than when they started, arrived at Mère Point.

The trip, of which space has allowed but a meagre account, was a success in every way. Aside from the pleasant time, which not even the customary tribute to Neptune disturbed, the cruise was of great value from a scientific point of view, in that it gave the students an opportunity to observe some of the lower forms of life as they exist in their native element. Many valuable specimens were secured, both of rare and well-known animals as well as some of botanical and geological interest. The hearty thanks of the members of the party are due to Prof. Lee not only for undertaking but carrying out so pleasantly and successfully the expedition, and it is to be hoped that coming classes may have the same privilege of observing for themselves some of the most interesting facts connected with the science of zoölogy.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

The Bowdoin Y. M. C. A. was so fortunate as to secure Rev. C. M. Southgate, of Dedham, Mass., to preach the sermon Sunday morning, July 8th. The members of the Association were present in good numbers and occupied front seats in the body of the house.

The subject of Mr. Southgate's discourse was "The call of God to the young men of this nation," and the text was from Ex. xix. 5. The aim of the sermon was to show the historic development which has made ours the leading nation of the earth, the rapid progress of the present generation in material and political affairs and in religious discussions, with the peculiar problem now before us of assimilating the enormous and increasing foreign element. Educated men should lead in maintaining the fact that this is a Christian government, and in forming a Christian public sentiment. This duty can be performed only through personal loyalty to Christ.

The church was well filled in the afternoon, and those present listened to an excellent Baccalaureate sermon by Prof. Campbell. His text was from Eccl. x. 15: "The labor of the foolish wearieth every one of them, because he knoweth not how to go to the city." The following is an abstract of the address.

"What is life?" is the problem of the world. It excites the child and engages the scholar. As the incompetent civilizations of the past have waned this is the question with which the strongest minds have struggled. Even amid the flashing fortunes of to-day, whether life is worth living seems to be undetermined. Still life's mystery involves an inspiration. Is it not a gleam from above that makes man restless? He is seeking a city—not man-built, but celestial.

While man gravitates Godward, world-life is a wearying struggle. Is not ignorance the mother of calamity, and man's life and peace concomitant of his rationality? Pain and penalty have a common root. Harmony with the highest is secured by knowledge of the highest. The melody of God's personal voice plays into the chords of our being, commanding harmonious response. Our intelligence of an existing God is the most immediate and
incontrovertible of all our rational possessions. More and more clearly the heavens declare the glory of God. Not, however, through mere world-wisdom. Syllogism and telescope can never reach God as God. Who would refuse to love a friend until he knew the measure of his affection? God, by rational choice received into the soul, becomes an absolute reality. By rejecting Him we lose Him. The choice of error engenders infatuation for error. The calamity of evil action is three-fold, (1) incompetency of recovery, (2) nullification of knowledge, (3) aberration of propensity. Men know more than they practice, the practicing, the main thing, capturing the intelligence. Folly takes the throne, and man grasps wildly after his needs, not finding the object of his affection and his woe. Gold perpetuates his illusion; the fashion world accepts sepulchres of exquisite whiteness; strong drink increases his thirst; he has a frenzy for pollution; the very God, the want of whom is maddening, he blackens with curses; immortality is replaced by "the agony of moments." The greatest possible opportunity is linked with the greatest possible failure. God has not left the world without hope. Man may be resuced. A clear conscience will admit the light of the world and detect the truth divine. The glare and smoke of our inventions ought not to blind the eyes. No knowledge can be valid when the mortal sky is dark. The true life is the 'divine life.' There is deliverance, rest for weariness, the joy of the Lord for faithful service.

CLASS DAY ORATION.—GROWTH OF POPULAR LIBERTY IN FRANCE.

BY J. B. REED.

On the 18th of June, sixty-eight years ago, occurred one of the greatest battles of history. On that day Europe's greatest warrior made his last, final, desperate struggle for the freedom of his country and for popular liberty. Waterloo was lost. The cause of despotism triumphed, and the Bourbons were, for a time, restored to their ancestral throne.

What had the war accomplished? Had the valiant sons of France fallen in vain? England stamped the revolution a failure, and no colors could be found dark enough in which to paint its enormities, no calumny too awful to be hurled against the champions of popular liberty.

In the English writings of the times, Napoleon appears as a fiend incarnate, reveling in the blood of thousands slain only to gratify his insatiable ambition. But the verdict of England at that time is not the verdict of to-day. To us the great revolution with the long period of war which followed appears in a very different light. It is a true saying that no man is fitted to write a history of his own times. Thus the name of Napoleon is honored to-day not only in his own country, but the world over; not only for his wonderful victories, but for that spirit of patriotism and devotion to country so conspicuous in every act, to those who will but view without prejudice the conditions of the times.

Let us, then, consider briefly some of the causes which led to the French revolution, the feelings and needs which prompted those deeds of violence that must ever remain a stain upon the history of France; but, at the same time, let us strive to draw from the black warp of crime some threads of justice and patriotism, while we follow the course of the frail bark of future liberty tossing upon the raging billows of phrensied faction and civil war.

At the outbreak of the French Revolution the people were divided into two great classes. On one side, eighty thousand noble families living in idleness and luxury; on the other, twenty-four millions of people kept in the lowest state of poverty, maintaining by their
toil haughty nobles from whom they received only outrage and contempt. Taxation had advanced beyond all reason, and reduced the laboring classes to absolute slavery. Courts of justice were wholly under the control of the privileged class, and redress of grievances through legal proceedings was, for a poor man, impossible. Offices of government trust were unblushingly sold to the highest bidders, while they, in turn, reimbursed themselves as best they could.

The church, corrupt in the extreme, was wholly on the side of government and oppression, but blind to all the needs and miseries of the people. In 1785 Thomas Jefferson wrote from Paris, "I am of the opinion that nineteen out of every twenty of all the people in France, are more wretched, more accursed in every circumstance of human existence, than the most conspicuously wretched individual of the whole United States."

The court of Louis XV. was the most corrupt the world has ever known. Through all time it will remain the very standard of lust and depravity. The power of the king was absolute. Lettres de cochet were freely circulated among the favorites at court empowering them to drag to dungeons, without even the form of trial, any whom they would. Virtue, common decency, all the rights of citizenship were trampled beneath the iron heel of despotism. When, on the 10th of May, 1774, Louis XV., having closed his career of debauchery and crime, passed to his just reward, his son, Louis XVI., came to the throne a man of peculiar virtue and piety for the times and society in which he had been reared, but lacking in force of character, and totally unfit to breast the fearful storm of vengeance and popular indignation that had been gathering for centuries.

The expenses of his court, the resistance of the nobles, a bankrupt treasury, necessitated a calling of the States General, and at length the fettered sons of toil found voice to utter their wrongs. It seems a strange dispensation of providence that for this innocent though imbecile king, and for his beautiful queen Marie Antoinette, a lady to whom the world has ever rendered due tribute of honor and respect, should be reserved those vials of wrath stored by the oppression and misrule of ages. In this we but recognize the operation of that great law of our king that men's deeds, good or evil, affect not themselves alone. He "visiteth the iniquity of the fathers upon the children."

The time at length had come! No partial revolution could accomplish the changes needed. It was not a pruning but an uprooting. The frenzied people, once aroused, swept away the good and the bad in the whirlwind of their revenge.

And yet, what were all the sufferings of the revolution compared to that continuous "Reign of Terror" under which the people had groaned for centuries. Blessed revolution! Awful in your phenomena, glorious in your final results! Liberty now born shall never wholly perish till despotism is crushed, and the people whose right it is to rule shall rule!

But it is not my object to bring before your minds the blackness of darkness of those years while the demon of party vengeance, drunken with the blood of its victim, raged uncontrolled through the length and breadth of devoted France. Their history is too well known. The very mention of the great revolution brings to mind thoughts of the guillotine and all the horrors of the "Reign of Terror." I wish only to show the causes which lead to the outbreak, which governed its character, and how, from this chaos, order and liberty were evolved.

The first great cause of the revolution was the oppression and misrule of the people. But in their efforts to be rid of tyranny the people themselves became the worst tyrants France had ever known. They had been
taught by the example of their rulers, they but practiced what they had learned. They who had known nothing of mercy could not show mercy. And yet this view alone does not seem adequate to account for that unnatural spirit which pervaded the French Revolution.

When we behold so strange a sight, a nation maddened, turning its weapons against itself, striving to overturn all its institutions, the good with the bad, a people loosened from every restraint, every influence for good, we must seek for some cause sufficient to produce these results, some outside agency which had planted those germs of discord in the popular mind which sprung up and bore fruit so terrible.

Co-existent with the monarchy and equally hated by the people was the established church; so corrupt, so utterly lost to every thing good and pure that none were found bold enough to vindicate its cause. Dungeons and chains were the only arguments wielded in its defense. Without doubt there were in the church worthy and devout men, but these by their virtue only rendered more conspicuous the sins of the many. The people, learned and ignorant, felt that this was the monster guarding the path to popular liberty: it must and should be destroyed! Just prior to this time there had sprung up in France a class of philosophers bolder in their theories, more disastrous in their influence than any who had preceded them in any land. Christianity was hated by these men not so much as a religion as a political institution. The high officers of the church were obnoxious, not as men assuming to regulate the things of another world, but as proprietors and fithe gatherers in this.

France, abandoned by those who should have been her teachers in righteousness, became the disciple of Voltaire and Rossean. Voltaire assailed with keenest sarcasm the corruptions of the church, representing it as religion itself. These writers of the revolution represented religion not only as mere superstition but as the greatest curse the world had ever known. Christianity vanished in a laugh. These philosophers offered a simple and seemingly (at least to the uneducated) wise and equitable system, free from all abuses of the time, a speculative political paradise.

But they went too far. In striking at the bad they destroyed the good; in gathering out the tares they rooted up the wheat also. They tore down, they laid waste the strong places, they overturned existing religion, but failed to build upon the ruins. All their labor was destruction, they failed to construct anything worthy a place in the minds of men. They succeeded in eradicating from the popular mind all sense of responsibility. Pleasure was the end of life. There was no God before whom humanity must stand in judgment. "We die even as the flowers and shall breathe away our lives upon the chance wind even as they." No God, no recompense, no judgment after death! Every man's will a law unto himself. These were the very fundamental principles of the French philosophy.

In those days of desperate struggle for liberty, the Bible, the only safe guide to true liberty, was trampled in the dust. The ignorant masses freed from all sense of responsibility, all fear of future punishment abandoned themselves to every vice, and the result history has called the "Reign of Terror." France had but again demonstrated that "a free people must be a thoughtful people." Ignorance and vice can never rule successfully. The stream cannot be purer than the fountain. In a popular government every sentiment of the people is stamped in clear cut characters upon its legislation.

To quote the words of Abbot in his History of the French Revolution: "There were in France at this time five hundred thousand
well informed citizens; too many to submit to oppression, too few to control the infuriated masses when once aroused. . . . The United States, with a population about the same as France in the morning of her revolution, has four or five millions of intelligent and well educated men. These men support our institutions. But for them the republic would be swept away like chaff before the wind.” Were we to change the figures to accord with later statistics we should find the number of educated men greatly increased and our government correspondingly strengthened.

From the mire of party strife into which France had fallen it was impossible for her to rise a free republic. The feeble government of the Directory had no power to establish order and suppress the war of factions. A strong hand was needed to grasp the reins of government and take itself the right to rule which the people had so shamefully abused. Napoleon Bonaparte was a man peculiarly fitted for the task. Military glory was the only glory the French people could appreciate. Napoleon, a man of the people, had, by his unexampled victories gained for France the only glory of these long and bloody years.

Bold, energetic, self-confident; warrior, statesman, and scholar, he had won for himself a name at the very sound of which all the despots of Europe trembled. His popularity, both in the army and among the citizens, was unbounded. Can that man be called a usurper who acquires his right to rule from an overwhelming majority of the people? Without the shedding of blood he rescued France from anarchy and gave to her a constitutional government. Valiantly he fought for his native land against the allied forces of all Europe. His zeal for the popular cause and constitutional liberty was commensurable only with his ambition.

But aristocratic Europe could never brook the growth of popular liberty. Well did its rulers know that this plant once allowed to take root in France would scatter its seeds far and wide. Not without cause did they combine again and again to destroy it.

At Waterloo the struggle ended. Napoleon delivering himself up to the English as the most magnanimous of his foes, was condemned to imprisonment on a desolate rock in mid ocean; his star of destiny became shrouded in darkness, but the glory of his fame will continue to shine brighter and brighter as long as men oppressed long for a deliverer.

Let us contrast the two great revolutions of the eighteenth century and see how they are related and in what they resemble each other. The American Revolution came first in time and was largely indebted to the newly awakened spirit of liberty in France for its success. Without the recognition and substantial aid of France the war would have proved a failure. Lafayette, to whom Americans can give no greater honor than to call him the friend and co-laborer of Washington, also championed the cause of liberty in his own land. In each case England was the aggressor and common enemy. Each was an uprising against tyranny, the demand of a people for their just rights. Patriots of France no less than the heroes of our own revolution fought to transmit to their posterity the glorious heritage of equal rights; a government in which no privileged class should deprive the laborer of the just reward of his industry. Nor were they unsuccessful. Like Moses of old they were not suffered themselves to possess the goodly land, but only with the eye of faith to view it as from the mountain top. To-day their children, enjoying all the blessings of a free republic, gather the fruitage of that tree of liberty which their fathers planted amid the tears and sorrows of the revolution.

We as Americans, while we rejoice in
the prosperity of our sister republic, should
to fail to profit by the study of her history.
She has clearly demonstrated the dangers of
skepticism and a false philosophy. That
America is to-day free and happy we owe to
the bold defenders of her liberty, to a pure
and pervasive religion, and to the blessing
and mercy of Almighty God. Skepticism has
been the bane of France. It has brought
upon her citizens unfold suffering and misery.

Let the free thinkers of America be
warned by her example. Want of reverence
and disrespect for religion, free thought, so-
called (which means, in popular language,
skepticism and infidelity), is the greatest
danger which to-day threatens American lib-
erty. Never more than now was there need
that every thinking man take a firm and de-
cided stand on the side of truth and religion.
"Blessed is the nation whose God is the
Lord."

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CLASS DAY POEM.—A PURITAN
SCHOOL.
BY B. SEWALL.

As we're gathered here by these ancient walls
To bid adieu to our classic halls,
It seems but fitting that we should praise
The eminent worth of those, who raise,
For the weal of posterity, fountains of lore,
In Pierian vales, from which may pour
That balm of peace, which DeSoto's clan
Called "Elixir of Life," in courses which ran
In perennial plenty, a copious flood,
Recreating the mind, and refreshing the blood.
To extol too highly the noble desires
Of honor to sons, from their generous sires,
Were a task as hopeless for us to try,
As for Hermes' arms to bear on high
The globe allotted to Atlas to hold,
On his brawny neck of Titanic mold.

A simple scene I wish to unveil
To your thoughtful minds, in brief detail,
Of a Puritan village school; and then
From its rude and unskilful instruction, again,
To think of our valued advantages here,
And laud what is best, and prized as most dear.

I ask you, then, as companions to stray
A moment or two, on a country way,
And allow your fancies lightly to play
O'er ancestral sketches grave or gay;

To picture now as a living act,
The deeds which so long have lain intact,
That they seem but mythical,—much more dim
Than the stories of danger to life and limb,
Or of valorous deeds of the hardy and bold,
Which History paints in letters of gold.

'Twas the evening hour of a summer's night,
The moon was up, and the sky was bright;
The cooling breeze fanned my cheek, all worn
With the burdens I had, through the noontide borne.
A halo of silver still gleamed in the West,
Where the Monarch of day had descended to rest.
And now he was gone, and the earth was asleep,
A lonely star trembled, and anon would keep
Through the azure curtain, timid at first;
But soon, at the signal, a host of them burst
Into sight with the rapture of freedom regained,
Till now in their glory they joyfully reigned.

Below me, in meadow, nought was heard
Save the silver notes of the hermit-thrush,
Or the bobolink, where the light winds stirred
The elder leaves, or the waving rush.
As I stand by the roadside to gaze at the scene,
There comes o'er the fields which are pillow'd in
The monotonous tinkling of cow-bells, and then
As to prove them realities, the animals come,
Slowly and dreamily out on the fen,
From instinct and habit turning toward home.
Over the creek where the forest lay
Much as it was in colonial day,
Could be heard, in the distance, the household dog,
Barking dutes with the meadow frog.
While clattering and racing from tree to tree,
The pretty grey squirrel, saucy and free,
Was busy fulfilling his Maker's design,
Collecting supplies for the nest in the pine.

With companions like these I strayed on my way,
Half conscious how quickly had vanished the day,
Till wearied and lonely I sat me to rest
At the roadside. Near by me, a gentle slope's crest
Was crowned with that pride of New England's boast,
Which has made us enlightened from center to
coast,—
A little red school-house, ancient, defaced,
Midway 'twixt the settlements, wisely so placed,
For our sturdy old forefathers, hardy and strong,
Would gladly walk many and many miles long
To learn from the Master enough about life,
To enable them better to win in its strife.

As I sate there my thoughts were instinctively
turned
To the glorious past,—yet my heart sadly burned
In remembering those heroes, who had nobly fought
For our weal, had so dearly and wearily bought
The boons which their sons now appreciate less
For the very abundance they at present possess.
Then the figures of those who here played long
ago,
Their drama of life, in vision appear
   Before me in beautiful plainness; and lo!
From the haze in the valley, methought as clear
   As the Pleiads on high, comes the "Master," of all
In the village the wisest and best, save one
   Whom the villagers loved in their affection to call
The "Parson," who comforts the needy and lone.
He was tall and spare, of a wiry frame,
   I saw, as up from the twilight he came,
Bent with his three-score years and ten,
Yet sturdier now than many men,
Who have, by their toil through heat and cold,
   Replenished their coffers with corruptible gold.
From afar I discern his dark cocked hat,
And beneath like the silver-edged cloud, there sat
The hoary peruke. While as white as the foam,
Which the east winds toss from the billows that roam
On the main, his puff of linen was seen
To adorn, as the froth, its setting of green.
For over his doublet the old man wore
The great coat, which now is seen no more
Except in our fancies of the Auld Lang Syne,
Or in silent saloons of historic design.
His small clothes and shoe-buckles served to cast
The thought in my mind, of times long past,
When the master alone in silence walked,
Or, followed by children, eagerly talked.
I see him now as he enters the school,
And advances with measured tread to his stool.
The master's approach is the signal for all
To cease from their sliding and throwing snow-ball.
In solemn procession the little ones turn
To their several places, some eager to learn
What the teacher says that every one can,
Who is willing to study and work like a man.
Some stupid ones then, as false prophets of old,
Who, when praying for fire, were left in the cold,
At the altar of Baal, so these innocents found,
That to call on the Muse or the Goddess for aid,
When their own lazy minds would not rise from the ground
   Was an idle petition uselessly made.

The master sits wisely in his straight-backed chair
Surveying the school-room, cold and bare,
Save in front, in the fire-place, beside him, roar
Two sputtering back-logs, yielding their store
Of sizzling sap, while patches of snow,
In trickling streamlets downward flow,
Till a dusty pool collects on the floor,
To be tracked by the archins who sit by the door,
As they come to and fro to the chimney to warm
Their little red fingers benumbed in the storm.
But how quaint are the school-boys that meet our gaze;
How strange and old-fashioned in all their ways!
They seem as though they were pocket editions,
Or anomalous parodies, or mock repetitions
Of their ancient instructor; for in every part,
From the powdered wig, produced by art,
To the square-toed shoe, the master's last
Had its counterpart in the striplings' cast.

Though honored abroad, and respected at home,
Our venerable Mentor took pride in his tome
Of Affected Quadratics, much more than it could,
With justice, be said, in his pupils, who stood
In a timorous row, regarding their chance
Of avoiding the sweep of his birch-rod's glance.
For his maxims then were far from mild;
They were "Spare the rod and spoil the child."
At length, in my dream, the hour had come,
For the children from school to wander home.
But I fancy there linger a restless few,
Who wait at the school-house to study anew,
For the afternoon session, their lessons by rote,
Which they, in despair, endeavor to quote,
As if it were words, not ideas that we teach,
When in hearing a lesson we criticise speech.
Surrounding the blazing and sizzling logs,
Which rest on the curious brazen old dogs,
The children huddle in shivering delight,
Prattling and giggling with all their might,
At their noonday meal; or in scattered groups,
By the windows, are watching the fluttering troops
Of twittering snowbirds, gathered to share
A bounteous feast, with the little ones' care.

The night-hawk's cry was sounding low;
The summer's sky was all aglow
With the northern lights, which were burning pale,
While stillness reigned adown the vale.
Delicious aromas, on zephyrs borne,
Told me that evening was blooming in morn.
The dew, but then an unwelcome guest,
Had nestled down on my weary breast.
The chill night air aroused my thought
From the picture my fancies so vividly wrought.
As I rose to take my homeward way,
To the vale that just before me lay,
Another vision, sublime and fair,
Was pictured forth in the chilly air.
It laid, as on an open page
Showing the secrets of the keenest sage,
In striking colors, a revelation,
Which seemed much more than a mere creation
Of chaotic fancy; a view, in brief,
Brought out in clear and bold relief,
Of the strongest contrast between the aid,
Which in modern days, is plainly laid
Before the student, who makes right use
Of advantages, which should induce
A love of letters in the most obuse;
And, on the other hand, the picture showed,
As plainly as before, the barbarous mode,
Of former times, when the child was ruled
With an arbitrary and iron will,
When teachers attempted to instil,
By threat and rod, in those unschooled,
A learning developed now far better,
By spirit, rather than by letter.
But through careless in teaching and stern in drill,
Our forefathers laid, with consummate skill,
The groundwork of character, strong and acute, Which has honored for ages New England's repute.

Enduring contact with the manifold, And broadening culture, whose plastic mold, Has been for years around us laid, And has fashioned our growth for the highest grade Of a useful life, will at last secure The love of all that is high and pure. But while we glory in modern advance, We must not forget that the deeds which enhance, Either now, or in future, our highest estate, Are only the deeds of a soul truly great. And, classmates, may that life be ours, Gladdening the earth like summer showers. May the goodly portion we inherit, plight Our noblest endeavors in aid of the right.

By lawful descent we have charge of a trust In whose very attraction and grandeur there may Rest the leaven of ruin or of lethal rust. And this is our hope, that forever and aye, We remember the sentence delivered of old, "To whom it is given with bounteous hand, Much of him is required," nor can we withhold Our allegiance from such a celestial command.

ADDRESS OF REV. NEWMAN SMYTH
BEFORE PHI BETA KAPPA.

I shall speak to you concerning an art which all educational institutions are engaged in preserving and perfecting, the art of thinking. There is one general condition of perfection in any work which is particularly necessary to mastery of the art of thinking,—the workman must have joy in his work. The highest joy in thinking cannot be attained by the scholar without broad and generous sympathies with men. Selfishness in culture is the shadow over modern literature in which the singing birds are silenced, and glad and noble thought falls into its last sleep in pessimism. One common reason of failure in the art of thinking is the lack of the raw material of thought. Men cannot make even a political platform without a little knowledge of facts. To gather information, however, is no more education than to pick cotton is to make cloth. The stuffed mind, like the stuffed bird, may be useful for purposes of exhibition, but not for flight. Education seeks to give wings to the living mind. It is the art of safe and graceful flight. The late Dr. Samuel Taylor used to hurl sharp questions at us until many a boy resembled St. Sebastian, the martyred saint, with his body full of arrows. That may not have been the best method of introducing us to classic literature, but the habits of study, and of close application which Dr. Taylor formed, were his best gifts to his pupils.

Another essential in the art of thinking is capacity to grasp things by their ideas. The conversation of polite society, often shows a tendency to retrograde to the linguistic level of that primitive culture in which language consists chiefly of the names of persons and things, and lacks the words for general ideas. In such society dancing soon becomes a mental necessity. The confusion resulting from lack of power to see things in their ideas, and to hold fast abstract conceptions, shows the necessity of making clearness of mental vision a constant aim of education. Education, however classical, fails of the first requisite of practical training for life if it does not develop the too rare power of quick mental grasp of the essential idea of any occasion. A properly educated mind will resemble one of those clear autumnal days after the first frosts, when every lofty object stands out upon the horizon, and the topmost boughs of the elm trees before our doors seem etched against the sky. One of the most precious of modern errors, however, is the great spiritual blunder of making clearness of definition the test of truth. That abused maxim of Descartes has its proper place and use, but as the desirable virtue of clear ideas has led to attempts to define the indefinable; as it has become the war cry of theological dogmatism and the beast of the latest peripatetic presumption, it is a maxim hostile to the whole prophetic side of man's spiritual nature. There are some truths so transcendent and divine that clear ideas of them are almost certain to be false ideas. Truthful vision takes notice of the perspectives of the spiritual as well as the natural world. Truthfulness requires us to see things as they lie before us in their actual degree of revelation, near or remote; in their distinctness or their vagueness, as God has spread before the spirit of man the landscapes of his everlasting kingdom, and curved around us the horizons of reason and faith. The present religious movement insists upon the recognition of the religious consciousness and spiritual life of humanity, and its witness to unseen and divine forces. It seeks also to bring back theology to a proper recognition of the laws of perspective in the study of recorded truth. In the old paintings there was no true background; so in the dogmatism of faith the distant and the near are defined with equal distinctness. We have had systems enough of thought drawn hard and clear like the figures on a Japanese fan. The Bible is the book of life with the infinite mystery of God for its background. I am not saying that the religious thinker should not seek to walk on with all possible logical straightforwardness. I am not deprecating systematic thought. But real philosophy is more than formal reasoning; Christian thought may not be illogical, but it will sometimes be superlogical. We are not following the method of inspired thought if we lack spiritual imagination; if we do not have the mystic's heart beneath our cool New England brains. There is a true and a false mysticism. The false mysticism is the blur in one's own eye; the true is the recognition not only of the general fact of the unknown beyond our reason, but also some perception of the degrees and the gradations in which truths shade off from us into the divine mystery in which we have our being. Professor Tyndall upon one of the Alps took the blue haze out of the atmosphere by looking through a Nicol prism. He looked thus upon a perfectly clear but distorted landscape. One suspected heresy of the
The present day—certainly our heart's desire—is to break all distorting prisms from before the eyes of men, and to show to the people the great commanding virtues of the eternal life as they rise before us, partially disclosed through the mystery of revelation, attractive, uplifting, and glorious upon the horizons of faith; not as they have been too often artificially brought near in the hard lines and repellent unnaturalness of the definitions and traditions of men.

Another essential in the art of thinking is the power of fitting ideas together in a conclusion. The reasoning of many resembles the legendary miracle of Spirdion, who, when the hostile bishops had sought to delay him by cutting off the heads of his mules, put them on again in the dark, and rode forth to discover when day dawned the white head on the chestnut body. These popular superstitions arise from accidental coincidences. The fatal facility of human nature for hasty generalization opens the door to the quack and the demagogue. There are elements of discontent fermenting among the people, and we hardly realize the extent of the opposition in some quarters against the bank, the state, and the church. We need to train men to educate the people in sound American principles of political thinking. We need less party and more scientific legislation. A government of ignorance is not a safe government. May we secure forever in this country a government of the intelligent, by the intelligent, for the good of all the people.

Another illustration of maladroitness in fitting ideas together, is the frequent blundering of reasoners when they go out of their own proper fields. The only attitude of mind profoundly religious for the theologian to cherish toward science, is simple willingness to let the facts turn out to be what they may. Open all the gates to thought. But the unscientific theologian is not one whit wiser educated than is the scientific blunderer in morals and religion. Materialism confuses things which differ qualitatively as carbon and thought; as the gold of the marriage-ring and the love which puts it on the fingers of the bride! Contrast Dr. Maudsley and Hermann Lotze. The English positivist has put forth his hand in the dark and felt the wheels of nature's ceaseless mechanism; the German physiologist and idealist, with his finger, too, touching the strong wheels of natural law, has opened also the eyes of his soul, and had visions of the spirit of life within the wheels.

I would bring out distinctly here what has already been implied as the end or perfection of the art of thinking. The highest attainment is the power of rational and moral divination—true insight into the heart and soul of things. It is the power of moral imagination, the power of interpretation, the power of seeing and of showing things, not in their accidental or fanciful resemblances, but in their real relations and essential principles. Without this power of imagination sympathy and vision, there can be no creative philosophy. Augustine called the creation the poem of the Divine ideas, and the mere logician, the mental mechanic, never can be the inspiring interpreter to the human heart of God's poem of the creation. We have had in New England enough work done by the scribe and the disputer. The new theologian will come to us with something of the power of spiritual vision which characterized the inspired poet-reasoner who occupied the first chair of theology in the Christian church, and he must have, too, something of that profound knowledge through love in which St. John understood the mind of the Lord. The last word of thought, like the first, shall not be a negation. It is the soul's affirmation of itself, and all its unseen world of truth and love. Materialism itself shall yet be found among the prophets. The dispensation of the spirit is the coming world-age towards whose open gates of promise all the sciences are hastening. Already the English positivism, married to the German idealism, has given birth to a philosophy, strong and growing in favor, which shall be the heir both of the treasures of natural science, and the immortal faiths of the human soul.

The speaker referred, in concluding, to an oration which he had discovered among his own sore and yellow manuscripts, which was delivered 20 years ago to his class then graduating. But one conclusion from any subject then could be spoken—the call to devotion to the country. Bowdoin students are not called to graduate now, as then, into the army. Then we fought for the existence of the republic; now we must work to save the moral integrity of the nation. As scholars, we shall be true to the best traditions of our Alma Mater; we shall preserve the memory of the noble manhood of its past, only as we think, not for ourselves alone, but think, with all the true-hearted and the pure, for the good of the people, for the enriching the lives of men, for the further advancement of the kingdom of righteousness and peace.

CLASS DAY.

"Old Prob" was propitious on the morning of July 10th, and vouchsafed to the class of '83 a day which could not be excelled. The morning exercises were for the first time held in Memorial Hall. At 10 the class, under the guidance of the Marshal, Mr. F. H. Files, took their places upon the platform, after which the following program was carried out:

**MUSIC.**

Prayer: J. D. Lennan.

Oration: J. B. Reed.

Poem: B. Sewall.

Mr. Reed took as his subject the "Growth
of Popular Liberty in France." To say that he succeeded in retaining the interest of the large audience until the last is the highest compliment that can be paid him. After a selection by Chandler came the poem by Mr. Sewall, which was highly complimented for its beauty.

At 3 in the afternoon a large audience, composed of alumni and students, with their friends, had assembled under the "spreading branches" of the Thorndyke Oak to listen to the pleasantest yet saddest portion of the day's exercises; for even when laughing at the pleasantries of the speakers we could but feel that, in a few days, we were to part with a class with which we connect so many pleasant associations, and for whose members we shall always cherish a high regard.

The President, Mr. C. H. Stetson, introduced the speakers in the following order:

Opening Address ................. H. E. Cole.
MUSIC.
History .......................... F. M. Fling.
MUSIC.
Prophecy .......................... H. S. Pearson.
MUSIC.
Parting Address .................... N. B. K. Pettingill.
MUSIC.

The parts were of a high order of excellence, and the sallies of the speakers were frequently met with applause. The Opening Address was one of welcome, and well portrayed the feelings of the class towards its invited guests. The History was well received, but did not do the class justice in that one side of college life was given too much prominence. The Prophecy took the form of a letter from the prophet to a friend. It gave a history of the class for some years after graduation. Some of the situations were ludicrous in the extreme. The Parting Address was excellent, and although the speaker spoke what he felt to be true, we know that his views on some points did not coincide with those of a majority of his classmates, and we are sorry that anything should have been said that did not tend to promote harmony of feeling on such a time as the Class Day of '88.

When the literary exercises were finished the class sang the Ode, and then assumed a recumbent position upon the grass. The Pipe of Peace was lighted and passed from hand to hand. It was interesting to watch it on its rounds, and to see with what complacency it was welcomed by some who reluctantly let it pass from their loving grasp, and to notice the few hasty puffs given by others, whose aversion to the peaceful messenger was apparent upon every feature. After smoking, the class formed in line, with the band at the head, and marched to the various halls, and cheered them with the rousing old "Bowdoin cheer." Hand shaking was then in order, and the exercises of the afternoon were completed.

In the evening the platform under the oak was cleared for dancing. The large audience of the afternoon came back increased twofold. Calcium lights were used for the first time, and proved a grand success. The dance was participated in by a large number, and was the most successful ever held here.

From the historian we have obtained the following statistics:

Whole number in class, 36, the same as at entrance.
Average age, 22 years 3 months. Oldest man, Stetson, 23 years 3 months; youngest, Goodwin, 19 years 3 months.
Total weight, 5350 pounds; average, 149 pounds. Heaviest men, Knapp and Files, 215 pounds; lightest, Goodwin, 105 pounds.
Total height, 210 feet 1 inch; average, 5 feet 10 inches. Tallest men, Collins, Reed, Corliss, 6 feet; shortest, Dinsmore, 5 feet 6 inches.
Pursuits—law, 10; medicine, 7; business, 7; ministry, 2; natural science, 1; chemistry, 1; teaching, 1; undecided, 7.
Political preference—Republican, 27; Democrat, 6; Independent, 3; Religious preference—Congregationalist, 13; Methodist, 2; Episcopal, 3; Universalist, 1; Agnostic, 1; Skeptic, 1; Baptist, 1; No preference, 11; Unitarian, 3.
Favorite study—Chemistry, 3; English Literature, 5; Mathematics, 5; Geology, 3; Mineralogy, 3; Physics, 2; Physiology, 2; Greek, 2; German, 1; Ethics, 2; Music, 1; History, 1; Languages, 1; Astronomy, 1.

20 use tobacco and 4 are engaged.
COMMENCEMENT DAY.

The weather, which had been unusually fine throughout the week, was delightful. Gov. Robie and Staff, added dignity and splendor to the exercises. Headed by Hon. Charles Gilman, the procession proceeded to the church, where the parts were delivered before a large crowd.

After the close of the exercises in the church, an unusually large number of alumni sat down to a dinner in Memorial Hall. At the close of the banquet the company sang, "Let children hear the mighty deeds." Pres. Chamberlain then said that this was really the "Thanksgiving Day" of the college; that Bowdoin College was older than the State, and was, in fact, a part of the constitution of the State. Gov. Robie, on being introduced, spoke of the important position the college holds in relation to the State; of the important positions held by Bowdoin graduates; and of the great natural advantages of the State. Chief Justice Appleton was called upon, but responded by introducing Hon. Samuel Blake, of '27. He spoke in high terms of the public and private life of the Chief Justice; referred to each of the six living members of his class; and closed by advising a consolidation of the various colleges in the State. Dr. Pike ably responded in behalf of the Class of '33, which celebrated its fiftieth anniversary. Hon. W. W. Thomas made an eloquent speech in favor of Greek and Latin, as opposed to the modern languages. A. F. Moulton, of '73, spoke as the representative of his class, and urged a loyal support of the college by its alumni. Hon. Dexter A. Hawkins, of New York, in behalf of the Class of '48, insisted that Congress should retire Pres. Chamberlain with the pay of a major general. Bartlett, of '80, replied for his class. Hon. Mr. Knowlton, of Tufts, made a pleasing speech.

It was announced that Stetson had secured the Goodwin prize for the best written Commencement part.

The following was the program, interspersed with music by Chandler's Band:

Education and Morality, with Latin Salutatory—William Abbott Perkins, Salem, N. H.

Modern Aestheticism—Herbert Elmore Cole, Sibago.
The Character of Oliver Cromwell—George Benjamin Swan, Waldooro.

Political Duties of Educated Men—Herbert Lincoln Allen, Alfred.

Philosophy as a Forerunner of Christianity—Charles Henry Stetson, East Summer.
The Search for Truth—Henry Albert Bascom, Portland.

Thoroughness in Education—Edward Freeman Holden, East Otisfield.
The American College in Its Relation to American Life—Edward Albert Packard, Auburn.


Degree of Master of Arts—Albert Edward Goodwin, Newcastle.

Restriction of Foreign Immigration.* Frederic Winslow Hall, Vallojo, Cal.

Valedictory in Latin—William Higgins Chapman, Newport, R. I.

Conferring of Degrees—Prayer.

Benediction.

BASE-BALL.

Although Bowdoin failed by one game to win the Maine college championship this year, yet her nine has made a record of which it has just reason to be proud. The season's work has consisted of fifteen games, a much larger number than has been played in any previous year and of these the nine has won nine. Four games were played in Massachusetts with strong college nines, one was played with the Atlantics of Portland, and the ten remaining were played with Bates and Colby in the Maine championship series.

The following is a summary of the games played:

May 1—Bowdoin vs. Harvard, at Cambridge .... 3 to 6
May 2—Bowdoin vs. Amherst, at Amherst ... 0 to 13
May 3—Bowdoin vs. Williams, at Williamstown 9 to 11
May 4—Bowdoin vs. Tufts, at College Hill ... 9 to 8
May 12—Bowdoin vs. Bates, at Brunswick 10 to 0
May 19—Bowdoin vs. Colby, at Brunswick ... 7 to 8
May 26—Bowdoin vs. Bates, at Brunswick ... 4 to 1
May 30—Bowdoin vs. Bates, at Lewiston ... 13 to 5
May 30—Bowdoin vs. Colby, at Waterville ... 5 to 9
June 7—Bowdoin vs. Bates, at Brunswick ... 10 to 0
June 16—Bowdoin vs. Colby, at Brunswick ... 4 to 3
June 23—Bowdoin vs. Colby, at Waterville ... 3 to 1
June 23—Bowdoin vs. Bates, at Waterville 9 to 0
June 27—Bowdoin vs. Atlantics, at Brunswick 6 to 3
June 30—Bowdoin vs. Colby, at Lewiston 8 to 10

It will be seen by the above that Bowdoin has lost one game each to Harvard, Amherst, and Williams, and three to Colby, while she has won one game from Tufts, one from the Atlantics, two from Colby, and five from Bates.

Comparative summary with all opponents (14 games):

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<tr>
<td>Bowdoin</td>
<td>523</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opponents</td>
<td>513</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>357</td>
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Comparative summary with Bates in Maine championship series (four games; the fifth game with Bates was gained by forfeiture):

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<td>Bowdoin</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>37</td>
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<td>105</td>
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<td>Bates</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>22</td>
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The above tables show that Bowdoin has excelled her opponents in the Maine championship, except Colby in fielding.

Below is the standing in batting and fielding of individual members of the team in all the games played (14):

|         | Games | Times at bat | Runs | One base hits | Two base hits | Three base hits | Total bases | Put out | Assists | Errors | Per ct. at bat | Per ct. of base on balls | Per ct. of stolen bases | Per ct. of sacrifice hits | Per ct. of batters | Fielding average |
|---------|-------|--------------|------|---------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|---------|---------|--------|-----------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| Winter, 1b | 14 | 67 | 21 | 23 | 15 | 3 | 13 | 23 | 3 | 15 | .344 | .237 | .908 |
| Knapp, c. r. f. | 14 | 64 | 5 | 12 | 15 | 8 | 26 | 14 | 188 | 294 | .885 |
| Torrey, 2b. c. f. | 13 | 59 | 13 | 11 | 13 | 45 | 21 | 12 | 188 | 294 | .846 |
| Wright, p. s. s. | 14 | 56 | 9 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 9 | 208 | 294 | .930 |
| Cook, p. p. B. | 14 | 57 | 6 | 20 | 27 | 4 | 24 | 5 | 331 | 414 | .845 |
| Stetson, s.s. | 12 | 49 | 3 | 10 | 12 | 5 | 22 | 12 | 204 | 254 | .797 |
| Waterman, s.s. c. c. | 14 | 55 | 8 | 10 | 16 | 35 | 30 | 14 | 182 | 182 | .767 |
| Lindley, c. r. | 13 | 39 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 11 | 1 | 9 | 103 | 103 | .571 |
| Barton, 1. f. | 14 | 50 | 12 | 14 | 15 | 10 | 2 | 4 | 290 | 300 | .750 |
| Collins, c. t. | 5 | 18 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 111 | 111 | .560 |
| Folsom, r. f. 3b. | 2 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 111 | 111 | .252 |

Something should be put up around the ivies to protect them when there are such crowds around. During the band concert Wednesday evening, some one sitting down on the bank around the chapel wall ruined '79's ivy; while we noticed '84's ivy that had ambitiously begun to put forth its tender shoots jammed clear into the ground by somebody's No. 11.

**COLLEGE ITEMS.**

It is Prof. Little now.

Friday was Auction Day.

Weren't there a host of them?

Colby is happy. Don't blame her.

Plenty of business for the Boards this time.

About twelve took the A.M. degree this year.

The most successful Commencement for years.

We can mingle our tears with Harvard on baseball.

The clerk of the weather must be a Bowdoin man.

The Class Day illuminations were an improvement.

It cost $23,970.62 to complete Memorial Hall, last year.

The old Senior recitation room has been used lately for storing hay.

Ex-President Chamberlain is to be retained as Lecturer on Political Economy.

L. B. Folsom, '85, has been elected first director of the Reading-Room Association.

The present graduating class has thirty-six members, the same number it entered with.

Base-bits, 25 to 16; earned runs, 7 to 1; errors, 12 to 2; runs, 8 to 10. Can you reconcile it?

The reunions of the different Fraternities were held Wednesday evening and Thursday morning.

The reading-room was kept running through Commencement. Last year for some reason it was not.

The President of the college will hereafter be Stone Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy.

About thirty-five have passed the examinations for '87. This number will be increased at the fall examination.

We are sorry to say that the boat crew gets very little encouragement from the alumni to go to Lake George next year.

The nine loses Knapp, Stetson, and Winter. Their places will be pretty hard to fill—literally, as well as figuratively.

We must have a good class in '87 to make up for the loss of '83. We are happy to say that the prospects are now good.

We noticed one of the Prof's hide his head to keep from laughing at one of the questions put by the examining committee.

The examinations took place in the following order: The Juniors, Monday, July 2; Sophomores, Tuesday, July 3; Freshmen, Thursday, July 5.
In the game of ball between the Atlantics, of Portland, and the Bowdolns, the score stood 6 to 3 in favor of the latter.

Boyd Bartlett, of Ellsworth, won the Sophomore Mathematical Prize of $300. W. P. Nealey, of Bath, had honorable mention.

A hundred, by actual count, went up to Lewiston to see our boys give away the last game of base-ball and the championship with it.

Every available stopping-place was occupied last week. Some had to sleep on lounges, some on the floor, and some did not sleep at all.

The Bugle editors for next year are: E. R. Harding, Literary Editor; E. W. Freeman, Business Editor; W. M. Eames, W. P. Nealey.

A copy of the poem of Mare Cook, "Vandyke Brown," has been presented to the library by the Theta Delta Chi Society, of which he was a member.

Lemont Hall was packed at the graduating exercises of the Brunswick High School on the afternoon of June 26th. Three members of the class entered '87.

Prof. A. S. Packard is made acting President, after Oct. 1st, 1883, and Prof. H. L. Chapman, Dean of the Faculty, to assist him from the same date, until otherwise ordered.

George Thomas Little was elected College Prof. in Latin, and G. H. Atwood, Assistant Prof. in Modern Languages. Mr. Little is to act as Assistant Librarian for the coming year.

The Knights of Pythias, of Gardiner, hired '84's boat for the Fourth of July celebration. They came in second in the race. There seems to be a strange fatality about using that boat.

The boards voted to commend the Hallowell Classical Institute, Fryeburg and Bridgton Academies as fitting schools for Bowdoin College to the generous remembrance of the alumni.

Barton, Longren, '84, Butler and Alexander, '85, sang at the graduating exercises of the Freeport High School, last week. Sargent, of '78, has charge of the school, and is meeting with fine success.

Instructor Atwood was the invited guest of the Juniors to witness the deciding game in the State championship at Lewiston, June 30th. The boys probably wanted to show off the nine to him away from home.

Prof. C. C. Everett of Harvard, M. W. Fuller of Chicago, J. L. Crosby of Bangor, were appointed as a committee to confer with the different alumni associations in reference to electing the Board of Overseers from the alumni.

The second Sopho-Fresh. ball game took place July 3. At the end of the second inning, the score stood 10 to 3 in favor of the Sophs, when the Fresh. catcher got hurt and put a stop to the game. Both ninees were satisfied.

A committee from the alumni, consisting of F. R. Upton, New York; Oliver C. Stevens, Boston; E. G. Spring, Portland; D. A. Robinson, Bangor, was appointed to act with the committee from the boards to procure funds for a gymnasium.

The officers of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, for the following year, are: President, Hon. Joseph W. Symonds; Vice-President, Rev. E. C. Cummings; Secretary and Treasurer, F. C. Robinson; Literary Committee, Prof. H. L. Chapman, Prof. J. B. Sewell, Hon. W. L. Putnam, Rev. E. N. Packard, Hon. Daniel Linscott.

The following members of the Senior class were elected members: Henry A. Bascom, Herbert E. Cole, John E. Dinsmore, Howard L. Goodwin, Edward F. Holden, Edward A. Packard, William A. Perkins, Noah B. K. Pettingill, Charles H. Stetson, George B. Swan, and Mr. George Colby Purrington, of the class of 1878.

Why cannot the Class Day speakers have some decency when they refer to the Faculty. They always get in some personal feeling. This was especially noticeable this year. Certainly the opinion of the majority of the students was not expressed. We hope members of future classes will leave out this meanest of all mean traits, personal feeling.

It seems to us that the Trustees are not always consistent. Last year they refused to make one of our Profs., who had been on trial a year and had proved himself fit for the position, a full Prof. The result is that this year we lose one of the best Profs. Bowdoin ever had. He goes to Dartmouth with the rest of the boys. This year the Trustees have taken a young man, a graduate but a few years, and made him a full Prof. Consistency, thou art indeed a jewel.

An interesting game of ball was played on the delta, last Wednesday, between some of the alumni and the Bowdoin team. Among the faces familiar to those who watched the games in years gone by, were Frank and Harry Payson, Waitt, Sanford, Wright, Cobb, Haggerty, Wilson, and Winship. They were somewhat out of practice and made some bad errors; but they did some good fielding. F. Payson made some splendid fly-catches in the left field. Our boys kind of "got on" to Wilson's pitching and batted him furiously. The result of the game was 17 to 5 in favor of our team. Umpire, W. C. Emerson of Colby.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Hon. Jno. M. Harlan of Washington, D. C.; Doctor of Divinity upon Rev. Albert H. Currier, Oberton, O.; Doctor of Arts upon Dr. Charles W. Packard, New York City; Bachelor of Arts upon Nathaniel Clifford Brown, Portland; Bachelor of Arts out of course was conferred on Enoch Foster, Jr., Bethel, class of '64; James Austin Burns, class of '82; Cassius M. Ferguson, Class of '74; Master of Arts out of course on F. O. Cunat and Chas. L. Nickerson, class of '77; degree of Civil Engineer on
William Henry Chapman, class of '50; the degree of Master of Arts in course was conferred on E. W. Bartlett, A. M. Edwards, W. P. Ferguson, A. H. Holmes, F. W. Whall, H. B. Wilson, class of '50.

Instructor Atwood gave the Juniors a reception at his house on Page Street, on Tuesday evening, June 20th. It was a very enjoyable affair. Besides the members of the class were all the members of the Faculty, and their wives—excepting Prof. Campbell, and the President, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Nichols, Dr. Mitchell and wife, Mrs. Chamberlain, Misses McKeen, Packard, and other invited guests. The time passed very pleasantly, interspersed with instrumental and vocal music by Mrs. Lee, Prof. Chapman, Miss McKeen, and the students. An excellent collation was served, and at a late hour the company departed.

Monday evening, July 2d, Memorial Hall was filled with an appreciative audience to listen to the Sophomore prize declaimers. It has been many years since the contest for this prize was better. The first prize was awarded to Bartlett; second, to Folsom. Grimmer furnished excellent music. Below is the program:

**BOOKS.**
- Whipple.
- M. H. Purington, Bath.
- Oration of Mark Antony—Shakespeare.
- Boyd Bartlett, Ellsworth.
- Speech on American Affairs—Pitt.
- *Eugene Thomas, Topsham.*
- *Irish Aliens and English Victories—Sheild.*
- John F. Libby, Richmond.

**CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.** Heath.
- J. S. Norton, Augusta.
- One Day Solitary—Trowbridge.
- W. R. Butler, Lawrence, Mass.
- The Present Age—Bacon.
- F. W. Davis, Hiram.
- MUSIK.
- The Prophet of the Brandywine—Anon.
- W. M. Eames, Bath.
- Clarence's Dream—Shakespeare.
- J. A. Peters, Ellsworth.
- Address to the Young Men of Italy—Mazzino.
- L. Bin Folsom, Bethel.
- MUSIK.
- *Absent.*

The Junior Prize Declamations were given in Memorial Hall, Monday evening, July 9th. The following is the program:

**MUSIK.**
- Appeal for Judgment Upon Hastings—Burke.
- O. W. Means, Augusta.
- Speech in Reply to Hayne—Webster.
- C. E. Sayward, Alfred.
- Eulogy on Lincoln—Beecher.
- Z. W. Kemp, East Otisfield.
- The Necessity of Compromise—Chamberlain.
- The Dishonest Politician—Beecher.
- S. R. Child, Rumford.
- Danger of the Spirit of Conquest—Corwin.
- L. Barton, Naples.
- Justification of New England—Cushing.
- J. A. Waterman, Jr., Gorham.
- Kossuth—Webster.
- J. F. Waterman, Waldoboro.
- Guatamazin to the Mexican Council.—Fordick.
- How He Saved St. Michael's.—Anon.
- F. S. Lindsay, Norridgewock.
- Reply to Mr. Corry.—Gratton.
- *W. S. Walker, Conway Center, N. H.*
- Rights and Duties.—Robertson.
- J. Torrey, Jr., Yarmouth.

**MUSIC.**
- *Excused.*

Positions chosen by lot.

The hall was densely packed, never being so full but once and that was at its dedication. The speaking, by those competent to judge, was considered very good. The committee, consisting of Daniel C. Linsecott, of Boston, Revs. Fisher and Gooding, of Brunswick, awarded the first prize to J. A. Waterman, Jr., and the second to L. Barton.

**NECROLOGY, 1882-83.**

- Horatio Nelson Perkins, b. Kennebunkport, Feb. 8, 1807; d. of apoplexy, Melrose, July 3, 1883, aged 76.
- George Purinton, b. Poland, Nov. 30, 1809; d. Freeport, Ill. April 10, 1883, aged 74.
- George Albert Wheelwright, b. Bangor, Jan. 8, 1818; d. Wells, Sept. 18, 1882, aged 64.
- Enoch Perley Fessenden, b. Fryeburg, June 26, 1822; d. Augusta, March 6, 1883, aged 61.
- David Fales, b. E. Thomaston, June 29, 1822; d. Biddeford, Jan. 14, 1883, aged 61.
- James Deering Fessenden, b. Portland, Sept. 28, 1833; fell dead in street in Portland, Nov. 18, 1882, aged 43.
- Samuel Stillman Boyd, b. Portland, May 16, 1838; d. St. Louis, Mo., March 5, 1883, aged 45.
1863—Adoniram Judson Pickard, b. West Hampden, Dec. 24, 1838; killed on railroad at Carmel, Dec. 26, 1882, aged 44.


NOT BEFORE REPORTED.

1883—Abram Maxwell, b. Sweden, Dec. 6, 1832; d. West Andover, O., Jan. 30, 1882, aged 49.


1887—Stephen Calvin Horr, b. North Waterford, Nov. 18, 1835; d. Cumberland Mills, April 29, 1885, aged 49.

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BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

Requirements for Admission.

Applicants for admission will be examined in the following subjects:

LATIN.—Latin Grammar, including Prosody; Writing Latin (35 Lessons in Allen's Latin Composition are recommended as indicating the amount required for examination); Virgil, the Iliad, six books of the Æneid; Cicero, seven Orations; Sallust.

GREEK.—Hadley's Greek Grammar; Xenophon's Anabasis, four books, and Homer's Iliad, two books; Jones's Greek Prose Composition.

ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY.

MATHEMATICS.—Arithmetic, including Common and Decimal Fractions, Interest, Square Root and the Metric System; Algebra, through Equations of the Second Degree; Geometry, Books I. and III. of Loomis's Geometry.

Real equivalents for any of the foregoing requirements will be accepted. Candidates for admission to advanced classes will be examined in the studies which such classes have accomplished. All applicants for admission will be required to produce testimonials of good moral character.

Time of Entrance Examination.

The time for examination is the Friday after Commencement and the Friday before the opening of the first term. In exceptional cases applicants may be examined at other times.

Method of Examination.

The examinations held at the college are mainly upon written answers to questions prepared by the Professors in the respective departments.

The Faculty are also ready to make arrangements with Principals of schools and academies having a regular course preparatory for college of at least three years' duration, whereby their pupils may be examined for admission to college at their respective schools, in connection with their final examinations.

In such cases the Principal may send to the President of the college a schedule of the course of study in the institution under his charge, together with the names of those members of his graduating class who wish to enter the next Freshman class at Bowdoin, with a statement concerning the time which each candidate has actually spent in attendance upon the regular preparatory course and the amount and quality of his work, and with an endorsement of his character as worthy of admission to college.

At his earliest convenience he will send to the President of the college a copy of the questions which he set on the topics furnished, and the papers written by the candidates in answer to them. At the same time, or as soon after as possible, he will certify to the fact that the candidates have graduated honorably from the institution under his charge.

The Faculty will then pass upon the examination, and will communicate the result as soon as possible to the Principal, and to the several candidates.

Course of Study.

The course of study has been lately reconstructed, allowing after the second year a liberal range of electives, within which a student may follow his choice to the extent of about a quarter of the whole amount.

This may be exhibited approximately in the following table:

**REQUIRED—FOUR HOURS A WEEK.**

Latin, six terms.
Greek, six terms.
Mathematics, six terms.
Modern Languages, six terms.
Rhetoric and English Literature, two terms.
History, two terms.
Physics and Astronomy, three terms.
Chemistry and Mineralogy, three terms.
Natural History, three terms.
Mental and Moral Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, four terms.
Political Science, three terms.

**ELECTIVES—FOUR HOURS A WEEK.**

Mathematics, two terms.
Latin, two terms.
Greek, two terms.
Natural History, three terms.
Physics, one term.
Chemistry, two terms.
Science of Language, one term.
English Literature, two terms.
German, two terms.
History of Philosophy, two terms.
International Law and Military Science, two terms.

Expenses.

The annual expenses are as follows: Tuition, $75. Room rent (half), average, $25. Incidents, $10. Total regular College charges, $110. Board is obtained in town at $3 to $4 a week. Other necessary expenses will probably amount to $40 a year. Students can, however, by forming clubs under good management, very materially lessen the cost of living.

Further information on application to the President.
BOWDOIN ORIENT.
PUBLISHED EVERY ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY DURING THE COLLEGIATE YEAR, BY THE STUDENTS OF BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Orient welcomes back to the old familiar scenes many former friends, and extends to those, whose faces are for the most part strange, a cordial greeting.

At Commencement time we separated, glad that a long vacation was at hand, sad that friendships formed with members of '83 must in a great measure cease; and now we meet again ready to form other friendships which will strengthen the tie that binds us to the college. A long vacation possesses many opportunities for enjoyment, and perhaps none is more real than the pleasure with which one looks forward to meeting friends and resuming study.

To the Seniors we would say, the most important year of the course is before you. If the hopes and aims of Freshman year are not yet attained, now is the time to redeem them, unless "Junior ease" has rendered you incapable of so great exertion. These "whispering pines" will not long witness your moonlight walks, and hear the tell-tale throbings of your heart. Do not be alarmed, if the dignity incident to your rank as Senior, and prolonged study of the earth's axis should lead you to think that the earth revolves about you as a center. You will soon get over it, as thousands have felt as you do, and afterwards discovered that they were nothing more than mortal.

To the Juniors, a word of warning; do not let the fascination of "Junior ease" lead you to neglect the fine opportunities you now have of becoming acquainted with some important branches of science. In no year can a little close application be more profitably exercised than in the third year of your course.

To the Sophomores we wish to give a word of congratulation. You will not be expected to take upon yourselves the sole care of the Freshmen. Recent events have shown that they can in a measure take care of themselves. The burden of responsibility, which has in former years been the cause of the premature graduation of some, will no longer weigh upon your minds.

To the Freshmen, we would extend a hearty greeting. There is no "royal road" to an education, as you may have already discovered. Hard study during your first year will prepare you for the more interesting branches, that come later in the course. You will not at first apprehend the breadth and variety of college learning, but you will probably learn soon enough. It is hoped that you will identify yourselves as soon as possible
with all the true interests of the college. The Y. M. C. A., and the various departments of athletics all claim your attention and support. In no way can interest in the college be more easily and permanently developed than by a hearty participation in all forms of true activity.

This number of the Orient will be sent to every member of the Freshman class, and will continue to be so sent unless notice to the contrary is given to the Business Editor. Although there are many other things, that rightly claim the support of the students, yet the claim of the Orient is of paramount importance. In no other way can general college news be more easily and correctly obtained than by reading the columns of the Orient. Then, too, it is the voice of the students, and, as such, it demands careful attention. The Orient is always desirous of receiving communications in regard to matters pertaining to the common weal, and will endeavor to act with perfect fairness towards all concerned.

No one, who is at all acquainted with college management and customs, can fail to have noticed the great changes that have taken place in the last few years. The hard and fast distinctions, between classes, and the bitter antagonism which existed between secret societies, have in a great measure given place to feelings of respect and kindliness. It is not perhaps strange that a corresponding change should have taken place between teachers and students; that their interests should have been found to be identical.

The new system of college discipline, which was drawn up by the Faculty, and accepted by them and by the students is a great advance over the old method. In brief, all matters of discipline are to be submitted to a jury, composed of members chosen, one each, from the four classes, and the five secret societies. This jury will have power to impose but not to enforce punishment. The president will have authority to enforce punishment and to remit it in whole or in part, but none whatever to increase it. No one can deny that this is a radical change. The opportunity for criticism in matters pertaining to college discipline, which formerly existed, is now removed. Although this plan differs, in some respects, from that of other leading colleges, yet it must be granted that conservative Bowdoin in regard to college government is in the van. One advantage to be derived from this system is the experience which students will gain in matters belonging to deliberative and advisory bodies.

The fact, that a college is composed of both Faculty and students, and that their interests are the same, will be brought out and emphasized. The very fact that students are to be the arbiters between students will greatly lessen the need of such arbitration. It is significant that these "articles of agreement," as they are called, were adopted by a unanimous vote of the whole student body. As the voting was done by ballot, there was ample opportunity for an expression of dissent. A great essential, to the success of the scheme, is the hearty co-operation of the students. Without this it will be worse than useless. As Bowdoin students have always hitherto upheld, whatever has met with their approval, so in this instance, it is hoped that they will ratify these "articles of agreement" by acts as well as by words.

We are glad to know that the position, left vacant by the resignation of Professor Campbell, has at last been filled. Dr. Samuel G. Brown, formerly Professor of Mental Philosophy at Dartmouth, and more recently President of Hamilton College, has accepted an invitation to come to Bowdoin, and will arrive about the middle of next month. Dr. Brown...
is reported to be an able and thorough scholar. He has made the study of Mental Philosophy a specialty, and resigned his place at Dartmouth only because of an invitation to become the President of Hamilton. The onerous duties incident to his position as President caused him, a short time since, to resign. He was thus rendered able to accept a call to come among us. It is said that Dr. Brown will fully maintain the standard of former years. The students in toto, and especially the Seniors, will extend to him a hearty welcome.

The Seniors are to be congratulated on having so good a prospect of a successful year. At Commencement time there was a feeling of uncertainty in regard to the course of instruction for this year; but now we can look forward with confidence and pleasure to a year of solid work. Gen. Chamberlain is in his old place, and will give a course of lectures in—we hardly know how to designate the study, but for want of a better name, we will use the old one of "Political Economy." There is every prospect that the course in Psychology will be fully up to the highest standard of former years. Thus equipped, with so competent a corps of instructors, Bowdoin College offers exceptional advantages for obtaining a liberal education.

The traditional contests between the two lower classes were duly celebrated the first week of the term. Now that the smoke of battle has rolled away, one may dare to utter some conclusions, which naturally present themselves. A striking contrast, between this and former years, was in the fact that intimidation was entirely done away. The foot-ball game was fought with the same fairness as would be a game between the two upper classes. The advantage of superior numbers compensated for whatever lack of boldness the Freshmen may have had, and placed the opposing parties on nearly equal footing. After an exciting game of an hour and a half, during which the same positions as at first were repeatedly taken, the Freshmen succeeded in winning. But once before has a Freshman class done such a thing; and never before has the game lasted so long. Both classes deserve great credit for their playing. It is to be hoped that there may now be a revival of interest in foot-ball, which will place the game on better footing than it has had for several years. We hope that any fancied irregularity in the rope-pull will not disturb the minds of the Freshmen. As a well-known Senior said, it was the "fairest pull" ever seen upon the campus. There are many college customs which at first seem strange, but later the necessity of their existence becomes apparent. The result of the base-ball game was a surprise to no one. The unusual talent shown by the Freshmen presaged the defeat of the Sophomores.

The utmost of good feeling has, so far, existed between the two classes, and it may not be unreasonable to say that a new era of college life has been begun.

The present outlook for athletics is unusually good. The Freshman class gives evidence of being possessed of sufficient muscle, skill, and willingness, to in time replace the vacancies made by '83.

One of the most cheering and helpful signs is to see a class at once take hold of all legitimate interests. Careful training is the only rational preparation for success in any department of activity, and the lack of it is nowhere more painfully apparent than in a time of emergency. There are plenty of men in college that have had experience in training, and now, in the absence of a regular instructor, they should assume charge of the gymnasium this fall and winter. It is not
the correct method to first select the men, either for the nine or the crews, but to first train a large number from which a selection may be made.

One lack, which is especially noticeable in the first two years, is in time for outside reading. Often have we wished that it might be possible to supplement a study by some reading upon the subject. The fine library offers superior advantages, which all might avail themselves of with great profit. Much time which is spent in many seemingly necessary ways, could be obtained for reading. Few things are more easily acquired and more enjoyable than a taste for good, solid, healthful literature. By the study of standard authors, a knowledge of correct English is acquired, and one's vocabulary enlarged. These direct results, aside from the immediate knowledge gained, would be sufficient of themselves to induce such a study. It is useless to attempt to read everything. The need of some system is at once acknowledged. The advice of some person of experience, coupled with one's own taste for such things, will assist in making a wise selection.

One great annoyance, to which the Orient is subjected, is that afforded by subscribers, who change their residence without giving us any notice of such a change. It cannot be expected that we shall give our time to the thankless task of looking up the whereabouts of every subscriber. It would be a favor if all changes of address could be communicated to us.

At this time of the year, when elections are the rule, it may not be amiss for us to offer a simple suggestion. Let the members of the nine and the various crews, together with other important officers, be chosen without regard to societies. There is no greater element of weakness than this division of so-called honors, without reference to individual worth. It would be much more to the credit of a society to have a member chosen on account of his peculiar fitness for the place, than if it fell to him in a blind scramble for office.

The Orient would kindly invite a few communications. We would not have our readers imagine that we are flooded with matter, for it is far otherwise. Last term there were many outside matters which furnished material for our columns, but we are now dependent upon our own exertions and the favors of our friends. If there is any one who thinks that the literary standard of the Orient should be raised, we would give him a most cordial invitation to write any article for us. If any are desirous of becoming our successors, it is high time that they began to send us specimens of their composition. The literary work of the Orient is very pleasant, as all of its editors will testify; and, while not less exacting than the task of writing themes, it affords greater freedom in the choice and treatment of subjects.

It was with pleasure that we learned last term of the election of the Bugle editors. There can now be no doubt but that the Bugle will be issued before the end of the term. The advantage of this certainly cannot be overestimated. It is more and more difficult to issue a Bugle that will win the approval of the students, as it is expected that each succeeding number will surpass the one preceding it. As this fact necessitates considerable work, it is hoped that the present Board will undertake the task with vigor, and so win the reward of faithful endeavor.

The annual fall race came off this year, without the difficulties that have beset it in former years. The great aim in having it, is
to develop the boating talent in the Freshman class, so that there may be a better selection of men in the spring. Another advantage is, that the interest in sports is kept up by such contests. The race was not so closely contested as it was hoped; but yet it was not without interest. The time was not at all remarkable, but, considering the fact that the men had had no training and that the water was so low, it was very satisfactory.

From all we have seen, it is evident that there is a great deal of muscular ability in the Freshman class, and that a very little practice will increase it. It is to be hoped that a large number will avail themselves, this winter, of the advantages offered by the temporary gymnasium.

**INTEGER VITAE.**

Horace, Ode I., 22.

One pure in life and free from sin
Needs not the Moorish javelin
Nor bow nor poisoned shafts to slay
The foes he meets upon his way;

E'en though through Syrte's sultry sands,
Or through Caucasus' hostile lands,
Or where Hydaspe's waters flow
O'er golden sands, about to go.

For while I sing my Lalage
In Sabine woods and carelessly
Beyond th' accustomed paths I stray,
A wolf flees me, unarmed, away;

A monster such as ne'er was seen
Midst Dannia's oaks of spreading green
And Manritania, arid nurse
Of lions, ne'er produced a worse.

Place me on plains which bear no trees
To be refreshed by summer breeze,
Where clouds, with misty wreaths unfurled,
And evil skies oppress the world;

Or 'neath the sun's bright chariot
In lands where man abideth not,
I still will love most fervently
My sweet voiced, smiling Lalage.

---ALUMNUS.

**A MISTAKE.**

When we were in college, chum and I were both strong advocates of bachelorism. On graduating, we parted with the usual protestations of life-long friendship, promising to keep up a regular correspondence with each other. For about a year I heard from my old chum frequently. He was studying medicine, while I did not care to enter on a professional life and passed most of my time in my father's office helping him about his books. About a year after leaving college, I secured a situation as runner for a large dry goods firm in New York. From this time our correspondence was very irregular, as my whereabouts at any particular time was extremely uncertain.

Chum had several times invited me to go out and visit him, writing me that he and his sister were living at home while the rest of the family were in Europe, and that they would both be very glad to have me visit them; but my business had never carried me near the city in which he lived, and I did not feel like taking the necessary time.

In the summer of 1878, my employers ordered me to take a trip through some parts of the West, with a view of securing a new commercial route. As I was to go within forty or fifty miles of C——, where Frank lived, I decided to lengthen my trip by running down to C—— and staying with him a few days. So I wrote him that I would probably be at his house some time during the second week in August. I confess that one of my reasons for visiting him was to see his sister Nellie, in whose praise Frank had often grown eloquent during our college days.

In due time I reached C——, and was soon driven to Frank's house. I was ushered into the parlor by the colored servant, who informed me that "Missus 'll be down direct', sah." My curiosity as to who "Missus" was, was soon satisfied by the entrance of a young lady who advanced toward me and handed
me a card reading "Nellie L. Bates." "I suppose this is Mr. Clark," said she. I replied that I was the gentleman in question. "Frank was obliged to go to R— this morning," naming a city some fifty miles distant. "He does not expect to return for several days, and when he left, he told me to be sure to entertain you until he returns."

Imagine my feelings, if you can. I was surprised, disappointed, even provoked to think that Frank should have gone away when I had written him that I was coming. For days preceding I had been recalling the hundred and one things I wanted to tell Frank when we met, and now he had gone away for several days. However, there was nothing to do but to make the best of it, and here was one of the loveliest women I had ever seen, ready to devote her entire time to my amusement and entertainment.

I was accustomed to lively times, but never before had I been entertained as I was for the next few days. There were drives, lawn parties, and sails during the day, and theatres and balls in the evening. I thought I was getting up quite a flirtation, and I began to congratulate myself that perhaps in time I might take Frank's lovely sister away from him.

To make a long story short, Frank did not return for a week, and when he did return our meeting was such as might be expected of two college chums who had not seen each other for three years. There were old college yarins to spin over again, all the boys to be inquired after, and many other topics of a kindred nature to occupy our attention. After we had been conversing for some time, Frank's sister, as I had supposed her, entered the library.

"George," said Frank, "this is my wife. I suppose you have thought her my sister Nellie. I thought she would entertain you as well if you thought she was my sister; so I did not write you. You see I have changed my views on some subjects since we were in college."

To say that I was surprised, would be too mild a statement of the case. I thanked my lucky stars that I had not been betrayed into a premature avowal. At first, I thought of leaving town on the first train, but on second thought decided not to do so. I remained at Frank's several days longer, and finally departed well satisfied with my visit. Since then, my own views on some subjects have come to resemble Frank's, as you will readily see when I say that I am to be married in three months. My future wife is Frank's sister, Nellie Bates, who, at the time of my visit, was with some school friends in Cincinnati.

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THE THORNDIKE OAK.

In the middle of our campus stands a noble tree, under the broad, spreading branches of which the members of the graduating classes have now for many years been accustomed to meet, to bid farewell to each other and to the college. Through its leafy top has many a time been wafted the fragrant smoke of the decorated "peace-pipe," and often have its limbs reverberated with the parting cheer, by which the well-beloved halls were thus, for the last time greeted. Few, perhaps, of those who see it most are acquainted with the facts in the history of this old tree, and it may not be out of place to give a short account of its origin, connected as it is with Massachusetts Hall and with the early life of the college.

The first Thursday in September, 1802, was a great day for the District of Maine. It was the birthday of a college. The labors of a struggle into existence, which had lasted for eight years, were crowned on the sandy plains of Brunswick by the inauguration of the first president and the first professor of Bowdoin College. The ceremonies took place in the open air, and were con-
ducted, says the records, for the most part in Latin. When they were over, the whole company returned to Massachusetts Hall and partook of a banquet there provided. The entertainment was given in the west room, at that time used for a chapel. To grace the festivities the room was decorated with garlands of oak. Four weeks later, near the last of September, a class of eight young men, or rather boys, was admitted. One of these was George Thorndike, a lad of thirteen, who had come down from Beverly with President McKeen. His father was Col. Israel Thorndike, a staunch friend and great admirer of Dr. McKeen. On the morning of the first prayers of the term, these eight students of the college were standing on the steps, and around the door of the Hall, making observations on the appearance of things around them. Young Thorndike picked up a solitary acorn, which had been swept out of the room of the banquet four weeks previously, and wondered where it came from. To preserve it he dug a small hole near the steps and buried it. Here it reposed all winter. The next spring the president, who was a father to the students, gave the class a small plot of ground to cultivate for their own amusement. He appropriated for this purpose the north-eastern corner of his own garden. Thorndike remembered his acorn. He succeeded in finding it, dug it up, and found that it had lived and burst its shell. He transplanted it to the northern portion of the students' plot, and carefully looked after it while he was in college. The slender shoot continued to grow and flourish. It was cared for by the president, by his successor, President Appleton, and by Dr. Allen, till it became a great tree, and got beyond the need of care.

Young Thorndike died, four years after leaving college, in St. Petersburg. The fact that of Bowdoin's graduates George Thorndike was the first to wear the fatal star, adds a side of peculiar pathos to the story. He seemed to feel that he was not destined to live to make his mark in the world when he so tenderly nourished a tree that was to bear his name down to future generations.

Col. Thorndike, after the death of his son, continued to visit the eastern part of the country for many years. He always visited Brunswick and noticed the growth of the tree.

What changes this old oak has seen! When first it pushed its slender stem from beneath the sandy soil of Brunswick, the campus was a blueberry plain, one-quarter its present size. The president, professors, and students made one family, all living together in Massachusetts Hall. This, the only building of the college, served for the president's house, chapel, recitation rooms, and dormitories. The location of the president's kitchen is easily recognized to this day by the old-fashioned fire-place in the Cleaveland Lecture-Room. The students were summoned to prayers by the rapping of the president's cane on the stairs. A heavy rapping called to prayers, and a lighter one to recitations.

And thus it appears that the college oak grew from an acorn dropped from the oaken garlands used to decorate the dining hall on the day on which the college sprang into existence. It has grown up side by side with the college; and so long as it shall stand it will mark the exact age which the college has reached.

THE QUAKERS IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

The manner in which the majority of people now spend days appointed for "fasting and prayer," would have shocked our Puritan ancestors of the seventeenth century. They were accustomed to refrain on such days from all labor and all amusements, and to devote themselves wholly to the purposes
for which this time had been set apart. Had we been living in Massachusetts on June 11, 1656, we should have seen no oxen toiling at the plow, nor heard the blacksmith’s hammer ringing on the anvil. It was a day appointed by the Governor for fasting and for prayer that “The Lord would save England from the Ranters and Quakers.”

The sect to which this peculiar title has long been applied, originated in England, and owes its birth to a young shoemaker, by name George Fox. Fox’s guiding principle was the belief that the Lord told him everything he ought or ought not to do. In accord with this belief he deserted his business before he was twenty-one years old, and roamed alone in the country, wearing a broad-brimmed hat and sheep-skin garments, and sleeping at night in some hollow tree or under some hay-stack. He conceived the idea that it was wrong for him to remove his hat as a mark of respect; that he must not say “good morning,” or “good evening”; that he ought to say “thee” and “thou” when speaking to the people; that it was always wrong to fight, or to take an oath, even when commanded by a judge. To him the churches were “steeple-houses,” and the ministers “hireling priests,” because they were paid; and he felt called upon to “testify,” in opposition to them, what the Lord had revealed to him.

Men are often honest and firm in their ideas that they are called by conscience to perform some strange and unwonted acts, but are as often unwise in the fulfillment of these calls. Such was the case with George Fox. He was, beyond doubt, sincere in his beliefs, and he seemed to grasp great truths which the people of his time could not comprehend; but in his actions he was too often indiscreet. The name “Quaker,” originated, and was applied to him under circumstances that were brought about by one of his own performances. He entered a church on Sunday and began to talk, in the midst of the service, without taking his hat from his head. Such an action was not to be tolerated. The constable hurried him off to jail, and on the following day Fox was brought before a magistrate. Without any ceremony, and not biding his time to speak, the prisoner confronted the justice with the command, “I bid thee tremble before the word of the Lord.” “I bid thee quake before the law!” was the reply; and from that time the people had a name for Fox and his followers. The more agreeable title of “Friends,” by which the “Quakers” of to-day are known in religious circles, was adopted by themselves. One of this sect never refers to his fellow-believer as a “Quaker,” but always as a “Friend.”

Why this particular name should have been chosen, is a matter of some wonder to all that know the strange actions of these people in the seventeenth and early part of the eighteenth centuries. In a short time after the imprisonment of Fox there were hundreds of men and women travelling through England, preaching in the fields or entering churches, disturbing the congregations, and getting themselves into prison.

Within four years’ time the number increased to eighty thousand, all impressed with the belief that their imaginations were direct revelations from God. William Simpson felt that he was “moved of the Lord” to take off all his clothing and go into the streets and churches to preach. Robert Huntington wrapped himself in a white sheet and went into Carlisle Church “to testify.” Sarah Goldsmith laid aside her clothing, and, with dust on her head, walked through the streets of Bristol, saying that the Lord had told her thus to testify against the wickedness of the people. The mayor, however, thought it was indecent behavior, and sent Sarah to jail.

Some of the best men and women of England believed that the Quakers were de-
luded by the devil; and one minister seems to have been sure of it, for he wrote a book on the subject, entitled "Hell Let Loose."

The news of these unseemly actions soon spread. Every vessel arriving in Boston, brought intelligence of the unaccountable behavior of men and women who seemed to have lost all sense of shame. Is it to be wondered that the people of Massachusetts, when they heard of it, were sincere in their belief that Satan was indeed let loose, and that it was their duty to fast, and pray that the Lord would circumvent the wicked one?

In order to prevent the Quakers from coming to America, one law after another was passed by the Massachusetts Legislature, each more severe than the one preceding it. The first one, decreeing punishment by whipping and imprisonment for any one who should attempt Quaker preaching, had no effect whatever on the missionaries and preachers who were constantly arriving in Boston from England. The Governor and Council, believing that the emissaries of the devil were getting a foothold in the colony, in spite of the law, determined to make it still more severe. It was accordingly enacted that whoever entertained a Quaker should pay a fine of forty shillings for every hour of entertainment, and be imprisoned till the fine was paid; that every Quaker entering the colony should have his right ear cut off, and if he came back after being sent away, must lose his other ear. Women were to be whipped, put in the House of Correction, and if they came into the colony a third time, have their tongues bored through. We are at first at a loss how to justify these laws, but a second thought shows us they were not passed in malice, but in the conviction that they were for the protection and well-being of the community. Under the charter, the people of Massachusetts had the right to make such laws as they pleased for the preservation of the Commonwealth, and were actuated in so doing by the belief that God would hold them responsible in the last great day, if they did not do all in their power to protect the colony from the wiles of Satan.

The enactment of such laws displayed, however, a very limited knowledge of human nature. The people failed to see that the determination to cling to their religious convictions, the same motive that had impelled the Pilgrims themselves to leave England, would stimulate the Quakers to brave everything for what they believed was the truth. In passing rigorous laws, the colonists believed that they were doing God's service. The Quakers, on the other hand, believed they were serving God by violating such laws, and were ready to take the consequences.

The truth had not come to the world that convictions of right and duty can never be forcibly extinguished. The apostle Paul once tried this method, and failed. He was sincere in his conviction that Christians ought to be put to death. Those that persecuted the Quakers were equally sincere, but were terribly mistaken. Time alone has cleared away the haze, and opened men's eyes to what is really right and true.

Collegic Items.

It is a cold season for '86.
Did you take in the Fair?
Thirty-three Freshmen so far.
Punch and Judy had quite a run.
How are you boys, glad to get back?
Davis, '85, has charge of the laboratory.
Big time at the Topsham Fair, as usual.
More rooming alone this term than usual.
Old? She wasn't a day under thirty-five.
'84 elected J. A. Waterman, Jr., as juror.
Gahan thinks he can fling him every time.
And when she turned 'round and smiled—
There is prospect of a good nine next season.
Better attendance under the new regulations.
Only two rooms in South Winthrop occupied this year.

The Juniors are taking their annual dose of Physic.

Why don't that committee on music straighten out things?

Taylor, '86, Colby, has entered the present Sophomore class.

Is the word "Rhetoricals" only for the purpose of filling out?

Not even a horn concert yet. How different from last year.

Lots of "fun for the boys" at the station last Thursday night.

It has been three years since we have had any boat races in the fall.

The reading-room papers sold for the first term for almost six dollars.

Prof. Lee looks as though he had enjoyed his trip with the Fish Commissioners this summer.

E. C. Smith, '84, is bell-ringer and also junior of Cleveland cabinet.

York, the barber, has moved from Boardman's to over the Post-Office.

Can't '86 pull rope? That seems to be her strong point in the sports.

Kemp, '84, has presented the college with some rare (?) specimens of fish.

The "marking system" is done away with and rank attendance substituted.

'84 will have to look well to her base-ball laurels now. '87 is a dangerous rival.

South Appleton has every room full. It is a regular beehive of Freshmen.

The Juniors managed to get out their usual number to church last Sunday.

Come, boys, why not have some foot-ball contests between the different classes?

Who said "gymnasium"? It was nobody but a Freshman; he will learn better soon.

E. E. Chase, '85, died of typhoid fever, Sept. 23d, at the Homeopathic Hospital, Boston.

Barrett Potter, of '78, has recently been appointed tutor in History and Rhetoric.

Only three dissenting voices at the meeting for the ratification of the "Articles of Agreement."

A witty Freshman at Sabbath School last Sunday, doubtless hearing for the first time how Elijah was translated, was led to remark that he understood now the relation of a "horse" to translation.

They say that "plugging" Sanskrit is hard work.

Did you lose any money on the races, or don't you ever bet?

The referee did most of the kicking for the Sophomores.

Speaking about size—it must have been as large as the kettle.

The Juniors cannot understand why "madchen" should be neuter.

How much will cover the loss of things from your room during vacation?

Prof. Lee has some rare and valuable specimens collected on his summer trip.

Talk of Junior ease when you have to study Physics under Prof. Carmichael.

Colby got beaten on account of poor fielding. She can now sympathize with us.

It was a shame that "parallelopiped" was unable to trot. Better luck next year.

The Library is open two hours additional Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 9 to 11 A.M.

Not very bad time for "scrub races,"—a mile in seven minutes and fifteen seconds, with a turn.

The Business Editor is in Athens. Not the famous Athens of Greece, but Athens among the sandy plains of Somerset County. Wonder if he is introducing any Orient-al customs there?

"Lo, the poor Indian," sprained his knee at the fair and was obliged to keep his wigwam for two days.

The "Prof.'s" horse got left again, as usual. Freshmen will learn by and by not to bet on strange horses.

All the Juniors take Zoology as an elective. That last summer's "trip down the bay" did the business.

Subscribers desiring their Post-Office address changed are requested to send a card to the Business Editor.

By the Treasurer's report the Base-Ball Association raised and expended four hundred and fifteen dollars the past year.

'87 may justly feel proud of her beginning. There is good material in that class. May she always command the respect of her associates.

The "Sergeant" got a dead. Strange, under the new rules, that a "graduate" can't come back and go into recitation as a visitor without having to recite.
Butler, '85, began a singing school at Bangor last week. He has several more prospective ones.

The way a Fresh tumbled into church the first Sunday was enough to make a horse laugh—and a number laughed.

Anyone desiring to find out whether a cat has "nine lives" can get information by calling upon a member of the Faculty.

Over half of '83 have positions as teachers. All the rest had chances, but chose pursuits more fitted to their ambitions.

Mr. Fisher is the only minister now in Brunswick who has preached here for five successive years. Surely this speaks well for him.

"Whitney," the man who "saw a game on the Boston grounds," did not make a great showing on the day of the Sopho-Fresh game.

There ought to be guide-boards put up bearing the inscription, "This way to the Freshman gallery" for some of the unfortunates.

The efforts of the manager of the reading-room are commendable. It is to be hoped that now the monthlies can be found once in a while.

Henry Clay has returned from his summer vacation. Henry was giving the boys some wholesome advice the other night down at the station.

The class officers for the present term are: Seniors, Prof. Lee; Juniors, Prof. Robinson; Sophomores, Prof. Avery; Freshmen, Prof. Smith.

There is talk of starting a Debating Society among the students during the fall and winter terms. Such a thing would be desirable, we think.

There never was more interest shown in the sports—something unusual in the fall. There is no reason why we should not make a good showing next spring.

Among the familiar faces noticed at the beginning of the term were those of Cole, Bascom, Reed, Perkins, Crowley, Kendall, Chase, '83, and Wheelwright, '81.

Dr. Brown, formerly a professor in Dartmouth, and more recently President of Hamilton College, has accepted the chair of Mental and Moral Philosophy. He will begin his labors here about November 15th.

The action of the students in crying "football" in the chapel, after the President requested them not to, not only shows their good judgment, but also the strong hold our venerable President has upon the hearts of the students.

The Colby Exchange editor has donned his warpaint and is after the scalp of the Bowdoin brave. Vide last number of the Echo.

How is this for a prospective nine? Moulton, c.; Wright, p.; Cook, 1b.; Torrey, 2b.; Dearth, 3b.; Waterman, s.s.; Barton, i.f.; Talbot, e.f.; Moans, r.f.

Prof. Robinson's Bible class is in a most flourishing condition. Certainly the Professors ought to meet with success in that direction, for they have worked faithfully.

Prof. Little has issued a book on Latin Composition, which he is using in his classes. It really begins to look like olden times when Bowdoin professors used to make many text-books.

If Sunday P.M. prayers were abolished we believe more students would attend Sabbath School. Church three times a day is too much with Sunday School thrown in. We notice by an exchange that evening prayers at Williams have been discontinued.

At the Sopho-Fresh game we noticed one of the graduates of the college upholding the "yaggers" in their rowdism. We are sorry to see anything of this sort; but if the fellow wishes to be classed with Brunswick yaggers he can of course keep on in this direction.

How some people will let their prejudice run away with their judgment. Now you will find some who really believe that some of the upperclassmen helped the Sophs in the rope-pull. Can't they learn any from past experience? Why, '86 always won the rope-pull.

The following officers have been elected for the Bowdoin Boating Association: Commodore, C. E. Adams; Vice Commodore, F. L. Brown; Treasurer, F. A. Fisher; Assistant Treasurer, C. H. Wardwell; Secretary, A. R. Butler, '86; Directors, D. C. Clark, F. W. Davis, '85, W. P. Nealley.

The "Articles of Agreement" between the Faculty and students that have been adopted here are not the ones in vogue at Amherst, as has been erroneously stated in the papers. On the contrary they are quite different, and were formulated by one of the Faculty during the past vacation.

A certain Freshman set out to attend church last Sunday. He took a seat first in the body of the church back by the door. But noticing that he had got in the "wrong pew" he started to change his seat. So, quietly withdrawing, he went around to the south entrance. Here, instead of going upstairs, he entered the door at the right and again
found himself among the people in the south wing under the desired gallery. Once more backing out he climbed the stairs only to find himself in the Senior and Sophomore gallery. The poor fellow spent the rest of the forenoon in finding his own room.

If the Orient voices the wish of the students, it is now a good place to say that it is about time for the Faculty to take some action to keep the yagers off the delta. It is certainly outrageous for the boys to stand anything similar to the aggravations of a week ago last Saturday. Perhaps the “jury” may take it in hand.

At the annual meeting of the Base-Ball Association the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, L. Barton, ’84; Vice-President, W. M. Eames, ’85; Secretary, W. V. Wentworth, ’86; Treasurer, E. W. Freeman, ’85; Assistant Treasurer, J. Davis, ’86; Directors, S. R. Child, D. C. Clark, ’84; O. R. Cook, ’85.

Prof. Robinson has just published a text-book on Chemistry. It contains his lectures in the regular college course. Every other page is left blank for the student to take notes upon. It has already been adopted in some of the public schools, including Portland High School. It bids fair to have a large sale as it most assuredly deserves.

We cannot say too much in praise of the new method of heating the chapel. A large furnace and boiler have been placed in the cellar for the purpose of making steam. The steam is then carried through the chapel by means of large iron pipes, a pipe running the length of the chapel under each row of seats. At present the temperature of the chapel is, “mirabile dictu,” rather too warm.

The foot-ball game between the Sophomores and Freshmen was the most hotly contested of any since that between ’72 and ’73. It lasted an hour and a half, and finally resulted in a victory for ’87. This is the second time, in the history of the college, that the Freshmen have beaten, the other time being when ’79 was beaten by ’80. Adams, ’84, acted as umpire, Cook and Ford referees for the Sophomores and Freshmen respectively.

’83 was really a teacher’s class, notwithstanding the historian’s report to the contrary. The following members are teaching, a larger number than ever before from one class: Allen, the High School at Alfred; Cole and Perkins, Bath High School; Files, Westbrook Seminary; Fling, Biddeford High School; Holden, Bangor Grammar School; Pettingill, Augusta Grammar School; Reed, Woolwich High School; Stetson, Lewiston High School; Swan, Castine High School; Winter, Kilbourne City, Wis.; Hutchins, somewhere in Massachusetts; we were unable to find out; Sewell in New Hampshire; and Dinsmore in eastern Maine. Why, they are just beginning to appreciate Bowdoin.

The manager of the reading-room has considerably improved the looks and convenience of the reading-room. He has had new placards for all the papers printed, a dozen or more new sticks, hooks, and fastenings for the different periodicals; and a general air of neatness and order pervades the whole resort. The most imperious need now is more seats. We hope he will not rest until that deficiency is made good.

The Sopho-Fresh base-ball game was won by the Freshmen in one of the most hotly contested games ever held between the two lower classes. The score was very even throughout the game, the Freshmen taking the lead from the beginning. The game was called at the close of the eighth inning on account of darkness. Score, 17 to 14. The Freshmen have some good players, who will be a valuable addition to the college nine.

IN MEMORIAM.

Whereas, It has pleased the Giver of all things to remove from this life our classmate, ELMER E. CHASE.

Resolved, That in his death we have lost a zealous member and beloved classmate;

Resolved, That to the sorrowing friends and relatives of our departed classmate we extend our heartfelt sympathy;

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and to the press.

W. R. BUTLER, 
E. THOMAS, 
For Bowdoin,
W. M. EAMES, Class of ’85.

Whereas, the Infinite and Supreme Ruler of the Universe has seen fit to take to Himself another beloved and esteemed brother, ELMER ELLSWORTH CHASE, therefore,

Resolved, That while we humbly bow before an All-Wise Providence, we sincerely mourn the death of our dear brother whose career promised to be so successful;

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the afflicted family and mourning friends;

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the relatives of the deceased, to the press, to the Grand Lodge, and to the several Charges of this Fraternity.

For the Fraternity,

E. R. HARDING, L. B. FOLSOM,
F. W. DAVIS, Theta Delta Chi Hall, Brunswick, Me., Oct. 5, 1883.
PERSONAL.

[Graduates and undergraduates are earnestly solicited to send personal items to the BOWDOIN ORIENT, Brunswick, Me.]

The following statistics of the class of '80 have been kindly furnished us by Mr. H. A. Wing:

Bartlett. Editor, and compiler of subscription books at Skehset, Pa. Intends soon to engage in journalism as a permanent occupation.
Burbank. At present canvassing in Minneapolis, Minn., but will soon engage in teaching.
Chapman, civil engineer, in the employ of Col. Waring of Newport, R. I.
Collins. Although diligent inquiries have been made, it is impossible to ascertain anything in regard to Mr. Collins.
Conant. Partner in the firm of Conant, Patriots & Co., wholesale grocers, Portland, Me.
Dane. Studying law at his home in Kennebunk, Me.
Edwards. Lately principal of the High School, Topsham, Me., and engaged in the study of law.
Ferguson. Has taught school most of the time since graduating. Address, Shapleigh Corner, Me.
Gilbert. Is employed in the office of the Continental Mills, Lewiston, Me.
Given. Principal of the schools in Weaverville, Trinity Co., Cal.
Goulding. Paymaster in the office of the Androscoggin Mills, Lewiston, Me.
Grindal. Practicing law in New York City, office 59 Wall Street, room 27.
Hall. Practicing law in Vallejo, Salomo County, Cal. Is District Attorney for the County.
Harding. Graduated in June, 1883, at the Columbia Law School, Washington, D. C., where he has also been clerk in the pension department.
Holmes, Alvin D. Graduated from the Maine Medical School at Brunswick, April 30, 1883.
Holmes, Albert H. Since graduating has been engaged in the study of law.
Jones. Settled as minister over the Methodist church at Gorham, Me.
Maxey. Senior partner of the firm Maxey & Goding, boot and shoe jobbing house, Fargo, Dakota.
Perkins. Studying law at his home in Kennebunk, Me.
Parrington. Principal of the High School at Mechanic Falls, Me.
Spring. Partner in the importing firm of E. G. & W. B. Spring, doing business between the River Platte and the United States.
Swett. Graduated from the Maine Medical School at Brunswick, May 30, 1883. Will continue his studies at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City.
Weil. Has been admitted to the bar and is practicing law in Lawrence, Mass.

Whitmore. Is practicing law at Gardiner, Me.
Wilson, Henry B. Is employed in the firm of C. M. Rice & Co., Portland, Me.
Wilson, Virgil C. Employed in the office of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, Portland, Me., and is reading law with Drummond & Drummond.
Wing. Has a position on the Editorial Staff of the BANGOR DAILY COMMERCIAL.
Winter. Superintendent of Schools and Principal of the High School at Black River Falls, Wis.

INTER-COLLEGIATE NEWS.

AMHERST:

The Freshmen are allowed to carry canes. But very few, however, make use of the privilege granted them.

Mr. S. E. Packard, '85, has been elected to the position on the Student board made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Buck.

The local tennis tournament which lately closed had about fifty single entries and forty doubles. The two or three best players will go into training for the University team.

The corner stone of the new gymnasium was laid Oct. 13. The building will be 87 x 121 feet. It will cost about $50,000.

BROWN:

'87 has sixty men. Botany is a very popular elective with the Juniors.

A higher fence around the ball ground is talked of.

A room directory for the use of strangers is called for.

The tennis courts upon the lower campus have been placed at the disposal of the association.

Next summer the south middle campus will be laid out in courts for the association.

COLUMBIA:

'S5's Columbia committee have made some little advance in their work.

The annual fall games will be held on Saturday, Oct. 27th, under the auspices of the C. C. Athletic Association.

Prof. Boyesen will soon resume his Friday morning lectures or "talks" on German literature, prose, and poetry.

HARVARD:

Harvard has 305 Freshmen.

The Weekly Crimson and Harvard Daily Herald have been discontinued and in their stead a new daily, the Herald-Crimson, is published by a consolidated board of nine editors.

The Foot-Ball Association has a surplus of nearly $1,000.

A set of electrotype reproductions of the ancient coins now in the British Museum has been received by the Greek department.
WILLIAMS:

Evening chapel has been omitted.
Steps have been taken to form a Tennis Association.
It is not deemed advisable for the ball nine to enter the inter-collegiate arena this fall.

WILLIAMS:

Thirty-four Seniors have chosen English literature as an elective, 11 French, 13 German, 10 History, 12 Chemistry, 2 Biology, 1 Greek, 11 Astronomy, 2 Calculus, 5 Latin, and 1 Sanskrit.
A great improvement has been made in the chemical laboratory.

YALE:

The Yale Banner will appear about the 20th of the present month.
The Record offers the following prizes: Ten dollars for the best story or sketch; ten dollars for the largest number of published verses; ten dollars for the best light essay, humorous or otherwise. It also offers a silver cup valued at $50 as a prize in the half-mile run.

CLIPPINGS.

First Freshman—"There goes Miss Van Saut. Do you know her?"
Second Freshman—"Gentleman! I have been introduced, but I intend to cut her. Fortunately, whenever I meet her, she's looking the other way."—Ex.

Sophomore (before the Faculty for throwing water on a Freshman)—"Did you aim directly at the Freshman?" Sophomore—"Yes, sir; as well as I knew how."—Princetonian.

Ignorance in high places. A Senior to a Theologue: "Who is this Bill Tell? Has he written anything else besides 'Schiller'?" Theologue faintly answers, "Yes." "Well, I must read those Tell's works."—Ex.

During the strike of the telegraph operators, a worthy deacon who "got left" telegraphed home as follows: "Awful! Missed the train. Will be home to-morrow." Some where along the line there must have been a green hand, for when that innocent little message reached the loving wife it read: "Am full! Missed the train. Will be home to-morrow."—Ex.

"I am so alarmed, Lizzie," exclaimed a St. Louis girl, who was engaged to be married to a young army officer. "He hasn't written me in three days." "There is no occasion to get excited," was the reassuring reply; "he is out of the reach of the Indians, there is no epidemic prevailing where he is stationed, and when he last wrote he was in perfect health." "Oh, yes, I know all that, Lizzie," said the timid, agitated creature, "but then there's the army worm."—Ex.

A newspaper says Boston has a colored man named Yale College. When he shall have a large family, imagine Mrs. College standing on the front porch and yelling to her offspring: "Now, see heah, Dartmouth, how many times mus' yo' po' mudder tell you to frow dat base-ball 'way an' stay in de house an' larn your A, B, C's? Cornell, quit dabblin' in dat watah, an' come heah dis instant. An' you, Vassar, yo' de worse nigger in da pack. Take dat chewin' gum out ob yo' mouf, or I'll choke yo' till yo're brack in de face!"—Ex.

BOOK NOTICE.


This little book forms the basis of four of the six lectures delivered yearly before the Freshmen at Cornell. It covers much the same ground as the lectures on Hygiene, delivered here. It is admirable supplemental reading to that course, and should be in the hands of every student.
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The buildings now constructing, which will be ready for occupation in October, provide, besides the necessary drawing rooms and lecture rooms, a special architectural laboratory for practice and experiment, and a library for study and for the accumulation of the large collection of drawings, prints and photographs now in process of formation.

For a circular of information containing further particulars address, REGISTRAR, SCHOOL OF MINES, Madison av. and 46th st., New York city.
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The Architectural studies include the theory and the history of Architecture and of the allied arts, drawing and modelling, with the constant practice of original design, and so much of specifications and practical construction as can conveniently be taught in a school.
The buildings now constructing, which will be ready for occupation in October, provide, besides the necessary drawing rooms and lecture rooms, a special architectural laboratory for practice and experiment, and a library for study and for the accommodation of the large collection of drawings, prints and photographs now in process of forma-
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LATIN.—Latin Grammar, including Prosody; Writing Latin (35 Lessons in Allen’s Latin Composition are recommended as indicating the amount required for examination); Virgil, the Bucolics, Georgics, and six books of the Æneid; Cicero, seven Orations; Sallust.

GREEK.—Hadley’s Greek Grammar; Xenophon’s Anabasis, four books, and Homer’s Iliad, two books; Jones’s Greek Prose Composition.

ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY.

MATHEMATICS.—Arithmetic, including Common and Decimal Fractions, Interest, Square Root and the Metric System; Algebra, through Equations of the Second Degree; Geometry, Books I. and III. of Loomis’s Geometry.

Real equivalents for any of the foregoing requirements will be accepted. Candidates for admission to advanced classes will be examined in the studies which such classes have accomplished. All applicants for admission will be required to produce testimonials of good moral character.

Time of Entrance Examination.

The time for examination is the Friday after Commencement and the Friday before the opening of the first term. In exceptional cases applicants may be examined at other times.

Method of Examination.

The examinations held at the college are mainly upon written answers to questions prepared by the Professors in the respective departments.

The Faculty are also ready to make arrangements with Principals of schools and academies having a regular course preparatory for college of at least three years’ duration, whereby their pupils may be examined for admission to college at their respective schools, in connection with their final examinations.

In such cases the Principal may send to the President of the college a schedule of the course of study in the institution under his charge, together with the names of those members of his graduating class who wish to enter the next Freshman class at Bowdoin, with a statement concerning the time which each candidate has actually spent in attendance upon the regular preparatory course and the amount and quality of his work, and with an endorsement of his character as worthy of admission to college.

If these papers are found by the Faculty to be satisfactory, the Principal sending them will be furnished a list of topics on which he will be requested to examine the candidates in writing, either at a special examination held for the purpose, or as a part of his regular final examination, as he may elect.

At his earliest convenience he will send to the President of the college a copy of the questions which he set on the topics furnished, and the papers written by the candidates in answer to them. At the same time, or as soon after as possible, he will certify to the fact that the candidates have graduated honorably from the institution under his charge.

The Faculty will then pass upon the examination, and will communicate the result as soon as possible to the Principal, and to the several candidates.

Course of Study.

The course of study has been lately reconstructed, allowing after the second year a liberal range of electives, within which a student may follow his choice to the extent of about a quarter of the whole amount.

This may be exhibited approximately in the following table:

**REQUIREDS—FOUR HOURS A WEEK.**

- Latin, six terms.
- Greek, six terms.
- Mathematics, six terms.
- Modern Languages, six terms.
- Rhetoric and English Literature, two terms.
- History, two terms.
- Physics and Astronomy, three terms.
- Chemistry and Mineralogy, three terms.
- Natural History, three terms.
- Mental and Moral Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, four terms.
- Political Science, three terms.

**ELECTIVES—FOUR HOURS A WEEK.**

- Mathematics, two terms.
- Latin, two terms.
- Greek, two terms.
- Natural History, three terms.
- Physics, one term.
- Chemistry, two terms.
- Science of Language, one term.
- English Literature, two terms.
- German, two terms.
- History of Philosophy, two terms.
- International Law and Military Science, two terms.

Expenses.

The annual expenses are as follows: Tuition, $75. Room rent (half), average, $25. Incidents, $10. Total regular College charges, $110. Board is obtained in town at $3 to $4 a week. Other necessary expenses will probably amount to $40 a year. Students can, however, by forming clubs under good management, very materially lessen the cost of living.

Further information on application to the President.
An unusual feature of last Commencement was the substitution of an English oration for a part of the customary Latin address, or rather salutatory. To say the least, it was a little amusing to hear the honored guardians of the college addressed in the traditional Latin, and then to see the astonishment of the audience when the speaker turned and spoke to them in common English. Perhaps a few, who were acquainted only with their "mother tongue," may have thought that Latin bore a strong resemblance to the English; and, too, there may have been a few students who were more accustomed to the English rendering of the classics; but, to most of us, the change from the old traditional custom was not pleasant.

It would be idle to say that the majority of an audience, on such an occasion, could follow a Latin part. Nor would we be warranted in saying that the greater proportion of the students could do so. But we do mean to say that enough could be understood to make a Latin salutatory as interesting as any other part. People generally expect more of students than of others. They suppose that the four years of a college course are sufficient to give one a knowledge of all languages and sciences, and so expect to hear at commencement time much that they cannot comprehend. A Latin part gives a pleasing variety to the programme upon such an occasion, and also serves to distinguish the foremost man of a class. There has been of late a great endeavor to throw aside the interest taken in classical literature, and to make the study of physical sciences more prominent. The argument is, that we need a practical rather than a useless education. So we do; but who will say that a study of the springs of the English language, by which one is able to have a larger command and understanding of the English tongue, is not practical? One effect of the partial doing away of the salutatory will probably be to lessen the interest felt for the study of Latin. We earnestly hope that the arrangement of last summer was but an experiment, and that we may speedily see a return to the good old ways.

A noticeable feature of most other colleges is the attention paid to music. In Yale and Amherst, glee clubs are formed, which travel about and earn large sums. Perhaps in no way can enthusiasm and love for a college be increased more easily than by social "sings." It is not very pleasant to meet students from
other colleges and find out how small is your own répertoire. There are a number of good singers in college, and much might be accomplished by massing forces. Two years ago we had some enjoyable concerts, and there is no reason why there should not be some this year. The fall and winter will be dull indeed, unless something of the kind is done. The great difficulty in the way is the fact that nearly all of the most popular songs are not contained in any book, but a little effort will accomplish a great deal. If the orchestra is started up again this fall, there is no reason why an interesting programme could not be made out for a concert the last of this term. We hardly dare to offer the prospect of large pecuniary returns as an incentive; but—as all the members of the Senior class will understand—will appeal to a far higher and stronger motive, that of pleasing and instructing the student body. Perhaps an easy way of getting at the matter would be to call a meeting of those interested, and then to take whatever action may seem best.

It is now fully time to begin to gather together the materials for an orchestra. Two years ago this fall, one was organized, which gave eminent satisfaction through the year. There is no question as regards ability, for there is plenty of talent among the students. If some of the more experienced would only take hold of the subject and encourage the rest, an orchestra of ten or a dozen pieces could be raised easily. The practice which the members would themselves receive, and the enjoyment which the students would derive, would be a double benefit. We will not mention, as an inducement, the musical taste, to which the students would be educated, but it ought surely to enter into the consideration. If there is need of a room, in which to practice, there would probably be no difficulty in obtaining a suitable place. In many respects college life looks brighter than before for a long time, and there is no reason why the same should not be the case in musical affairs.

It will be remembered that last winter we had a course of five lectures. These lectures were very interesting and eminently instructive. Why can there not be something of the kind this year? To be sure the Boating Association did not make anything by the course, but yet every one that attended felt more than repaid. As it is next to impossible to attend any desirable lectures outside of the college, it is necessary for us to provide our own entertainment. A course of lectures would be an excellent addition to the studies of this winter. It would not be advisable to attempt to obtain high-priced talent altogether, as the audience would then be necessarily small. Some local and neighboring talent might be secured to add to the series and make it more attractive. If the orchestra could be formed beforehand, and then invited to furnish music for these lectures, an exceedingly helpful and diversified course of entertainments would be insured. The money received, over and above the necessary expenses, could be well appropriated to the uses of the Base-Ball or Boating Associations, or to the Library. As so much money is already secured for the soon-to-be-gymnasium, it would probably be unnecessary to do anything for that object. It may seem a little early to plan for these things now, but the earlier our plans are matured the more likely it is that they will be successful.

It is now time for class elections to be filling the minds of aspirants for office. If there is one thing which, more than everything else, will develop bitter society feeling, it is class elections. And yet the evil resulting from them will hardly be thought necessary. In the first two years the offices amount to
very little, and it would naturally be considered folly to quarrel about nothing. The offices of the last two years in many cases require men peculiarly qualified to fill them, and it would appear most reasonable to choose the men best fitted to occupy those positions. But alas, for the perversity of human nature! The results of these elections too often show that society feeling has triumphed over every other consideration. One marked change of the last few years has been the increase in friendly feeling between classes and societies. It is not too much to hope that a better choice of participants for public exercises will be the result of this increase of harmony.

It is hoped that, amid the excitements inevitably attending the beginning of a college year, the request of the Orient for contributions will not pass unheeded. In ancient times men were influenced almost entirely by orators, but during the last century a great change has been wrought. People are no longer swayed by the utterances of public speakers as formerly. Writers of ability now form and control public sentiment. By writing one can reach many times the number that could hear his voice. It is becoming more and more necessary for one to be able to write well, and in no case can it be done without long continued practice.

More attention is now paid to composition in our schools, but its importance is not yet realized, or at least recognized as it should be. For the attainment of facility of composition and gracefulness of style, nothing is more helpful than the habit of writing upon topics of real interest for the columns of the Orient. Do not be discouraged by the thought that press of matter may crowd out your modest contribution, for it is our desire and firm determination to give to all full opportunity to be heard. Then, too, a prospective place upon next year’s board of editors should be of itself a sufficient incentive.

Quite a number of very noticeable and gratifying improvements have been made in the library. Several changes in arrangement make it much more convenient to move about. A pleasing feature is that of having directions in regard to the position of different authorities and lists of new books and their whereabouts posted up in prominent places. It is now possible to consult the library in the morning on Wednesdays and Saturdays. These are but few of the signs of a progressive spirit in the management of college matters.

It is to be hoped that the temporary gymnasium will be put into condition for use before a great while. A very slight expense of time and labor would make a truly serviceable room out of it, although it could not properly be called a gymnasium. The success or failure of next year’s sports must depend upon careful, systematic work this winter. While all interested in athletics should avail themselves of its advantages, it is expected that as many as the room can accommodate will embrace the opportunity of strengthening and developing themselves.

We would urge upon the Freshmen the advisability of taking immediate action in regard to purchasing a boat. It will be much easier to attend to the matter now than to put it off until other things claim their time and attention. Of course they will wish to maintain the custom of class races, and in order to do so, a boat is necessary. The excellent boating material possessed by the class will no doubt be a great incentive in the matter. In no way can a college career be made more successful than by following on in the well-tried paths of former years. We have not yet been disappointed in the class, and we believe that in this respect they will do their duty.
"IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN."

We were Juniors, Tom and I. 'Twas long ago; and yet those scenes come before my mind as fresh as if it were but yesterday. Many sad years have I spent since then; and the memory of them haunts me like some dreadful dream. Three years of college life were almost past, and never have I seen years more full of truest pleasure. Tom and I knew each other well, and each felt that the other was dearer, as the years went by. Tom was the most bashful fellow I ever saw. So very bashful that he never dared to raise his eyes from the ground, when passing a pretty girl. His extreme modesty was often a source of great amusement to me, and of inconvenience to him. I, on the contrary had gone into Brunswick society considerable, and had made many pleasant acquaintances among the local belles. Of the society of one young lady in particular I was especially fond, and she, on her part, seemed to be not at all averse to accepting my attentions. This acquaintance had existed for some time, and had ripened into a degree of intimacy that was, to say the least, delightful. As I had a fine business opportunity in waiting, until my course should be completed, it seemed quite proper that I should press my suit and learn the fate that awaited me from my fair one's lips. I was waiting for a convenient time to declare my love, when an event occurred, which changed the whole course of affairs.

Sometimes in midsummer, when there is a clear sky and warm sunlight, when every living thing is busily enjoying the care of Providence, and even inanimate nature seems vocal with gladness, there will suddenly come up a furious storm and tempest, bearing sorrow and desolation in its path. Subsequent events appeared to me, not unlike this picture. One Saturday morning Tom suggested that we should walk down to Harpswell and spend the day. So off we started, and e'er long, had reached the place, not then so well known as now, yet dear to many of Bowdoin's sons. We called at the house of Rev. Elijah Kellogg, who has since won the esteem and affectionate regard of so many, by his entertaining and instructive writings. As we had seen him often before he received us cordially, and insisted on our taking one of his boats for our proposed sail. Soon after we set out in a large row boat, taking turns at pulling. In a little while, we reached a small island, where it was decided that we should stop for lunch. As Tom was not strong, the exercise of the morning had made him very tired, so that he went down to the boat and, after placing the oars upon the beach beyond reach of the tide, he lay down upon his coat and went to sleep. The opposite side of the island offered many attractions, so that I spent some time in wandering about. Thinking that we ought to return, I went back to where the boat was left, when, to my horror, I saw that the unusually high tide, which ran in upon the island, had torn the boat from its fastenings, and was fast carrying it out to sea. Tom, I knew, could not swim, and the thought came to me, that even if he could it would be certain death for him to jump into the water. 'Twas not long before the boat was lost to view, and, after frantically rushing about the island, in the vain hope of seeing some approaching assistance, I lay down for the night. The next morning Mr. Kellogg, who knew where we had intended to go, came over in a small boat and carried me back to the mainland.

The next few days were spent in fruitless searching and inquiry. Nothing could be learned of the lost boat, and I was fast losing my reason in an agony of grief, when it occurred to me to leave college and home and never to return. I at once packed up what necessary things I wished to take and made my way to Bath, where I found a schooner bound for Baltimore, on which I took pas-
sage. It would be uninteresting if I should recount all the ups and downs which I experienced during the next twenty years. Sufficient to say that I at last succeeded in acquiring a large fortune.

After so many years my thoughts turned with ever increasing frequency to the friends and familiar scenes of by-gone years. As I had not, during all this time, heard a word from home, my parents being ignorant of my whereabouts, I determined to visit the place of my boyhood and the college of my youth. One fine morning in early summer I found myself once more enjoying the beauties of the campus and recalling to mind the many pleasant recollections connected with it, when there approached me a tall, dignified gentleman, in whose face I discovered, as he drew near, the unmistakable features of my old chum, Tom. Our meeting, after so many years, when each had supposed the other to be dead, can well be imagined. Tom's story was soon told. He had floated off until picked up by a passing vessel bound for New York. He returned home as soon as possible only to find that I had gone. After graduating he spent several years in Europe, and then accepted the position of Professor of—— in his Alma Mater. Becoming acquainted in Brunswick, he met my early love and afterwards married her.

It is sufficient to add that I spent some time at their home, where I was delightfully entertained by my old friends, and also by a young maiden, who was the very image of her mother.

THE LEGEND OF THE HASHEESH.

[Not long ago, while traveling, I had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of a man who had been a merchant in Calcutta for several years. In the course of our conversation the Oriental hasheesh was mentioned, and, to pass the time away, he gave me the legend of the origin of the hasheesh, current among the tribes of Bengal. It is as follows:]

Many ages ago, in a powerful tribe in India, there suddenly appeared a man whom every one regarded as a stranger. In fact, he was such to the most of them; but it seems that, in his early youth, his parents had been killed by the order of the cruel chief, and that the youth had barely saved his life by fleeing secretly from the country. For a while he wandered about with the Arabs, until he came near the isthmus leading to Egypt. Here he deserted the Arabs, and crossed the isthmus into the land of alchemists and conjurers. The idea of avenging the death of his parents had been always the ruling power in his career. For years he remained in Egypt, acquiring the shrewdness and learning of a highly civilized people. He obtained an extensive knowledge of herbs and their qualities. He also learned the rudiments of will power; though mesmerism was then an undiscovered art. When he had acquired all the uncanny knowledge of his time, he did not give up his studies, but still pursued them with a bitter zeal, by himself. When he considered himself prepared, he returned to his native tribe in a valley of the Ganges. No one recognized him as the youth who had disappeared years before. He pretended to be a medicine man and a conjurer, come to heal and amuse the chief and his people with his herbs and strange tricks. He soon obtained employment in the royal court. With his knowledge of herbs, he might easily have concocted a poison and given it to the chief, thus disposing of the object of his hatred. But he was shrewd, and while waiting an opportunity for revenge, he found out that the people of the tribe upheld the chief in his cruel murder of all he had loved in his youth. This fired the heart of the medicine-man with an intense hatred for the whole tribe, and he resolved to have a universal revenge.

In his pursuance of the black-art, he had accidentally discovered the power of mesmerism, which he learned to practice with a skill never since equalled. By a few trials he could keep any number under control for any length of time.
With the intention of getting the tribe into his power, he began to exercise his skill on the people. The subjects, while under his control, would see continually the most delightful visions, rendered more entrancing by sweet strains of music. They were thus rendered impotent as long as he wished to keep them so. Crowds came to him daily to be treated. They regarded him as a divine being, who could bestow the power of seeing into the land of bliss, without having to pass the painful preliminary of death. At last the chief, influenced by the wonderful reports, came to investigate the matter and to satisfy his curiosity. He went back to rule in a fantastical realm.

In this state of things the tribe was fast coming to a universal destruction. His intention was to keep them under his control until they starved, by their own impotence, or were destroyed by hostile tribes. But the strain on his mind became greater than he could endure and live. One day he mysteriously disappeared from a crowd of suppliants. Search was made for him throughout the land, but no trace of him was found. All supposed him to have been spirited away by the supernatural power he possessed. Those who were under his control found the spell snapped soon after his disappearance, so all considered him as dead. They fell from their fantastical heaven into actual torment. Then they discovered that the effect of the spell was evil. Their minds did not fully recover from the charm, but remained in a weakened, half-insane state, rendered more horrible by the awful despondency, which tortures a mind in such a condition. Hostile tribes soon attacked and defeated the tribe of the Ganges, killing the chief, and slaughtering the people. Thus the revenge of the man-of-magic was wrought, even beyond his fondest hopes. Some years after this event, an Indian hunter, while wandering about one of the remote mountains around the source of the Ganges, came unexpectedly upon a cave, which gave evidence of being inhabited. Over a smouldering camp-fire, in front of the cave, hung a vessel containing a liquid of a fiery-red color, which sparkled strangely in the sun. He at first regarded it curiously; but soon he found his attention strangely fixed upon the glittering fluid. The bright spot seemed to fascinate him as the eye of a serpent. Urged by an irresistible desire, he approached and was about to taste the tempting nectar, when he was horrified by the appearance of a hideous face in the vessel. It seemed to be a lurking demon whose strangely brilliant eye had fascinated him. Trembling with horror, he let the vessel fall, breaking it and spilling its contents. While he was gazing at the fragments and shuddering to think of his escape,—from, he knew not what,—he heard a deep groan from the interior of the cave. He cautiously penetrated the darkness, and came upon a man, who cried out in alarm at the intrusion. The hunter bore him to the light, when he saw that the man was in one of the last stages of a fatal disease. The man was reassured by the tender assistance of the hunter, and addressed him in the language of the then obsolete tribe. The hunter understood the language, having known the tribe well. The man inquired eagerly after the affairs of his tribe. His eyes sparkled with intense delight as the hunter told him of the calamity which had befallen it. When he was done, the sick man sank back exclaiming, "Make haste, O Death! I am prepared. The hopes of my life have been realized. My work is done. No longer is there need of my searching the forest for pungent herbs, and invoking the demons from their revels. My vessel contains the results of my labors for years. Take that as a reward for your kindness, good hunter. Give it secretly to your enemies and you will have them in your power." "Behold," interrupted the hunter,
"I have broken the vessel, and the contents are lost."

The sick man, with difficulty, raised himself up and gazed sadly upon the ruined vessel. Then raising his eyes to the sky, he uttered an incantation too weird for pen to write or tongue to speak. When he was through, a rough voice from the surrounding atmosphere startled the ear of the hunter with these words:

"Come here, next year at change of wind, and you shall find a plant growing from the soil now moistened by this liquid. The seeds you must plant in well tilled soil. The bark shall clothe you, and from the stalks you can extract a substance which will place your strongest enemy in your power. Mark well the spot; forget it not." The voice was still. The hunter looked at the strange man and saw that he was dead. Filled with superstitious awe he returned to his tribe. The next year he again went to the cave, and found the predictions of the voice to be true. He did as directed, and introduced the Indian Hemp (for such it is now called) among his people. The extract has since been named hasheesh. His people were wise, and touched it not, but reserved it for their enemies, and soon became a mighty nation.

Such is the Legend of the Hasheesh. The plant has since lost much of its potency; but it still has enough of its dangerous quality left to produce sad effects. Either people of to-day are not all as wise as were the tribes of the legend, or else they consider themselves their worst enemies, for they put the poison in their own mouths and weaken their own brains.

MY CHUM’S GOOD FORTUNE.

It was a stormy night in midwinter, the snow was blowing and the wind howling through the elms, as my chum, Jack, and myself sat alone in our room studying our lessons. The clock upon the mantel had just struck ten when chum, throwing down his book, said: "Well, Ned, I’ve got my lesson and I guess you have yours, so let’s draw up around the stove and have a little talk before going to bed." "All right," I replied, at the same time throwing down my book and drawing my chair toward the fire. Jack got up, went into the bedroom and brought out his box of cigars, took one for himself, gave one to me, and having lit them we took a position as comfortable as possible about the stove, when Jack began:

"I am going to tell you a true story, Ned, one that will surprise you. Nobody about here knows anything about it, and very few know it completely. You know I have never told you a word about my parents nor about my brothers and sisters—whether I ever had any or not. In fact whenever you have mentioned a word about family relations you have noticed that I never was free to talk.

"I do not remember very much about my parents as they died when I was quite young, leaving me and my little sister, aged seven. Accordingly we were both taken to live with our guardian and uncle, who, from the first, was very unkind to us and gave us constantly rude treatment. After living with him for four years my sister was taken far away, to some western city, to a place no better than the one in which she was before. I lived with my uncle one year longer, after which I unceremoniously, one eventful night, took my departure, and have heard very little—nothing directly—of him since. Meanwhile I had kept up a secret correspondence with my sister, who, a short time after our separation fell into better hands. Being thus encouraged at the good fortune of my sister, I determined to try fortune for myself, and, having a disposition for study and for attaining some honorable position, I set my mind on college, though I hardly expected to reach it when I started out with that purpose in view. Now, Ned, about the only bad
habit that I had formed, although left to such bringing up, was the habit of smoking."

"O! Jack," I cried, "that isn't a very bad habit; lots of fellows—and good ones, too—have worse habits than that; I'd swear by you any day."

"Well, Ned," he continued, "far away from here I met a man—a graduate of this college—who used to tell me all about college life; of the recitation rooms, halls, the famous pines and the elms, so that, long before coming here, I could draw in my mind a perfect picture of college, campus, professors and all. I had an eager, impatient desire to become a student of the college, and that is how I happened to come here. You bet I am not sorry I came, and I wouldn't swap this place for any that I ever saw. You see, if I had gone to any other place I should not have had such a good old chum, hey Ned?"

"O! don't be foolish, Jack," I said, "there are plenty of fellows whom you would like just as well and better than you do me, besides, you know, I get vexed occasionally and speak out cross at you before I think, and that isn't pleasant."

"What if you do, Ned," Jack replied, "I think all the more of you when it is over, and if I have to go out of my way to do you a favor I am going to do it. But Ned, I am forgetting my story."

"In my native town I have, indeed, some true friends, from whom I have lately learned that my parents left some property to myself and sister, and, after a long struggle, the greater part of it has been restored to us—its rightful owners. To be sure there is not enough to make us very rich, but we are now in exceedingly comfortable circumstances."

"Well done, Jack, I congratulate you," I cried, "but it's a pity that property didn't come sooner, or that you haven't got what is due you."

"But hold on, Ned," he continued, "I have not told you the best part yet. You remember that young lady whom you met last summer at ——, don't you? That one whom you admired so and talked so much about?"

"Well, I guess I do; wasn't she nice, though?"

"Well, Ned, that young lady was my sister. I have not seen her for ten years, but expect to next summer when she will be here at Commencement. She has often written me about that young gentleman she met at ——, and has spoken highly of him by the way, too, Ned, and was greatly surprised, when, after some time, I informed her that he was my old chum, Ned. She congratulated me on having such a chum and has sent her regards several times, which, for obvious reasons, I have withheld until now. And now, Ned, as I said before, if there's anything I can do for you I'm going to do it," said Jack slapping me on the knee. "Come on, old boy, let's go to bed."

"All right, Jack, I'll go, but by Jove I congratulate you on your good fortune, and thank you for the services you propose to render me. Jack, I'll swear by you any day."

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COLLEGE ITEMS.

Foot-ball is all the rage.
Cothren, '84, has returned.
Fling must hate that '87 class.
Lawn-tennis is a booming just now.
The Bugle will be out during the term.
"Rip" was well attended by the students.
The "Jury" have to take it from all sides.
All the Juniors take "Conversational Dutch."
'87 needs to give a hearty aid to all the sports.
Brown, '85, is teaching the Topsham High School.
The boat crews are taking a little practice on the river.
Somehow that tidal wave of base-ball enthusiasm is at a low ebb. It is a great sight easier to resolve than to execute. This aphorism has always
been strikingly exemplified in base-ball matters here.

The Seniors are taking another course in Physics.

One of the Juniors says, "Throw Physics to the dogs."

The Juniors are dissecting and drawing amphibia.

The "Jury" is full—of what? Not business, certainly.

The inter-collegiate lawn-tennis tournament is a good idea.

J. Torrey, '84, is teaching at the Franklin School in Topsham.

Butler, '85, is about to open a singing school at Walthoboro, Me.

There ought to be a hospital here during the football season.

Now Bates if you want to get revenge, challenge the Bowdoin nine.

Why not start up that College Orchestra? There is plenty of good talent.

It is a solemn fact that the Greek Professor sometimes carries a cane.

Ex-President Chamberlain lectures in the Thomaston High School course.

J. F. Libby, '85, is serving as assistant librarian during C. W. Longren's absence.

The new Town Hall is to have a good stage and scenery—two things much needed.

J. A. Waterman was elected fereman of the jury, and Boyd Bartlett, secretary.

Wilson, '81, and several members of '83, have been in town during the past week.

Our Exchange editor has returned from his vacation and is now ready for business.

It is about time for class elections, before so many members go out for the winter.

We hope the subjects for the next themes will be susceptible of more study than the last.

J. Torrey, '84, has just completed a fine spectroscope. Success is the reward of industry.

The college cheers as printed in the Orient have appeared in some of the leading papers.

"Muldoon" didn't scare worth a cent. '86, you must do something besides write notices to scare him.

Lately Prof. Robinson has been showing the Juniors, by means of the calcium light, the color and position of the lines which different metals give through the spectroscope.

The Sophomores and Freshmen enjoyed their adjourn occasioned by the absence of Prof. Avery.

Verily, Berry, your labors are crowned with success at last and we have had one old-fashioned horn concert.

The smaller ivies ought to be covered up during the winter with leaves. Will the janitor see that it is done?

There will be a rise in ready-made clothing if the mania for kicking that rubber sphere don't subside pretty quick.

Well, Instructor, we should divide that class into twenty-six divisions, and then you would have the bind on them.

Junior translating German: "Keine Rosen ohne Dornen"—translated it, "No horses without horns." Class comes down.

The introduction of History in the place of French would, under ordinary circumstances, be a very poor change.

Bowdoin's correspondent to the Argus is always about two days ahead of time. How unlike the correspondent of last year.

Prof. Lee is testing the lungs of the students by means of his spirometer. Whittier has blown the highest—350; 260 is the average capacity.

The tutor in Rhetoric should be careful how he writes the first letter of his name; for mistakes, like comparisons, are sometimes "odorous."

And now "Gus" is happy. He has found an old Indian pipe, with some strange hieroglyphics on it, down among the shell heaps on the coast.

Profs. Chapman and Smith now have their Sunday School classes at their own houses. It gives a sense of freedom, which would otherwise be lacking.

Don't forget those "floats" this fall, Mr. Commodore. Judging from some of the nights we have had, it is rather risky leaving them in the river any longer.

The Juniors and Sophomores have been writing themes upon "The Kind and Amount of Physical Exercise Needed in College." We wish the boards would put in practice some of the high ideas and give us a chance to exercise.

The base-ball games "fused out" as usual. Whose fault? Nobody knows. Everybody blames everybody else, and nobody in particular is to be blamed. We notice, however, that those, who least wish to practice, don't play as well as they did last spring. Does that hit any one?
Some ministers have queer notions about boys. If there was not so much mistrusting there would not be so much deception. Our minister please take notice.

Barton, '84, and Butler, '85, have been chosen delegates to the annual convention of the Theta Delta Chi Fraternity, held in New York, Nov. 23d, 24th, and 25th.

It was lucky for us that it rained the day set for our game with the Dirigos. Torrey was laid up with a sprained ankle, and Wright was sick from internal commotion.

It is about time for the enthusiastic lover of Astronomy to be out on the campus some of these cold nights trying to look the moon out of countenance with a telescope.

Smithy, the bell-ringer, evidently thought the 'new time regulations' had gone into effect the other night, only he got it changed about and rang a quarter earlier instead of later.

It is expected that the "Jury" will soon be called upon to decide a breach of promise suit brought by an innocent and unsuspecting Freshman against a certain Sophomore.

The many admirers of the distinguished novelist will be interested to know that William Black has entered the Freshman class, and contemplates the study of law, after graduating.

Butler has charge of the singing at the Congregational Sunday School. It is scarcely credible that the Congregational Society should allow a singing school taught in their vestry on Sunday.

Prof. Robinson's Sunday School class is now held in the Y. M. C. A. rooms. It is certainly more convenient for the students; and it is hoped that more will accept this opportunity and attend.

Some of the boys have reckoned (?) it up and found out that it is better for their rank to cut than to go in and take a "dead." If they cut many times, they will find some mistake in their reckoning.

Class in Zoology: Prof. (discussing the segmentation of the egg)—"What is the first layer of the egg?" Student (promptly)—"The hen." Whether accepted or not his answer was an (eggs) act one.

The poem in a late number of the Transcript, entitled "The Sail," was written by Plummer, '87. The meter is not very original, but the subject matter is quite unique. Buy a copy and read it; home industries should be patronized.

Ex-President Chamberlain's lectures in Political Economy are very interesting as well as instructive. He makes a special point of dearness—a thing which cannot be overestimated in a lecturer.

Steam and water pipes have been laid from the laboratory to Adams Hall, for the Senior laboratory room. A new furnace has also been put in the medical lecture room. Let the good work go on.

The officers of the Lawn-Tennis Association are: President, D. C. Clark; Vice President, Boyd Bartlett; Secretary and Treasurer, E. R. Harding; Executive Committee, W. M. Eames, W. P. Nealley, P. S. Lindsey.

The Seniors have been grappling with "The Irregularities of the Moon," "Lunar and Solar Eclipses" for the past few days. If there is anything that will try the Christian virtues of a young man that will.

Frogs must be scarce next spring if that '85 brigade met with even ordinary success that we saw returning the other day from their amphibian crusade. Nothing short of an Egyptian plague could satisfy their morbid ambition.

We wish the authorities would see their way clear to have some gas lights on the campus among all the other improvements they are making. A half dozen lamps even could be placed along the main walks in such a manner that any one could get about the grounds with some comfort these dark evenings. It is really a necessity and we hope to see it done.

The following are the list of jurors from the different classes and societies: '84, J. A. Waterman; '85, C. H. Tarr; '86, C. A. Davis; '87, Dearth; Alpha Delta Phi, S. R. Child; Zeta Psi, R. I. Thompson; Psi Upsilon, E. C. Smith; Delta Kappa Epsilon, Boyd Bartlett; Theta Delta Chi, L. Barton. There are five Seniors, two Juniors, and one Sophomore and Freshman each.

An '84 genius thinks he has found out why the ground by Adams Hall is called a "delta." It is not because it resembles the Greek letter but because it was a "terminal moraine" of the ancient Androscoggin. Oh shade of the mound builder! None but a geographical, geological, enigmatical, ideographical, hierograpical, paleontological mind would ever have entertained such a thought as that.

We would call the attention of members of the Senior class to the following extract taken from the preface to Loomis's Astronomy: "I have dwelt
more fully than is customary in astronomical textbooks upon various physical phenomena, such as the constitution of the sun, the condition of the moon’s surface, etc. It is hoped that the discussion of these topics will enhance the interest of the subject with a class of students, who might be repelled by a treatise exclusively mathematical.”

We had the pleasure of meeting B. G. Northrop, LL.D., the other day, and showing him about the grounds. He was just returning from the eastern part of the State, where he had been lecturing. He gave several lectures before the students of Colby, at the request of President Pepper. The Williams Lecture Bureau has him booked for the following lectures: “Rural Life and Homes”; “Memory, and How to Train It”; “The New Era in Japan”; “The Reading of our Boys and Girls.” His terms are very reasonable, and he is highly recommended by the leading papers. If there should be a course of lectures here this winter it might be well to correspond with him.

The following is a list of the Freshmen, with the society to which each belongs: C. J. Goodwin, A. W. Perkins, and O. D. Sewall of Farmington, E. T. Little, Auburn, G. W. Parsons, Brunswick, E. B. Torrey, Yarmouth, L. B. Varney, Litchfield, and C. H. Verrill, Auburn. have joined J ∩ Φ; W. L. Black, Hammonton. N. J., C. B. Burleigh, Augusta, A. C. Cary, and F. L. Talbot of East Machias, F. D. Dearth, Jr., East Sangerville, E. M. Gay, Frank Gay, and E. L. Means of Millbridge, J. V. Lane, Chichester, N. H., F. Pushor, Pittsfield, A. W. Merrill, Farmington, L. G. Gehan and H. B. Skolfield of Brunswick, have joined J ∩ E; E. L. Bartlett, East Dixmont, M. H. Boutelle, Bangor, E. B. Burpee, Rockland, S. B. Fowler, Augusta, and C. C. Choate, Salem, Mass., have joined Ψ ∩; C. M. Austin, Mexico, and M. L. Kimball, have joined θ ∩ Υ; H. B. Austin, Farmington, C. F. Moulton, and H. M. Moulton of Cumberland Centre, and E. C. Plummer, Yarmouth, have joined Z Ψ.

Junior, who is “crushed” on a pretty school-ma’am, calls her “Experience,” because, as he says, she is a dear teacher. — Ex.

Prof. — “Smith may recite.” One of the three Smiths hesitatingly rises. Prof. (rapidly) — “Does porphyritic syenite contain more——” Smith (interrupting him haughtily) — “Excuse me, sir; who do you think I am?” — Ex.

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editors of the Orient:

It is not to be expected that any study, text-book, or method of instruction will conform to the notions of every member of a class. But when a study, to which all have looked forward with pleasure, in the thought of the practical good and the gratification, to be derived from it, finally proves a bore to nearly every member of the class, then the thought that something is wrong and could be made better, will suggest itself. The study of Astronomy is generally looked forward to, with the expectation of receiving both pleasure and profit. That this study thus far has been neither pleasant nor profitable, is the opinion of the Senior class, almost to a man. Some of the reasons for this dissatisfaction are evident. In the course we are taking, as thus far made evident, more time and attention is given to Mathematics and questions of Physics, than to all other phases of the science. Since the study is Astronomy, we believe that we should make Astronomy the study, and not be drawn aside to those difficult problems that do not directly affect the most necessary phase of the science, and which at best serve only as a discipline.

The study of the higher Mathematics is designed chiefly for discipline, and for that reason is placed in the first two years of the course; and we protest against being drawn back into them again under the pretext of studying Astronomy. If we might be allowed to pass our judgment, we should say the text-book which we use may be a success as a Mathematical treatise, but as a text-book in Astronomy it is a decided failure. From one term’s work, would not better results be shown by giving more attention to Spherical, and less to Physical Astronomy?

Senior.
PERSONAL.

[Graduates and undergraduates are earnestly solicited to send personal items to the BOWDOIN ORIENT, Brunswick, Me.]

'27. — Gen. John Hodgdon died at Dubuque, Iowa, the 27th day of August last, at the advanced age of nearly eighty-three years. He was born in Hillsboro County, N. H., Oct. 8, 1810, and spent the early years of his life on his father's farm. At the age of nineteen he entered the academy at Gilmanton, and soon after went to Phillips Exeter Academy where he prepared for college. Immediately after graduation he commenced the study of law in Bangor. Being admitted to practice he at once plunged into active politics, and held many prominent offices in this State, till he removed to Dubuque in 1853. In 1859 he was Mayor of this city, and was always recognized as a leading and influential citizen. He was an earnest member of the Episcopal church. He leaves a widow and an adopted daughter.

'37. — Rev. John Orr Fiske has resigned his pastorate over the Winter Street Church, Bath, after a pastorate of forty years. He resigns on account of his health.

'53. — Hon. Henry R. Downes died at Presque Isle, Me., the 24th inst. Judge Downes was born at Calais, Me., September, 1832. He studied law in the Law School, Harvard, and in the office of John Q. A. Grinn, Charlestown, Mass., was admitted to the bar and commenced practice in Sioux City, Iowa, but soon removed to Presque Isle. He was one of the prominent men of Aroostook County, having held the office of Judge of Probate for thirteen years, and was everywhere respected for his integrity and kindly impulses.

'61. — Hon. L. A. Emery has been appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine, to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of Chief Justice Appleton's term of service. Mr. Emery has been the law partner of Hon. Eugene Hale, was Attorney General of Maine in the years 1876, 1877, 1878, and was a Senator from Hancock County in the Legislature of 1881-82.

'73. — A. F. Richardson, who was principal of the Bridgton High School for ten years, is now principal of the Academy at Fryeburg, Me.

'74. — Dr. D. O. S. Lowell has been elected principal of the Edward Little High School in Auburn, Maine.

'75. — Dr. R. G. Stanwood has taken up his residence in Newark, N. J., where he is getting into a good practice.

76. — J. M. Hill has resigned the principalship of the Dexter High School, to become principal of the High School in Bangor.

76. — Sanborn was married September 20th, to Miss May C. V. Gardiner, at Acrisinet, Mass.

76. — Chas. H. Clark has been elected principal of the Rockland High School. Mr. Clark has taught during the last year at Bath, with excellent success.

INTER-COLLEGIATE NEWS.

No college papers are published by students in England.

The University of Pennsylvania had $50,000 given it to investigate spiritualism.

Dartmouth is to have a new chapel, to cost $30,000. Work will be begun on it in the spring.

The Sophomore class at the University of Wisconsin have adopted the mortar board with a black tassel.

Harvard was founded in 1639; Yale in 1701; Columbia in 1747; Princeton in 1746; University of Pennsylvania in 1749; Brown in 1866, and Dartmouth in 1769. — Dartmouth.

It is said that the sum of $30,000, and one hundred and sixty acres of land have been pledged by the people of Mitchell to establish the University of Dakota. — Harvard Herald.

Of eight of the principal colleges, the only one strongly advocating a protective tariff is the University of Pennsylvania. At Williams the free trade theory is taught; likewise at Yale, Harvard, and Amherst. Princeton is in an undecided state as to which to uphold. At Columbia, in the school of Political Science, all the instruction has a leaning toward free trade. — University Quarterly.

The following statistics have been going the rounds in regard to the circulation of the leading American college papers: The Dartmouth, 1,030; Tuftsian, 1,000; Yale Courant, 850; Yale News, 650; Lampoon, 700; Harvard Advocate, 450; American, 600; Princetonian, 725; Amherst Student, 625; Madisonensis, 600; Orient, 550.

The Princeton College Faculty has adopted the following rules for the restraint of undue indulgence by the students in college sports: 1. Lists of men expected to participate in contests to take place out of town in term time must be filed in the Registrar's office, and each of these persons must also file the written consent of his parents or guardian.
to such participation. 2. Leave of absence to play inter-collegiate base-ball or foot-ball games will be granted, such leave not to exceed four days in the year for the base-ball team and two days for the foot-ball team. 3. Other organizations which desire to play match games out of town shall do so only in vacation or on holidays, or on Saturday after twelve o'clock. 4. No student shall be allowed to play upon a team or to accompany it in any official capacity while under examination conditions. 5. No student shall belong to more than two college organizations which would require his absence from town in term play. 6. No games shall be played, either in Princeton or elsewhere, with any organization not composed of students, except in cases specially authorized by the committee on outdoor sports.

EDITORS' TABLE.

As we once more begin the work of mutilating our exchanges we are pleased to meet a new face, that of the Classical from the Hallowell Classical Academy. As a first attempt it is good, better in fact than one would expect, but in common with all college and fitting school papers it has its defects. There should be more editorials, and some of the literary work ought to be more interesting. A good test of the value of a literary article is: Will it be read with pleasure or from a sense of duty by the majority of those who see it. However, as we are not altogether faultless, we will leave further criticism to other hands.

There seems to have been a craze for new covers during the summer vacation, and as we gaze upon the gorgeous suits of the Record, Burr, Madisonensis, Dartmouth, Chronical, Tech., Argus, Echo, and others, we sink into nothingness as it were. Perchance the feeling of awe will soon wear away and under those brilliant exteriors we shall recognize the same old friends as of yore.

The Colby Echo with its new cover takes on a new Exchange editor, who by the way commences his labors in a decidedly fresh manner, probably owing to the saltless condition of the atmosphere in the region of Waterville. Sometime during last term we had occasion to make it clear to Colby that she had appropriated "our cheer." Since that time the Echo has evidently "soured on" us, and at last has devoted nearly a page to a mixture, in which the B. O. is frequently mentioned, of bullying, braggadocio, misstatements, and poor rhetoric.

Were it not that two or three things need a little elucidation we should pay no attention to the scurrilous attack, but as it is we would like to ask the Ex. Ed. a question or two. He says in relation to the bat question, which has already been fully discussed, "the only good bats in town were a dozen which Manager Whittle had ordered, and he had the unprecedented kindness to give them bats from these." This must mean that for the first time in the history of Colby University the ball nine had been gentlemen enough to accommodate a visiting nine in so small a matter as that of bats. We also can not see the point of the word "bats" in the latter part of the clause, as Mr. Whittle only gave us one bat, and that after his men had had their choice from the dozen. We have read somewhere that the Echo was a "funny" paper, but we did not think that they would attempt to be witty about such a serious matter as this. "Will you listen?" He says: "Manager Whittle gave them bats." Our manager informs us that the bat in question cost him sixty-five cents and that the retail price thereof was twenty-five cents. Why, that is the richest thing we have seen for some time. The Colby nine gives away one bat and realizes a net profit of forty cents thereon. We can all afford to be philanthropists at that rate. He goes on: "The B. O. man, who never saw a good umpire except outside of his own grounds," etc. Such pitiless self-deprecation, such Spartan fortitude, as it were, commands our highest esteem, for it is well remembered that W. C. Emerson but a short time ago umpired a game upon "our" own Delta. One more thing and we are done. He says in regard to the "cheer" question: "As near as we can find out Bowdoin has a cheer exactly like Harvard, Yale, Amherst, Colby, College of the City of New York, Union, and Bates." Walter!! your eyes must indeed be blinded by prejudice to see any similarity in the following list, which we print again for your sake:


In order to relieve the monotony we will give our readers a "Serenade" from our lively contemporary, Chaff:

SERENADE.

Love, the stars are shining brightly, (Phew, its cold! I'm sure of that.)
Evening's breeze is blowing lightly, (Wonder if she'll think me flat.)
Come, all nature's softly calling,
(I believe that I shall freeze.)
'Midst the shadows, darkly falling,
Now to wander 'neath the trees.

Dearest, leave thy peaceful slumber,
(Wish I knew which was her room)
For the stars, in countless number.
Shine like diamonds, through the gloom.
(If papa hears, and not his daughter)
Oh, my darling, dost thou hear
(I know he'll deluge me with water)
Thy own lover lingering near?

Dost thou hear me softly singing?
Come, my love, the silver moon
O'er the lake her light is slumbering,
(I really hope she'll wake up soon.)

And the crystal water's sleeping
Glistening 'neath her kindly beams,
And the silent stars are keeping
Midnight vigils o'er thy dreams.

On the lake my boat is lying,
Darling, listen to my song.
(What's that? did I hear her sighing?)
O'er the waves we'll float ere long,
(Ha! I hear the window lifting,
Soon I'll see my love, my pet.)

While overhead soft clouds are drifting—
Hang it! 'I'm all dripping wet!

"Dear me," said a good old lady on Fifth Street Avenue, the other evening, "how this craze for china is growing. Here's a New York club that is paying $3,000 for a pitcher."

Younger sister answers the bell for caller. Young Man—"Is Miss Mabel in?" Y. S. —"Yes, Mabel's in, and she's not very well to-day; but you'll make her feel better, I guess."—Ex.

Professor in Political Economy—"Mr. ___, is not your mind fully convinced of the fact that the purchase of lottery tickets is wrong?" Mr. ___ (who has recently invested)—"Yes, sir."

Scene at the Salvation Army: Evangelist, endeavoring to persuade Junior to "come up to the altar":

Junior—"Are you a sinner?"
Evangelist—"I am glad that I can stand up here tonight and confess I am a sinner." Junior—"Well, my Bible says, 'My son, when sinners entice thee, consent thou not.'"

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

A PROFITLESS DISCOVERY.

Abou Ben Hassan one day read
A holy tract, and thus it said:
"Oh man! where are the prophets gone?
Where is Mohammed, holy one?"
Where are they all, the small and great?
As they have gone, thus is thy fate.
They toiled, and smiled, and wept like thee,
Faded are they, as thou shalt be,
A few brief years remain thy share
Ere tottering age shall bleach thy hair:
A few brief years of joy, and bliss,
Mehemmet Ali's liver pills—"

Abou Ben Hassan bowed his head.
Tears fell upon the book he read,
The pilgrim thus received a fall,
His trembling block's the great cure-all.—Ex.

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* NOV. 14, 1883. *
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BOWDOIN ORIENT.
Requirements for Admission.

Applicants for admission will be examined in the following subjects:

**Latin.**—Latin Grammar, including Prosody; Writing Latin (35 Lessons in Allen's Latin Composition are recommended as indicating the amount required for examination); Virgil, the Bucolics, Georgics, and six books of the Aeneid; Cicero, seven Orations; Sallust.

**Greek.**—Hadley's Greek Grammar; Xenophon's Anabasis, four books, and Homer's Iliad, two books; Jones's Greek Prose Composition.

**Ancient Geography.**

**Mathematics.**—Arithmetic, including Common and Decimal Fractions, Interest, Square Root and the Metric System; Algebra, through Equations of the Second Degree; Geometry, Books I. and III. of Loomis's Geometry.

Real equivalents for any of the foregoing requirements will be accepted. Candidates for admission to advanced classes will be examined in the studies which such classes have accomplished. All applicants for admission will be required to produce testimonials of good moral character.

**Time of Entrance Examination.**

The time for examination is the Friday after Commencement and the Friday before the opening of the first term. In exceptional cases applicants may be examined at other times.

**Method of Examination.**

The examinations held at the college are mainly upon written answers to questions prepared by the Professors in the respective departments.

The Faculty are also ready to make arrangements with Principals of schools and academies having a regular course preparatory for college of at least three years' duration, whereby their pupils may be examined for admission to college at their respective schools, in connection with their final examinations.

In such cases the Principal may send to the President of the college a schedule of the course of study in the institution under his charge, together with the names of those members of his graduating class who wish to enter the next Freshman class at Bowdoin, with a statement concerning the time which each candidate has actually spent in attendance upon the regular preparatory course and the amount and quality of his work, and with an endorsement of his character as worthy of admission to college.

If these papers are found by the Faculty to be satisfactory, the Principal sending them will be furnished a list of topics on which he will be requested to examine the candidates in writing, either at a special examination held for the purpose, or as a part of his regular final examination, as he may elect.

At his earliest convenience he will send to the President of the college a copy of the questions which he set on the topics furnished, and the papers written by the candidates in answer to them. At the same time, or as soon after as possible, he will certify to the fact that the candidates have graduated honorably from the institution under his charge.

The Faculty will then pass upon the examination, and will communicate the result as soon as possible to the Principal, and to the several candidates.

**Course of Study.**

The course of study has been lately reconstructed, allowing after the second year a liberal range of electives, within which a student may follow his choice to the extent of about a quarter of the whole amount.

This may be exhibited approximately in the following table:

- **Required—Four Hours a Week.**
  - Latin, six terms.
  - Greek, six terms.
  - Mathematics, six terms.
  - Modern Languages, six terms.
  - Rhetoric and English Literature, two terms.
  - History, two terms.
  - Physics and Astronomy, three terms.
  - Chemistry and Mineralogy, three terms.
  - Natural History, three terms.
  - Mental and Moral Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, four terms.
  - Political Science, three terms.

- **Electives—Four Hours a Week.**
  - Mathematics, two terms.
  - Latin, two terms.
  - Greek, two terms.
  - Natural History, three terms.
  - Physics, one term.
  - Chemistry, two terms.
  - Science of Language, one term.
  - English Literature, two terms.
  - German, two terms.
  - History of Philosophy, two terms.
  - International Law and Military Science, two terms.

**Expenses.**

The annual expenses are as follows: Tuition, $75. Room rent (half), average, $25. Incidental, $10. Total regular College charges, $110.

Board is obtained in town at $3 to $4 a week. Other necessary expenses will probably amount to $40 a year. Students can, however, by forming clubs under good management, very materially lessen the cost of living.

Further information on application to the President.
Lawn-tennis has increased in favor very rapidly. A year ago one set and a correspondingly small number of players were almost unnoticed. But now, one ignorant of the game is hardly to be found. Perhaps some may think that the interest formerly given to boating and to base-ball has proportionately decreased; but such is not the fact. On the contrary, the prospects for athletics next spring are unusually good. Tennis has served to greatly increase the interest felt in general athletics.

As a mode of exercise lawn-tennis cannot be equalled. It is free from the excessive strain incident to many other sports, and yet is sufficiently active to keep one's mind and muscles constantly employed. One benefit, derived from this form of exercise, has perhaps escaped general observation, and that is the enlarged lung capacity. The unnatural development of a few muscles, so often the result of other forms of exercise, is here avoided.

From the work now being done upon the grounds, it is likely that next spring will see a number of good courts. Although some of the leading papers have said that lawn-tennis is fast going out of fashion, we have as yet failed to see any evidence to support the assertion. It is expected that another spring will find the field in the rear of the dormitories thickly covered with nets, and the game more popular than ever.

One of the hardest tasks in the management of a college paper is to obtain suitable articles for the literary columns. For some time we have had in view a series of historical articles which should be of general interest to the students and alumni. A short time since there appeared an account of the origin of the "Thorndike Oak." The ignorance of students in regard to matters intimately connected with the college is remarkable, and it is hoped that the contemplated articles may meet with general approval. The subjects treated will probably be the founding and early history of the college and also of the various literary and secret societies. In regard to the existing societies, these articles will not serve as advertisements, but will contain only their early history. It is desired that all facts, which would be of interest, may be sent in, that the accounts may be as complete and interesting as possible.

It is a matter of great regret that we have
no suitable gymnasium. No intelligent person will deny that regular exercise is necessary for the maintenance of physical and mental health. What is needed is a substantial building, large enough to accommodate all the students. There should be bathrooms, and other conveniences for the benefit of the boating and base-ball men. Such a building as we need could be built and fitted up for about seven thousand dollars. There is already a conditional fund of over three thousand, so that about four thousand more is all that is necessary. This need of the college is imperative. How can the health of the student body be maintained without such facilities as a good gymnasium would offer? Under the present system of attendance a student is expected to attend every exercise; but how can he do so unless he has opportunity for exercise? The regulations say that a suitable care of the health will prevent college sickness; and yet, this assertion is made in the face of the fact, that there is no place where all the students can work.

If there is any benevolent friend of the college at a loss in what way he can best lay out his money, we would most earnestly call his attention to this urgent want of ours. At Williams they have a really fine gymnasium, that was built for about five thousand dollars. A similar structure is what we would like to see on our campus. It is not desired, nor would it be wise for one to think of putting up an expensive building; but a modest, conveniently arranged gymnasium is what we greatly long to see, and believe we shall see before many years.

The question now is, whether the time of college exercises should be put at the same hours as in the summer term, it would cause an absolute change of ten minutes, necessitating so much earlier rising. Undoubtedly the change will be made one way or the other, as great annoyance will be caused if it is not done. The benefits arising from this uniformity all through the country will be many. Travelers will not be subject to the frequent necessity of changing their time, as is now the case. There will not be the uncertainty that now often results from ignorance as to whether railway or local time is meant in making appointments. After some great improvement has been effected, it is often a cause for wonder that it was not brought about before. We believe that this change, which now appears to many so strangely radical, will prove to be most useful and satisfactory.

The great event of the past week has been the celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the birth of Martin Luther. Various as may be the opinions regarding him, it cannot be denied that he was one of the greatest men of modern times. Certainly, few have ever exerted a greater power on the minds of men. Of poor parents, he showed that one can rise from the lowest positions, to be in the truest sense famous. There can be no doubt that he possessed unusual personal courage and independence, for it was a serious matter in those days to oppose the Church of Rome. Although to a man of his remarkable talents there lay open the way to ecclesiastical preferment, yet he dared to follow what his conscience told him was right, even if it led to death itself. His work could not be rightly judged in his own day, for neither friend nor foe could speak impartially, but it has been left for later years to estimate the good he wrought, and by their verdict to enshrine him as one of the noblest and truest men.
It was inevitable that he should perhaps go too far in his opposition, or that he should make too dogmatic assertions on some points. But we should remember the time in which he lived; the cruel and mercenary practices of the Catholic leaders, towards which he felt the most intense hatred, and the greater love that he felt for all mankind, a love that urged him on to work unceasingly for their welfare. His translation of the Bible into German, besides being a great benefit to the people, had the effect in a large degree of fixing the language. He had his enemies, for what man of genius and ability has not? History herself has accorded him a place among the benefactors and defenders of humanity.

The custom established last year of holding weekly exercises in Rhetoricals has been renewed. Every candid student will admit the value of practice in declamation. The great lack of our educational institutions is, that too little attention is paid to this branch. A great advantage of the present system is that it provides an audience for the declaimers. It is comparatively easy to repeat a part in private, but to stand up before their fellow-students is well calculated to try the nerves of all, but the most brazen. It is proverbial that the first essay to perform known duty is the most trying, and perhaps that will account for the apparent reluctance of the Seniors to deliver their first original oration, especially before so critical an audience as assemblies in Memorial Hall. We earnestly hope that the students will realize the inestimable advantage that can be derived from this exercise, and that the end of the year will see a marked improvement in delivery.

In many respects this is a remarkable term. The entire absence of everything like hazing is in marked contrast to the mild practices of the past few years. This term has so far been entirely free from those innocent jokes that are sometimes played upon Freshmen, things which would never be called hazing.

The new system of government has seemed to bring about a change of feeling in many ways. Sports are promising well for another year. There seems an earnest desire, on the part of all, to make the coming year a success. New schemes in regard to music and debating are being considered. A number of improvements about the buildings and grounds are being carried through. Thus in many ways there are signs of life and progress, and it behooves us to keep in the van and aid in every way possible these legitimate interests of the college.

The tennis tournaments with Colby proved to be very interesting and satisfactory. As tennis has obtained such a hold upon us, it was hoped that some games might be played with Colby. To say the least we have nothing to regret as regards the result. The doubles were won by us on both occasions, while the single game that was begun here, and finished at Waterville was won by them. We hardly see why the tennis club should not play inter-collegiate games as well as the nine; and we earnestly hope that other contests may be held next spring. Our representatives deserve praise for the very creditable manner in which they maintained the prestige of the college.

We should like to call the attention of the readers of the ORIENT to the fact that our office will be open every Saturday and Wednesday afternoons, with the exception of the days on which the ORIENT is issued. The exchanges of the ORIENT are very numerous, and afford a pleasant way of spending a leisure hour. We are glad to receive callers,
students will be unable to make a success of this scheme. Last winter we had a fine course of lectures, and the only reason that it was not a success financially was because so few of the students felt interested enough to attend. After the lectures many regretted that they had not attended. Greater interest is manifested in other branches of college life, and we confidently expect that this new organization will receive the support that it so justly merits.

At the beginning of last term, the ORIENT was sent to a large number of alumni that were not previously subscribers. At the same time a card was sent them urging them to subscribe. As a good many have not yet replied to the invitation, it is supposed that they wish to become subscribers. At any rate we shall assume such to be the case, and continue to send the paper unless otherwise informed.

MARTIN LUTHER.

This wonderful man was born at Eisleben, in Thuringia, on the 10th day of November, 1483. The name Luther has various forms, as Lyder, Lüder, Ludher, and even Lothar. The parents of Martin Luther were free peasants. His father was by trade a slate-cutter, but, when Martin was six months old, removed to Mansfield, and set up a forge, the profits of which enabled him to send his son to school. Martin showed such remarkable ability, that his parents determined to give him the education necessary to become a lawyer. At Eisenacho Martin used to go singing about the streets in order to obtain alms. He possessed a fine tenor voice, and thus became a great favorite. He received his degree in 1502, from the school at Erfurt, where the preaching of Weismann had made a great impression upon his mind. The death of a dear friend, together with some
other circumstances, caused him soon after to give up his intention of being a lawyer and to become a monk. In 1505 he entered the monastery at Erfurt, where he spent several years in hard study, and in rigorous discipline of mind and body. He was continually at war in his own mind, not knowing what it was his duty to do. In 1507 he was ordained priest, and appointed professor in the University of Wittenberg. He had always been a most profound student, and began his career as an instructor by some lectures on Aristotle. In 1509 he gave lectures on the Bible, and his room was crowded both by students and professors. His marvelous eloquence and evident earnestness served to attract crowds.

In the year 1511 he went on business to Rome. He had looked forward to the help and inspiration that he would receive from this journey to solve his doubts, but he was bitterly disappointed. While ascending upon his knees the sacred stairs, the text, "The just shall live by faith," came to his mind, and he arose and walked down to begin against the abuses of the Romish Church a battle that was to make him one of the world's heroes. His opposition to the sale of indulgences first placed him squarely counter to the Pope. He published at this time a series of short treatises on practical subjects, which caused great excitement. The Pope tried to conciliate him by sending men to argue with him, and to flatter him, but was unsuccessful. In a public discussion with John Eck, Luther denied the superiority of the Pope, and claimed that the Pope had more need of the church than the church of the Pope. Luther was told that his views were those of Wickliffe and Huss, and that they proved him to be a heretic. The papal bull condemning Luther was published July 15, 1520. In 1521 he was summoned before the Diet at Worms. Here he refused to recant, as he was urged to do, and closed his speech with these words: "I can do naught else. Here stand I. God help me. Amen." As Luther had been assured of a safe conduct to and from the Diet, he was returned in safety, but was immediately concealed by his friends for fear that he might be assassinated by an enemy. While in confinement he translated into German the New Testament, which appeared in 1522. From this time on, until his death in January, 1546, he worked with unflinching earnestness. Aided by a number of friends he succeeded his translation of the New Testament by a translation of the Old, so that the Germans had the whole Bible in their common tongue. This work was of great value in determining the language.

Luther was a voluminous writer, and the products of his pen were scattered all over the German empire. His life was one of unceasing toil and anxiety. Even when most successful he was surrounded by those that did not sympathize with his views. He was eminently conservative and did not at first intend to place himself in opposition to the Pope, but the natural course of events forced him to take such a stand. The Reformation begun by him was carried on by many men, whose opinions were far too radical for Luther, and he was made to appear sometimes as if fighting what he had before defended. But, surrounded by difficulties, that to a man of weak purpose would have seemed insurmountable, he began a work that has made his name honored and beloved all over the civilized world.

**ORATORS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.**

In these days of business and of pleasure, when every one seems to be in a hurry and apparently unmindful of all save himself, how few there are who realize the benefits they are enjoying, or stop for a moment to inquire whence or how they came. It not
unfrequently happens that the greatest blessings receive the least thought. Particularly is this true in the case of our liberties and more especially of their authors and advocates.

Of course the services of those who bore arms in our Revolutionary struggles are not to be underestimated. There was one class, however, whose services were particularly valuable, and this class was that of the orators. Unlike most orators of the present day they did not hesitate to speak boldly in the presence of their enemies,—and enemies were far more formidable then than now,—when policy rather than principle is the watchword. Ready to defend their position by force of arms, they were zealous even to enthusiasm, and aggressive and clamorous in their demands for popular freedom. Their field of labor was large, their duties unmistakable, and the results of their labors far-reaching, whether American independence should stand or fall. In their case, however, the path of duty was not sure to be the path of safety, as they would have seen, had their cause been lost. But earnestness is persistent and effective, its spirit inspiring, and in the spirit with which they entered into the struggle lay the success of these—our early orators. Though actuated by a common spirit there was a difference among them in the way they dealt with their antagonists, as their biographies show.

Patrick Henry has been called the incarnation of Revolutionary zeal,—a term which quite fully characterizes him. A man of the people who loved liberty and hated oppression, ready to sacrifice his life for that liberty, he was undoubtedly one of the foremost men of his time in awakening his countrymen to a full realization of their position. Springing from obscurity he suddenly became one of the most formidable enemies to the cause of the mother country, and so continued throughout the struggle. But every man for his place. All were not Henrys; all could not be; they did not need to be. The intrepid spirit of Henry would not, doubtless, have reached and aroused the minds of every class. Hence the necessity for men of a different make up from that of Henry; and these men were not wanting.

In Samuel Adams we find an orator of undoubted integrity and patriotism but not of that aggressive, impetuous style which we find in Henry. Adams did not arouse the passions by his eloquence but rather convinced the judgment by his logic; he plead the cause of America with his people and his influence was incalculably great.

In Alexander Hamilton are found the qualifications of an orator and statesman. Early imbued with the spirit of liberty he took up arms for the defense of the American cause at the age of nineteen, and at the early age of twenty became a leader and defender of popular rights. His first appeal to his countrymen at this time is remarkable for its eloquence, and on this occasion he made an enviable reputation for himself which he ever maintained. Distinguished for his sublime eloquence, patriotism, integrity, keen knowledge and foresight in political affairs, he came to be an acknowledged leader in our early struggles for independence, and in the early trials of our political history his judgment was thoroughly reliable and his opinions well founded.

Such, in brief, are the leading characteristics of a few of our early orators of Revolutionary fame. But these are by no means all of those whose daring spirit and fiery eloquence did so much for American independence. Otis, Ames, Hancock, and many others who did so much to achieve our independence, stand as mighty monuments in the field of our early eloquence. The credit due them, one and all, can be hardly overestimated, and their patriotism and earnestness are fit models for our later statesmen.
A LOOK AT THE HISTORY OF LAWN-TENNIS.

Lawn-tennis is rapidly becoming the most popular out-of-door game in New England, and in fact in the United States, and if its popularity retains the present ratio of increase, it will soon crowd out and take the place of the "national game." It certainly has the virtue of being of noble ancestry. It is really a modern adaption of the old game of tennis as played by the French and English royalty of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The history of tennis shows it to be of the most noble and ancient origin. There is good reason for supposing it to have descended from the Roman Susio Pilaris, or hand-ball, which was the national game when the Latin language was still alive. It passed down from the Romans, through the Italian game called Pallone to the tennis of the Middle Ages.

At any rate our method of counting strokes as 15, 30, 40, game, was used in Pallone, also in the ball games of the Romans who say they got it from the Greeks; and the Greeks say it came from the East. So probably we are using a system which was founded on some "Asian mystery," or superstition veiled in the mist of the early morning land of history. The game did not get the name of "tennis" until it appears in France in the fifteenth century; the name being derived from the French tener, to hold, because the raquet has to be firmly grasped in play. The term "deuce" comes from the French deur, and not, as has been suggested, from the exclamation of some hasty person who missed his "serve" when he was "40"-"30." No one has advanced any ideas as to the origin of the term "love," perhaps it is too delicate a subject to be investigated. Soon after the appearance of veritable tennis in France, early in the sixteenth century, England adopted it and made it the amusement for her Kings and their guests. One reason why it was so peculiarly a royal game was that no one, except those who had the keys to the public treasury, could afford to build a "court," or rather hall, such as was then used. The "court" was 95 x 36 feet, and was cut up into peculiar strips which were used to complicate the method of determining the value of a stroke. There were galleries for the spectators and recesses for the scorers; such a building cost something like $20,000. The presence of walls on all boundaries, and the lines in the courts, made quite a complicated system of determining strokes, considerably different from the present system. They used a hard ball wound of shreds of cloth, two and one-half inches in diameter, and weighing about two and one-half ounces. This when struck smartly by their heavy raquets was a formidable missile.

When the royal game was "turned out to grass," in the country where no court could be afforded, they were obliged to change for a rubber ball because the grass dampened and overweighted the cloth ball. The influence of the old game of "raquet" is seen in the soft, light balls now used. These probably were adopted to make it a fit game for ladies. There is record of a game called "tennis" which was played upon smooth grassy lawns in England as early as the first quarter of the sixteenth century. During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries several species of "lawn-tennis" sprang up in different countries; but they are, doubtless, all the offspring of the French tennis. The most interesting of these, being the most closely allied to the present game, was called "Sphairistike." This probably is the real father of our game. The lawn-tennis of today with its peculiarly marked courts, soft rubber balls, one or two persons on a side, has not been played more than twenty-five years. Its merits are shown by its wonderful
increase in popularity. As an exercise of skill and muscle it is to be preferred to base-ball, and the danger of accident is reduced to a minimum. Now, when a good “set” can be procured for about twenty-five dollars, the game is available to all who wish for a continuance, healthy exercise for their bodies and minds.

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editors of the Orient:

The number of studies which can be pursued profitably at one time, is a subject which at present greatly concerns the Sophomore class. They appear to hold the idea that an important end of study, especially in the modern branches, is the acquisition of a fair knowledge of the things studied, and on this account they are unable to comprehend the advantages of the course offered this fall.

Mathematics and Latin hold their accustomed places while Greek History has been substituted for Greek text for this term, and in each of these studies four hours a week are required, leaving but four hours for the modern branches. And what are they? At the beginning of the term there were three recitations a week in French and one in Rhetoric, but soon English History took the place of one of the French lessons. The result must be obvious. With four hours a week spent on French, the knowledge acquired would not probably be excessive, but, at present, progress is almost imperceptible. Greene’s English History, a volume of eight hundred closely printed pages, is to be completed in two terms,—about twenty lessons.

To be sure some of the less important sections are omitted, but it is nearly impossible to obtain a thorough knowledge of the remainder in so little time. In all three of these studies one lesson is half forgotten before the next recitation.

Now it is not desired to unduly criticise the trustees who are understood to have decided upon this extra work, but it does seem as though more than can well be accomplished has been attempted. English History is excellent in itself, and of course essential to even a fair education, but it does appear rather unfortunate that it must crowd out French, especially at the beginning of that study. Later in the year, after some progress had been made, it would not matter so much, for a good start, if not everything, is surely of great importance.

If these three studies must be taken at one time would it not be preferable to sacrifice one or two of the hours spent on ancient languages and thus give French a fair show?

STUDENT.

COLLEGE ITEMS.

Orr is Senior librarian.
Did you see “Adeline?”
Turner, ’86, has returned from teaching.
We can beat Colby on tennis if nothing more.
And now the side-whisker mania has struck us.
The Seniors tried to finish astronomy last week.
Sayward, ’84, has finished teaching and rejoined his class.
Brown, ’85, has returned from teaching in Topsham.
Lots of boys went home last week to see their—folks.
They say “Brad” is “chinning” for rank in astronomy.
How would it seem to have an old-fashioned adjourn once?
Kimball, ’86, has begun a school at Rumford Point, Oxford Co., Me.
You could tell a Massachusetts man anywhere last Wednesday morning.
They say the Juniors took a “dead” in Germaan all around, November 8th.
This is the season when the skating rink and church sociable hold sway.
Verily tennis is a-booming. No less than a half dozen new courts are being fitted up.
Prof. Carmichael has constructed a hydraulic press capable of exerting a pressure of forty tons.
The annual school teachers' exodus has already commenced.

Conundrum.—Why does "Guss" take a back seat now in geology?

New shelves have been added in the south wing for books from the main library.

Detachments of Seniors are out most every night now viewing the heavenly orbs.

Gould, formerly of '85, but now of Dartmouth, made a short visit here last week.

Several of the students attended the teachers' convention at Saccarappa last week.

The library has been re-catalogued as far as the Letter U. The card system is used.

Ex-President Chamberlain has recently given several volumes to the Senior library.

Skinner, the special student, preached last Sunday evening at the First Parish Church.

Some of the boys are learning the Terpsichorean art under the instruction of Prof. Gilbert.

Richardson, '72, delivered the address of welcome at the teachers' convention held at Saccarappa.

We have learned one thing in Astronomy, that the tide has to "hump" to keep up with the moon.

The editors of the Bates Student are chosen by the faculty except the business editor and his assistant.

We hope the delta will be fixed up this fall so that it won't have to be meddled with in the spring.

Prof. Carmichael sprained his ankle severely the other day while moving his hydraulic press down stairs.

Some of the Freshmen should be reminded that the backs of the pews in chapel are not intended for mud scrapers.

South Maine is the noisiest end in the whole college. But there is one thing, they can't lay any of it to Berry.

'86 is better on solos or duets than on choruses. She has some good singers, but as a class their voices don't blend.

Why don't the Sophs let the Freshmen have one of their row of seats in the chapel? They would have room enough then.

There was one power that Gough didn't speak of in his lecture and that was the power of John B. Gough to hold an audience.

The skating rink opened Saturday, November 10th, with a large crowd. Lots of the students lent their presence to the occasion.

Some of the students make themselves obnoxious by their unnecessary noise in the reading-room. They should remember that the reading-room is no place for gymnastics or a display of loquacity.

There were no end women in Luther's time.

Prof. Carmichael now lives on Main Street, opposite ex-President Chamberlain's.

One of the Sophomores told the professor in Greek the other day that Herodotus was "the father of lyric poetry."

We would state for the benefit of a certain '86 man that Bonney and Robinson have moved from over the express office.

Prof. Robinson was chosen chairman of the executive committee at the Cumberland County Teachers' Convention last week.

The subjects for the Sophomore themes were, "Lord Coleridge on the Classics," and "The Unity of England in the Time of Dunstan."

The '83 men make frequent pilgrimages to their Alma Mater. It is hard breaking off the ties of friendship formed in a college course.

Strayed—on to the premises of Berry, '86, a large maltese cat, which the owner can have by proving property and paying damages.

Can't we have a course of lectures again this winter? If the receipts can be made to pay the expenses by all means let us have them.

Rev. W. F. Bickford, '72, lectured at the Congregational vestry, Tuesday evening, October 30th, subject: "In the Heart of the Rocky Mountains."

The air is resonant most any time of day with "Fault," "Love fifteen," "Thirty all," "Dence," "Our ad," "Game," and other mysterious ejaculations.

The new town hall has been engaged for the first night by the Village Library Association. There will doubtless be a big time when it is dedicated.

The last themes for the Juniors were, "Shall there be a Sixteenth Amendment for the Negro?" and, "Is Character an Element of Oratorial Success?"

A large number of the students attended the lecture by John B. Gough at Lemont Hall, November 1st. He had a full house and a very appreciative audience.

A carboy of H_2SO_4 that was a mouth coming from Boston here, was so badly smashed that when the janitor moved it into the laboratory it collapsed and was all lost.

The mittchen that tends the lower book-store says she thinks that the most of the students are too homely to enjoy good health. Wy-att that rate she will lose custom.

There ought to be some kind of a knob or handle on the gallery door in the chapel. It will persist in staying shut and the only way to open it is by hooking your finger into a keyhole. The index finger of every member of the choir begins to look as though there had been a felon on it.
We are glad to note one thing, that a lady can come on to the campus now without being insulted by the cry "heads out," or some other ill-bred remark.

The 400th anniversary of the birth of Martin Luther, was appropriately observed at the First Parish, last Sunday. The exercises were very interesting.

The Orient office will be open hereafter every Saturday afternoon and Wednesday afternoon except the Wednesday it is published. Persons wishing to see the exchanges can govern themselves accordingly.

The Lewiston Daily Journal has been enlarged so that now it is second to none of the metropolitan dailies in size. No paper in the reading-room is in greater demand by the students than the Evening Journal.

Thursday, November 1st, Prof. Lee, with Seniors Adams, Bradley, Brown, and Walker visited the shell heaps of Goose Island in Casco Bay to obtain some fossils. They say they were quite successful in their research.

The speakers last Wednesday were C. C. Torrey, Wright, '84; Thomas, Cook, '85; Norris and C. A. Davis, '86. For this afternoon the speakers are Means, Thompson, '84; Alexander, Rogers, '85; Berry and Smith, '86.

The bell not ringing, only three of the Juniors went into zoology, the other day. There was no adjourn, all the same, and those three had a mighty interesting session. Each one of them had to recite twenty minutes apiece.

The first rhetorical exercises of the year were held in the lower hall, Memorial, Wednesday P.M., October 31st. The following were the speakers: Seniors, Smith and Waterman; Juniors, Libby and Peters; Sophomores, Butler and Rideout.

Sophomore (the irrepressible R—, entering a Prof.'s room) "Hallo! plugging Sanskrit? Prof. "Yes." Soph.— "Is it hard? I should think you would want a horse on it." Prof. looks at the artless youth in open-eyed wonder.

When the professor announced the next morning that if fair there would be no recitation in zoology the next day, immediately there was a grand rush to see what the weather indications were. The omens were propitious.

The files of the Orient ought to be bound. For a small sum they could be bound in two volumes and put in a safe and convenient form. Some such thing will have to be done after the present volume, as there are only apartments for the numbers of that volume.

One of the professors says if a fellow "cuts" he gets a zero on attendance and recitation. That is well enough if he would be called upon to recite if he had been there. But if he would not have been called upon, we don't think it is just or in accordance with the spirit or letter of the new regulations.

The Necturus, commonly called mudpuppy, in the aquarium in the Cleaveland cabinet room is dead. He has fasted ever since a year ago last March and he died a violent death after all at the hands of a turtle. Dr. Tanner will have to take a back seat.

The recent action of Treasurer Young in fixing up the tennis courts shows that the college authorities are willing to grant the students any reasonable demand if it is within their power. We are sure the students are beginning to look at it in that light more and more every day.

The "funny" man has been around again, removing gates, steps, and other things not securely fastened. Now that is a sport too funny for anything. It is so new and original. What a fertile brain, what a mighty intellect it requires to plan and execute, in the dead of night, a crusade against such formidable things as old door steps and gates.

Down at the depot the other day, when the Portland train came in, a rather seedy looking individual stepped off the smoking car on to the platform with a cigar box under his arm. By some mishap he dropped the box when out rolled three dead rats. In stooping down to pick them up he whishey flask fell out of his pocket. Without stopping to take account of stock he made a frantic grab for the defunct rats with one hand and seizing the empty box with the other, took a B line for the car, amid shouts of laughter from the bystanders.

The meetings of the Y. M. C. A. for this term are as follows: Nov. 1st—To Every Man His Work, Eph. xvii. 8-13, Z. W. Kemp; Nov. 8th—Missionary Meeting, J. A. Waterman; Nov. 15th—Assurance of Salvation, 1 Thess. v. 10, J. C. Hall; Nov. 22d—Grieve Not the Spirit, Acts v. 9, Eph. iv. 30, 1 Thess. v. 10, A. Cornish; Nov. 29th—Conservation, Rom. xii., W. V. Wentworth; Dec. 6th—Missionary Meeting, C. W. Longren; Dec. 13th—Necessity for Watching, Matt. xxiv. 35-51, F. W. Alexander; Dec. 20th—Worthy Christian Ambition, Phil. iii. 12, H. N. Dunham.

In the lawn-tennis tournament held here Saturday, November 3d, Colby was represented by A. L. Doe and W. C. Emerson, and Bowdoin by H. C. Phinney and D. C. Clark. Bowdoin won in the doubles, two out of three series. In the singles Phinney beat Doe, and Emerson beat Clark in the first set, best two out of three. The second single set between Phinney and Emerson was postponed at the end of the first series on account of darkness, it standing in favor of Emerson. In the return games at Colby, Wednesday, November 7th, Bowdoin again won the doubles, four series out of five. In the unfinished single set between Phinney and Emerson the latter won by a score of two series out of three. So the result is, by sets, two doubles and one single for Bowdoin and two singles for Colby.

At an adjourned mass meeting of the students held in the modern language room, last Saturday
night, decisive action was taken in relation to forming a permanent organization of the students for literary, musical, and other entertainments. The object of the society is in no way to interfere with the existing organizations of the college, but designed for the mutual improvement of all and to furnish a place where all, without regard to sect or class, can publicly meet and cultivate a closer bond of friendship and mutual aid. The meetings are to be held every two weeks during the fall and winter terms. Child, Thompson, ’84, and Folsom, ’85, were chosen to draft a constitution and by-laws, and Sayward, Lindsey, Clark, Kemp, ’84, Howe, Berry, ’86, and Dearth, ’87, were appointed to select a name and motto for the proposed society. The committees are to meet at the next meeting on Saturday evening, November 17th, at 7.30 o’clock. Let all be present and lend a hand in the good work.


PERSONAL.

[Graduates and undergraduates are earnestly solicited to send personal items to the Bowdoin Orient, Brunswick, Me.]

The following are the addresses and occupations of the class of ’83, as far as we have been able to ascertain them:

Allen, teaching the High School at Alfred.
Austin, teaching at Greeneville.
Bascom, in Malden, Mass.
Chase, at home, Portland.
Cole, teaching the High School at Bath.
Collins, baggage-master on steamer “Star of the East.”
Corliss, teaching the High School at Rangeley.
Day, teaching in the Hallowell Classical Institute.
Dinsmore, teaching at Madison, Maine.
Dunning, at home, Brownsville.
Flies, teaching Latin and mathematics in Westbrook Seminary.
Fling, teaching in the Biddeford High School.
Gibson, teaching in the Bangor High School.
Goodwin, abroad in Paris.

Holden, teaching one of the Bangor Grammar Schools.
Hutchins, teaching in the academy at Leicester, Mass.
Jackson, in Portland.
Jordon, in Lewiston, agent for King & Co.
Kendall, in Bowdoinham.
Knapp, at home, So. Bridgton.
Lennan, with Jordan & Marsh, Boston, Mass.
Lincoln, at home, Boston, Mass.
Paekard, studying medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y. City.
Pearson, in the Bangor Post Office.
Perkins, teaching mathematics in the Bath High School.
Pettingill, teaching the East Side Grammar School, Augusta.
Reed, teaching the Woolwich High School.
Russell, on the editorial staff of the Portland Advertiser.
Sewall, teaching the academy at Shoreham, Vt.
Snow, studying law at Bucksport.
Stetson, sub-master in the Lewiston High School.
Swan, teaching the Castine High School.
Winter, teaching in Kilbourne City, Wis.
Woodbury, studying law with Hon. Nathan Cleaves, Portland.

’74.—Hon. H. G. Herrick of Lawrence, Mass., was the Democratic candidate for Sheriff of Essex County.

’74.—A. G. Bradstreet has returned from his Mexican tour.

’76.—Rev. Chas. T. Hawes is to supply the pulpit at the Congregational church in Searsmont for one year.

’78.—George C. Parington is principal of the State Normal School at Farmington, Me.

’78.—Barrett Potter has been elected Instructor in Rhetoric and History in this college.

’78.—Dr. George W. Phillips was married October 24th to Miss Flora Hurd of Harmony.

’80.—F. O. Conant was married October 13th to Miss Eva Merrill of Yarmouth.

’80.—Perkins has removed from Kennebunk to Minneapolis, Minn., where he intends to practice law.

’81.—Cutler is studying in the Theological Seminary, Andover, Mass.

’81.—Sawyer has bought out the professional practice of Dr. Pierce of Freeport, and will practice medicine in that town.

’81.—Joyce has gone to Ann Arbor, Mich., to pursue the study of law in the University of Michigan.

’82.—Goddard and Holway are studying in the Harvard Law School.

’84.—Longren is teaching at Waldoboro, Me.

’86.—Stackpole is teaching in Bowdoinham.
INTER-COLLEGIATE NEWS.

Amherst:
The ball nine has been generously supported. The Freshmen have not yet organized a foot-ball team.
The corner-stone of the Pratt gymnasium was laid on the 13th of October.
S. E. Packard, '85, has been elected manager of the Glee Club.
The college has voted to hold a series of class games for the foot-ball championship.
Morrill, of the Boston ball nine, is training the men for two weeks.—Student.

Columbia:
The Boat Club has appealed to Princeton and the University of Pennsylvania for Columbia's remissness in regard to the Child's Cup Regatta last June.

Never have the entries of the athletic games been so numerous as this year.

'S6 has received a challenge from '86, Princeton, to a match game of foot-ball.
The contest for the class championship cup in foot-ball this year promises to be unusually close and exciting.

'S7 as yet has made no attempt to carry canes or wear bears on the college grounds.

At the last regular meeting of the Chess Club at Delmonico's, Wednesday, October 24th, moves were exchanged in the corresponding game with Cornell, Princeton, and Bowdoin Colleges.—Spectator.

Cornell:
The annual "cider raid" has been held.
Professor Kriiger, Instructor in German, has organized a class in German conversation.
The Cornellian board has been elected.
The following paragraph shows the superiority of our library regulations over those at Cornell:
"At the last meeting of the library council steps were taken toward opening the alcoves to Juniors and Seniors. The plan is not to allow the students to roam at pleasure through the library, but to allow them to enter the alcoves under certain restrictions. A student can only enter the alcoves containing works on the subject on which he is reading, and only by permission from the professor under whom he is studying the subject. No plan has yet been decided upon, but it is to be hoped that while making a move in the right direction the committee will not make so many restrictions as to have it practically valueless to the student."—Era.

Princeton:
Matthew Arnold will lecture before the students on "Literature and Science," Nov. 22d.
In nearly every department printed notes of lectures are furnished the classes.
The Tiger will again make its appearance about Nov. 1st.
The Princetonian has had a brush with the Faculty.

Yale:
The following is taken from the Yale News:

Will the editors of the News please publish for the benefit of the Freshmen, a list of the clubs, etc., for which they are likely to be called on for subscriptions?

A Freshman.

The News encourages the Freshmen with this list given in the order of their claims to support: University Boat Club; Yale Athletic Field; University Foot-Ball Club; University Base-Ball Club; University Lacrosse Club; Yale Athletic Association; Junior Promenade Concert; Senior Promenade Concert; Class Foot-Ball Club; Class Base-Ball Club; Class Crew; Trophies for eleven, nine, or crew if victorious. The college publications: Lit., Contrant, Record, News, Banner, Pot-Pourri, Index, G. U. X.; University Praise Service; Organ for Class Prayer Meeting.

EDITORS' TABLE.

The University Press in a recent editorial upon the new jury system at Bowdoin seemed to feel considerably grieved because the Y. M. C. A. and other organizations did not have representatives upon the angust body of Jurors. From the tone of his article our E. C. evidently does not clearly understand the condition of affairs here, and as there may be others who do not we will endeavor to elucidate a little. In no other college in the United States have the Greek Letter Fraternities taken so deep and strong a hold as here. There are five societies represented here at present, some of which have been in existence over forty years. Their popularity has been so great that they have endurely killed out two strong literary societies after they had been in existence over half a century, and had amassed libraries aggregating thirteen thousand volumes. There are in college now not more than half a dozen "oudens," or men who belong to no society. If there should chance to be ten of them their welfare is provided for by a clause in the regulations which says: "If the 'Oudens' are ten in number they shall be entitled to representation on the Jury." So our friend will see that as the Y. M. C. A. and other organizations are made up almost wholly of society men, they are not entitled to representation as distinct bodies.

Every one is familiar with the sad story of the man who wagered that he could eat a partridge each day at dinner for thirty successive days. At first all went well, but as time passed on the customary partridge seemed to increase in size till finally it seemed as large as a full grown turkey. Something similar has happened to the miserable
being who writes these words. Sometime ago on
looking over an exchange he noticed this sentence,
"Bowdoin has done away with Saturday recita-
tions." It surprised him somewhat, but on exam-
ining the schedule of recitations he found that the
usual quota of work was laid down for that day.
Another and yet another exchange said the same
thing so that now that one baneful sentence, when
it meets his eye, seems to cover the entire page, and
has caused him, in moments of distraction, to con-
sign to the devouring flames many an artistic cover,
with its included contents, which otherwise would
have excited wonder and admiration in the minds
of those who frequent the editorial sanctum.

The Yale Courant, "the best of college papers,"
has sprung on us a new sort of story to which as
yet no special name has been given. It is, however,
the same old story that has been popular for years
among the college press, disguised under the form
of a correspondence. The elements of this quasi
new story are somewhat as follows: First, the time
must be during vacation, this, however, is self-evid-
ent as nothing ever happens to a student except
during vacation. Next you have a student, a more
or less confirmed woman-hater, who is camping out
at No-where-in-particular. The inevitable young
lady, seasoned to taste, must be stopping in the
neighborhood. The story takes the form of a
series of letters from the student to a real or sup-
posed chum, at any rate it must be a chum. The
letters vary in number according to fancy, but can
never be less than four. Letter number one gives
a description of the camp. The student sees the
young lady at a distance and gets interested. In
letter number two some fortunate accident throws
them together. The accident is a variable quantity.
Letter number three gives full description of the
fair one. The course of love runs smooth. In
epistle number four comes the climax and the reader is let down hard or easy according to the
ability or inclination of the writer.

We appropriate the following from the Athenae-
um:

MY UNKNOWN COUSIN.
A Soph in Smith, so much I know
From cataloguing pages,
She longs, no doubt, repose to grow
With thoughts of belied sages;
Plays tennis with the Pros—sometimes—
Counts lovers by the dozen.
Cares naught for sentimental rhymes,
My unknown distant cousin.

She's slender, tall, or else petite,
Perhaps the mean called golden.
Her eyes—blue—hazel—black?—well, sweet
And kind one to embolden;

She paints, methinks, and sings beside,
And like a Dryad dances,
Or—by church this joy's denied,
Regret her charms enhances.

I wonder if she'd be annoyed
Should I some verses send her,
Would she "such impudence" avoid,
Think me affected, tender?
I'll try it anyhow, here goes—

Work lots of dizzy "buzz", in,
Ask for a photo, sign-in press—
Your would-be most aff. cousin.

---

CLIPPINGS.

Why is a Freshman like a telescope? Because
he's easily drawn out, seen through, and shut up.—
Princetonian.

He gazed in evident embarrassment at the bill
of fare printed in French, and finally said, pointing
to the word "menu" at the top: "You may bring
me some 'menu,' and be sure to have it well done."

"Look heah. Thomas Jefferson, dis heah's a
nice time fo' you to be getting home!" growled
Aunt Polly, as her boy came in long after midnight.

"You dunno mullin'!" retorted Thomas. "Hab'n
you neber hearn dat de darkey's hour is jes' befo' 
day?"—Ex.

Teacher—"David slew Goliath! Johnny, what
part of speech is 'slew'?
Johnny—"Preposition, mum."-Teacher—"Why, what is a preposition?
Johnny—"Preposition is a word showing the rela-
tion between a noun and some other word or
words." Teacher—"Well, what relation does
'slew' show between David and Goliath?" Johnny
—"An unfriendly relation, mum."—Tech.

A Wellesley episode of last winter has just
leaked out. A party of Sophomores had just re-
turned from an afternoon's skating on the lake,
and rushed into the study of a favorite instructor
with the greatest enthusiasm. "Oh, Miss —, we
had a perfectly lovely time. The ice was as glare
as glass, and we found some splendid buoys to sit on
as we put on our skates. "Girls!" replied the
shocked instructor. "Yes, and they were per-
fected divine, and we sat on the buoys and —

"Why, girls, I am shocked. Do you mean to say
you sat down on a boy to put on your skates?"

"Why, yes, those great wooden posts that come up
through the ice." "Girls, it is time to get ready
for the bread making optional."—Ex.

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BOOK NOTICE.

We have received a copy of "Legends, Lyrics,
and Sonnets," by Mrs. Frances L. Mace. The book
is gotten up in a very neat and tasty style, with
thick paper and a soft binding. The author has
written quite extensively for various publications,
and has evidently made a partial collection of them
in this volume. The poems show a variety in the
choice of meter, and the rhythm is for the most part easy and musical. Some of the poems deserve
special mention for their graceful style and beauty of conception. "Kinco" is a legend connected with

---

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GREEK.—Hadley’s Greek Grammar; Xenophon’s Anabasis, four books, and Homer’s Iliad, two books; Jones’s Greek Prose Composition.

ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY.

MATHEMATICS.—Arithmetic, including Common and Decimal Fractions, Interest, Square Root and the Metric System; Algebra, through Equations of the Second Degree; Geometry, Books I. and III. of Loomis’s Geometry.

Real equivalents for any of the foregoing requirements will be accepted. Candidates for admission to advanced classes will be examined in the studies which such classes have accomplished. All applicants for admission will be required to produce testimonials of good moral character.

Time of Entrance Examination.

The time for examination is the Friday after Commencement and the Friday before the opening of the first term. In exceptional cases applicants may be examined at other times.

Method of Examination.

The examinations held at the college are mainly upon written answers to questions prepared by the Professors in the respective departments.

The Faculty are also ready to make arrangements with Principals of schools and academies having a regular course preparatory for college of at least three years’ duration, whereby their pupils may be examined for admission to college at their respective schools, in connection with their final examinations.

In such cases the Principal may send to the President of the college a schedule of the course of study in the institution under his charge, together with the names of those members of his graduating class who wish to enter the next Freshman class at Bowdoin, with a statement concerning the time which each candidate has actually spent in attendance upon the regular preparatory course and the amount and quality of his work, and with an endorsement of his character as worthy of admission to college.

If these papers are found by the Faculty to be satisfactory, the Principal sending them will be furnished a list of topics on which he will be requested to examine the candidates in writing, either at a special examination held for the purpose, or as a part of his regular final examination, as he may elect.

At his earliest convenience he will send to the President of the college a copy of the questions which he set on the topics furnished, and the papers written by the candidates in answer to them. At the same time, or as soon after as possible, he will certify to the fact that the candidates have graduated honorably from the institution under his charge.

The Faculty will then pass upon the examination, and will communicate the result as soon as possible to the Principal, and to the several candidates.

Course of Study.

The course of study has been lately reconstructed, allowing after the second year a liberal range of electives, within which a student may follow his choice to the extent of about a quarter of the whole amount.

This may be exhibited approximately in the following table:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>REQUIRED—FOUR HOURS A WEEK</th>
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<tr>
<td>Latin, six terms.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Greek, six terms.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mathematics, six terms.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Modern Languages, six terms.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rhetoric and English Literature, two terms.</td>
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<td>History, two terms.</td>
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<td>Physics and Astronomy, three terms.</td>
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<td>Chemistry and Mineralogy, three terms.</td>
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<td>Natural History, three terms.</td>
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<td>Mental and Moral Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, four terms.</td>
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<td>Political Science, three terms.</td>
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<th>ELECTIVES—FOUR HOURS A WEEK</th>
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<tr>
<td>Mathematics, two terms.</td>
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<td>Latin, two terms.</td>
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<td>Greek, two terms.</td>
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<td>Natural History, three terms.</td>
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<td>Physics, one term.</td>
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<td>Chemistry, two terms.</td>
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<td>Science of Language, one term.</td>
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<td>English Literature, two terms.</td>
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<td>German, two terms.</td>
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<td>History of Philosophy, two terms.</td>
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<td>International Law and Military Science, two terms.</td>
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Expenses.

The annual expenses are as follows: Tuition, $75. Room rent (half), average, $25. Incidental, $10. Total regular College charges, $110. Board is obtained in town at $3 to $4 a week. Other necessary expenses will probably amount to $10 a year. Students can, however, by forming clubs under good management, very materially lessen the cost of living.

Further information on application to the President.
Bowdoin Orient.

Vol. XIII. BRUNSWICK, MAINE, DECEMBER 5, 1883. No. 10.

Bowdoin Orient.
PUBLISHED EVERY ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY DURING THE COLLEGIATE YEAR, BY THE STUDENTS OF BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

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Entered at the Post Office at Brunswick as Second Class mail matter.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

This issue of the Orient is delayed one week to enable us to bring out a number the last week of the term. Then, too, the regular time was on the day before Thanksgiving, when it would have been impossible for many to have received their copies before leaving town. It is hoped that this arrangement will meet the approbation of the students, as it was done to accommodate them.

We have been surprised and gratified to see the amount of labor expended this fall in preparing ground for tennis courts, and in improving the delta. No doubt the results of this work will be appreciated, when the time comes round again for activity in sports. There is considerable interest manifested just now in improvements, and, before it is too late, we should like to offer a suggestion. Would it not be a good thing to remove the fence in the rear of the college buildings? If it were done, a clear space out through the pines would be left. In our opinion, such a change would add greatly to the general appearance of the campus. To be sure, some, peculiarly interested in maintaining a fence, might object; but would not the great improvement obviously resulting from its removal be sufficient to outweigh all objections? We shall certainly hope to see this change brought about before a great while.

The orchestra has been reorganized, and it is hoped that the end of the winter will find it in good practice. Although the individuals composing the orchestra may all be first-class performers, as is likely, yet some time must necessarily elapse before they will be able to play together in good time. An orchestra is able to furnish so much pleasure and entertainment, that it is most earnestly hoped that there may be enthusiasm sufficient to induce careful and persistent practice. Of course there is a proper as well as an improper time to play the concert or other instruments, and it is believed that the students generally will be willing to put up with some slight annoyance, if such forbearance is necessary. It may, perhaps, be possible to have a concert or two, a little later, if only the musical talent present in college is organized and directed.

After some necessary delay the Senior class has fairly entered upon the study of psychology. One of the most prominent and important studies of the course, its depths
are now beginning to be appreciated. To Dr. Brown, as representing the class and also the student body, we would extend a most cordial welcome. From what we have heard and ourselves seen, we feel confident that his instruction in mental philosophy will compare most favorably with that of preceding years. Dr. Brown has had large experience as an instructor, and brings to us the fruit of years of profound study. The most friendly relations have existed between Dr. Brown’s predecessors and their classes, and the present Senior class is ready and desirous of co-operating to make this year’s work a success.

The Bugle work is progressing, but not so fast as might be wished. Its editors have had many hindrances, and have been obliged to devote a great deal of time to the work. It is hoped that all, who have contributions for the Bugle, will see that they are presented in good season. It is expected that the Bugle will be out this term, but, as matters now stand, nothing definite can be stated. Last year the Bugle came out the last week of the term, and that time has been found to be in former years most advantageous. If the issue is delayed until the winter term there will probably not be so large a sale. So, for a variety of reasons it is hoped that its issue will be this term.

Now that the temporary gymnasium is in running order, opportunity for exercise is offered all who desire it. It is generally understood that daily exercise is necessary for the maintenance of good health. So it behooves the student to take advantage of facilities, however limited. Without doubt there will be room for all wishing to work. Those, who anticipate a place on the nine or the class crews, ought especially to begin at once. The Freshmen need to go to work immediately, in order that suitable men may be selected from them to fill out the nine, and to compose their crew. There are some of experience in athletics that can advise and otherwise aid those ignorant of proper modes of exercise.

As the Literary Association has got fairly established, we shall hope to see something done to secure a course of lectures. The subject has been fully discussed in former issues, and all we now desire is to keep it before the minds of the students until expectation is changed to reality. A little active effort, on the part of a few, substantially aided by all the students would result in securing a profitable and interesting series of lectures.

At thought of the coming exhibition, the minds of some are filled with alarm. The Senior feels the importance of the occasion, which is to witness his first public attempt at an original oration. While the Junior mentally sinks into insignificance after a comparison of his own feeble effort with the profundity of knowledge exhibited by those above him. To all we would say, let your preparation be careful and timely, and let the reception of your part by the audience not in the least trouble you. The help one gains from the discipline of preparing and delivering a part, more than compensates him for the labor and anxiety involved.

At the beginning of the last spring term, the Orient was sent to a large number of non-subscribers. An editorial called their attention to the fact and urged them to subscribe. At the same time a postal card was sent to each one asking him to become a subscriber, and, in any case, to reply. The surprise of the Business Editor can better be imagined than described, when, a few days ago, he received, from an alumnus, a letter
asking the name of the “kind friend” that had been sending the Orient to his address for nearly two terms. We can with difficulty think of a graduate so rusty in all college learning as to be unable to read ten lines of simple English. Still more difficult is it for us to imagine one so entirely forgetful of even primary instruction as to be unable to read a postal card, for we supposed every one read “postals.” As most of the alumni are complacently receiving the Orient, as it is sent them, we trust they recognize their “kind friend” and will see that he is rewarded in due season.

OUR COLLEGE BUILDINGS.—I.

“OLD MASSACHUSETTS.”

The only one of our buildings which owes its origin to another century than our own, or which can be truly called venerable, is Massachusetts Hall. From its central position in the college grounds it has seen spring up around it, one after the other, the six larger Halls which we now have; from Maine, in 1807, to Memorial, the newest and noblest of them all. By looking over the old college records, which date as far back as 1794, many interesting facts concerning the founding and development of the college can be gleaned. It appears that no sooner was the charter granted, and this blueberry covered knoll in the sandy town of Brunswick chosen for the location of the new college, than its friends began to exert themselves to provide a Hall. In the spring of 1796, before the deeds of the land on which the college was to be erected had been obtained, before there were any funds in the treasury, and when the only property in the hands of the trustees was a number of acres of land, almost unsalable at two shillings an acre, it was voted to build a brick structure one hundred feet long by forty wide and four stories high. But this project, so ambitious for so young, and so poor, a college, was wisely dismissed by the Boards of 1797; and it was voted instead to build immediately a “House for the use of the College,” of less pretentious dimensions, and finished “after the finishing of Hollis Hall at Cambridge.”

In the autumn of 1798, with four hundred dollars in money, the Boards caused bricks to be hauled from Portland and began work on the first college edifice. So little progress was made, however, that by the spring of the next year the walls only had risen above the ground. And then, unfortunately, both the money and the credit of the young institution became exhausted; and the workmen, after finishing the outside and making it safe from the elements, were discharged. For the next two years the building remained with windows boarded up, a desolate object to behold, furnishing a retreat for bats and for such wandering vagabonds as might prefer its shelter to that of the neighboring forest. During this time it appears from the records that various trespasses were committed on the apparently abandoned shell, and that some persons “did cut and carry away the lead from the chimneys.” A committee was appointed by the Boards to inquire out and prosecute those guilty of this misdemeanor; but as no report of this committee is on record it is to be presumed that the item went to swell the “average of repairs” charge on the term bills of the first class. But, although it certainly looked as if the building had been abandoned, such was not the case; for by the summer of 1801 the friends of the college had succeeded in collecting the sum of two thousand dollars, and in one year from that date the two lower stories of the college house were finished. The interior of the structure was planned after a somewhat remarkable fashion; for it must be remembered that it was intended to make this one building serve for chapel, recitation, and lecture rooms, dormitory, and
President's house. The door, on the south side, then, as now, opened into a small passage way from which stairs rose to the second floor. The eastern portion of the building was occupied by the President and family. The south-eastern corner was his parlor, the north-eastern his kitchen. A projection, now an entry way to the Cleaveland Cabinet, served for a pantry. Over these rooms were chambers. The western lower portion was one large room for chapel and hall; over this were two rooms for students.

The first Thursday in September, 1802, witnessed the installation of Joseph McKeen the first President, and John Abbot, the first Professor of the college. On that day the Boards met at eight o'clock in the morning and formally conferred the name of Massachusetts Hall upon the new edifice. At noon, say the records, a procession was formed in which were displayed, for the first time in the district of Maine, the college insignia, the cap and the gown, the seal and the keys. This procession marched directly south from the hall to a tent and a stage erected in the woods, where the ceremonies of inauguration took place, for the most part in Latin.

It is related in this connection that a negro named Huston, being elbowed somewhat by the crowd, and in order to get a better chance to see and hear, took a position directly beneath the platform, calmly seated himself on a log and placed his upturned eye at a convenient knot-hole in the floor. The President, while delivering the most eloquent part of his Inaugural, happened to catch sight of this dilated eye fixed upon him, and completely broke down. It was only after bethinking himself of the expedient of placing his foot over the knot-hole, that he was able to proceed. After the exercises were over the whole company returned to Massachusetts Hall and there partook of a substantial banquet. Four weeks later, about the last of September, the first class of eight young men was admitted, and lodged in the rooms over the chapel. The President and family took possession of their apartments and we have a most curious, as well as a most pleasing mingling of domestic and academic life. Prayers were held every morning and evening. There was no pulpit in the chapel,—merely a table and chair at one end of the room. Here, on Sunday afternoon, the President was accustomed to hold public worship which was attended by town people as well as students. Recitations were held in the students' rooms three times a day, rotating from room to room on successive weeks, each student being obliged to borrow chairs enough from his neighbors while his turn lasted. But this economical arrangement of crowding a college into one small house did not meet with the approval of President McKeen, who, in the first part of the year 1803, moved into a separate house provided for him by the Boards, thus leaving a little more liberty to the students, who had previously been prevented from having a full quota of midnight suppers through fear of having the Faculty, who lived so near, suddenly appear on the scene with the veritable cane which summoned them to recitations.

[To be concluded.]

THE SWIFT RIVER VALLEY.

In the bosom of the mountains
Of the dear old Granite State
Nestles close a lovely valley,
Clad in green immaculate.

Here, of old, in unknown ages,
When dark chaos reigned supreme,
Was a vast unbroken mountain,
Brightened by no sparkling stream.
Naught but awful, dismal demons
Visited the lofty plain;
Cold, bare rocks groaned back an echo
Of the winds' mournful refrain.

Ceres ne'er as yet had entered
This fantastic king's domain,
| Needing soil her life to nourish, | From a deep, concealed source |
| Needing warmth, and dew, and rain. | Burst a little sparkling streamlet, |
| Once from out his star-girl chariot | Forming soon its winding course. |
| Zeus surveyed the gloomy scene, | This was joined by many others |
| And a sad dissatisfaction | Rippling with sweet melody |
| Settled on his brow serene. | Till they, in a brimming river, |
| Quickly then he sped his horses | Followed valleys toward the sea. |
| Till his dazzling stars had come | Here, the agile sprites and wood-nymphs, |
| O'er the center of the mountain | Happy children of the moon, |
| Where the darksome demons roam. | Loved to come in pleasant evening |
| Calling then his faithful servant, | Tripping light to mystic tune. |
| Who had followed in his wake, | Here, the sportive echoes, fitting |
| Said he: "Hermes, to Olympus | Ever from the mountain steeps |
| Haste thee. From my quiver take | Back and forth with form of spirit, |
| The largest thunder-bolt you find there; | Sought Narcissus where he sleeps. |
| Bring it me with speed. | When they saw the ponds and fountains |
| I this barren mass will shatter. | From whose mirrored depths reflect |
| Go! for thus have I decreed." | The beauties of the grand old forest |
| Hermes, on his winged sandals, | With its graceful tops bedecked, |
| Swiftly flew through ether bright | Then they sighed among the pine trees, |
| Into the blest realms of heaven, | Murmuring in a sweet, low voice, |
| Into lands of pure delight. | "I don't wonder that Narcissus |
| Soon he found the golden quiver | Took his image for his choice |
| Filled with awful bolts of fire, | For his sweetheart, if he ever, |
| And he chose one of proportions | Gazing in this flattering pool, |
| Much exceeding others there. | Saw his loveliness reflected |
| Back he flew with speed surpassing | In the water, clear and cool." |
| That of some erratic star | Here in after years, the Red Man, |
| Which, from vast unknown recesses, | Loving well grand Nature's work, |
| Falls and fuses in the air. | Used to come to fish and wander |
| Zeus received the bolt of thunder | Where the fleet deer like to lurk. |
| And his hand omnipotent | Names he gave to those huge mountains, |
| Hurlcd it forth with mighty power: | Pleasant names and musical; |
| To the earth it whirring went. | But most all have long since faded |
| With a stunning, fierce explosion, | As the flowers in the fall. |
| Thunders upon thunders roared. | There is yet old Passaconaway, |
| Crashing, crushing, rending, smashing, | And Chocouria still remains, |
| Through the rocks the missile bored; | But the rest have names more modern |
| All the mass, convulsed and shattered, | Fashioned by less fertile brains. |
| Took on forms of shapeliness, | And the Red Man — where now is he ? |
| Mountain peaks and rounded hill-tops | Where goes he to fish and hunt ? |
| All about the landscape grace, | Comes he not in gentle spring-time ? |
| On the mountains, in the valleys, | Comes he not in harvest month ? |
| Soil began to form and grow. | Ask the wind that from the westward |
| Ceres, having found her daughter | Bears a tale of grief and woe, |
| In dark Hades far below, | He from his loved land was banished |
| Leaving her celestial dwelling, | In those sad years long ago. |
| Came and dwelt forever there, | Who can tell what grief his heart-strings |
| Caused the earth to bloom and blossom | Rent as, from a western height, |
| With a fragrant verdure fair. | Sadly took he one last survey |
| From a crevice in the hill-side, | Of the vale of his delight. |
Now he's gone. No more his moose-call
Echoes back from old Owl's Head,
Nevermore he climbs Bear Mountain
Where his boyhood's footsteps led.
Yet Swift River rushing ever
Over smooth rock, glistening, bright,
Goes to join the peaceful Saco
In its never-ceasing flight.
Thanks be to a kind Creator
That, though modern men efface
The beauties of the stream and mountain,
They can not their forms erase.

Now the Pale-face from the city
Comes with patent poles and hooks,
With his high-top boots and dress coat,
Seeking the Swift River brooks.
But alas! his vain precautions
Prove a failure, at the best,
For he soon falls in all over,
As if by bad luck possessed.
Then he turns his footsteps homeward
Wetter, but a wiser fop;
While the river, mirthful ever,
With gay laughter bubbles up.

But the soul that loves the forest
And in pathless woodlands roves
With their silence solitary,
With their pleasant vales and groves,
Finds sweet pleasure in communing
With itself at such a time,
As it sees the God of Nature
In his handwork sublime.

LOUIS KOS-SUTH.

The report that Kossuth, the Hungarian
patriot, is dying at Turin, where he has been
living in retirement for several years, will
bring to the recollections of many the visit
of this remarkable man to the United States
in 1851-2, and the hearty reception given
him by our people who have always been inter-
tested in the story of his life. Louis
Kossuth was born at Monok, a town in
northern Hungary, on the 27th of April,
1802.

His father, who had been active in de-
fending the cause of nationality, had suffered
in the struggle, and Hungary still lay in
bondage, though the spirit of her people was,
as yet, unsubdued by royal power. Hence it
was that Kossuth came to cherish a great love
for his people, and a great hatred for nobility,
at a very early age.

Determined to make the most of his op-
portunities he prepared for college, and at an
early age entered Calvanist College, from
which he graduated in due season with the
highest honors. After graduation and at the
age of 17 he commenced the study of
law which he completed in three years. In
1822 he was appointed honorary attorney to
the county of Zemplin,—a position corre-
sponding somewhat to that of our district
attorney. Thus, owing to his great abilities,
he was brought to the notice of his country-
men,—a youth though he was.

On account of certain philanthropic ser-
dices rendered by him during the great
plague of 1831, and on account of which he
won many friends and admirers, Kossuth,
in accordance with a long-established custom,
was nominated to fill the place of absent
magistrate in the Diet of 1832. It was in this
assembly that he gained the confidence of his
people, and incurred the bitter enmity of the
nobility by advocating popular rights and ex-
pressing sympathy for the oppressed peas-
antry. He not only advocated but he de-
manded those rights in behalf of his country-
men, claiming that rights were natural and
common to all men, and that they were not a
gift to be bestowed by any royal power. To
add to the hostility of the government toward
him, he began to publish the proceedings
of the Diet of which the people had, hitherto,
been kept in ignorance,—spreading the rec-
ords as extensively as possible among the
peasantry who read in amazement the pro-
cedings of the Diet whose tyranny they had
long felt. Such revelations speedily aroused
the spirit of revenge among them, and the
nobility saw that their power lay, not in the
enlightenment, but in the ignorance of the
masses; hence further publication must be suppressked.

But despotic laws had no terror for Kos-
suth, he gained courage from opposition and became more active in publishing the pro-
cedings of the Diet. Hence, for defiance of law and on account of the alarm he caused the nobility, Kossuth was seized without any forms of law, and hurried to jail where he was confined for a year, at the expiration of which he was brought forth for trial,—to be tried at a court of justice where justice was unknown. He was found guilty of treason and was sentenced to four years' imprison-
ment within the walls of a loathsome dun-
gon. While suffering this confinement he became familiar with the English language,— having as his teachers an English grammar, a dictionary, and a Shakespeare.

Thus in his solitude was he preparing himself to enlist the sympathies of a great people by portraying to them, in matchless eloquence, the story of his country's wrongs. After serving out three years of his sentence he was released, but his devotion to his country was undiminished. As soon as he had restored his strength lost by imprison-
ment, he began to attack the government as fearlessly as before through the medium of a newspaper, of which he was editor. In 1847 Kossuth was elected to the Diet, not this time in place of an absent magnate but as representative of his people,—chosen by their suffrages. Here he again renewed his de-
mands in behalf of his oppressed people,— demands that were granted, but only for a short time. The duplicity of the King soon proved to be a more formidable enemy to Kossuth and to Hungary than was the opres-
sion of her tyrants. From this time the his-
tory of Kossuth and Hungary is sad and bloody, for Austria was perfidious and Russia, fearing that the spark of liberty kindled in Hungary would burn over all Europe, sent a portion of her troops to help conquer those who were fighting for liberty. But Hungary could not successfully combat with the vast armies of two powerful nations and was therefore compelled to give up the struggle, and on August 18, 1849, Kossuth bidding an affectionate farewell to his native land sought and found refuge among the Turks. By in-
vitation of our government he visited the United States, landing at New York, Decem-
ber 5, 1851. During his short stay here he won the admiration of the American people not alone by his eloquence, but by his earnest, untiring devotion to the cause of down-
trodden Hungary, and the tender welcome given him by our people was a gratifying tes-
timony of the love of American citizens, not only for popular rights, but also for him who dared defend such rights even though it be in the presence of despotism. No true Amer-
ican can read the history of Kossuth and of Hungary without being moved; for it is the sad story of a struggle for freedom, a strug-
gle more dreary than our own.

Though Kossuth failed to secure the free-
dom he had hoped to obtain from the tyranny of Austria, yet he was a terror to the nobility who feared that the eloquence of the Hunga-
rian patriot would be more disastrous to their throne than all the armies of Europe. Among all the records of the history of those whose lives have been devoted to this struggle no name is more illustrious than the name of Louis Kossuth.

THETA DELTA CHI CONVENTION.

The thirty-seventh annual convention of the Theta Delta Chi Fraternity was held at Martinellis Hotel, New York, Thursday and Friday, Nov. 22d and 23d, under the aus-
pices of the Phi Charge of the College of the City of New York.

Every charge was represented by a full quota of delegates. There was also a large number of visiting members present from
BOWDOIN ORIENT.

Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati.

Business meetings were held in the forenoon and afternoon of both days, and a great amount of business transacted.

Reports from all directions showed that the Fraternity was never in a more flourishing condition, and that it was steadily increasing in numbers and influence. The charge established at Harvard last year reported that it was prospering finely and the prospect was good for its becoming one of the strongest charges in the Fraternity. During the year a charge has been established at the Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., and reports itself in prosperous circumstances.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Geo. Simons of Columbia Law School; Treasurer, Geo. L. Taft, Boston University, '84; Secretary, C. Sawyer of Hamilton College, '84.

Friday evening the delegates and visiting members to the number of seventy-five, met in one of Martinelli's spacious dining rooms and listened to an oration by Hon. John W. Griggs, College of the City of New York, '68. The oration received the closest attention, and from time to time was heartily applauded. After the speaking all devoted their energies to a sumptuous banquet, and for an hour merriment held sway. After the banquet there were toasts, speeches, songs, etc. At a late hour the company broke up, all agreeing that the thirty-seventh convention was one of the most successful ever held by the Fraternity.

The Phi Charge merits the thanks of the Fraternity for the admirable manner in which it provided for the wants of the Fraternity delegates.

The singing at the church on the anniversary of Luther's birthday was very fine. There was a triple quartette consisting of the best local talent.

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COLLEGE ITEMS.

Have you seen the comet?
Lots went home to thanksgiving.
Got the hang of the new time yet?
Class elections have been all the rage.
The boat crews have gone into training.
First snow of the season November 14th.
Twenty-eight spent their Thanksgiving here.
'87 was quite an element in the organ concert.
The bell-ringer needs to be a little more punctual.
The Freshmen take to their extra row of seats kindly.
Cole, '83, and Wilson, '81, passed Thanksgiving in town.
Barton has charge of the reading-room at present.
The new time improved the Faculty attendance at prayers.
Adams, '84, has been elected director of the gymnasium.
Orr, '84, is to help Prof. Carmichael in his laboratory work.
Don't dump the ashes and rubbish right close to the door this winter.
Charles came pretty near taking a "dead" the other day in geology.
C. M. Austin, '87, played a piano solo at the First Parish concert.
Longren, '84, has returned from teaching the Waldoboro High School.
All of the Senior class were present November 26th, for the first time this year.
Good enough, Mr. Janitor! Those storm doors in the chapel are just the thing.
The Spanish Students were not liked. Too much sameness in their selections.
The lawn-tennis players were decidedly "nipped in the bud" by the late cold snap.
W. W. Curtis, '82, principal of Gorham, Me., High School, was in town last week.
Dr. C. F. Allen, '39, preached an able sermon at the First Parish church, Thanksgiving day.
Prof. Lee has been making expeditions in search of worms and other specimens for dissection.
B. College—"School-teachers may come and school-teachers may go, but I go on forever."
Cook, '85, is teaching at Cornville, Me.; Folsom, at Berlin Falls, N. H.; Kendall, at Upton, Me.

Prof. Little has presented the library with Wilhelm Ipre's History of Rome in five volumes.

The treasurer has ordered new rowing seats and new weights to be put into the so-called gymnasium.

Keup, '84, teaches at Harrison Village this winter. It is his third consecutive winter term there.

There has been a delightful uncertainty about Dr. Brown's hour of recitation, but it is a little better now.

Walker and Barton, '84, Fling and Davis, '86, sang at the G. A. R. entertainment at Bowdoinham last week.

A number of the students attended the sociable at Mrs. Stevens's, Thursday week. All report a good time.

Prof. in German—"Mr. W., how would you decline gutes, alter, rather Wein?" Mr. W.—"I shouldn't decline it."

The Junior themes due last Saturday were upon the subjects, "Matthew Arnold," and "Standard of Political Leadership."

Ecclesiastical history is cheap nowadays. One of the students bought quite a quantity the other day at five cents a pound.

How this new time business will make the patent medicine men swear if they had got their annual dose of almanacs struck off!

Last Tuesday evening, no less than a half dozen different entertainments were going on in town. No need of anybody being left.

On the new schedule of lessons for the Seniors there is one square that is left blank. There must have been a mistake somewhere.

Fling, '86, is teaching at Bowdoinham; Davis, '85, at Cape Elizabeth; Turner, '86, Vinalhaven; Byram, '86, Pattan High School.

The Freshmen and Sophomores have been trying to get up courage enough to play a game of Rugby, but have not succeeded yet.

The Freshmen are doing their share in the burden of college sports by paying the required admission fee to the different associations.

The case for the catalogue cards of the library came last week. The south wing is all re-catalogued, and the librarian has begun in the main room.

The three schools adopted by Bowdoia as fitting schools are Fryeburg Academy, Hallowell Classical Institute, and Washington Academy, East Machias.

Some of the boys recently visited the shell heaps on Goose Island in search of fossils. It is said they took some alcohol to insure preservation—not of the fossils, however.

Some of the boys were sarcastic enough to hint that the choir sang the best they ever heard it a week ago last Sunday morning. They should extend their thanks to the organist.

The Reading-Room Association voted to have an extra fifty cents put upon the present term bill of each student to meet some outstanding bills that have been accumulating for the past year or two.

Nipper's Socratic porch will no longer resound to the tread of scholastic feet. It has been laid away in its winter quarters. It was either the want of kindling wood or esthetic taste that prompted the act.

The festive Medie has begun to come already. Last Friday morning, bright and early, one strayed into the campus and inquired for the secretary. He doubtless came early to avoid the rush and secure a good—eat.

New apparatus has been put into the gymnasium. It is now fitted up quite well for the boating men, but it has practically debarred the base-ball men from practice. But perhaps we shall not play ball any more.

The Freshmen, in coming out of recitation before time, should remember to tread lightly. They have got in the habit of bringing down their broads in the hall-ways with a noise resembling juvenile thunder.

Martin Luther was professor in college for two years and had only one coat. We can account for that easy enough. There was no ready-made clothing in those days and Wittenberg was controlled by Brunswick tailors.

Dr. Brown, the new Prof. in Psychology, arrived last week. He is an elderly gentleman of very pleasing address and has already created a very favorable impression among the students with whom he has come in contact.

Gough received about two hundred dollars for his recent lecture here. His audience was not sufficient to pay the expenses by about fifteen dollars. If it had been a burnt cork show the hall would have been crowded. Such is life!

Many curses and maledictions dire fall on the head of the kindling-wood fiend. All through the
last cold snap at early dawn and dewy eve, yea, even in the silent watches of the night, the everlasting whack of his little hatchet was heard.

It is lucky that the Commissioner of Pensions shut down on the pension counterfeiters just as he did, as they would have had a pension claim against the government for our celestial visitor, the comet, on the plea that it was present at war of 1812.

Speakers two weeks ago were: Thompson, Means, '84; Rogers, Alexander, '85; Dike, Smith, '86. Last week, Walker, '84; French, Whittier, '85; Wentworth, Horne, '86. This week, Cobb, Phinney, '84; Bartlett, Tarr, '85; J. H. Davis, A. P. Knight, '86.

We think the idea of a new uniform for the nine next season is ill timed. If boating takes a strong hold next year as is now probable, it will be hard enough work to get money for the imperative expenses without taking up anything that may be omitted.

The new society has adopted the name, "The Bowdoin Literary Association." Its motto is "otium sine litteris mars est." The time for the regular meetings is on Tuesday evening; at present fortnightly, from the first week in November to the last week in April.

The Professor in political economy said the other day at the Paris Exposition in 1878 that under extractive industries they placed manufactures, the cultivation of vegetables, etc. They omitted one important extractive industry, and that is dentistry. It is extractive in more than one phase.

Scene: A sedate Senior's room into which his room-mate had conduced some lady friends. A Lisping Miss (noticing the piano)—"Do you thing, Mr. H.?" Mr. H.—"Oh yes, sometimes." L. M.—"Do you thing 'The Bridge?'" Mr. H.—"I—I'm not sure, but I don't think I do."

The orchestra will play next week at the K. of P. celebration at Freeport. It consists at present of W. R. Butler, leader and 1st violin; E. B. Torrey, 2d violin; E. B. Burpee, 3d violin; C. W. Longren, 1st cornet; H. L. Lunt, 2d cornet; E. Thomas, trombone; J. Torrey, Jr., clarionet; C. C. Torrey, flute; N. B. Ford, bass viol.

Officers of the Literary Association are: President, S. R. Child, '84; Vice-President, J. F. Libby, '85; Secretary and Treasurer, W. V. Wentworth, '86; Executive Committee, Thompson, Adams, '84, Knowlton, '86; Committee on Music, Walker, '84, Alexander, '85; Committee on Membership, Waterman, '84, Folsom, '85, Merrill, '87.

The officers of the Sophomore class are: President, G. M. Norris; Vice-President, A. M. Hutchins; Marshal, P. A. Knight; Eulogist, — --- — ; Elogist, J. H. Davis; Panegyrist, W. H. Stackpole; Odist, W. W. Kilgore; Historian, F. L. Smith; Secretary and Treasurer, H. L. Taylor; Committee of Arrangements, C. A. Davis, E. E. Rideout, I. W. Horne.


The Juniors have elected the following class officers: President, L. B. Folsom; Vice-President, R. S. French; Marshal, J. C. Hall; Orator, J. A. Peters; Poet, W. R. Butler; Odist, E. W. Freeman; Curator, H. N. Duham; Chaplin, M. H. Purrington; Secretary and Treasurer, H. L. Lunt; Committee of Arrangements, N. B. Ford, W. P. Nealley, A. W. Rogers.

Class officers of '87 are: President, E. L. Bartlett; Vice-President, C. M. Austin; Secretary and Treasurer, F. Pushor; Orator, E. B. Torrey; Historian, A. W. Merrill; Poet, C. B. Burleigh; Toast-Master, H. B. Austin; Prophet, M. L. Kimball; Committee of Arrangements, E. B. Burpee, O. D. Sewell, W. L. Black; Committee on Odes, E. C. Plummer, C. M. Austin, L. B. Varney.

A certain '87 man mustered up courage enough to ask permission to accompany a certain young lady home from the sociable the other night. She of course assented. But, good heavens! when too late he found that the home he sought was two miles away across the river in Topsham. We are willing to bet something that the youthful swain cursed his temerity on the homeward voyage. How he sighed for the herdie!

The programme for the first meeting of the Literary Association was a discussion of the resolution: Resolved, that the giving away of the public lands of the United States for private enterprises is a dangerous policy. Disputants: affirmative, L. Barton, I. W. Horne; negative, J. A. Waterman, N. V. Wentworth. Reading by J. F. Libby, and five-minute speeches by different members of the society. Next regular meeting in lower Memorial Hall, on Tuesday evening, December 11th, at 7.30 o'clock.
The Senior class has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, H. M. Wright; Vice-President, C. W. Longren; Marshal, C. E. Adams; Opening Address, C. E. Sayward; Orator, L. Barton; Poet, C. C. Torrey; Prophet, Z. W. Kemp; Historian, R. Thompson; Odist, W. K. Hilton; Chaplain, J. A. Waterman, Jr.; Closing Address, O. W. Means; Committee of Arrangements, H. R. Bradley, C. C. Clark, A. H. Brown; Committee on Pictures, S. R. Child, A. C. Cobb, E. C. Smith; Committee on Music, H. C. Phinney, S. W. Walker, F. P. Knight.

Quite a number of the students attended the First Parish concert. The audience was not large but appreciative. Each participant received a generous share of applause. There was variety enough in the programme to meet the tastes of all. Mr. Murray's organ selections were appropriately made and well rendered. Miss Brown sang in a happy and pleasing manner and received several encores. But the most pleasing part, to us, was Mr. Pennell's singing. He sings without affectation, has a fine tenor voice, and his selections were such as to display the qualities of his voice at their best advantage. Mr. Austin's solo didn't do him justice. We have heard him execute the same piece on a different piano in such a manner that you would scarcely think the two pieces were the same.

An elderly lady, two young misses, and a youth of perhaps a dozen summers, accosted a student the other day, on the Main walk, with: "Say, student, will you tell us the names of these buildings?" With the characteristic politeness of a Bowdoin man he replied: "Certainly, madame. The one on the extreme right is Appleton Hall; the next with the towers is the Chapel; the one at the left, near the street, is Winthrop Hall; the one between that and the Chapel is Maine Hall; the large three-story building across the way, in line with those just named, is the Maine Medical Building; the one to the north of us, at the head of the broad walk, is historic Massachusetts Hall, the oldest of all the buildings; and the one to the left of that, with massive structure, is the newest, our pride, Memorial Hall." "Yes, I see," replied the lady, "but where is Bowdoin College?"

The work of leveling up the delta has begun. We wish the treasurer might see his way clear to enlarge the field a rod or two in the direction of the cemetery. A dozen or fifteen trees cut along the edge of the woods would do the business. Then the grounds could be laid out differently so that it would give the players a better chance and leave more room for the spectators. There would be a chance there for some seats and everything would be more convenient. The trees that we have reference to will never be worth any more for timber than at present, some of them even having begun to decay, and the janitor knows what could be done with the lumber, or it might serve as a nucleus for the gymnasium. But, methinks, I hear the authorities say that "the more we do for the students, the more they demand," so we won't urge the matter too strongly at present. But we would chant their praises and hand their names down to future generations and unborn ages if such a thing could happen.

**PERSONAL.**

[Graduates and undergraduates are earnestly solicited to send personal items to the Bowdoin Orient, Brunswick, Me.]

'43.—We are informed that H. G. Herrick was the regular republican candidate for sheriff of Essex County, Mass., and not the democratic candidate, as stated in our last issue. Mr. Herrick was elected to the office of sheriff.

'61.—Edward Stanwood has resigned his position as editor-in-chief of the Boston Daily Advertiser.

'76.—George T. Prince has accepted a position in connection with the construction of the new Water Works at St. Paul, Minn.

'59.—Charles E. Hilton died in Washington, D. C., a few weeks since. Mr. Hilton was born in Bridgton, Me., March, 1830. After graduation he was principal of the Bridgton Academy for seven years, then of a preparatory school for the Polytechnic College, Philadelphia, and later took charge of a soldiers' orphans' home in that city. In 1870 he was appointed to a position as principal of a large public school in Washington. At the time of his death he was serving as Superintendent of the Washington Schools. His remains were brought to his native place for interment.

'81.—Wheelwright has gone to Minneapolis, Minn., where he will practice law.

'60.—Hon. Thos. B. Reed has returned from his European trip.


'55.—Thomas H. Clark died at Aurora, Ill.,
November 12th. He was born in Bristol, Me., Nov., 1829. His life work was that of an educator, and he held a leading position in this work in Illinois for more than a quarter of a century. He was principal of the High School in Ottawa, in that State, for sixteen years, and at the time of his death was principal of the Aurora High School. He was a highly respected citizen and an honored teacher.

We are requested to insert the following notice:

**Boston Bowdoin Club.**

The next meeting will be held at the Revere House, on Friday, the seventh day of December, 1883, at six o'clock. Dinner will be served promptly at quarter past six.

**F. V. Wright,**
**A. T. Parker,**
**J. H. Payne,**

*Committee.*

**Arthur T. Parker, Sec.,**
**164 High Street, Boston.**

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**INTER-COLLEGIATE NEWS.**

**Amherst:**

Matthew Arnold will soon lecture before the students.

The Sophomore Cremation of Mathematics occurred Nov. 12th, between 2 and 5 A.M. It was an imposing pageant.

**Princeton:**

At a recent trustees' meeting, the standard of admission was raised. In Greek, four books of Anabasis will be required instead of three. In English, the chapter on Sentences, in Hart's Rhetoric, will be required. In Mathematics, the second book of Euclid and Quadratics of Two Unknown Quantities have been added.

A pamphlet containing ninety pages of Professor Brackett's work on Physics is now being used by the Juniors.

A dozen '85 men have organized a Shakespeare club. They meet every Saturday evening and read critically for about an hour.

Mrs. R. L. Stuart has visited Princeton, and left the promised $150,000 for the new School of Philosophy.

**Tufts:**

The *Tuftonian* makes an appeal for an office.

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The new gymnasium is fast approaching completion.

A canvass of the several classes in college reveals the following political facts: The two upper classes are unanimously republican, the Sophomore class has one democrat, and the Freshman two.

At a meeting of the Reading-Room Association it was voted to subscribe for the monthly magazines for the year, instead of nine months as formerly, and that these should be placed in the library, subject to the care of the librarian, and to become the property of the college at the end of each month.

**University of Michigan:**

The total amount of the salaries of the professors, officers, and employees of the University is $131,000; for completion of library building, $15,732 will be required; for fuel and lights, $10,000; for general library, $11,710; $65,000 will be received from fees, $40,500 from state tax, and $30,000 from interest on lands.

There were 1440 students in attendance last year, of which 170 were ladies. The University orchestra has been reorganized with a membership of twelve.

The base-ball team will not be as strong this year as last.

The *Argonaut* prints more matter than any other college paper.—*Argonaut.*

About $4000 has been subscribed by the students and others to a fund for the erection of a new gymnasium.

The *Chronicle* and *Argonaut* gave prize rackets to the winners in the tennis tournament.

**Gleanings:**

Williams College received its name from Colonel Ephraim Williams, a soldier of the old French war. Dartmouth College was named after Lord Dartmouth who subscribed a large amount and was president of the first board of trustees. Brown University received its name from Nicholas Brown, who was a graduate of the college, went into business, became very wealthy and endowed the college very largely. Bowdoin College was named after Governor Bowdoin of Maine. Yale College was named after Elihu Yale, who made very liberal donations to the college.

Washington, Jackson, Van Buren, Taylor, Fillmore, Lincoln, and Johnson did not go to college. Jefferson and Monroe entered William and Mary College, but did not graduate. Grant was educated at West Point. Madison graduated at Princeton, Polk at the University of Carolina, the Adamses at
Harvard, Harrison at Hampden Sidney College, Pierce at Bowdoin, Buchanan at Dickinson, Hayes at Kenyon College, Garfield at Williams, and Arthur at Union. Polk, Buchanan, and Hayes graduated with first honors.—Ex.

The son of Gardiner Colby, founder of Colby University, has given $1,000,000 to establish a new university in Wisconsin.—Sun.

The undergraduates at Cornell number 407.

The six prizes for literary excellence at Williams this year were all awarded to the editors of the college papers.

EDITORS' TABLE.

As we have looked over our exchanges for the past few weeks it has gradually dawned upon us that the Orient is mentioned less frequently than of yore. Even our friend the exchange editor of the Echo has ceased his writings and has betaken himself to the more salubrious employment of gathering statistics, while the Vassar Miscellany, who used to have quite a "mash" on the Orient, has scornfully refused to even criticize us. Is it possible that we have come to a stand still, and have become stranded on the banks of the literary whirlpool, or is it because "chum stories" are no longer admissible in current college literature? *

The following paragraph is being extensively copied: "Of right of the principal colleges, the only one strongly advocating a protective tariff is the University of Pennsylvania. At Williams the free trade theory is taught, likewise at Yale, Harvard, and Amherst. Princeton is in an undecided state as to which to uphold. At Columbia, in the school of Political Science, all the instruction has a leaning toward free trade." Protection is taught here. No text-book is used as the instruction takes the form of a course of lectures.

The mania for statistics seems to be increasing as the following item will show: "Rev. D. Hamlin, President of Middlebury (Vt.) College has introduced a new feature in the college boarding-house. A set of scales has been placed in the dining-hall and the students are weighed monthly. A record of weight is kept, and by this means the students are enabled to tell what effect the college board has upon them." We should object to the introduction of such a plan, for the President might say: "You do not come to college to live in luxury but to study. Taking on adipose tissue is not conducive to mental and moral growth." So it becomes possible that by a logical course of reasoning he could prove to the unsuspecting students that they ought to live largely upon oat-meal, cracked wheat, and other nutritious cereals. Thus making it possible to say with pride in the annual catalogue that "under the new management the cost of living has been largely reduced." The craze for statistics has struck us and now one recitation room is blessed with a spirometer. This is both interesting and useful as it relieves the classes reciting in that room of the painful duty of yelling "adjourn" for five minutes before the recitations begin. We would suggest that some kind hearted individual invent a machine by which micrometric measurements of the beard raising capacities of various individuals could be made. Thus any one by knowing the ratio T-B, in which B represents the length of beard, and T the time of its growth, could determine whether or no be could raise a beard or moustache of the prescribed length in an ordinary lifetime. In this manner the public would be spared the heartrending sight of so many futile attempts at raising hirsute appendages which are daily witnessed in every community. It would also be of incalculable benefit to the class statistician, as in addition to his other valuable information given on class day, he would be able to correctly inform a beardless Senior's admiring friends (among whom is supposed to be his "best girl") how many years will elapse before his moustache becomes visible, and how long a period it will be before it will begin to "tickle."

We have heard much about the advantages of co-education but have never known of its utility in assisting the editor, weary with his arduous toil, until the last Syracuse came into our hands. It seems that they have a number of co-eds at Syracuse University and as a matter of course the Syracusan is exceedingly proud of them. This is especially apparent in the local department. Out of thirty-eight "locals" eighteen treat of the wiles and winning ways of the fair ones. The following is a fair sample: "A Senior is standing in front of a Professor's door. The second bell rings and a Freshman co-ed hastens toward her recitation. The Senior embraces the—opportunity to skip, the co-ed murmurs 'excuse me,' and passes on."

The announcement of the new Correspondence University is at hand. Perhaps no better idea of the enterprise can be given than by using in part the words of the circular.

*A valuable book will be given as a prize for the first correct solution of the above.
"The Correspondence University is an association of experienced instructors, who have been carefully selected, not only for their knowledge of the subjects assigned to them, but for their skill and ability in teaching. Its purpose is to enable students to receive at their homes systematic instruction, at a moderate expense, in all subjects which can be taught by means of correspondence; whether the studies be collegiate, graduate, or professional, or preparatory for the higher institutions of learning.

"As the Correspondence University is designed to supplement the work of other educational institutions, by instructing persons who from any cause are unable to attend them, it hopes to be cordially welcomed by the authorities of the schools and colleges in the United States and Canada. It is not to be conducted for or against the interests of any other organization, but its members desire to be helpful to all. It will doubtless stimulate to methodical study persons who otherwise might find no opportunity for intellectual work, and is thus likely to increase the number of worthy applicants for admission to good schools. Instructors will always be selected for their special qualifications, without regard to the institutions with which they happen to be connected."

"Informal examinations by correspondence will be held at intervals by each instructor, at his discretion; they will involve no extra expense and will be required of every student."

"Teachers and students, not wishing to take a systematic course of instruction, but desirous of occasional assistance on points of special difficulty in any subject, will receive the needed help on application to the Secretary."

Further information can be obtained of the Secretary, Professor Lucien A. Wait, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

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Requirements for Admission.

Applicants for admission will be examined in the following subjects:

LATIN.—Latin Grammar, including Prosody; Writing Latin (35 Lessons in Allen's Latin Composition are recommended as indicating the amount required for examination); Virgil, the Bucolics, Georgics, and six books of the Iliad; Cicero, seven Orations; Sallust.

GREEK.—Hadley's Greek Grammar; Xenophon's Anabasis, four books, and Homer's Iliad, two books; Jones's Greek Prose Composition.

ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY.

MATHEMATICS.—Arithmetic, including Common and Decimal Fractions, Interest, Square Root and the Metric System; Algebra, through Equations of the Second Degree; Geometry, Books I. and II. of Loomis's Geometry.

Real equivalents for any of the foregoing requirements will be accepted. Candidates for admission to advanced classes will be examined in the studies which such classes have accomplished. All applicants for admission will be required to produce testimonials of good moral character.

Time of Entrance Examination.

The time for examination is the Friday after Commencement and the Friday before the opening of the first term. In exceptional cases applicants may be examined at other times.

Method of Examination.

The examinations held at the college are mainly upon written answers to questions prepared by the Professors in the respective departments.

The Faculty are also ready to make arrangements with Principals of schools and academies having a regular course preparatory for college of at least three years' duration, whereby their pupils may be examined for admission to college at their respective schools, in connection with their final examinations.

In such cases the Principal may send to the President of the college a schedule of the course of study in the institution under his charge, together with the names of those members of his graduating class who wish to enter the next Freshman class at Bowdoin, with a statement concerning the time which each candidate has actually spent in attendance upon the regular preparatory course and the amount and quality of his work, and with an endorsement of his character as worthy of admission to college.

If these papers are found by the Faculty to be satisfactory, the Principal sending them will be furnished a list of topics on which he will be requested to examine the candidates in writing, either at a special examination held for the purpose, or as a part of his regular final examination, as he may elect.

At his earliest convenience he will send to the President of the college a copy of the questions which he set on the topics furnished, and the papers written by the candidates in answer to them. At the same time, or as soon after as possible, he will certify to the fact that the candidates have graduated honorably from the institution under his charge.

The Faculty will then pass upon the examination, and will communicate the result as soon as possible to the Principal, and to the several candidates.

Course of Study.

The course of study has been lately reconstructed, allowing after the second year a liberal range of electives, within which a student may follow his choice to the extent of about a quarter of the whole amount.

This may be exhibited approximately in the following table:

REQUhRED—FOUR HOURS A WEEK.

Latin, six terms.
Greek, six terms.
Mathematics, six terms.
Modern Languages, six terms.
Rhetoric and English Literature, two terms.
History, two terms.
Physics and Astronomy, three terms.
Chemistry and Mineralogy, three terms.
Natural History, three terms.
Mental and Moral Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, four terms.
Political Science, three terms.

ELECTIVES—FOUR HOURS A WEEK.

Mathematics, two terms.
Latin, two terms.
Greek, two terms.
Natural History, three terms.
Physics, one term.
Chemistry, two terms.
Science of Language, one term.
English Literature, two terms.
German, two terms.
History of Philosophy, two terms.
International Law and Military Science, two terms.

Expenses.

The annual expenses are as follows: Tuition, $75. Room rent (half), average, $25. Incidents, $10. Total regular College charges, $110.

Board is obtained in town at $3 to $4 a week. Other necessary expenses will probably amount to $40 a year. Students can, however, by forming clubs under good management, very materially lessen the cost of living.

Further information on application to the President.
EDITORIAL NOTES.

This term, now practically over, affords a marked contrast to former years. studios quiet has prevailed from the very outset. It has been demonstrated that the two lower classes can get along, for one term at least, without resorting to warfare. The jury has met from week to week, and in lieu of anything better, has occupied itself in utopian plans for the future. This harmless amusement is, however, much to be preferred to the task of sitting in judgment upon the case of an unfortunate fellow-student. Now is a good time to indulge in retrospect, to look back upon the work done this term, and, if unsatisfactory, to resolve to work more faithfully the remainder of the year. If any have come to college hoping to take high rank as scholars, it is most certainly time to begin, if a beginning has not been made already. If some, in the Junior and Sophomore classes, have looked with mingled admiration and longing upon a place on the next Orient Board, there is yet nearly a term in which they can strive to merit an election. The coming vacation will give a much-desired rest and change of scene, and it is hoped that all will return with increased health and spirits.

For all the Orient would wish a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

A prevailing tendency among students is to find fault. Rarely is it possible to find one that is avowedly satisfied with the course of study and the method of instruction. Too often, in passing judgment upon some branch of study, its object is overlooked, so that a wrong conclusion is reached in regard to the advantage gained from the subject. In the sciences especially, the introduction of a technical portion, perhaps mathematical, will at once raise a cry of dissatisfaction. Now a college course is not designed to give one an education in some specialty, nor is it intended to give a merely superficial idea, such as could be derived from the newspapers. On the contrary, it is designed to give as thorough a knowledge as possible of a good many subjects. If this fact was kept in mind it would prevent the often heard criticism of methods of instruction.

One thing of which the college stands in need, is a permanent library fund. The inability to purchase seasonable books greatly hampers the librarian. To be sure, there is a small sum that is laid out every year, but it
is not nearly so large as it ought to be. While some imperatively needed works are purchased, a large number of standard literary and scientific books cannot be obtained. If a few interested alumni would take the matter upon themselves, others would be found to contribute to a fund large enough to insure a generous amount for annual expenditure. Of course no one will care to question the immense advantage that would result from such a condition of things. A good library is one of the most valuable aids to a good education, and its importance cannot be overestimated. The library is large enough, but many of the volumes are old and need to be replaced by more modern works.

There are two things that seem to us necessary for the welfare of the college: a library fund and a gymnasium. Some may weary of seeing these subjects so often mentioned, but it is the determination of the Orient to keep them before the minds of its readers, in the hope that the near future may see these needs supplied.

Human inconsistency is a hackneyed theme for discussion, and yet we feel called upon to draw attention to an illustration that lately has been brought to our notice. A few weeks since the boating men were anxious to work. They were eager for the small gymnasium to be fitted up that they might go to work at once, in order that a well trained crew might be chosen next spring to represent the college at Lake George. The room has been furnished with everything essential to practice, but where are the men? They have neglected to put in an appearance. It is impossible for untrained men to row a race; and it is imperative, if anything is to be done next year, that a number of men should go to work at once. Patient and long-continued training is necessary to success, and it should be borne in mind that without such careful preparation it would be silly to think of sending away a crew. It is hoped that no further urging will be necessary to induce a good number to begin earnest thorough work.

There are times and places for everything, it is said, but there are some things for which we feel sure there is no time or place in college. We enjoy music; the harmonious voices of our neighbors are pleasant to us; but when discordant we dare not express the true inwardness of our feelings. Of course every man has a right to sing, if he chooses, but we do question his right to bring together a dozen or more friends to join him. Imagine, if you can, a room full of healthy young fellows energetically keeping time with their feet upon the floor, each trying to make his individual voice heard above the general roar. This practice is becoming altogether too prevalent, and ought to be stopped immediately. It is absurd to think of being interrupted in the middle of an afternoon by such a racket, but it has repeatedly happened. Sometimes in the reading-room we have been annoyed by what seemed to be a free fight overhead, and sounds, as if, to use a familiar illustration, a Chicago girl had brought her feet down hard upon the floor, are distinctly audible. We sincerely hope that there will be an improvement in this direction, as we know that we voice the sentiments of a large number of the students.

While the Orient holds itself responsible for everything that may appear in its editorial columns, it is not responsible for whatever appears in its communications. The Orient aims to represent the student body, and invites contributions on all important subjects. We may or may not agree with the sentiments expressed. If any think that a subject has
been unfairly considered, it is hoped that they will not hesitate to send us an expression of their opinion. Only in this way can the views of all be rightly set forth.

We understand that two gentlemen have been engaged to address the Literary Association next term. It is gratifying to know this, and we hope that others may be secured. A series of lectures has been our wish, and this beginning of realization is certainly encouraging. The management of the Association has been so far very successful, and we trust that much profit and enjoyment will be derived before the close of the winter season.

A DREAM.

A dream is a sort of spirit which is beckoned from the unknown realms of the future by the magic wand of sleep. It enters the secret halls of memory and is there sealed up with the throng of recollections. In passing the threshold it leaves its mystic footprint, which is sometimes too lightly pressed, to be detected by the grosser intellect, and the soul is not conscious of its presence until reverie breaks the seal on the recollections with which the spirit has taken up its abode. Then the dream bursts forth bathed in the solemn light of reality and its form, which has been gradually changed by the transforming power of time, is become the image of a recollection. Often it is with difficulty that the mind distinguishes a dim image of reality from a somnolent phantom.

In such a case there is a fascinating uncertainty, either pleasant or horrible, when the mind summons before its exacting tribunal these misty memories of the past. Sometimes the form of the dream is so changed that it deceives the judgment and is sent back to its place as an impression of a reality, and often, when the imagination pleads the case, by virtue of its fanciful charge the dream is sent back clothed in a thin film of suspicion. How eagerly would mortals grasp the power to endow all their dreams with reality!

Years ago I had a dream which left an impression never to be obliterated by the countless tracks of time. I seemed to be half reclining on a moss-covered rock on the shore of a tranquil lake which reflected in magnificent beauty the picture of the froststained foliage along the shore, all being bathed in the mystic splendor of a full October moon. All objects were harmonized and blended by the moonlight which often harmonizes things of which the daylight only shows the contrast. As I gazed, enrap by the scene of nature's beauty, I heard a gentle soughing in the tree-tops behind me, accompanied by a stifled moan as of a child sobbing in its troubled sleep. A sort of pleasant melancholy stole softly over me as I gazed in ecstasy on the picturesque water. Soon I heard a nearer waving of the branches and a deeper moan which seemed to come from a spirit in intense sorrow. Suddenly a form appeared on the shore before me. I could see that it was a maiden clad in a robe of white which revealed a form that Venus would have envied. Her dark hair, unconfined by art, hung in luxuriant freedom over her neck and shoulders. Her eyes, dark as a Houri's, seemed tossed a soft incandescence. Her features were beyond my limited powers of description. They possessed more angelic beauty than any that I expect ever to behold, unless in the painting of a dream. She appeared beautifully sorrowful as she gazed with reverent admiration on the scene which had so entranced me. From my position I could see her image in the mirror of the lake. My heart yearned for power to fix the reflection ineffaceably in the bosom of the flattering mirror so that I, fleeing from my cares, might refresh my soul with the enrapturing
picture. Unobserved I watched her with intense delight, subtly interwoven with a strange, sympathetic sadness. She soon seemed unconscious of her surrounding and kneeling there on the shore she bowed her head. Her lips moved in a silent prayer as she wrung her hands as though trying to wrench some unhappy thought from her soul. She become more calm and lifting her eyes to the stars she seemed to hold silent communion with her Creator. Suddenly a light zephyr sprang, as it seemed to me, from the region of the stars, and wafted from the distance came strains of unearthly music. The melody was so sweet yet so mournful that it filled my soul with a weird influence. No mortal could produce such harmony. Had the blended notes of all the feathery song-sters been wafted to my soul on wavelets of sadness they could not have produced a deeper effect than did the music of my dream. As a more violent strain swept over my nerves the maiden seemed to be borne by the weird symphony upward toward the source of the zephyr. I gazed with inexpressible sadness at her swiftly vanishing form which appeared, at last, to fade away into the moonbeams, giving them, to my imagination, a more hallowed radiance.

The strange music was softly dying away. The bright hued leaves seemed to have a sadness in sympathy with mine as they drooped in graceful sorrow for their fallen kindred. As the softest imaginable strain lingered in my soul I awoke. Every nerve was tingling with an unnatural delight, and I felt more forcibly than ever the merciless power of my waking consciousness, dispelling the forms of beauty and harmony which had come at the command of my pleasant master, sleep. Often now, when in the sweet elysium of solitary revery, I hear the same weird strains which waft into a sea of silvery moonbeams a form kneeling in angelic supplication.

OUR COLLEGE BUILDINGS.—II.

"OLD MASSACHUSETTS" (CONCLUDED).

As the acorn, planted in a friendly soil, expands, bursts its shell, and in time becomes a stately tree, so this college, finding in the District of Maine all favorable surroundings and the fostering care of many friends, began to expand as soon as it was fairly started on its course, and burst its shell in the spring of 1803, when President McKeen, leaving his narrow quarters in Massachusetts Hall, moved with his family into a separate house. The rooms thus vacated soon lost their domestic appearance; for the kitchen and pantry were transformed into a laboratory, and the parlor was devoted to philosophical apparatus and minerals. There may be some doubt whether the college was in possession, at such an early date, of any very extensive apparatus; but there are on record several appropriations made for repairing a certain air-pump; and about this time the President was directed by the Boards to purchase "a reliable eight day clock for the use of the college." In 1805, Parker Cleaveland was called from a tutorship in Harvard to the chair of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at Bowdoin. Soon after his arrival he became deeply interested in the study of chemistry, and finding the old kitchen too small for his purposes, he caused the partition to be removed, thus throwing the two rooms into one large laboratory and lecture room. Here for fifty-three years, the worthy Professor performed his experiments, and delivered his able lectures, to as many successive classes. Here he prepared that work on chemistry which did more than anything else to make Bowdoin College known to the world; and here also, unless tradition is at fault, he was accustomed to leave his classes, and seek the seclusion of an inverted hogshead in the cellar, whenever that phenomenon of nature known as a thunder-storm appeared. Of the different rooms
in Massachusetts, this old laboratory is the only one that has been used for the same purpose from the beginning. For although it once served as the President’s house, it was only for a few months, and merely as a temporary provision. It is still used for laboratory work and for recitations, and rightly is it called the Cleaveland Lecture Room.

The western lower portion of the building was used for a chapel and hall till 1805, when a small, separate chapel of wood was built. The room answered very well for a hall for some years after; but the increasing size and business of the college demanded an office for the treasurer, and this room was taken for that purpose. The office has been renovated several times since, and is now a credit to the college. The rooms in the second story were occupied by the members of the first class. Those in the third were finished in the summer of 1803, and assigned to the students entering that fall; and these two suites of rooms accommodated all the students until the larger dormitories were erected.

The primitive method of announcing the hours for recitation by rapping with a cane upon the stairs, was superseded, after a while, by a bell placed in a small square tower on the middle of the hall roof. This bell was removed to a similar tower on the chapel in 1818. Both these towers, the house of the President, and Maine Hall as it was originally built, are shown in an old picture of the college now in the possession of Professor Packard.

The second and third stories of Massachusetts Hall were left vacant in 1807, by the removal of the students to the new dormitory erected in that year. The third story was then converted into a summer recitation room; and in two of the rooms below were placed the Bowdoin paintings, and the few minerals then belonging to the college.

And so it happened, that on the establishment of the Medical School in 1820, these rooms were used for no other purpose than that mentioned. The college therefore, having been instrumental in bringing the school into existence, felt bound to do anything reasonable for its support, and passed the following resolve, viz., that, “for the encouragement of the Medical School, the upper story of Massachusetts Hall is hereby placed at the disposal of the Faculty of Medicine, until otherwise provided, to be fitted into rooms for the lecturer and for the deposit of books and preparations.” Moreover, a provision was made for the medical students to attend the chemical lectures of Prof. Cleaveland, in common with the students of the college. And thus the Medical School gained its footing in Massachusetts Hall.

The arrangement at the time was regarded as merely a temporary one, and no one dreamed that after the lapse of more than forty years the school would still be found in the same narrow quarters to which it was assigned on its establishment. But such was the case; and as year after year passed, and it was not “otherwise provided,” the hall gradually came to be designated as the “Medical College.” Although the location of the school was most unhealthy, and after twenty years became too small to accommodate the classes, yet a deaf ear was turned to all complaints by the venerable Professor of Chemistry who thought that the seats which had been occupied by so many fine classes were good enough for any that might come after them.

The Medical School held possession of Massachusetts Hall from 1820 to 1861, when the present Medical building was erected. After the hall was vacated by the Medical School, it was neglected for some time, and allowed to fall into partial decay. A proposition to remove the old hall to give place to a more ambitious structure was happily frowned down, and this sacrilege was averted.

In 1872 the Boards appointed a committee “with full powers to authorize repairs and
alterations of Massachusetts Hall, so far as to fit a portion of the same for a museum of natural science," provided the expense be not borne by the college treasury. At the first meeting of this committee, Mr. P. W. Chandler, of Boston, submitted a plan which he offered to carry out at his own expense. His project was to make the building a memorial to Professor Cleaveland, by throwing the second and third stories into one, and fitting them up as a cabinet for those branches of natural science to which Professor Cleaveland devoted the greater part of his life. The plan was carried out in a very liberal manner, and at Commencement, 1873, the Cleaveland Cabinet was formerly opened.

We have two Memorial Halls on our campus,—one to the brave sons of Bowdoin who gave their life for the Union, and one to Parker Cleaveland, who in more than half a century of faithful labor has done more than any other one man to place Bowdoin College where she is.

SIR MOSES MONTEFIORI.

Although we often read or hear of centenarians, it is seldom that we hear of one who is so widely known throughout the civilized world, and who is regarded by all with such kindly feelings as is the subject of this sketch.

Sir Moses Montefiore was born at Leghorn, October 24, 1784, his parents being Italian Jews. He received commercial training, and at an early age entered active commercial life. In 1812 he married Judith Cohen, whose sister afterward married one of the Rothschild family. He was closely connected with the founding of the Alliance Insurance office in London, in 1824, of which he was elected the first president, a position which he has held to the present time.

Let us now briefly review a few of his most widely known works of philanthropy.

During the plague in Syria in 1837, he and Lady Judith consumed an entire day at Safeed in giving alms to all who applied, giving to each adult a Spanish dollar, and to each child half that sum, except orphans who received the same amount as adults. This charity he repeated in several other cities, remaining one day in each. In 1840, at Damascus, a Roman Catholic priest mysteriously disappeared. It was asserted by some that the Jews had killed this priest to obtain blood for their Passover festival. Persecutions of the severest nature followed, and Sir Moses was sent to the East by a Hebrew society in England to endeavor to bring them to an end. He obtained a personal interview with Mehemet Ali, who granted his requests, and became a strong friend to him. Sir Moses then went to Constantinople and obtained many privileges for the Jews from the Sultan. In 1842 there was a great deal of sickness at Jerusalem, and this was greatly increased by lack of proper hospital accommodations. Sir Moses established a hospital there, and sent out a physician at his own expense. In the winter of 1846, he and Lady Montefiore obtained the repeal of a decree of the Czar of Russia whereby thousands of Jewish families were ordered to remove into the interior of Russia.

Of all his many philanthropic deeds, the only one in which he has failed to accomplish his purpose was the celebrated Mortara case, of which the following is a brief outline: In 1852 Edgar Mortara, the year-old son of a Jew living at Boulogne, while very sick, was secretly baptized into the Romish Church through the agency of his fourteen-year old nurse. This fact was kept a secret for six years. When at length it leaked out, the boy was kidnapped by the bishop's guards, and hidden in a convent at Rome. At this period Sir Moses went to Rome to remonstrate against this act, so contrary to all laws of humanity. He was unable to obtain a personal interview with the Pope, but did
obtain one with Cardinal Antonelli. The Cardinal promised to lay before the Pope the testimonial which Sir Moses had brought from England, but informed him that it had been determined that Edgar Mortara should be educated in the Romish faith, and that when he was sixteen or seventeen years of age, he would be "set free to follow his own judgment." So in this case Sir Moses failed, but public opinion was influenced and was greatly alienated from the church of Rome.

Sir Moses has a strong hold on the hearts of Americans, from the fact that in 1881 he telegraphed to Palestine, requesting that prayers might be offered for the recovery of President Garfield, in all the synagogues of Jerusalem, Hebron, Tiberias, and Safed. He is now in his hundredth year, and retains his full mental faculties, and sympathy for suffering among whatever class it may be. He is a tall man with handsome and firm features. He always directs prayers to be offered in the schools of Jerusalem on the birthdays of the Queen of England and the Prince of Wales. He has received innumerable testimonials, among which may be mentioned a miniature monument of solid silver, weighing 2000 ounces, presented to him in 1840. In 1837 he was knighted by Victoria, and in 1846 was made a Baron. As his centenary approaches, preparations are being made for special celebrations of it at Leghorn, Rome, and New York.

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editors of the Orient:

That the study of parliamentary law has been removed from the curriculum, is a disappointment to many in the Senior class, and the question naturally arises: Why should such a change be made? Why should parliamentary law be thus set aside and some other study made to replace it?" There is no better study in Senior year because there is none more practical, and certainly there is none better calculated to accustom and practice the mind for prompt, decisive action. Beside the discipline thus acquired there is the practical benefit to be derived. The necessity for the study on this score is so obvious that any discussion thereon would be useless. Admitting, then, the importance of this study and considering that, for the last four years at least, it has held the place in the course which it has merited and still merits, it seems strange (and to us altogether too arbitrary) that such a study should be removed. Of course if the study were of no special importance the change would seem perfectly justifiable, but at present it seems quite otherwise.

It can hardly be possible that the time given to parliamentary law is a just reason for removal, when two hours per week during the fall term would not sensibly interfere with all the other studies from which this time might be taken. Moreover there is no study in the year, nor in the whole course, in which a few lessons and a few hours' practice would impart so much discipline and so much practical benefit, so on this account alone, if on no other, is the absence of this study to be regretted; nor in our opinion would any or all the studies from which these two hours per week might be taken, be less profitable or less interesting.

Where, one may ask, has the time gone that has been taken from the study in question? The answer is easy and unsatisfactory. Astronomy, geology, political economy, and psychology have each been benefited (?) to the extent of two or three recitations each for the whole term, and the benefit thus derived, when compared with that which would have come from parliamentary law, may very properly be called in question.

An '84 Man.
COLLEGE ITEMS.

Wish you a Happy New Year.
Beautiful evenings last week.
The fun has begun again in the papers.
Dunham, '85, is teaching in Harpswell.
The general cry is, "When is the Bugle coming out?"
Eternal vigilance is the price of a coal fire nowadays.
One term more of the ORIENT under the present regime.
Oliver evidently was confused at the roll call the other morning.
We have got so that we light up now for afternoon recitations.
Capital is now the subject of discussion in political economy.
Freeman, '85, is called the best skater on ice that there is in college.
Don't forget to back and stamp your letters before you put them in the mail box.
Colby bears off the palm in the number of students out teaching—almost a third.
Monday night, Bowdoin chivalry and Brunswick beauty held sway at the skating rink.
Four new members were admitted to the Literary Association at the last meeting.
Walker, '84, will spend his Christmas vacation at Yale with his brother who is a member of Yale, '87.
No snow sufficient for sleighing has fallen yet, and the middle of December—a thing worthy of note.
Three lecturers have been engaged for a course of lectures this winter. Two more are to be engaged.
Dr. Brown gave a lecture before the Seniors on the object and the advantages of the study of psychology.
Thompson, '84, has been elected a delegate to the Inter-collegiate Rowing Convention in New York, the 27th inst.
Playing lawn-tennis on the delta the thirteenth of December with good dry footing is something that you don't often see.
Prof. in Astronomy—"Mr. K., is Mercury ever visible?" Mr. K.—"Yes, sir." Prof.—"Where?" Mr. K.—"When it is seen."

The Bugle will be printed at the Lewiston Journal Office. It will not be out until the first of next term.
President Packard said the other day that he was never sick a day in his life. He is now eighty-four years of age.
Some of the Seniors say they prefer psychology to astronomy. They must have a mortal dread of things celestial, then!
Quite a number of the boys took in the Masonic Carnival at Bath last week. It was a big time and there was a large crowd.
The "locals" machine will be run by another power behind the throne after this number. May success attend his efforts.
The old Roman inscription on the threshold, "cave canem," might have been used appropriately the other morning at the chapel.
Barton and Longren, '84, Alexander and Butler, '85, sang at the Harvest Concert, at the vestry, a week ago last Sunday morning.
The base-ball men ought to have a trainer of some kind. The Colbys are to have Morrill of the Bostons to coach them some this winter.
Quite a number of the students, together with the youths and maidens of the town, enjoyed the brief season of skating on the river last week.
Speakers last week were Hilton, '84, Nealey, '85, Parker, Taylor, '86. Two weeks ago Phinney, Cobb, '84, Tarr, Bartlett, '85, P. A. Knight, J. H. Davis, '86.

Hilton, '84, has played the chapel organ almost three years without any grumbling or finding fault. Surely such unremunerated and voluntary services ought not to go unrecognized.

A grave Senior is taking private lessons of his room-mate who trips the light fantastic toe. He evidently has the ivy hop and class day festivities in prospective.
The man who sent that dispatch to last Tuesday's Journal was either no friend of Bowdoin or a very careless one. His statement was misleading in several respects.

Means, '84, was called away last week to attend the funeral of his uncle, Rev. J. O. Means, D.D., of Boston. He was a noted preacher and missionary worker, graduating from Bowdoin in 1843.

Next meeting of the Literary Association will be Tuesday evening, January 15th, at 7.30 o'clock. The program will consist of vocal and instrumental
music entirely. In other words, a concert by the best local talent.

We are under the necessity of begging pardon for so many typographical error in the locals of the last number through carelessness in proof-reading. The job was let out for the first time, hence these tears.

Professor in Psychology (discussing Presentative Knowledge)—"Mr. K., when you know do you doubt that you know what you know?" Mr. K.—"No." Is phonology embraced in psychology?

Why not ask the members of the Faculty that may be present at the literary meeting, to speak upon the question, or on any subject they might select? They certainly would be listened to with pleasure.

Thomas M. Given, Esq., has made the Base-Ball Association a present of a book containing the rules for base-ball in 1860. Then there were two games, so called, the Boston and New York. It is quite a curiosity.

One of the typographical errors of the last Orient made the motto of the Literary Association read otium sine litteris mars est, instead of otium sine litteris mans est. It conveys altogether a wrong idea. It is not a warlike assembly at all in any other sense than logomachy.

A number of the students went down to the Skolfield ship-yard to witness the launch last Thursday forenoon. They were, however, disappointed, as the launch took place an hour earlier than was supposed. President Chamberlain and Dr. Brown were also among the disappointed ones. Time and tide, etc.

William Seco got into the river one day last week. If you could hear him relate his exploit you wouldn't doubt that "truth is stranger than fiction." It was suggested that Bill write up the account in his own vernacular for the Orient, but as he didn't have a chum with him the idea was abandoned.

We are well aware that papers and magazines will get soiled and torn the best that we can do, but the one that has charge of the reading-room asks that if leaves of the magazines become loose the members would take a little pains to preserve them. From one of the magazines, of the present month, several leaves are lost from the first part, thus of course preventing the being turned over to the library as is customary.

The Bowdoin College Polo Club consists of the following members: H. C. Phinney, Captain and Cover Point; W. A. Cornish, Goal; N. B. Ford, Goal Cover; H. M. Wright, Center; W. M. Eames, 1st Rusher; E. W. Freeman, 2d Rusher; E. C. Smith, 3d Rusher.

Mr. G. H. Pray, a disciple of legerdemain, gave an entertainment in Lower Memorial, Monday evening, Dec. 3d. There was not a very large audience, but it received the wizard's attempts with due appreciation. There was nothing low or coarse about the entertainment. All Mr. Pray's tricks were well performed, and many of them were quite clever.

Scene: Greek recitation room. Prof.—"Mr. K., how did Solon divide the people of Athens?" Mr. K.—"Into Demes, sir." Prof.—"Yes. But, Mr. B., why did Solon make that division?" Mr. B.—"Well, I suppose he deemed it necessary because—Prof.—"There, there! Mr. B., you are carrying the subject a little too far. You may be seated."

When Lindsey, '84, returned from the sleight-of-hand entertainment the other night he found his room full of smoke and a large hole burned in the sofa. It was fortunate that he came just as he did, as ten or fifteen minutes more would doubtless have ended in a serious conflagration. The origin of the fire is unknown, but must have been from a spark or match.

We are informed, upon good authority, that two of the present Freshman class, and possibly a third will leave at the end of the present term. The reason is that they wish to attend a scientific college. We think that some time in after life they will regret that they did not avail themselves of a classical education, or one, at least, broader than a scientific.

One of the students was heard to ask another the other day "Who is this Carlisle any way, a republican or a democrat?" And yet in heated campaigns we frequently hear of how the students of colleges stand for the different candidates. They must be able to give an intelligent reason for the faith that is in them, if the above is a fair exponent of a student's political knowledge.

The fire at the grist mill last Saturday noon served to relieve the monotony of every day life, for a few minutes. Although it was just at dinner time everybody of course had to go, for a fire is something that you see only once in a lifetime if you live in Brunswick. This is doubtless due to
the efficiency of the fire department? And what fire wouldn't succumb when Niagara and the Kennebec play upon it.

The second meeting of the Bowdoin Literary Association was held in Lower Memorial, Tuesday evening, Dec. 11th. The following program was well carried out: A selection, "Far Away the Camp-Fires Burn," by a male quartette. Discussion of the following resolution: Resolved that immigration (disregarding the Chinese) to the United States should be restricted.Aff., C. C. Torrey, A. W. Merrill. Neg., Z. W. Kemp, G. S. Berry, Jr. The question was decided on its merits in the affirmative. Essay by S. W. Walker. Selection, "The Foaming Sea," by the quartette. Critique by R. I. Thompson.

We have been asked to give the names of the Faculty of the Medical College. They are as follows: Alfred Mitchell, A.M., M.D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; Israel Thoradiko Dana, A.M., M.D., Professor of Pathology and Practice of Medicine; Charles William Goddard, A.M., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence; Stephen Holmes Weeks, M.D., Professor of Surgery; Bart Greene Wilder, M.D., Professor of Physiology; Charles Oliver Hunt, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; Frederic Henry Gerrish, A.M., M.D., Professor of Anatomy and Public Health; Henry Carmichael, A.M., Ph.D., Professor of Chemistry; Irving Ellis Kimball, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy; Everett Thornton Nealey, M.D., Demonstrator of Histology.

An '86 man says he has seen the comet of 1812 and every other that has existed for the past six thousand years, and it was wholly unexpected, too. He went down to the rink last Wednesday P.M., and put on some skates for the first time. He had in mind the carnival of the students on the following Monday night and he wanted to take it in. At first he sculled around the shore not venturing out into deep water. But soon he weighed anchor and struck boldly into the open sea. He circumnavigated the rink once and was under full headway for a second trip, when suddenly he paused in his mad flight, the floor rose to meet him more than half way and he came down like a pile driver. Instantly a grand display of celestial pyrotechnics shot across his mental firmament. Planets, meteors, comets, asteroids, and satellites came with startling distinctness and rapid succession before his mind, not alone from the regions of mortal kin but far beyond in the realms revealed by the faculties of the suffering ego. It may not be necessary to add that the carnival was not graced by his presence, but astronomical knowledge has been increased.

Several of the students were in the reading-room the other morning when a rap was heard at the door. "Busy," "Not at home," "Come in," and several other cries were head all at once. The door softly opened and the plaintive voice of a wandering chiroprist was heard. "Have any of you gentlemen got any corns on your feet?" There were various answers and a running conversation was kept up between the students and the visitor, sometimes at the expense of one and then of the other. At last the salve vender, seizing his little trunk, started, remarking that he supposed the rest of the students were at recitation then. He was informed that the most of them were but he would probably find a patient ahead, on the same floor at the end of the hall. He was heard to go softly along the hall-way and rap gently at the door. As it opened he said, "Have you got any cor—" He stopped short, for through the half open door he saw the class in mathematics reciting, and at the same time he heard a shout from the adjoining room and it dawned upon him that all he had sold was himself. He returned to the reading-room, acknowledged the corn, and went on his way a sadler and wiser man.

A secret of success is in the careful and persistent use of printer's ink. Copy should always be written with one of Esterbrook's Steel Pens.

PERSONAL.

[Graduates and undergraduates are earnestly solicited to send personal items to the BOWDOIN ORIENT, Brunswick, Me.]

36.—Hon. Joseph Baker died at his home in Augusta, Nov. 29th. The deceased was born at Bloomfield (now Skowhegan), Me., June 23, 1812. He fitted for college partly at China Academy, but chiefly without an instructor. In both his preparatory and his college education he was obliged to rely for support wholly upon himself. After graduation he went to Augusta, taught school for two years, studied law during this time, and was admitted to the Kennebec bar in 1839. Ever since that time he continued his practice in Augusta. In 1854 he was associated with Hon. James G. Blaine in the editorship of the Kennebec Journal.
Mr. Baker held many public offices. In 1847 he was in the State Senate; in 1856 and 1870 was commissioner to revise the statutes of Maine; was city solicitor for Augusta in the years 1858-59-60 and '63; was county attorney in 1864; and was a member of the House of Representatives in 1870. He was for several years on the Board of Overseers of this college. His son, Orville D. Baker, graduated from Bowdoin in 1863, and now alone survives him.

'43.—Rev. John Oliver Means, D.D., died at his home in Roxbury, Mass., the 8th inst. Dr. Means was born in Augusta, August 1, 1822. After leaving college, where he took a high rank as a student, he pursued his studies in the Theological Seminaries at Andover, Mass., and Bangor, Me. He was principal of the High School in Augusta for a time. From 1845 to 1848 he was purser in the United States Navy and then resumed his theological course at the Andover Seminary, graduating in 1849. He was ordained pastor of the First Church, East Medway, in 1851. In 1857 he was installed over the Vine St. Church in Roxbury, where he remained twenty years. In 1875 he was chosen Secretary of the Massachusetts Sunday-School Publishing Society. In 1879 he was appointed one of the secretaries of the A. B. C. F. M. and took charge of the work in Africa and the Micronesian Islands. For many years he was one of the Boston School Board, and at the time of his death was President of the Roxbury Athenæum and also of the trustees of the Roxbury Latin School. Last July he was obliged, by overwork, to retire from his active labors and try to regain his health. This he seemed to be doing until the middle of November, when he caught cold and grew rapidly worse. The funeral services took place Wednesday, the 12th inst., at Immanuel Church, Moreland St., Boston Highlands.

We acknowledge the receipt of papers containing obituary notices of the late Thomas H. Clark ('55), kindly sent in by some friend.

INTER-COLLEGIATE NEWS.

COLUMBIA:

Anglo-Saxon is the only subject the students have to recite standing.

Six students have elected Sanskrit this year under Dr. Perry.

At the November meeting of the Trustees, the Treasurer reported that the estimated expenses for the present academic year, ending October 1, 1884, would nearly equal estimated revenue.

Dr. Hopkins lectured lately to the Sophomores on the classic phrase, "I should smile."

Hereafter, any student having passed a college course equal to the Columbia curriculum, can be a candidate for degree of Master of Arts.

Notice! Notice! The so-called Columbia Football Eleven actually made ONE POINT during the past season.—Acta.

DARTMOUTH:

Corcoran, of the Chicagos, has been engaged to train the nine this winter.

Dartmouth does not expect to re-enter the College League.

The meeting of the Dartmouth Scientific Association, of November 21st, was occupied with special reports on the following subjects: "Two Injurious Insects,—the White Ant and the Spruce Bud Louse"; "Williams' Mineral Resources of the United States"; "Freezing the Ground for Foundations in Quicksand"; "Lenticular Trusses in America"; "The New Niagara Bridge and the Cantilever System of Trusses"; "Mechanical Motors"; "Insect, Man, Steam-Engine, and Cannon Compared"; "Exhibition of a chart for Analytical Reactions of Acids"; "Electric Gas Lighting"; "A Patent Egg Preserver"; "Dr. Simms."

PRINCETON:

Prof. R—declares that he can improve Matthew Arnold's delivery one hundred per cent. in five lessons.

The Committee on Athletics informed the directors of the Foot-Ball Association that the Trustees have been seriously considering the advisability of abolishing intercollegiate athletics in Princeton, and have been dissuaded from doing so only at the request of the Faculty.

The Faculty and Trustees of the college are at present considering the expediency of making a course in the gymnasium compulsory for the two lower classes.—Princetonian.

WILLIAMS:

German will eventually be made a compulsory study during Sophomore year.

Recitations at four and five o'clock are in order at Williams.

The Seniors have finished the outline study of Man, under Dr. Hopkins, and are now taking the Law of Love.

The prospects seem excellent for Williams hav-
ing a good eleven in the field next season. Some valuable men have consented to play, and a few enthusiastic players have already commenced to train.

From all appearances, the “Gul” will not be finished before the Christmas holidays, in which case they will be ready for delivery at the reassembling of the college, January 10th.

Notes:

We give in the following, the number of Freshmen in the different colleges, as far as we are able to ascertain from our exchanges: Harvard, 300; Yale, 257; Ann Arbor, 191; Cornell, 140; Alleghany, 150; Princeton, 150; Lehigh, 122; Syracuse, 100; Dartmouth, 98; Haverford, 56; Union, 50; Bates, 40; Rochester, 38; Colby, 34; Bowdoin, 33; Asbury University, 93; Columbia, 95; Williams, 86; Lafayette, 82; Hamilton, 75; University of Chicago, 70; Amherst, 62; Brown, 60; Wesleyan, 59; Rutgers, 27; Tufts, 26; University of Vermont, 23; Madison, 23; Middlebury, 16; Marietta, 16.—Syracuse Herald.

EDITORS’ TABLE.

Often, as one after another of our exchanges has burst out in song, we have wished that we, too, could produce something worthy of being immortalized by publication in the columns of the Orient. But never had we that feeling to a greater degree than after we had read the following delicate bit of verse from the ever welcome Lasell Leaves:

"Oft in a stilly night,
Ere slumber’s chain had bound me,
I heard a whistling sound, like
The buzzing of a bee.
But ’twas only the snore
Of a friend next door;
’Twas only that, and nothing more."

It was with pain that we learned the solemn fact that Lasell girls snore as well as eat sardines, but that they (i.e., the snores) should be of far-reaching, all-pervading kind was simply terrible.

For heaven’s sake, girls, don’t continue to give yourselves away in this manner or—but we will refrain from giving the horrible picture, and instead clip the following bit of news from the same source: "Michigan was lately visited by a hail storm so severe that it took the horns off a cow. That is mild, however, in comparison with one in New York State, which actually broke a cake a Vassar girl had made.”

The preceding stanza is almost equaled by this gem from the Madisonensis:

"The sun did glare, 
The ice did glare, 
The portly Prof. was passing there, 
He slips, he slode, 
He glides, he glode, 
But safely over the treacherous road.
‘Of all sad words of tongue or pen, 
The saddest are these, it might have been!”

The Wooster Collegian perpetrates the following which we are utterly unable to understand. We hope our readers may be more fortunate:

"The Junior class, 
Alas! alas! ! 
Made a display, 
But oh! the way! 
A turkey got—
(Taylor’s is not). 
Andy is glad, 
But borrowing’s bad. 
The Junior class, 
Alas! alas! !"

Lest these effusions may be wearisome we insert a few which are undoubtedly better:

"TWO TROISETS.
‘Tis but a pretty girl 
Of whom I wish to speak; 
My mind is in a twirl, 
’Tis but a pretty girl; 
But yet—well, here’s a curl 
Her heart I dare not seek. 
’Tis but a pretty girl 
Of whom I wish to speak."

"He’s such a modest boy! 
If he would only speak, 
What bliss I would enjoy—
He’s such a modest boy, 
Afraid he might annoy. 
Perhaps ’tis but a freak—
He’s such a modest boy! 
If he would only speak."—Acta.

"A SOUVENIR.
A souvenir with dainty bands, 
Wrought by a pretty maiden’s hands, 
During the happy days of old, 
In silks and ribbons manifold, 
Upon my study table stands.

It tells of shining glinting sands 
Where oft we walked in foreign lands, 
Although ’tis only, so I’m told, 
A souvenir.

"The limit of my room expands, 
And heeding memory’s commands, 
The dancing shades of eve unfold, 
The girl with hair of trembling gold, 
Who gave me once, on distant strands, 
A souvenir.”
CLIPPINGS.

Types of ancient beauty—Daguerreotypes.—Tech.

Taking a negative—Photographing a Numskull.—Chaff.

A word in due season: The treasurer's reminder that assessments are now payable.

A lady says the difference between a silk dress and a calico gown is material; but that's all stuff.—Leaves.

The weakening of the chemical market has enabled the telegraph companies to reduce their nitrates.

Prof.—"Tropic is from the Greek. By the way, the same root is found in heliotrope. What does that mean?" The Infant—"Love."

We used to hear of the power behind the throne, but in these days of dynamite and Nihilists it is the power underneath the throne that does the business.—Chaff.

An Irishman while watching a game of ball, was knocked down by the ball. Being told that it was a foul, he replied: "A fowl indeed, and I thought it was a mule by the kick on him."

A little peach in an orchard grew,
Of emerald hue—so rare,
Our baby on that peach did chew
And climbed the golden stair.

Mr. Tralah (to barber, after enjoying a hair cut and his first shave and receiving his check)—"I think you've made a mistake. Isn't a shave twenty cents?" Barber (deprecatingly)—"Really, I couldn't think of charging for that, sir."

"What's the matter with my darling boy, doctor?" agonizingly asked the fond mother, gazing upon the youngster as he lay doubled up like the letter W. The physician felt of his pulse, looked at his tongue and then sententiously observed, "Watermelons." He had seen the rinds in the woodshed when he came in.

"By the way, Brown, did I ever show you this?" said Jeuks, as he fumbled in the inner breast pocket of his coat for something or other. "I don't know," replied Brown, turning a shade paler, "but if it's your tin-type taken out at Bar Harbor, with a racket in your hand, please don't; I can't stand any more of that sort."

Depends on the intention: Professor of Mathematics (endeavoring to demonstrate to obdurate Freshman how straight lines may differ)—"Suppose Mr. A., Mr. B., and Mr. C. leave this room, go down stairs, and one goes up the street, one goes down the street, and the third goes across the street. In what respects would they differ?" Obdurate Freshman—"It depends, sir, upon the intentions of the third man."—Chaff.

College students don't please as table waiters. When you call one a miserable jackass for spilling the soup down your back, and giving you a saltille cell filled with sugar, he of course can't answer back, but he can say something in Greek which you can't understand, but which you feel sure is a horrible abuse of yourself, and it's awful maddening.—Peck's Sun.

Another of those dreadful mistakes: Mr. Sprightly and Miss Singleton had driven over to see a mutual cousin of uncertain years. The mutual cousin, delighted to see them, has embraced Miss Singleton and now approaches poor Sprightly. "I will give you Miss Singleton's kiss," she says, with lively banter. Sprightly—"Ah! but I'd rather have it more directly; don't you know?" The mutual cousin suddenly becomes so icyly reserved that their call is of very short duration. It is reported that the mutual cousin had thought of bequeathing a ucet, round sum to Sprightly. Poor Sprightly.

UNDESERVED REPROOF.

The voice of the old Judge was choked with emotion as he went on speaking: "Miserable creature! six times have you appeared before me at this bar. Drink has drowned in you all sense of shame; made you insensible not only to disgrace, but to any feeling of humanity. Your children are branded with the stigma of a drunkard's name, and starved by a drunkard's appetite. Rum shows itself in your trembling limbs, and in your bleared and watery eyes; it has made of your nose a warning beacon"—"Chudge, toudt you call my names to dot nose. Dot nose was a pig, high dowed nose as you nefer see; unt, Chudge, dot nose was fearul ashamed of me. Chust you watch him plush."—Life.

BOOK NOTICES.

American Colleges. By Charles F. Thwing. New York: T. P. Putnam's Sons. This well-known work has met with so much public favor that it has passed into its second edition. It has been thor-
BOWDOIN ORIENT.

The "City of Success," and other poems. By Henry Abbey. New York, D. Appleton & Co. Price $1.50. One cannot fail on taking up this attractive volume to be enchanted and drawn on by the smooth, easy flow of the verse. Mr. Abbey does not attempt to ascend to the realms of the unknown and unknowable, but taking mostly subjects of historic interest handles them with consummate skill. The publishers have admirably seconded Mr. Abbey, making it a very appropriate gift book to a lover of poetry.

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No. 12.

THE
BOWDOIN ORIENT

BRUNSWICK, MAINE.

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**GREEK.**—Hadley’s Greek Grammar; Xenophon’s Anabasis, four books, and Homer’s Iliad, two books; Jones’s Greek Prose Composition.

**ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY.**

**MATHEMATICS.**—Arithmetic, including Common and Decimal Fractions, Interest, Square Root and the Metric System; Algebra, through Equations of the Second Degree; Geometry, Books I. and III. of Loomis’s Geometry.

Real equivalents for any of the foregoing requirements will be accepted. Candidates for admission to advanced classes will be examined in the studies which such classes have accomplished. All applicants for admission will be required to produce testimonials of good moral character.

Time of Entrance Examination.

The time for examination is the Friday after Commencement and the Friday before the opening of the first term. In exceptional cases applicants may be examined at other times.

Method of Examination.

The examinations held at the college are mainly upon written answers to questions prepared by the Professors in the respective departments.

The Faculty are also ready to make arrangements with Principals of schools and academies having a regular course preparatory for college of at least three years’ duration, whereby their pupils may be examined for admission to college at their respective schools, in connection with their final examinations.

In such cases the Principal may send to the President of the college a schedule of the course of study in the institution under his charge, together with the names of those members of his graduating class who wish to enter the next Freshman class at Bowdoin, with a statement concerning the time which each candidate has actually spent in attendance upon the regular preparatory course and the amount and quality of his work, and with an endorsement of his character as worthy of admission to college.

If these papers are found by the Faculty to be satisfactory, the Principal sending them will be furnished a list of topics on which he will be requested to examine the candidates in writing, either at a special examination held for the purpose, or as a part of his regular final examination, as he may elect.

At his earliest convenience he will send to the President of the college a copy of the questions which he set on the topics furnished, and the papers written by the candidates in answer to them. At the same time, or as soon after as possible, he will certify to the fact that the candidates have graduated honorably from the institution under his charge.

The Faculty will then pass upon the examination, and will communicate the result as soon as possible to the Principal, and to the several candidates.

Course of Study.

The course of study has been lately reconstructed, allowing after the second year a liberal range of electives, within which a student may follow his choice to the extent of about a quarter of the whole amount.

This may be exhibited approximately in the following table:

**REQUIRED—FOUR HOURS A WEEK.**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>six terms</td>
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<tr>
<td>Greek</td>
<td>six terms</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mathematics</td>
<td>six terms</td>
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<tr>
<td>Modern Languages</td>
<td>six terms</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rhetoric and English Literature</td>
<td>two terms</td>
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<td>History</td>
<td>two terms</td>
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<tr>
<td>Physics and Astronomy</td>
<td>three terms</td>
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<td>Chemistry and Mineralogy</td>
<td>three terms</td>
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<tr>
<td>Natural History</td>
<td>three terms</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mental and Moral Philosophy</td>
<td>three terms</td>
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<td>Political Science</td>
<td>three terms</td>
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**ELECTIVES—FOUR HOURS A WEEK.**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
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<tr>
<td>Mathematics</td>
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<tr>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>two terms</td>
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<tr>
<td>Greek</td>
<td>two terms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural History</td>
<td>three terms</td>
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<tr>
<td>Physics</td>
<td>one term</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chemistry</td>
<td>two terms</td>
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<td>Science of Language</td>
<td>one term</td>
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<tr>
<td>English Literature</td>
<td>two terms</td>
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<td>German</td>
<td>two terms</td>
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<tr>
<td>History of Philosophy</td>
<td>two terms</td>
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<tr>
<td>International Law and Military Science</td>
<td>two terms</td>
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</table>

Expenses.

The annual expenses are as follows: Tuition, $75. Room rent (half), average, $25. Incidental, $10. Total regular College charges, $110. Board is obtained in town at $3 to $4 a week. Other necessary expenses will probably amount to $40 a year. Students can, however, by forming clubs under good management, very materially lessen the cost of living.

Further information on application to the President.
is to be hoped that this object will be made prominent.

Such an entertainment as that of last evening will surely afford more enjoyment than an evening spent in debate. Very few students care to meet and discuss some dry subject, while the advantage to be gained is at least doubtful. It is to be hoped that another concert at no distant date will be arranged. If the Association accomplishes no other result than to permanently awaken an interest in music, it will have earned a right to live.

It may not be out of place to offer a few suggestions appropriate to the beginning of this term, seemingly the longest of the year. This term does not possess the excitements incident to the opening of the college year, nor the delights of the summer; its attractions are in the opportunities it offers for study and preparation. In these long weeks one can make greater advances in study than at any other season. One gladly turns from the cold without to the text-books that lie so invitingly on the table. These long winter evenings can be spent advantageously in reading. The library possesses works on all subjects and should be well patronized. Then, too, preparations should be made for sports next spring; definite plans should now be formed, and everything done to facilitate work and to insure success. This term is generally considered dull and in many respects unimportant, but if one is zealously at work it will not be dull, and if success in sports is aimed at it will certainly not be unimportant. Whether reputation as a scholar or distinction in athletics is the object, it is better to do with our might what we can do now.
In view of our unexpected success at the meeting of the Inter-collegiate Rowing Association in respect to the number and importance of offices obtained, the present apathy in boating circles is certainly remarkable. It would be foolish to postpone our decision, as to whether we shall send a crew or not, until just before the time for the race, and then to hope for success, with a crew only half trained. Such a procedure would be but a repetition of past experience. The most natural thing to do would be to call a meeting of those interested, and then to decide definitely in regard to the matter. The present room used for a gymnasium, is supplied with all the essentials for work, and is made comfortable. If it is voted to send a crew, a captain should be chosen, and some six or eight men put under his care. By the time the river is open, a crew could be selected, and then carefully trained, until the time for the race. It is unreasonable to suppose that a crew after only six weeks' training can compete with one that has been in training four or five months. The inducements offered at Saratoga are such, that, if properly managed, the expenses need not be large. If a crew is to be sent, delay in coming to a decision is simply valuable time and money thrown away. The lack of interest shown by the boating men in regard to daily work in the gymnasium is a natural outcome of the unsettled condition of affairs. It is hoped that some energetic measures will at once be taken to bring matters to a focus, and thus to revolutionize the present state of things.

The subject of college athletics is just now exciting considerable attention. Opposition to some of the methods employed has arisen in unexpected quarters. While athletics pure and simple are looked upon with approval, yet many of its modern attendants are regarded with disfavor. Some of our leading instructors take the ground that various practices commonly employed, such as the services of a professional trainer, receiving part of the gate money, and accepting favors from hotels and railroads are all subversive of the true purposes of a college. The existence of these evils may not strike us so forcibly, removed as we are in so great a measure from the larger centers, yet it must be admitted that there is just ground for the recent expression of dissatisfaction. In some instances inter-collegiate contests have differed in no essential respect from a professional contest, with all its betting and kindred vices.

The true spirit of college sports is the amateur element. They should serve to create a friendly rivalry, rather than as a means of obtaining a livelihood. The evils resulting from the present fashion are many. Attention is drawn away from study to athletics. It may have been noticed that some papers, representing our most influential colleges, rarely devote their space to any literary or educational subject, but fill their columns almost entirely with sporting news. Only the largest colleges can afford the great expense necessary for modern sports and the result will be that none but wealthy men will be able to bear the cost of a college course. The standard of college sports will be greatly lowered and the men engaging will be simply rouges. In view of all these considerations, it is not at all surprising that the necessity of a radical reform should have forced itself on the minds of some. If a change could be effected it would place our smaller colleges, that are unable to bear heavy expenses, more nearly on a level as regards prospects of success, with the larger colleges. The progress of the movement will be watched with interest, and it will have whatever slight assistance we shall be able to extend.

Now that the season for alumni dinners has returned, it may properly be expected
that some plans for supplying pressing needs will be inaugurated. As our alumni gather at these banquets it is to be hoped that they will remember our lack of a suitable gymnasium, and will take measures at once to secure funds for this object. If a movement of this kind were started it would not be a very formidable undertaking to bring about the desired result. The united gifts of a considerable number, while not taxing any one severely, would be sufficient. It is all very delightful to sit down to an elaborate dinner, and afterwards to listen to an exchange of compliments. It would, however, be much more to the point, more helpful to your alma mater, if active measures for her increased support and usefulness were determined upon. Deeds, not words alone, prove one's loyalty.

Considerable has of late been said in the papers in regard to college government, and the general principle of admitting students to a share in it has been commended. Although there are local differences in the general plan of giving to students a share in the discipline, yet the practical result is the same. There is no longer the delight of escaping the eyes of the Faculty. The spice that formerly gave to doing its attractiveness is now taken away. It is believed that the whole question of college government, one that has for years been the cause of anxiety to college faculties, is to be settled in this natural and effective way. The past term has certainly encouraged us to hope that the dawn of a new era in college life has at last appeared. To be sure, there has been no great crisis to test the strength of the arrangement, but was not the unusual quiet of last term due to the new system? It may reasonably be supposed that under the old system of government, last term would have witnessed the familiar scenes of former years. The success of the present method is undoubtedly due in great measure to a changed college sentiment. A few years ago failure would naturally have resulted from this experiment. To a graduate of a few years back the contrast must be both striking and pleasing. It is to be hoped that this improvement will be permanent, and that the old customs will never be revived.

A pleasing feature of some of our exchanges is their publication of short, bright poems. It is surprising to note the attractiveness that is added. To omit from some of the most interesting college journals their bits of poetry would be to deprive those papers of half their charm. We have occasionally been able to publish a short poem, and our only regret is that an opportunity is so seldom afforded. An epic is not most desired; nor so-called poems having the skating rink, coal-hod, or polo-stick as subjects. Samples of that sort of thing have been sent us, but they will probably never greet the public eye. What we want is a poetical idea expressed in fairly poetical language. That there is talent in college equal to this we well know. The trouble is that it is not developed and cultivated as it might be. We sincerely trust that this term will see a great improvement in this direction. If any author is too modest to let his efforts be known, the communication can easily be sent through the mail. The Orient is not the severest of critics, as its readers will testify from past experience, and will promise every encouragement possible to all true disciples of the Muse.

A FROZEN INLET.
A snow-clad stretch of level ice;
An arching heaven whose pale blue
Reflects the dead white lustre of
Dead nature's snowy winding-sheet;
A dark setting of wooded shores,
Whose emerald topped hemlocks
And leafless, drooping-branched willows,
Fringing the ice-locked shores about,
In silent mourning, lean over
What so late was glassy mirror
Reflecting in its limpid depths
Every nod of waving tuft,
Or flinging back the yellow light,
But more obedient to the touch
Of the gray frost-king's chilling breath
Than were the Tyrrenhian bilows
To stern Neptune's angry trills,
The waters, whose glistening wavelets
Played hide and seek with summer's sun,
Fast bound in icy cerements, yield
No fair images; nor murmur
In soft response among the rocks
When winter's brisk breeze whispers through
The gloomy pines and darkling firs,
No song of bird nor cricket's chirp
Startles the dead cold silence.

THE STORY AT THE FALLS.

About a year ago, a bright winter afternoon found me standing on a rock which the wind had bared of snow, admiring the scenery of the Androscoggin at the falls situated a little ways above the bridge on the Topsham side. Only a small portion of the river flows over this part, which is separated from the main stream by a ledge, but the channel below is narrow and the seething and roar of the crowded water gives it a grandeur and interest greater than that of the wider part. The effect was, at that time of the year, intensified by massive columns and tables of ice which, were it not for the spray, would dazzle one with their brilliancy. I was so occupied with the scene that I heard no approaching footsteps and was not aware that any one was near until a stranger stood beside me. He did not seem to notice me but gazed intently on the water and spray below. I could see that his face was scarred by some disease and that one eye had an unpleasant blemish. Two fingers of his glove hung limp for half their length showing that he had lost the members which should have filled them. His general appearance could not have been called coarse, neither was it prepos-

sessing. I ventured some remarks about the weather and the surroundings to which he replied in a sort of distracted manner. Finding him so absorbed my curiosity was aroused to know what motive brought him there; so I said, “Sir, you seem particularly attracted by this scene. May I have the impertinence to ask what has brought you here and why this interest in the place?” With a sudden impulse turning toward me he asked, “Would you know the history of an unfortunate man?” I replied in the affirmative and, seating himself upon the rock, he related the following curious narrative.

“Until I saw these falls my life was a failure. I was born under an unlucky star which seemed for years too far north to ever set. My history was a series of discouragements and misfortunes. Success was to me either a Will-o’-the-wisp or if fairly captured it invariably burned my fingers. I seemed cursed with the fate of bringing misfortune to myself and every one around me. My mother died in giving me birth. When only a week old I was afflicted with a severe colic caused by the chalk in my milk, and my father while trying to soothe my pain dropped a spark from his pipe into my right eye, which accident injured my eyesight and disfigured my looks as you can see. To please my father I had just stopped crying and opened my eyes when the spark fell in. Had I not tried to be obliging I should not have been seriously hurt. At school I was continually getting thrashed for other’s misdemeanors and always got caught at my own tricks. At that early age my ill-luck was so apparent that my schoolmates, for fear of getting injured, shunned me in their play, and I was left alone to gloomily ponder on my mission in this unhappy world. When out in a field with some boys one day I saw a gentleman drop his handkerchief as he passed. I ran and picked it up and playfully whisked it round in the fellow’s faces, and
then ran with it to the owner. At my question: ‘Is this your handkerchief, sir?’ he seemed astonished and quickly snatched it away from me. ‘Why you unfortunate fellow,’ he exclaimed, ‘that cloth has been used about a small-pox patient. I was carrying it out to destroy it. I am rather absent-minded and didn’t know I had dropped it. I fear you have already caught the disease.’ I and my companions had the small-pox. My companions all died; but my fate could not give me up, so I lived to carry these ugly scars all my life as souvenirs of the disease. Scarlet fever, meases, and other contagious diseases I managed to catch and distribute pretty freely among my acquaintances; but an unkind Providence let me live through them all. When I had finished a very limited education my father decided to send me to the city and apprentice me to a plumber; ‘for,’ said he, ‘as a plumber you can turn your ill-luck to your own account: because everything you mend will soon break again and give you another job.’ I learned the plumber’s trade and set up for myself. But I couldn’t thus pervert fate. For two years I struggled with fortune. Everything went against me. My solder was firm and my work (what little I had) was proverbially enduring. Even nature was against me. The temperature was remarkably even. No sudden wintry change came to burst the water pipes. No heavy storms broke the roofs or misplaced the gutters. At last I had to sell out my stock of tools to pay my board and I gave up the business in despair. My father was dead, leaving me nothing, so I was entirely afloat in the world. Finding no employment I drifted about for a while till I got to be a regular tramp and set out into the country.

“In seeking shelter in a barn, in a small town above here on this river, I was caught by a farmer and charged with robbing his henroost the night before, and as I had neither friends nor money I was sent to jail. Just before my time was out, the real thief was caught and confessed his crime. The farmer who owned the plundered chicken roost took pity on me and hired me on his farm. At this time I resolved to exert all my energies to help him and to regain my self-respect. I labored industriously getting in the crops, and for a while nothing especially unfortunate happened to me. I suppose the reason was that there was no chance for misfortune to strike me. It didn’t last long. The first time I tried to cut up feed I chopped these two fingers off,”—and he held up his mutilated member.

“The cattle grew poor under my treatment, and, one after another, three choked to death on the potatoes I gave them till, in midwinter the farmer thinking I was to blame for his loss, dismissed me and refused to pay me any wages. Once more I was homeless and peniless. My thoughts were gloomy enough, I can assure you. I at length determined to get to the ocean and embark as a sailor, thinking that if my luck did not turn I should be likely to fall into the sea and thus end my miserable existence. Tired and discouraged I came along this road, and attracted by the noise of the fall I came out here and sat down to rest on this rock.

“There were great masses of ice hanging back under the fall and round the rocks just as you see it now. It looks as if the bluff were trimmed with a white tie, and the water was thin, glossy hair falling down over it. All glistened in the rays of the sun, making a picture of beauty seldom surpassed. In spite of my surroundings my thoughts were gloomy and morose. I, I thought, am like the icicle hanging in the shadow of yonder rock. It sees its natural flood rushing past but is unable to join it. The rays of the sun which would tend to melt it are shut off; so I am frozen by cold fate in the gloomy shade of disappointment. The whole busy world
is rushing past me to success, but I am left to my despair. For some time I sat here, I know not how long, looking at the restless foam and spray, my imagination abnormally excited, peopling both with weird shapes and fantastic scenes. But they tended rather to irritate than to soothe my melancholy feelings. Suddenly a shape appeared within the ice on the cliff opposite me. With as little effort as if it were a shadow, it moved slowly through the ice toward the surface till it seemed to partially emerge from the mass. It remained there immovable, glistening and sparkling in the sunbeams. Immediately I heard a voice (I could not tell whether the shape spoke with its own voice or whether it modulated the roar of the falls to convey its message to me) which said in tones that thrilled through my whole body: 'Unhappy mortal! listen to the Genius of the Androsocgin. Why do you sink down in despair when the good fortune you have been a lifetime seeking is almost within your grasp? Across my domain, in yonder town is a medical school. Cross over and enter it. Become a physician and you can defy your hostile fate, because whether you kill or cure you can claim your pay. You have no money. Dig at the jutting root of yonder pine and you will find gold. Believe these words and win success.'

'I roused up but the shape had gone. I hardly believed my senses till I dug as directed and found to my surprise enough gold to put me through the school, by working at odd jobs to help myself along.

'I entered the school and got my degree. From that time on my fortune improved. I went back into the country to practice. My cures were few, but as I gave large doses of medicine I got a good reputation among the people there. I made money and am now well enough off to be independent. Every year since I have come to this place in the winter to visit the spot where I got my first encouragement, and to pay my respects to the river of my benefactor. Whether my experience was an illusion, a dream, or a reality, I know not, but whatever it was it made my fortune and I am come to show my gratitude.' His story ceased; and, as he seemed again erupt with the noise and rush of the falls, I left him to his reflections.

Now, when I am discouraged and disheartened, I go over and stand on that rock, half expecting to see the form appear and change the falls into an encouraging voice. I have never yet seen or heard anything unnatural; but the scenery, and the rush and hurry of the water tend to brighten my hopes and to renew my courage.

**AMERICAN COLLEGE JOURNALISM.**

An interesting little book is a "History of American College Journalism," edited and published by J. F. McClure, of Cambridge, Mass. For the arrangement of the following extracts, we are largely indebted to *The College Mercury*. Its statement in regard to Bowdoin was so obviously incomplete that we have made the necessary additions:

In the older colleges journalism began very early. At Yale *The Literary Cabinet* was published in 1806; at Harvard, *The Lyceum* in 1810; at Bowdoin, *The Escrítor* in 1826; at Columbia, *Academic Recreations*; at Williams, the *American Advocate* in 1827; at Brown, the *Brunonian* in 1829; at Princeton, the *Chameleon* in 1831; at Amherst, the *Sprite* in 1831; at Dartmouth, *The Independent Chronicle* in 1835; and at the University of Pennsylvania, the *Zelosophic Magazine* in 1834. These magazines were all of a severely literary character, and oftentimes very heavy, abounding in subjects such as the "Rank of Poetry," "National Unity," and the like.

Various attempts have been made at Bowdoin, *The Escrítor*, published anonymously by the students in 1826, being the first. Later, the *Rambler* and the *Bugle* appeared, the latter continuing as an annual publication of considerable size. The *Orient*, founded in 1871, principally by John G. Abbott, is the only paper that has proved a success.
For the first paper, Longfellow contributed several
short poems.

Of all the colleges, Yale has, in this branch, the
most brilliant record. Between 1806 and 1836, eight
papers were published, and failed through want of
support. But in 1836 was issued the Yale Literary
Magazine, which is consequently now in its forty-
eighth year. At first it excluded college topics
from its columns, but gradually, though containing
its literary complexion, it added many sprightly
departments—as, for instance, "The Editor's Ta-
ble" and the "Memorabilia Yalensis"—which
tended to make it a thoroughly excellent student
publication.

To Yale is also due the credit of founding the
University Quarterly, whose first number appeared
in January, 1860. This was an inter-collegiate
magazine, managed by boards of correspondents
chosen from thirty-three colleges and universities,
among them Cambridge (England), and Halle,
which were all on equal footing. Eight numbers
were issued with success, but the enterprise was
brought to a close by the war.

Other efforts were made in various directions,
till to-day Yale successfully supports the Yale
News, a daily; the Yale Courant and the Yale
Record, fortnightlies, and the Yale Literary Maga-
zine, a monthly; also The Banner, the Pot-Pourri,
and the Index, which are annuals much of the
character of our Microcosm.

At Harvard the first effort of undergraduate
journalism is made memorable by the fact that Ed-
ward Everett was one of the prime founders of
the Harvard Lyceum and its most frequent con-
tributor." This—which lived scarcely a year—was
followed in 1827 by The Harvard Register, ed-
ted chiefly by Cornelius Conway Felton. Though
the Register was discontinued in 1828, it numbered
amongst its contributors Seth Sweetser, Robert C.
Winthrop, and James Freeman Clarke. In 1830
the Collegian was published, numbering among its
contributors John Lothrop Motley and Oliver Wend-
dell Holmes; the latter wrote many sparkling
verses for this sheet, among which were "The
Spectre Pig," "The Dorchester Giant," and "The
Height of the Ridiculous."

Many other attempts were made at success and
men like James Russell Lowell, Jones Very, and
Franklin R. Sanborn tried journalism; but it was
not till 1866 that a truly permanent journal was
established. The Harvard Advocate, a fortnightly,
is still published, and being the oldest paper at
Harvard, represents the conservative element of
the student. In 1873 the Magenta, afterwards the
Crimson, was published as a weekly, which this
year consolidated with the Harvard Herald, a
daily, and is now published daily under the title of
the Herald-Crimson.

The remaining publication at Harvard is the
Lampoon, a humorous and satirical fortnightly, of
which Life is the outcome. "The illustrations," it
is said, "were made by the heliotype process and
many of them would do credit to Punch.

At Williams, very creditable work has also been
done. The Quarterly (founded 1853), is remarka-
ble for the excellence of its supporters. Most of
the articles were essays worthy of more experience
than an undergraduate is expected to have. Among
the contributors to the Quarterly were
James A. Garfield, Senator Ingalls, President Car-
ter, Professor Dimmock, Horace Scudder, Wash-
ington Gladden, S. G. W. Benjamin, Professor
Perry, Paul Chadbourne, and John Bascom. As
is stated, "it is interesting to notice in the pages
of the Quarterly the many articles which foreshow
the future tendency of the writer's thought and
style. Thus Garfield writes on the "Province of
History," Perry on "Alexander Hamilton," Bascom
on "Modes of Mental Action," and Chadbourne on
"Hugh Miller." In 1872 the Quarterly was dis-
continued. Later on the Review was issued by the
faculty and the students conjointly, and was aided
by contributors from noted college alumni, among
whom were Presidents Mark Hopkins, Chadborne,
Carter, and Bascom, Professors Dimmock and Re-
msen, and Garfield, Bryant, Longfellow, Rev. E. E.
Hale, James Parton, and Erastus C. Benedict.
Finally the Review and the Vidette were combined
into the present Athenaeum which, together with
the Argo (founded 1881), represent more the bright-
ness and activity of the student than his soberer
side.

At Princeton, the first magazine of merit was
founded in 1842. This was the Nassau Literary
Magazine, which has occupied one of the most dig-
nified positions in college journalism. Among its
first contributors are found the names of Theodore
Cuyler and Charles G. Leland. Many others of
more or less note have been identified with the
Lit. during the forty-two years of its existence. In
1876, the Princetonian, now a weekly, was pub-
lished for the first time. This is now the only
other representative from Princeton, the Tiger,
which was of the Harvard Lampoon style, being no
longer issued.

At Amherst, the efforts of journalism have not
been so numerous nor so noted as at those colleges just mentioned. Still, among other names we see those of Horace Maynard and Richard S. Storrs and President Seelye. The Amherst Student (founded 1868) is the only student organ now issued.

At Brown, among other names we notice that of Col. John Hay, author of "Castilian Days" and the rumored author of the "Breadwinners."

At Columbia, journalism is also of comparatively late date. The Acta Columbiana and the Columbia Spectator (fortnightly), and the School of Mines Quarterly, and the two annuals, the Columbiana and Miner, are the only publications now representing the students. Among the early editors of the Acta were Mayor Low, of Brooklyn, and Senator Ecclesine.

MEETING OF INTER-COLLEGIATE ROWING ASSOCIATION.

Pursuant to adjournment, the second annual meeting of the Inter-collegiate Rowing Association was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, on Thursday, Dec. 27th, where the following colleges were represented: University of Pennsylvania, Cornell, Bowdoin, Wesleyan, and Princeton. After reading the minutes of the last meeting, the first business was the election of officers for the ensuing year. They are: President, C. W. Bird, of Princeton; Vice-President, R. L. Thompson, of Bowdoin; Secretary, C. Jones, of University of Pennsylvania; Treasurer, F. G. Schofield, of Cornell. Regatta Committee, W. G. Reed, of Bowdoin; R. L. Hart, of University of Pennsylvania; W. W. Downes of Wesleyan. It was voted to leave the choice of referee and time-keeper in the hands of the regatta committee, and that the championship race should be a mile-and-a-half straight-away course in a four-oared shell.

A committee from Saratoga, representing the railroad and hotel interests there, offered to give free transportation and board for the crews, if the race should be rowed at Saratoga, July 4, 1884. The offer was accepted, it was then decided to have a single scull race. After some debate as to whether there should be an eight-oared race, the matter was finally left to the regatta committee. The committee were also authorized to admit any college crew to the regatta, provided that thirty days’ notice be given, and the regular dues be paid by the applicant, such an entry to be regarded as equivalent to that college joining the association. The meeting then adjourned to meet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Dec. 27, 1884.

We take this opportunity to say we hope that Bowdoin will be represented in the coming race. There was never a better opportunity than the present for sending out a crew; the expenses will be comparatively trifling, and we have some promising men. There is a great interest manifested by many of our alumni, who hope to see Bowdoin send a crew to participate in the coming regatta, and if the proper interest is manifested among the students, we see no reason why their hopes may not be realized.

ZETA PSI CONVENTION.

The thirty-seventh annual meeting of the Grand Chapter of the Zeta Psi Fraternity was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York, Jan. 3d and 4th, under the auspices of the Delta (Rutgers College) Chapter. Besides the full chapter representation, many of the older members were present, thereby making the largest and most representative gathering of the Fraternity ever held.

Brothers Simmons, Past 2d, Whitmore, Harriman, Williams, Pettengill, Crowley, and Jordan of the alumni, and Brothers Hilton and Thompson, of the class of ’84, were present as representatives from Bowdoin.

The two days were devoted to the transaction of business, of which there was the usual amount. The Fraternity Journal, which has hitherto been published monthly,
will hereafter be published quarterly, and will be double its present size.

Thursday evening the delegates and patriarchs were entertained by a theatre party at the Casino, after which an admirable collation was served in the buffet rooms of the theatre.

On Friday evening the public literary exercises were held at Hotel Brunswick, where Hon. Charles J. Noyes, ex-Speaker of the Massachusetts House, delivered a fine address on "The Debt and Duty of the American Scholar." This was followed by a poem by the Rev. Wm. R. Duryea of New Jersey. Each in his delivery was interrupted by frequent and hearty applause, which showed how well the parts were received. The grand officers for the ensuing year are: 1 A, Liberty E. Holden, of University of Michigan; 2 A, John A. Miller, Jr., of Rutgers College; 3 A, Henry Brock, of University of Toronto; 4 A, Gustavus Remak, Jr.; 5 A, Charles B. Emerson, of Cornell; 6 A, Charles G. Belden, of Syracuse University; 7 A, Albert C. Aubury, of New York University.

After conclusion of the literary exercises the brothers adjourned to the spacious dining-room of the hotel, where, according to custom, they participated in a sumptuous banquet and in pleasing and fitting toasts until the approach of morning indicated that it was time to part.

The convention then adjourned to meet with the Sigma Chapter at Philadelphia, Jan. 8 and 9, 1885, but not without first agreeing that the thirty-seventh convention of Zeta Psi was the most successful ever held.

The orchestra was re-organized near the close of last term and is made up as follows: Leader, W. R. Butler, 1st violin; Burpee and E. Torrey, 2d violins; J. Torrey, clarinet; C. Torrey, flute; Longren, 1st cornet; Lunt, 2d cornet; Thomas, trombone; Kilgore, 'cello; Ford, bass; C. M. Austin, piano. We now expect some fine concerts, etc.

COLLEGE ITEMS.

The knot is tied,
The groom and bride,
Without an earthly care,
Sail up the lake
Where they can take
A little sun and air.
A year goes by,
Again July
Comes with its heat and glare;
They seek the lake,
But now they take
A little son and heir.

5.51 or 7.95?

5.51 or 7.95?

L-e-a-p Y-e-a-r!

Is your room thawed out yet?

Brad is taking quite a vacation.

'S4 believes in "mind and matter."

Magnificent sleighing. Better try it.

Donnell, late of Wesleyan, has joined '85.

Bad colds seem very fashionable just now.

Sewall, '87, is teaching at West Farmington.

Those storm-doors are quite the proper thing.

The Medics "begin" Thursday, February 7th.

Prof. Lee spent the vacation in Washington, D. C.

WANTED.—At 25 W. H., No. 11 of Vol. XI., of the Orient.

The chapel is rather too cold for comfort at morning prayers.

The Juniors have exercises in conversational German twice a week.

The janitor reports very low calls for attic floors. Brace up, boys!

Prof. Robinson's Bible class now meets in the Senior room, Memorial Hall.

Have the Freshmen taken any action with regard to buying a class boat?

The new card catalogue of the library is completed and is a great convenience.

Most of the boys went home in a snow storm, but they were a very jolly crowd.

Only two Seniors are absent teaching: Kemp at Harrison, and Longren at Waldoboro.

The Bugle editors expect that their publication will be ready in about a week. "Patient waiters, etc."
The auction sale of articles at Curtis' bookstore was not profitable enough to last as long as advertised.

Constitutional History has been made one of the Junior electives for this term, and is quite popular with '85.

Only 20 degrees below zero last Wednesday morning, but after this we may expect some cold weather.

Only four of the Sophomores, viz.: C. A. Davis, Horne, Smith, and Wentworth take Analytical Geometry.

They say that the Brunswick skating rink is deserted by the students, now that the Alameda at Bath is opened.

Goodenow, Leigh, and Mooers, Dartmouth, '85, and Collins, Cole, and Perkins, Bowdoin, '83, were in town lately.

The man that cuts recitation and finds out later that the Prof. gave the class a very interesting lecture is woefully left.

The University of Pennsylvania men seem to be very anxious to row. It is to be hoped that they can be accommodated.

There should be a better and more regular attendance at the gymnasium. It is a poor place, but better than no place at all.

Prof. Robinson delivered a lecture at Farmington, December 28th, on the subject: "Common things as a chemist sees them."

The number of students present at the opening exercises of the term was unusually large. What brought the boys back so early?

Prof. Carmichael gave a very interesting exhibition of Astronomical (and a few "other") views, before the Seniors, December 19th.

A large and excellent specimen of pudding-stone has lately been received for the Cleaveland cabinet. The piece came from Hardwick, Vt.

Sunday evening, January 13th, Prof. Chapman gave an informal talk before the students in the Senior room, taking as his subject, James I., 26, and ills, 2.

The new college catalogue is a much better and neater one than the previous issues. Several newspapers have commented favorably on its appearance.

One hundred and six pages of psychology at a single lesson, even when in review, are not calculated to fill the mind of the average Senior with extreme pleasure.

The Brunswick High School has now but one session per day, so don't waste your valuable time tramping down town at 4:30 p.m. Right after dinner is the proper time.

The reading-room papers were sold at auction, as usual, Saturday, January 12th. Pack brought the highest price, $1.09, and the Brunswick Herald the lowest, .02. The whole amount realized was a little more than $6.00.

There is some doubt in the minds of the two upper classes as to whether the thirteen States were ever sovereign. Better settle that question, young men. It may decide whether or not you will be elected President of the United States.

The General Committee on Instruction of the Maine Pedagogical Society held a meeting in this town, December 31st and January 1st. Prof. Chapman read a report on "Instruction in Language," and Prof. Smith a report on "Geometry as a Study."

Scene in astronomy recitation. Prof.—"Mr. B., was the world created five thousand years ago?" Mr. B. (with confidence)—"Yes, sir!" Prof.—"Well, that has always been a disputed question; we are glad to have it settled now." Mr. B. is encored by the class.


It would be well for the directors of the Baseball Association to keep in mind the games to be played with other colleges next season, and to arrange a schedule of the State games as soon as possible. Tempus has been known to fugit and, though the delta won't be free from snow before June, the season really opens with May, and will be here almost before we know it.

Last week was well supplied with entertainments. The Odd Fellows held a three days' fair in Lemont Hall, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. Friday night there was a costume party at the rink; and Saturday evening "Arch-duke Joseph's Hungarian Gypsy Band" gave a concert. The music was well worth listening to, although strikingly peculiar. Some readings were also given by Miss Emma G. Greenleaf.

The Polo Club played its first game Monday night, January 14th, in the Bath skating rink,
against the Dennisons of this town. The college team was made up of Phinney, captain and cover point; Cornish, goal; Ford, cover goal; B. Bartlett, half-back; Wright, 1st rusher; Freeman, 2d rusher; E. C. Smith, 3d rusher. Eames was injured in a practice game and obliged to withdraw from the team. The Bowdons won by a score of three goals to one. Freeman made two of the goals for his side, the third being given on account of a foul by the Dennisons. Prof. Ball acted as Referee, and Dike and Nealley as Judges.

The Senior and Junior exhibition at the close of last term passed off well. Prof. Packard presided at the exercises. Grimmer's Orchestra sustained its reputation by furnishing excellent music. The following is the programme:


Ivan Tourguenoff. C. E. Adams, Bangor.

Catiline to his Soldiers (English version from Sallust). *W. R. Butler, Lawrence, Mass.

The Sepoy Rebellion. J. A. Waterman, Jr., Gorham.


Causes of the Fall of Rome (English version from Montesquieu). M. H. Orr, Brunswick.

Improvisation of Corinna (English version from Madame De Stael). M. H. Farrington, Bath.

Is the Present Age Degenerate? Z. W. Kemp, East Otisfield.


The Philosophy of Positivism. O. W. Means, Augusta.

What We Owe to Pure Science. J. Torrey, Jr., Yarmouth.

*Juniors. †Absent.

WASHINGTON IRVING.—The writings of the most honored of American authors are at last made accessible to all readers, and in such varied and beautiful forms as to delight the most fastidious taste, and at prices so low as to be an astonishment to book-buyers, and a contention to book-sellers, of whom the "Literary Revolution" makes no account. As examples, we have "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow" for 3 cents, "Wolpert's Roost" 10 cents, "The Sketch Book" 20 cents,—these in paper binding, but larger type; in neat or elegant cloth or half Russia bindings, his "Choice Works" are published at prices varying from 30 to 45 cents, and his complete works (excepting "Life of Washington") in the superb Caxton Edition, six volumes, over 5,000 pages, choice typography, elegant binding, for only $4. Specimen pages or large descriptive catalogue are sent to any applicant on request, and orders over $5 in amount are filled to be paid for after arrival and examination, on reasonable evidence of good faith being given. Address John B. Alden, Publisher, 18 Versey Street, New York.

PERSONAL.

[Graduates and undergraduates are earnestly solicited to send personal items to the Bowdoin Orient, Brunswick, Me.]

190.—Geo. F. Mosher has been transferred from Nice, France, and is now U. S. Consul at Sonneberg, Germany.

80.—Harry L. Maxey, of Portland, Me., was married to Miss Caro E. Hazelton, of Pittston, Me., Saturday, Dec. 30, 1883. He is engaged at present in the boot and shoe trade at Fargo, Da.

82.—W. G. Reed was chosen chairman of the executive committee of the Inter-collegiate Rowing Association, at the convention in New York the 26th ult.

83.—E. W. Chase is attending the Portland Medical School.

83.—E. F. Holden, of East Otisfield, was married Dec. 22, 1883 to Miss Manue H. Parsons of Friendship.

84.—R. I. Thompson was chosen Vice-President of the Inter-collegiate Rowing Association last month.

70.—D. S. Alexander has kindly furnished the following information and interesting list:
The Bowdoin Alumni Association at Washington, D. C., is one of the largest associations of the kind at the National Capital. Its President is Commodore Horatio Bridge of the Class of '25. The date of its annual issues is not yet fixed, but it usually occurs in January. The following are members:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Office</th>
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<tr>
<td>1827</td>
<td>Com. Horatio Bridge</td>
<td>Pay Director, U. S. N.</td>
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<td>1829</td>
<td>Richard S. Evans</td>
<td>Lawyer, Hyattsville, Md.</td>
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<td>1831</td>
<td>Prof. Joseph Packard</td>
<td>Theological Seminary, Fairfax, Va.</td>
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<td>1833</td>
<td>Rev. Charles Adams, D.D.</td>
<td>Post Office Department</td>
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<td>1834</td>
<td>Prof. John H. C. Codin</td>
<td>U. S. Navy</td>
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<td>1835</td>
<td>Edmund Flagg</td>
<td>Falls Church, Va.</td>
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<td>1838</td>
<td>Horace Piper</td>
<td>203 E Street, N. W.</td>
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<td>1838</td>
<td>Gideon S. Palmer, M. D.</td>
<td>Practicing Physician</td>
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<td>1839</td>
<td>Israel Kimball</td>
<td>Chief of Div. Int. Rev., Treasury Department</td>
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<td>1842</td>
<td>Rev. Charles M. Blake, Chaplain, U. S. A.</td>
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<td>1843</td>
<td>George W. Dyer, Lawyer, 1310 12th Street, N. W.</td>
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<td>1845</td>
<td>Hon. William B. Snell</td>
<td>Judge of Police Court</td>
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<td>1846</td>
<td>Hon. William W. Rice, M. C. from Massachusetts</td>
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<tr>
<td>1846</td>
<td>Frederic D. Sewall</td>
<td>Chief of Div. Int. Rev. Treasury Department</td>
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INTER-COLLEGIATE NEWS.

HARVARD:
In addition to his salary of $5,000, the President is to receive the benefit of a fund recently invested, but at no time is his salary to exceed $10,000.
The "University Catalogue" has appeared, its publication having been undertaken by the Faculty. There are 972 students in the college proper, and 1,522 in the whole university.
A new elective system is wanted; one by which the inexperienced student will have some aid in making his choice.
The Harvard Total Abstinence League is showing signs of a renewed vitality.
The reading-room will start very soon, with headquarters at the old law school building.
The Freshman class in the school of Veterinary Science, numbers nine students.
The Memorial Hall waiters have organized a foot-ball eleven.
One of the boat-houses has been condemned.
The shooting club has had a glass ball match for prizes.
The question of allowing students to choose between Greek and the modern languages is approaching a decision. President Eliot, Prof. Agassiz, and of course Cha's. Francis Adams, Jr., favor the reform. It is said that the Faculty are so much pleased with the elective system, that it will shortly be extended to the studies of the Freshman class.
PRINCETON:
It is rumored that the Faculty will not permit the Princeton nine to play the usual exhibition game at Cambridge.
The Faculty have forbidden the re-issue of the Tiger, on the ground that it would divert too much time from that which should be devoted to studies, and perhaps even to the entrance examinations.
The receipts of the base-ball club of last season were about $4,000.
YALE:
There are two Senior secret societies at Yale, the "Skull and Bones," and the "Scroll and Key," which, according to the New York Nation, among other evil influences, absolutely control the college press, allowing nothing to appear in any way reflecting upon them, or connected with their names. Many wealthy Yale men have determined not to give her a dollar while these fraternities exist.
Yale's athletic grounds contain twenty-nine acres.
Some Sophomores have been threatened with suspension for merely passing a foot-ball on the campus.

The estimated value of the old Howard gymnasium has been turned into a scholarship, and yields $150 a year.

There are 1,075 students in all departments.

WILLIAMS:
Four members of the eleven have announced their intention of passing the summer vacation on a farm, so as to be in good condition for foot-ball next season.

Efforts are being made to organize the Hare and Hound Club.

The Sophomores are required to hand in original orations.

Tennis courts are to be laid out in the gymnasium during the vacation.

Gul will be ready about January 10th.

The new catalogue gives the number of students as 275.

The Foot-Ball Association came out free of debt

Eureka—I have found it—the panacea for all writers,—Esterbrooks Pens. Ask your stationer for them.

CLIPPINGS.

If we possess an aching void,
By proper medicine taking
We can the aching void avoid,
And thus avoid the aching. —Argo.

Apropos of the Drummer—"His face is his fortune."—Ex.

"Know anything about life in the West?" said Mr. Polecat Stone. "I should say I do. I was tarred and feathered twice in Missouri, and rode on a rail in Kansas."—Ex

It was not a Princetonian editor who, it is said, when the tailor presented his bill, returned it with the superscription—"The manuscript is respectfully declined."—Princetonian

Mysteries of Mathematics. Prof.—"Mr. Smith what is your result?" Mr. Smith (hopefully)—"I get 10506, sir." Prof. (with much severity)—"Will you please decipher that result?" Mr. Smith (doubtfully)—"Yes, sir (strikes out two zeros). That makes it just 156."—Spectator.

BOOK NOTICES.

Virginia: A History of the People. By Austen Cooke. 1 vol. pp. 523. Cloth, $1.25. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., New York. This work is one of a series of volumes, entitled: "American Common-wealths," edited by Mr. Horace E. Scudder. The following lines will clearly show the importance of the motto contained in this book: "Virginia and New England were the original forces of American society, and shaped its development. To understand the history of the country, it is therefore necessary to study the Virginia and New England of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. In the case of New England, this study has been prosecuted with enthusiasm; in the case of Virginia, it has been very much neglected." Under three general heads are treated, the Plantation, the Colony, and the Commonwealth. Beginning with the settlement of Jamestown in 1607, it portrays the struggles of the Colonists and the dangers which surrounded them. Then the colony composed of hardy, energetic men is depicted, and their resistance to tyranny and oppression. The third part includes the part Virginia took in the Revolution as well as a description of affairs since the Rebellion.

A Great Treason: A Story of the War of Independence. By Mary A. M. Hoppus. Macmillan & Co., New York. This book combines two qualities which are too often lacking in an historical novel, a readable book and good historical information. The reader will be interested in the characters so vividly portrayed, and charmed by the diction.

History of American College Journalism. Edited and Published by J. F. McClure, Cambridge. Price, 50 cents. This very readable little book contains the histories of journalism in twenty-four of the leading colleges and schools in the land. In order to insure accuracy the histories have been written by students in the various colleges.

Modern French Readings. By William L. Knapp, Professor of Modern Languages at Yale College. Ginn, Heath & Co., Boston. Price, $1.50. The popularity of this work can not be doubted as it has gone into its second edition. No better proof of its excellence can be given than the fact that it is used as a text-book in this college.

Robinson Crusoe: The famous English Classic. Edited, for Supplementary Reading in Schools, by W. H. Lambert, Supt. of Schools, Malden, Mass. Bound in boards, 263 pages. Introduction price, 30 cents. Ginn, Heath & Co., Boston. "The original work has been abridged by omitting a few of the more uninteresting episodes, and by condens-
ing many of the lengthy moral reflections, where they seem to impede the onward flow of the story. All the gross terms and allusions, which render the complete text unfit for schools, have been removed; and the long and involved sentences, which characterize the writers of the age of Defoe, have been cast into simple form, while the diction of the author has been carefully preserved. The story has been divided into chapters, and judicious notes have been added, sufficient to explain the text.”

Gunnison, Colorado's Bonanza County. By John K. Hallowell. Published by the Colorado Museum of Applied Geology and Mineralogy, Colorado. Price, 50 cents. If one wishes to read of mineral wealth and resources surpassing even the most vivid imagination, we advise them to read this pamphlet. Like all western publications it promises large profits to investors, and furthermore predicts that Gunnison will be the wealthiest of all counties in Colorado.

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Portland, 7.35, 11.30 A. M., 4.30 P. M., 12.35 night.
Boston, 7.35, 11.30 A. M., 12.35 night.
Lewiston, 8.10 A. M., 2.45, 6.35 P. M., 12.40 night.
Farmington, 8.10 A. M. (Mixed), 2.45 P. M.
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Feb. 6, 1884.
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BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

Requirements for Admission.

Applicants for admission will be examined in the following subjects:

**Latin.**—Latin Grammar, including Prosody; Writing Latin (35 Lessons in Allen's Latin Composition are recommended as indicating the amount required for examination); Virgil, the Bucolics, Georgics, and six books of the Aeneid; Cicero, seven Orations; Sallust.

**Greek.**—Hadley's Greek Grammar; Xenophon's Anabasis, four books, and Homer's Iliad, two books; Jones's Greek Prose Composition.

**Mathematics.**—Arithmetic, including Common and Decimal Fractions, Interest, Square Root and the Metric System; Algebra, through Equations of the Second Degree; Geometry, Books I. and III. of Loomis's Geometry.

Real equivalents for any of the foregoing requirements will be accepted. Candidates for admission to advanced classes will be examined in the studies which such classes have accomplished. All applicants for admission will be required to produce testimonials of good moral character.

Time of Entrance Examination.

The time for examination is the Friday after Commencement and the Friday before the opening of the first term. In exceptional cases applicants may be examined at other times.

Method of Examination.

The examinations held at the college are mainly upon written answers to questions prepared by the Professors in the respective departments.

The Faculty are also ready to make arrangements with Principals of schools and academies having a regular course preparatory for college of at least three years' duration, whereby their pupils may be examined for admission to college at their respective schools, in connection with their final examinations.

In such cases the Principal may send to the President of the college a schedule of the course of study in the institution under his charge, together with the names of those members of his graduating class who wish to enter the next Freshman class at Bowdoin, with a statement concerning the time which each candidate has actually spent in attendance upon the regular preparatory course and the amount and quality of his work, and with an endorsement of his character as worthy of admission to college.

If these papers are found by the Faculty to be satisfactory, the Principal sending them will be furnished a list of topics on which he will be requested to examine the candidates in writing, either at a special examination held for the purpose, or as a part of his regular final examination, as he may elect.

At his earliest convenience he will send to the President of the college a copy of the questions which he set on the topics furnished, and the papers written by the candidates in answer to them. At the same time, or as soon after as possible, he will certify to the fact that the candidates have graduated honorably from the institution under his charge.

The Faculty will then pass upon the examination, and will communicate the result as soon as possible to the Principal, and to the several candidates.

Course of Study.

The course of study has been lately reconstructed, allowing after the second year a liberal range of electives, within which a student may follow his choice to the extent of about a quarter of the whole amount.

This may be exhibited approximately in the following table:

**Required—Four Hours a Week.**

Latin, six terms.
Greek, six terms.
Mathematics, six terms.
Modern Languages, six terms.
Rhetoric and English Literature, two terms.
History, two terms.
Physics and Astronomy, three terms.
Chemistry and Mineralogy, three terms.
Natural History, three terms.
Mental and Moral Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, four terms.
Political Science, three terms.

**Electives—Four Hours a Week.**

Mathematics, two terms.
Latin, two terms.
Greek, two terms.
Natural History, three terms.
Physics, one term.
Chemistry, two terms.
Science of Language, one term.
English Literature, two terms.
German, two terms.
History of Philosophy, two terms.
International Law and Military Science, two terms.

Expenses.

The annual expenses are as follows: Tuition, $75.
Room rent (half), average, $25. Incidents, $10.
Total regular College charges, $110.
Board is obtained in town at $3 to $4 a week. Other necessary expenses will probably amount to $40 a year. Students can, however, by forming clubs under good management, very materially lessen the cost of living.

Further information on application to the President.
It has been suggested that a return might be made to the old custom of having a concert, commencement week, without the former financial loss. Undoubtedly a great deal of enjoyment was obtained from the concerts that have been held, but the fact that in every case a large assessment had to be made upon each member of the graduating class has served to discourage the last three classes from the undertaking. Before accepting, however, the common conclusion that it is impossible to have a concert without the inconvenience of an emptiness of pocket, it may be well to consider the way in which former concerts have been managed. In the first place, fifty dollars were paid for the use of the church; and then an expensive band from a distance, together with one or two celebrated vocalists swelled the expenses to a large amount. In order to cover the expenses the price of the tickets was usually made so high that many were debarred from attending. Circumstances are now somewhat different. Memorial Hall could be secured without cost. Then if a committee of some business tact should engage a good vocalist and Grimmer's Orchestra, the tickets could be put at such a price as to insure a full house. The large number of visitors in town at commencement time together with the town people and students would certainly make a good audience. One trouble of previous years has been that each class wished to surpass its predecessor in the amount of talent, both as regards quality and quantity secured. Naturally there would be nothing of that spirit this year. The fact that no concert has been held for several years would add novelty and increase the probability of success. The choice does not lie, however, between this concert and no expense at all, as the band concert on the campus costs considerable, and is not free from many objectionable features. It seems likely that a real good concert, if properly managed, would not be a source of expense at all, but would on the contrary be a saving of expense. It is even possible that something might be cleared from such a concert. A certain gentleman has expressed a willingness to make all necessary arrangements and guarantee satisfaction, if the class wish to make the change. To say the least, it would not be unwise to take the matter under consideration, and see if in this way the coming commencement cannot be made additionally interesting.
As the Seniors have decided upon their photographer, they should begin to sit as soon as possible. It would be inconvenient for all concerned, if this work should be put off until next term. Moreover, in view of the low rates obtained, sittings should be begun immediately in order that the work may not be hurriedly done. Arrangements should be made so that Mr. Reed need not be obliged to put off any of his other customers. It is a satisfaction to know that this work of taking pictures can be done so well and so cheaply here in town. No better advertisement could be wished than the patronage of succeeding classes.

The schedule of ball games of last year proved so eminently satisfactory that a similar schedule should be made out for this coming season. Until last year the result of the summer’s work on the diamond was always left in uncertainty. While the State championship was not decided as we had hoped it would be, yet it was much more preferable to know where it did belong.

As some time will be necessarily consumed in delays before a date can be assigned for the meeting of the directors of the several ball nines, it would be well to begin at once to stir in the matter.

It is a cause of regret that the Freshmen have thus far done nothing in regard to the purchase of a class boat. The longer this matter is put off the more difficult will it be for them to arouse the interest requisite for success. In years past the college has had excellent crews, and great enthusiasm has been awakened in regard to boating. The boat-house, built a few years ago, stands a constant reminder of the former interest taken in aquatic matters, and a reproach to the present undergraduates for their faint-hearted loyalty. Boating is one of the noblest of sports, and the advantage to be derived from participation in it is of great value. Class feeling and friendship is increased by being united in the ownership of a boat and support of a crew. One of the most popular events of the summer term is the annual boat race between the class crews. The example of one class is likely to be followed by the next, and unless the Freshmen take some action in regard to the matter it will be almost impossible in a year or two to find any boating here at all. The selection of a college crew depends upon the previous existence of class crews, and this fact alone would seem to be a sufficient incentive to activity. As it is possible for the Freshmen to purchase a boat equal to any now owned by the undergraduates, and as good material for a crew is possessed by the class, measures should be taken at once to secure a boat and to put a crew at work in the gymnasium. It should be remembered that it is cheaper to begin anything of this kind in season, and the chances of doing creditably, when the day for the race comes, are largely increased.

The latest subject of discussion is the polo league, formed by the teams in the State. The object of this association is not, so far as we can judge, to develop amity between the individuals composing the several teams, but to furnish abundant opportunity and excuse for an indiscriminate mingling of fists and feet. Such at least is the impression forced upon one after listening to a recital of the last excursion to a neighboring city. Undoubtedly the game of polo is most pleasant to a participant, yet were the choice given us of either being thrown down and trampled upon by a number of excited fellows shod with roller skates, or of writing a page of matter for the Orient, we should vote by a large majority for the latter. Still the wearisome monotony of this winter term is probably made to pass more quickly and pleasantly to those that engage in this sport than
would otherwise be the case, and we most heartily extend to those of our friends, that play upon the Bowdoin team, our sincere wishes for the continued preservation of their lives and limbs. A word of advice may be in place just now, and it is for each member to obtain at once an accident policy. The Pacific character of the Orient Board can be inferred when it is remembered that but one, and he the "fighting editor," belongs on the team. It is earnestly hoped that he will meet without no injury as we cannot afford to do without him.

It is our desire to make our columns as interesting as possible to both alumni and undergraduates. While the local department is the center of attraction to the classes now in college, the personal columns are naturally of much more interest to our graduates. In order to meet their demand for a full and correct personal chronicle we must ask the co-operation of our alumni. It is a difficult and uncertain task to attempt to fill any considerable space with personal items, not because there is an absence of such items, but on account of the inability of one man to secure them. Some have in the past shown great interest in keeping us informed as to their whereabouts, and our only wish in regard to the matter is that many others would follow their example.

To-morrow the annual invasion of Medics begins. In the long stretch of wintry weeks, this ever-recurring period stands like a familiar landmark. An idea of approaching spring inevitably associates itself with this event. Adams Hall will soon swarm with Medics in response to the call of the ancient bell. The broad expanse of snow and ice will discourage the bucolic spirits as they gaze off towards the pines. We are always glad when the Medical School opens, as it adds greatly to the life of the place, and brings back to some of us pleasant acquaintances of previous years. The old time feeling of antagonism between the two bodies of students seems, like other similar rivalries, to have faded from sight. The opening lecture will, no doubt, be largely attended by the academics as usual. The entering class of Medics always appreciates the friendly welcome they are sure to receive from their neighbors. It is hoped that the lectures of the term will be largely attended, and that this term will be in every sense a success.

During the four years of a college course one is excluded in great measure from the cares and excitements of active life. Students are, in a certain sense, sequested and saved from the annoyances that attend other young men. But the hum of the busy world outside college walls is now beginning to reach the ears of many an anxious Senior. His mind, already thrown into a state of great uncertainty, as regards itself, by the subtle questions of Psychology, is beginning to be agitated by the near prospect of being cast adrift upon the world. What he is to do after leaving college is a question of ever-increasing importance. Hitherto the work of every day has been planned by others, and no responsibility of this sort has rested upon the student. Now that life itself is beginning to be seen in all its reality and earnestness, it is not surprising if a feeling of reluctance to enter the contest takes possession of the student. What wonder then if the closing weeks of the year bring to most minds an ineffable sadness.

But there are a few by whom the course has not been made so fruitful of results as by their fellows, and to them the anticipation of a change comes with pleasure. It is a great advantage if one knows what his work is to be after graduating. It is surprising to see how many graduate from college without any definite plans, and then spend
years in turning from one thing to another hoping meanwhile for something permanent to turn up. While it is not necessary for one to confine himself to a previously marked out course in life, yet he should have a definite goal in view, and then, whether he pursues his chosen profession, or applies himself to another that lies across his path, he will be more sure of attaining success. The man with an end in view will do something and do it energetically, while he without any object will be likely to do nothing. It is an advantage to know at the outset of college life what one intends to do afterward as his studies can be made to bear upon it.

As the time for making out the class statistics approaches, it is hoped that every member of '84 will have his mind made up in regard to some useful calling.

As it takes a long time to settle up the business of the Orient at the end of each year, in April, the Business Editor is preparing to send out the bills to our patrons very soon. It is hoped that both advertisers and subscribers will appreciate the situation, and will favor us with prompt remittances. The expenses of the Orient will need to be paid in full before long, and for this reason we ask our friends to see that their bills are discharged as soon as possible.

THE CLOSE OF DAY.

In the west, the sun declining
Casts a long and level ray,
Ruthlessly the sentence signing
Of the death of day.

There the trees, with sombre shadows,
Wave their tops with weird affright,
As the beams flit o'er the meadows
Silently from sight.

Now the level day, unshrinking,
On the sharp horizon's blade
To a cruel death is sinking,
Death that knows no aid.

See, the life-tide swiftly streaming
Dyes the azure western sky,
And the crimson light is beaming
O'er a day gone by.

Once, the robin straight directed
To the crimson-colored west,
Found the evening glow reflected
From its heaving breast.

There above, amid the glory
Bright, the evening star appears,
'Tis the star of love, in story,
Star of hopes and fears.

Deeper grows the crimson glowing
In the western canopy,
As the darkened flood is flowing
Back into the sea.

Slowly now the pall is spreading
Over hill and over plain,
Stealthily the gloom is treading,
Night begins her reign.

THE BOWDOIN PRAYING CIRCLE.

The period in which Bowdoin College was incorporated and established was one marked by general religious declension. French infidelity was extensively prevalent, and there seemed to be everywhere a paralysis of religious faith. There were no Sabbath Schools, no religious instruction for the young, and few moral restraints of any kind. It was a time of great degeneracy in doctrine as well as corruption of morals.

In the act of incorporation of the college it is gratifying to notice that the promotion of "virtue and piety" is first mentioned as the object had in view in its foundation, and it is both interesting and instructive to observe how religion, from what was in many respects an unpromising beginning, obtained footing in the college, and struggled onward to a seat of decided influence.

During the first four years religion seemed connected with the college only in the person of President McKeen. No one of the students was a member of any church, or expressed a hope in Christ as his Saviour. In
the first eight classes there seems to have been only one student who may have been deemed, at the time of his admission, hope-fully pious, and he had not made a public profession of religion.

The next few years, however, brought a change for the better, and in the spring of the year 1808 the Theological Society was founded. This society held meetings every Sabbath evening, at which some passage of Scripture was discussed, together with Theological and Ethical questions. But the college received no decided religious awakening, and the interest seemed to be gradually dying out.

In the summer of 1815 the Bowdoin Praying Circle, then called the Praying Society, was organized. The Preamble and Constitution were drawn up by Samuel Johnson, then a member of the Sophomore class, and afterwards successively pastor of the Congregational churches in Alna and Saco, and Secretary of the Maine Missionary Association. They were adopted and signed on the twenty-second day of July by the six professors of religion, then members of the college.

The Preamble read as follows: "In consideration of the alarming prevalence of wickedness in this institution, and a lamentable indifference to the things of religion; believing that a change in the conduct and hearts of the students can be effected in no other way but by an effusion of divine influences, and also believing the promise of God that he will answer the requests of those who call upon Him in spirit and in truth; we whose names are recorded toward the end of this book, do form ourselves into a society by the name of The Praying Society of Bowdoin College,—and adopt the following Articles," etc.

In the seventh Article the object of the society was stated to be "to pray for the influences of Divine Grace upon ourselves, upon this institution, and upon the world at large." The fifth Article prescribes the qualifications for memberships,—requiring "charitable" evidence of being a "real Christian," and a statement from each candidate, at the time of admission, of the "reason of his hope," and of his "assent to the fundamental doctrines of the Gospel." In the sixth Article was stated the time of holding meetings, viz., Sabbath morning immediately after the ringing of the first bell for public worship.

The Constitution was revised in 1827, and made more simple and precise. In 1835 it was considerably enlarged, with the design of making it more effective. The number of Articles was increased from eight to twenty. One Article establishes a fast on the third week of each term.

The final changes in the Constitution were made and adopted on May 25, 1850, and the Constitution, as thus amended, was used without further change until October 17, 1882, when the Bowdoin Praying Circle passed into the College Y. M. C. A.

In the history of the Praying Circle, there have been several periods of great religious awakening. The first of these was in the year 1816, soon after the founding of the Circle. It was brought about largely by the efforts of President Appleton.

Still more important and remarkable were the revivals of 1826 and 1834, both of which seemed to originate in the meetings held on the day of prayer for colleges. These last named revivals were marked by great activity and earnestness on the part of the members of the Praying Circle, and among the students prominent in the work we may recognize many names of men who have subsequently filled high positions in the field of Christian work.

The records of the Praying Circle are now in the College Library, as are also those of the Theological Society, which was discontinued in 1850.
STUART MILL ON MIND AND MATTER.

[The following poem appeared in Blackwood's Magazine in February, 1856. It was suggested by some remarkable statements made by Mr. Mill, which are given for the sake of throwing light upon the subject of the poem. "Matter may be defined as a permanent possibility of sensation": (Mill on Hamilton). "The belief I entertain, that my mind exists, when it is not feeling, nor thinking, nor conscious of its own existence, resolves into the belief of the permanent possibility of the state. The permanent possibility of feeling which forms my notion of myself."—Ed.]

Stuart Mill on mind and matter
All our old beliefs would scatter;
Stuart Mill exerts his skill
To make an end of mind and matter.

The selfsame tale I've surely heard
Employed before our faith to batter;
Has David Hume again appeared
To run amuck at mind and matter?

David Hume could mind and matter
Ruthlessly assault and batter
Those who Hume would now exhume
Must mean to end both mind and matter.

Now mind now matter to destroy
Was oft proposed, at least the latter;
But David was the darling boy
Who fairly floored both mind and matter.

David Hume both mind and matter,
While he lived would boldly batter:
Hume to Mill bequeathed by will
His favorite feud with mind and matter.

Men think they see the things that be,
But truth is coy, we can't get at her,
For what we spy is all my eye,
And isn't really mind or matter.

Hume and Mill on mind and matter
Swear that others merely smatter;
Sense reveals that something feels,
But tells no tale of mind and matter.

Against a stone you strike your toe;
You feel 'tis sore, it makes a clatter,
But what you feel is all you know
Of toe, or stone, or mind, or matter.

Mill and Hume of mind and matter
Wouldn't leave a rag or tatter;
What although we feel the blow,
That doesn't show there's mind or matter.

We meet and mix with other men,
With women, too, who sweetly chatter:

But mayn't we here be duped again,
And take our thoughts for mind and matter.

Sight and sound like mind and matter,
Fairy forms that seem to chatter,
May be gleams in Fancy's dreams
Of men and women, mind and matter.

Successive feelings on us seize,
(As thick as falling hailstones patter).
The chance of some return of these,
Is all we mean by mind and matter.

Those who talk of mind and matter
Such a senseless jargon patter;
What are we, or you, or he?
Dissolving views, not mind and matter.

We're but a train of vision's brain,
Of thoughts that cheat and hopes that flatter;
This hour's our own, the past is flown;
The rest unknown, like mind and matter.

Then farewell to mind and matter,
To the winds at once we scatter
Time and Place and Form and Space,
And you and me and mind and matter.

We banish hence Reed's common sense;
We laugh at Dugald Stewart's blatter;
Sir William, too, and Mansel's crew,
We've done for you and mind and matter.

Speak no more of mind and matter;
Mill with mud will else bespatter
All your schools of silly fools,
That dare believe in mind and matter.

But had I skill like Stewart Mill,
His own position could I shatter:
The weight of Mill I count as nil—
If Mill has neither mind nor matter.

Mill when minus mind and matter
Though he make a kind of clatter,
Must himself just mount the shelf,
And there be laid with mind and matter.

I'd push my logic farther still
(Though this may have the look of satire),
I'd prove there is no such man as Mill,
If Mill disapproves both mind and matter.

If there's neither mind nor matter,
Mill's existence too we shatter;
If you still believe in Mill,
Believe as well in mind and matter.
EDMUND BURKE.

The greatest of modern orators, and, perhaps, the greatest that ever lived, Edmund Burke, was born in Dublin, Jan. 12, 1728, or 1729. Owing to his poor health he was sent, when very young, to live with his uncle at Castle-town Roche, a town in the south of Ireland. When thirteen years of age Burke went to Ballitore, where, after two years' preparation, he was fitted for college. In the spring of 1743 he entered Trinity College, from which he graduated in 1748.

It does not appear that he was particularly brilliant in his studies, but was drawn away from them by his great desire for reading. The fact that he did not apply himself devotedly to the study of law, for which he was intended, was a source of much displeasure to his father. So little, in fact, did young Burke care for the study that, after three years, he threw it up altogether, and began to turn his attention to literature as a means of support. The first of his literary productions was a reply to Lord Bolingbroke, who had made, what seemed to many, a successful and unanswerable attack upon religion. This was answered by Burke so completely as to fully vindicate the cause and to put an end to the pernicious effects that the infidel writings had produced.

His next works were essays, and, though showing the same ability by which his previous production was characterized, yet it did not have as happy an effect. In 1758 he began the Annual Register, in which was found a review of the political and military affairs, together with the literature of each year—a work which was entirely successful and which is still continued as the standard work of its kind in Great Britain.

He was first elected to Parliament, Dec. 26, 1765, and, on the following January, took his seat in the House of Commons. His first speech was made fourteen days later, in regard to receiving petitions from the American Colonies. Seven days after this speech had been delivered he made a second, and in three weeks more a third,—the former in regard to the authority of Parliament over the colonies, the latter in relation to the famous Stamp Act; but even before his second speech was made he had become famous as a parliamentary orator. During the struggle of the Colonies for independence he kept up a continual warfare with the Ministry, until the termination of the struggle in 1782. But perhaps his greatest effort, though not his most successful one, was shown in the trial of Hastings, and it has been said that the eloquence displayed by Burke on that occasion has never been surpassed by any orator of ancient or modern times.

All through his public life Burke continued to publish his writings on political questions of the day, which always displayed remarkable wisdom and vigor, and did as much to make his name famous as his public life had done.

In July, 1794, Burke retired from Parliament, but enjoyed only three years of private life, having died July 9, 1797.

The eloquence of Burke can never be questioned, and still less can his wisdom as a statesman or his readiness as a debater. His contemporaries were distinguished for certain elements of statesmanship, but Burke possessed them all in an eminent degree. His private life was a model of purity, but no more so than was his public life; for no statesman probably ever lived in whom the sense of honor was greater. Watchful at all times for England, he was undoubtedly the wisest and the safest statesman that ever sat in the English Parliament.

When a learned man, intoxicated with his reading, takes a first step in the world, it is very often a false step; if he takes counsel only of his books, he runs the risk of never succeeding in his projects.—St. Evremond.
A SAD CASE.

It is with pain that we read of cases of misplaced confidence, where fair women, by trusting implicitly in faithless men, have lost fame and fortune and have gained nothing save broken hearts. But never have we felt sadder than when the following incident came to our knowledge. The actors in this tragedy were a well-to-do farmer, his fair daughter, and a shoe dealer, all residents of a town not a thousand miles from B——.

One day, as the farmer in question was about setting out for town, his daughter, while decorating the fingers of his dexter hand with strings of divers hues, as memoria-bilis of the various purchases he was to make, placed on his little finger a piece of bright red twine which was to remind him of a pair of shoes for herself—number five. The farmer went and returned in due season, bringing the shoes. The maiden forthwith essayed to try them on, but, alas! her likeness to Cinderella did not extend so far as her feet, and she was utterly unable to make the shoes act as it is eminently proper that they should on such occasions.

Then the fair but unfortunate damsel waxed wroth, and her "Pa," like many another well-minded father of a family, became the victim of her anger. After her fit of ill temper had somewhat subsided, it was decided that the ill-starred shoes should be returned and others substituted. As the "old man" sat out on his errand he received this last command from his loving daughter: "Now, Pa, tell Mr. Blank that I won't wear anything larger than fives."

Soon after, in the store of the shoe dealer, the ever recurring problem of making a shoe fit a foot one size too large was discussed in all its bearings. There were two men both anxious to bring about the same result,—one the doting father fearing to brave a domestic storm, the other the dealer wishing to please his patron. Something must be done, and it pains us to say something was done. Suddenly a smile began to steal over the countenance of the merchant, and removing a finger with which he had been vacantly scratching his head for some minutes, he uttered these memorable words, "I've got it." Then he went to a drawer, selected a large, comfortable pair of sixes, erased the mark and substituted a figure five which was plainly visible. As he handed over the package the "horrid male creature" deliberately winked at the father of the unsuspecting maiden, and that venerable reprobate as deliberately winked in return.

The shoes proved to be an admirable fit, and many praises were sung of the dealer whose judgment was so good. It seems to be a characteristic of sin to give the sinner away, and it was even so in this case, for after some time had passed and those shoes were about ready to be filed away with the countless others adorning the paternal attic, the ingenuous maiden set out to procure another pair.

She entered the store, smiled sweetly on Mr. Blank, and said: "I want another pair of shoes, the same as before, number five, you know." Taken completely by surprise, Mr. Blank only managed to say: "Well, Miss, I can fix you another pair, if you want." Instantly she "caught on," and, turning on him, she demanded: "Did you change the numbers on those shoes?" Receiving no answer from the crestfallen tradesman she flounced indignantly out, having in a single instant lost all confidence in perfidious man.

GERMAN UNIVERSITIES.

There are at present twenty-six universities in Germany, distributed as follows: Eight in Prussia, at Berlin, Breslau, Bonn, Königsberg, Halle, Greifswald, Göttingen, and Marburg; six in Austria; three in Bavaria, at Munich, Würzburg, and Erlangen; two in the Grand Duchy of Baden, at Heidelberg and Freiburg, and one each at Leipsic, Jena,
Tübingen, Gressen, Rostock, Kiel, and Strasburg. Each of these universities has some specialty. Vienna has the best medical faculty and clinic of all. Indeed, the clinic at Vienna is said to be the best in the world. Berlin is noted for its departments of philosophy, philology, and physics, while Heidelberg and Tübingen are celebrated for their excellence in law and political economy.

During the past academic year there has been a greater increase in the number of students at all German universities than ever before. This increase has been so great that the government has seriously considered limiting the number of students at each university, in order that the supply of professional men may not exceed the demand. The university at Leipsic has probably a greater number of students than any other. All Germans are subjected to an examination on entering a university, from which foreigners are exempt. Medicine and philosophy, the latter including philology, are chosen by the greater number of German students. They are allowed perfect freedom in choosing the lectures which they wish to attend. The course of study at a German university may be extended at will, but generally covers three years, at the end of which time the student presents himself for examination. The lecture courses are of two kinds, those which are free and those for which tuition is charged, the latter being generally the most valuable. They cost about fifteen marks for each semester, there being two semesters in the year; one from October to April, and one from April to July.

The instructors are of three grades,—the ordentliche professoren, or regular professors, who hold their office for life and are paid by the government; the ausserordentliche professoren, who have the rank and title of regular professors, but do not receive pay from the government, their salary being the amount they receive for tuition from their lecture courses; and last the privat docenten, who are about the same as the instructors in an American college. The privat docenter are merely allowed to lecture, and receive no pay from the government. The regular professors are drawn from the privat docenter and the ausserordentliche professoren.

The government of the university is in the hands of a rector, who is chosen annually from the regular professors, and a senate composed of the regular professors. During the last few years the power of judicial government by the faculty has been greatly restricted on account of the Socialistic tendencies of faculties and students.

**COLLEGE ITEMS.**

Cobb has left college.
The pedagogues are returning.
Quite a fire, wasn’t it?
Mr. Reed has been chosen class photographer for '84.
The new papers strike the Reading-Room Friday mornings.
Gile, once a member of '83, has been making a visit in Brunswick.
The meetings of the Y. M. C. A. are now held in the Senior room, Memorial Hall.
The base-ball men now work in the gymnasium every afternoon from 3:45 till 4:15.
A very nice new chemical balance has been lately put into the laboratory in Adams Hall.
The Senior German division recite Wednesday afternoons, instead of having a recitation on Fridays.
Dr. Brown gave a short address on Sunday evening, January 20th, on the “Formation of Christian Character.”
Donnell, '85, came to us from the University of Michigan, and not from Wesleyan, as was stated in our last issue.
Hilton has retired from his long term of service at the chapel organ, and now C. M. Austin, '87, runs the machine.
The polo club tried conclusions with the Alameda team at Bath, Friday evening, January
25th. The Bath sluggers were too much for their opponents, who were defeated by a score of 3 goals to 2. Phinney and Wright got the goals for "our side."

"Is it more necessary for the House or the Senate to be kept full?" Answer that, you Constitutional History men.

Rev. Elijah Kellogg addressed the students in the Senior room, Sunday afternoon, Jan. 27th. About forty of the boys were present.

Several grossbeaks were seen flying round the campus last week, but now that they are wanted as specimens they positively refuse to appear.

One of our German scholars is in doubt as to whether "Was soll der Hut?" means "What's the matter with the hat?" or "Shoot the hat."

A series of eight Germans, arranged by some of the students is in progress. The new Band Hall is used for the dances. Twenty couples attend.

That "Wonderful Freak of Nature," the "Alligator Boy," is a fraud. It is a shame that the poor, unfortunate child should be placed on exhibition.

The offers made to the Inter-Collegiate Rowing Association by the railroads and by hotels at Saratoga, ought to arouse our boating interests here in college.

Bowdoin has lost two members of her Board of Trustees within the past month. Hon. Amos D. Lockwood of Providence, R. I., and Dr. John T. Gilman of Portland.

The Seniors were a little startled the other morning in the Psychology recitation, by Dr. Brown's announcement that "Adams had a wonderful memory—he knew almost everything."

It is expected that some remarkable records will be made next field day. About a dozen of the boys are practicing on the main walk before the chapel, directly after breakfast every morning.

Mrs. Valeria G. Stone who recently died in Malden, Mass., will be remembered as one of Bowdoin's benefactors. It was through her munificence that Memorial Hall was completed and furnished.

Now that the days are growing longer, would it not be better for the afternoon recitations to commence at 2 o'clock? Directly after dinner is a very hard and inconvenient time for either study or recitation.

With a different choir every morning, the individual talent ought to be brought out by the middle of the term, at the latest. How would it do, after that, to have the same choir for two successive exercises?

Prof. Carmichael delivered a lecture on the subject of "Glaciers," before the Portland Y. M. C. A., the evening of Jan. 23d. Prof. Packard also gave a lecture on "John Hampden," before the same body, January 28th.

The horse trots on the main street in front of the campus have attracted quite a crowd and created considerable excitement. Our sporting editor is ill, otherwise we should be able to give a full account of the racing.

Prof. (exhibiting fossil specimens to Geology class)—"Here is a crinoid; you see that it is much compressed and distorted, that the arms are broken off, and that the stem is gone; but still it is a good illustration of the order."

Gen. Samuel F. Cary, who is billed as "America's greatest living orator," delivered his lecture entitled, "The mistakes of Moses or of Ingersoll,—which?" in Leomont Hall, last Wednesday evening. The lecture was quite interesting and somewhat amusing. Only a fair sized audience was present.

Last Thursday, being the day of prayer for schools and colleges, was observed in an appropriate manner. In the forenoon Rev. Mr. Richards of Bath conducted services in Memorial Hall, and in the afternoon a meeting was held at the Congregational vestry. The Y. M. C. A. held a meeting in the morning and another in the evening.

The Literary Association proposes to have a course of six lectures, coming about once a week for the remainder of this term. Hon. S. J. Young, Profs. Brown, Chapman, Avery, and Carmichael have signified their willingness to lecture, and Rev. Asa Dalton of Portland has also been engaged. Such a course cannot fail to be interesting, and ought to be well patronized.

Several Bowdoin Alumni Associations have held their annual meetings lately. The Portland Association met at the Falmouth, Thursday evening, January 17th, forty-three members being present. The Washington Association met at the Arlington, January 29th. Speeches were made by Com. Bridge, '25, Israel Kimball, '39, Senator Frye, '50, Representative Rice, '46, Gen. Ellis Spear, '53, and by others. The Bowdoin Medical Alumni Association was organized and held its first meeting at Waterville last Wednesday.

A very pleasant musical entertainment, under the auspices of the Literary Association, was given
in lower Memorial Hall, Tuesday evening, Jan. 23d, with the following programme: Song, by quartette (composed of Barton, Walker, Alexander, and Butler, '85); solo, by Mrs. Lee; solo, by Prof. Chapman; duet, by Barton and Alexander; flute solo, by C. C. Torrey; solo, by Mrs. Lee; flute trio, by C. C. Torrey, Adams, and Waterman; song, by the quartette; solo, by Prof. Chapman. A much larger audience than was anticipated was present, the hall being well filled.

PERSONAL.

[Graduates and undergraduates are earnestly solicited to send personal items to the Bowdoin Orient, Brunswick, Me.]

'76.—President Packard gave a lecture January 28th, before the Y. M. C. A. of Portland, on John Hampden, the eminent English statesman and patriot. The lecture was very highly spoken of by the papers.

'82.—The following is taken from an exchange:

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 16, 1883. Dr. John I. Gilman, a leading physician and prominent citizen, died this afternoon from a complication of diseases, chief of which was pneumonia. He was born in Exeter, N. H., May 9, 1806, graduated at Bowdoin in the class of 1826, and at Bowdoin Medical School in the class of 1829. He located in this city in 1832; was an overseer of Bowdoin for six years; was transferred to the board of trustees in 1873, and continued in that office until his death. He was elected city physician in 1832, and re-elected annually for five years. He had been a trustee of the Maine Insane Asylum since 1863; was the prime mover in the establishment of the Maine General Hospital here in 1868, and at his death was chairman of the board of directors and board of consulting physicians. In 1867 he married a daughter of Hon. Renel Williams, of Augusta, who survives him. He leaves one daughter, the wife of Dr. Nicholas of Cambridge, Mass.

'80.—Thomas Drummund, United States Circuit Judge, of Illinois, will retire from the bench in March, when he will have completed his thirty-fourth year as judge. This entitles him to full pay for the remainder of his life. Judge D. is a native of Lincoln County, Maine, and a brother of the late Rev. James Drummund, of Auburn, of the class of '36.

'86.—Rev. Stephen Titcomb, of Farmington, died Sunday morning, January 20th. Mr. Titcomb was a graduate from Bowdoin, in the class of 1836. Among his classmates were ex-Governor Alonzo Garcelon, of Lewiston, and the late Joseph Baker, of Augusta. He first studied law, but feeling called to the ministry he was ordained as a Congregational clergyman, and had successful pastorates at Weld and Industry, until his health failed, when he retired from active labor, and spent the remainder of his life at Farmington.

'40.—James P. Weston was quite seriously injured in the recent runaway in the Portland horse-car catastrophe.

'48.—Rev. Egbert C. Smythe declines the Presidency of Bowdoin.

'69.—C. A. Stevens, the popular writer for the Youth's Companion, has recently written a fine book for boys, called the "Knockabout Club." It is founded upon the incidents of the above club during a journey through western and central Maine, last fall. It is taken from real life and written in the author's most pleasing style.

'69.—Clarence Hale was admitted to the U. S. Supreme Court, January 18th.

'75.—P. P. Simmons is with Chas. Haight & Co., commission merchants, 27 Pearl Street, New York.

'75.—G. F. Harriman is practicing law in New York. Office 156 Broadway.

'77.—M. R. Williams is with Lidgerwood Manufacturing Co., 96 Liberty Street, New York. He is about to visit Brazil, South America, for the Company, where he will remain two or three years.

'78.—Willis W. French graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons; New York City, May 1, 1883, and received the appointment of Interne at Bellevue Hospital, October 1st. He will enter upon the duties of House Surgeon of the Fourth Surgical Division, Oct. 1, 1884. His address is Bellevue Hospital, New York City.

'82.—A metrical translation of the XIII Epode of Horace, "Horrida Tempestas," was recently published in the Portland Transcript, written by J. F. Libby.

INTER-COLLEGIATE NEWS.

HARVARD:

The annual report of the President will soon be issued.

Expenditures on the new athletic track already amount to $5,505. As $5,814 have been subscribed up to this time, a balance remains in the bank of $309. The association have also realized $180 from other sources. Still, for the erection of the grand stand and the proposed fence, much more money must be raised by the committee.
About 75 men are in training for the various crews.

A preliminary vote in the Faculty on the question of keeping Greek among the requirements for admission is said to have resulted 20 to 18 in favor of some change.

A $50,000 boat-house is talked of.

YALE:

"$5, for one cause and another, has twelve less members this term than she had last.

The subscriptions to the Y. M. C. A. building amount to $23,000 or $24,000, and ground will be broken for the new building in the spring.

The Faculty send their second admonition to parents or guardians in the form of registered letters, in order to prevent their interception by students or their interested friends.

The number of volumes in the library of the college proper, as stated in the new catalogue, is 107,000.

COLUMBIA:

Nearly every Freshman has joined one of the debating societies.

Hereafter the essays of the three lower classes will be criticised in the presence of the writers.

Columbia is bound to make her mark in the world of art, literature, music, and the drama. One professor is the author of a play which is now being rehearsed preparatory to its speedy production; another is compiling a dictionary; a sophomore is writing a novel, though it is not yet announced when it will be issued; and a junior is composing a comic opera.—Spectator.

Dr. Hopkins does all his marking in one of the Sanskrit dialects. This makes it particularly intelligent to the Sophomore desires of finding out where he stands.

An appropriation having been made, the electric lights will soon shine brilliantly in the Library.

Prof. Boyesen’s play will be produced at the Madison Square Theatre some time in February.

"Eighty-six has put a crew in training and expects to win the spring regatta.

TRINITY:

Trinity is introducing elective courses into her curriculum.

Trinity will receive about $50,000 by the will of the late Mrs. Northam, widow of the late Col. C. H. Northam. The money will be expended on the college buildings.

ELSEWHERE:


The Swarthmore Phoenix editors are obliged to show their copy to the Faculty before it goes to press.

Union is in danger of losing its military organization on account of lack of interest.

Alone—but can a man be said to be really alone when he has his thoughts and an Esterbrook Steel Pen?

EDITORS’ TABLE.

Our ever welcome friend, the Bates Student, appears with a new board of editors. In common with all, who for the first time grasp the editorial pen, they are filled with new ideas, and have great confidence in the "mighty power of the press." The editorials deal with many subjects of interest, but one in particular brings before us such a picture of the horrible condition of affairs at Bates, that we are compelled to quote. Among other things the editor says, "It seems to be considered proper, by many, to steal examinations, use crib, and some even carry their books when they take tests, while others, who would not steal or crib, do not hesitate to make use of their neighbor’s work, a practice equally as bad." We have always had the highest respect for Bates and its students, and it is with pain that we perceive that our confidence has been misplaced. We have thought that with its position removed from the contaminating torch of the wicked city, with a lynx-eyed Faculty, whose prerogative extends even to electing the editors of the college paper, and with the ennobling influence of Mount David on the one hand bringing back fond recollections of ideas of the infinite, gained by viewing the heavens from the "observatory site,"ail with the Bates Theological School on the other hand breathing forth an odor of sanctity over the entire place, we have thought, we say, that sin at least could not find entrance there. We are anxiously watching to see what further insidious practices will be unearthed by the zealous Student. Till then farewell.

The Courant comes to us as usual laden with good things. Would that we could give a full account of the contents of this praiseworthy sheet to our readers. The composition, entitled "The Goat," is, we suppose, the work of an advanced contributor to the Children’s Department. It bears the marks of genius, and no doubt the author will soon
be able to grapple with deep subjects like "Billy, the Kid," or "William, the Butter." The "Poems in Prose" are especially noticeable and we cannot forbear from giving in full the last four lines of one entitled "The Phantom": "The figure thrusts its nose in my face. Heavens! it is inscribed with characters. I read,—rush to my desk and draw a draft. She greedily snatches it. Just then she got in a draught and the wind took her out. Horrors! I had paid my washerwoman's bill. I then understood what her state ment. Poor woman, she carried her bill in her face." Never have we been more lifted up by loftiness of style, never has a more vivid word picture been presented to our mind. What a draught it must have been upon the imagination of its originator! What a fervor of poetic fire must permeate his entire being! But this 'smoak. Selah.

CLIPPINGS.

THE SENIOR.

by a freshman.

I watch him pass along the walks,
And tremble at his stare;
I mark the cane he proudly swings,
And his distingue air.
I wonder at the awful calm
In which he smokes his pipe;
In almost every living thing
He is my prototype.

With features long and lips compressed,
Adown the chapel aisle
He moves in silent majesty,
A synonym for style;
And if I watch as many do,
They say that I 'twere while
Will see his whiskers gently twitch,—
Will see a Senior smile.

I wonder whether I shall reach
The height from which he frowns,—
The wonder and the majesty
Of all our college towns.
In adoration and awe
I run my daily race,
And strive with earnest steps to climb
To that exalted place.

"What shall we call him?" asked the fond mother, as she toyed with the locks of her first born. Let's call him William, dear," returned the father, sadly, "It will be very natural. I'm so used to receiving Bills at this time of the year."—Ex.

A distracted dude stood on the corner of Broad-

way and Courtlandt Streets this morning gazing anxiously around. He didn't remember where he intended to go, and had forgotten where he came from. A policeman kindly took him in charge and led him to the station-house, where he put him in a pigeon hole of the desk and labelled, "To be delivered when called for."—Ex.

THE HORSE.

Hors(e) de combat.—French Slang.
Trust not the horse.—Virgil.
The horses get no rest.—Minnenmns.
No horse has destroyed me.—Anacreon.
* Wisdom is better than horses.—Zenophone.
Black care mounts behind the horseman.—Hor-
ace.
† The inexperienced well-born youth cannot stick to his horse.—Horace!
‡ A man might make a worse mistake than to buy a horse.—Gulliver and Donald B. Mitchell.
Cultivate the horse by all means. Own him if you can afford to own him.—Talmage.
* Verba Vitis, † Suspectum. † Damnavis, Tutor.
—Ann Arbor Chronicle.

Professor: "What is fraud?") Student: "Taking willful advantage of a person's ignorance." Professor: "Give an example." Student: "Why—er—er, one of your examinations."—Harvard Lam-
poon.

A certain freshman, upon being informed by one of his instructors that he would probably have to condition him, forthwith sent him a copy of "Don't."—Record.

A Clear Title.—If a man would, according to law, give an orange to another, instead of saying, "I give you that orange," the phrase would run thus: "I give you all and singular my estate in interest, right, title, and claim, and advantage of and in that orange, with all its rind, skin, juice, pulp, and all right and vantage therein, with full power to bite, cut, suck, or otherwise eat the same orange, or give the same away, with or without all its rind, skin, juice, pulp, pips, anything herebefore or hereafter, or in any other deed or deeds, instruments, of what nature or kind soever to the contrary notwithstanding." Such is the language of lawyers; and it is gravely held by the most learned among them that by the omission of any of these words the orange would not be legally conveyed.—Ex.

"Our club hasn't any boats, hey?" said a member of one of the Harlem Boat Clubs to a friend who had been running him on the fawness of their boats; "why, man, we have a house full." "Well, you're
a bigger one than I thought you were," replied his friend. "I was in your boat-house only a few days ago, and all the boats I saw were three eights and a pair. I don't call that a house-full by any means."

"Well," growled his companion, "if it isn't a house-full, it's a full house."—*Acta*.

The meaning of the initials J. C. P. A. is thus given by Chaff:

Impeccunious Calamitous Pessimistical Accumulation.

Icy Childish Padded Anglomaniaes.


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

Unfair tackling around the waist was a disgraceful feature of the game of Blindman's buff with the Annex yesterday. We hope we shall not have to refer to this again.—*Lampoon*.

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**BOOK NOTICE.**

A Roundabout Journey. By Charles Dudley Warner. Price, $1.50. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., New York. Mr. Warner has a genius for travelling. By some mysterious gift he always happens to see the most interesting objects, the most important persons, and the most significant events of the time and country in which he travels. Fortunately for us he has also a peculiar felicity and humor in recording what he sees, so that his volumes of travel are at once among the most informing and the most charming books of modern literature. During the past year Mr. Warner spent many months in Europe, principally in the countries bordering on the Mediterranean, and made an excursion into Africa. The experiences and observations of these months he depicts in the above volume.
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**Greek.**—Hadley’s Greek Grammar; Xenophon’s Anabasis, four books, and Homer’s Iliad, two books; Jones’s Greek Prose Composition.

**Ancient Geography.**

**Mathematics.**—Arithmetic, including Common and Decimal Fractions, Interest, Square Root and the Metric System; Algebra, through Equations of the Second Degree; Geometry, Books I. and III. of Loomis’s Geometry.

Real equivalents for any of the foregoing requirements will be accepted. Candidates for admission to advanced classes will be examined in the studies which such classes have accomplished. All applicants for admission will be required to produce testimonials of good moral character.

**Time of Entrance Examination.**

The time for examination is the Friday after Commencement and the Friday before the opening of the first term. In exceptional cases applicants may be examined at other times.

**Method of Examination.**

The examinations held at the college are mainly upon written answers to questions prepared by the Professors in the respective departments.

The Faculty are also ready to make arrangements with Principals of schools and academies having a regular course preparatory for college of at least three years’ duration, whereby their pupils may be examined for admission to college at their respective schools, in connection with their final examinations.

In such cases the Principal may send to the President of the college a schedule of the course of study in the institution under his charge, together with the names of those members of his graduating class who wish to enter the next Freshman class at Bowdoin, with a statement concerning the time which each candidate has actually spent in attendance upon the regular preparatory course and the amount and quality of his work, and with an endorsement of his character as worthy of admission to college.

If these papers are found by the Faculty to be satisfactory, the Principal sending them will be furnished a list of topics on which he will be requested to examine the candidates in writing, either at a special examination held for the purpose, or as a part of his regular final examination, as he may elect.

At his earliest convenience he will send to the President of the college a copy of the questions which he set on the topics furnished, and the papers written by the candidates in answer to them. At the same time, or as soon after as possible, he will certify to the fact that the candidates have graduated honorably from the institution under his charge.

The Faculty will then pass upon the examination, and will communicate the result as soon as possible to the Principal, and to the several candidates.

**Course of Study.**

The course of study has been lately reconstructed, allowing after the second year a liberal range of electives, within which a student may follow his choice to the extent of about a quarter of the whole amount.

This may be exhibited approximately in the following table:

**Required—Four Hours a Week.**

- Latin, six terms
- Greek, six terms
- Mathematics, six terms
- Modern Languages, six terms
- Rhetoric and English Literature, two terms
- History, two terms
- Physics and Astronomy, three terms
- Chemistry and Mineralogy, three terms
- Natural History, three terms
- Mental and Moral Philosophy, Evidence or Christianity, four terms
- Political Science, three terms

**Electives—Four Hours a Week.**

- Mathematics, two terms
- Latin, two terms
- Greek, two terms
- Natural History, three terms
- Physics, one term
- Chemistry, two terms
- Science of Language, one term
- English Literature, two terms
- German, two terms
- History of Philosophy, two terms
- International Law and Military Science, two terms

**Expenses.**

The annual expenses are as follows: Tuition, $75. Room rent (half), average, $25. Incidental, $10. Total regular College charges, $110. Board is obtained in town at $3 to $4 a week. Other necessary expenses will probably amount to $40 a year. Students can, however, by forming clubs under good management, very materially lessen the cost of living.

**Further information on application to the President.**
EDITORIAL NOTES.

A short time since there appeared, in a neighboring paper, a communication in which the author said, that after a trial of the Jury system of government it had proved to be a failure. The reason for this belief was said to be that the unknown authors of an annoying trick had not been detected and punished. It was also said that the Jury, after beginning investigations, had quietly dropped the whole matter. The editor of the above-mentioned paper, assuming the truth of the facts stated in the communication, and also of the conclusion drawn from the facts, then embodied his moral reflections, suggested by the failure in an editorial. It is surprising to see how far from the truth one can get by starting with incorrect data, and then, after illogically connecting one thing with another, inferring a supposed conclusion. It may be well to look at the real facts of the case. The trick, to use a mild term, was not an act of hazing; as all connected with the college will agree. It was unmistakably a personal act. As soon as the affair became known the Jury appointed a committee to investigate it. After much inquiry and research so little was found out that it was thought useless to prosecute the subject farther. Every one acquainted with college life knows that the year thus far has been more quiet and free from excitments of every kind than any previous year in the memory of students now in college. It is not too much to assume that a part, at least, of this improvement, is due to the new system of government. If this gain, which undoubtedly is a result of the Jury system, is compared with the failure to apprehend the guilty parties the balance cannot but be on the side of the new system. A consideration of these facts will no doubt convince the most obstinate that, instead of being a failure the Jury system is in every sense a success. The Jury has accomplished positive good in securing better order, and after finding that it was unable to solve the problem presented to it, it wisely abandoned all farther inquiry. The logic, which proved that the Jury is a failure because it has not accomplished impossibilities is most questionable.

Encouraged by the fact that some newspapers will publish anything and everything that is sent them, a few are found ready to write communications setting forth their own fancied wrongs and peculiar views. It is hoped that the number of such is small. The student that will receive his education and at
the same time do all he can to malign the reputation of his Alma Mater is not worthy of the name.

Until very recently the chapel choir has been protean in its character. It has been a source of amusement to note the changes that were made. However, it is sincerely hoped that the present arrangement will be made permanent. It is unreasonable to expect good singing unless the members of the choir have had sufficient practice to become acquainted with the individual voices. The difficulty this year has been that none have wished to sing when there was no inducement offered. Formerly the extra marks per week served to keep up the choir, but the change brought about this year in the system of marking, has had the unforeseen result of diminishing the musical interest. It is quite likely that some measures will need to be taken to insure the permanency of the recent improvement. In some colleges each member of the choir receives a stated compensation. Without doubt such a system would work well here. The question of how the money could be raised would then need to be met. The necessary amount might be raised in several ways. A subscription paper would be effective and in accordance with the usual custom. In this way more than enough could be raised easily. Another way would be to form a musical association, which would agree to pay the choir so much yearly. In this case money might be raised by giving one or two concerts during the winter. But to suggest another method, one or two persons with an eye for business, might personally assume the expense of maintaining a choir and then, by giving some concerts, make what profit they could. It is quite likely that this latter method would prove remunerative.

Not a little enjoyment is added to the chapel exercises by having good music, and the selections formerly given Sunday afternoons were always well received. As the singing in chapel is so prominent a feature of the exercises, it is to be hoped that the present order of things will continue, so that a normal interest in singing may be awakened in the student body.

It may be well to remind the members of the Junior and Sophomore classes, that but three numbers of the Orient are due before the end of the year. The next board of editors will be announced in the last number, and thus very little time remains in which trial articles can be submitted. A place on the Orient is an enviable one, as each member of the present Board will assert. It is not entirely honorary, but it affords substantial advantages. It requires writing, but it is not uninteresting and irksome as theme writing so often is. The benefit to be derived from composition in which interest is taken, and in which a definite purpose is to be attained is undoubtedly greater than in mere perfunctory composition. Then, too, themes are not demanded of the editors and attendance on weekly rhetoricals is not required. As the Orient always pays a dividend at the end of the year this inducement ought to be considered. In view of these facts it may not be necessary to speak of the many perquisites that pertain to different positions on the Board. It may be pertinent to add that no farther mention of this subject will be made in any succeeding issue, and that the earliest applicants, other things being equal, will have the best chance of election.

Early last term we urged upon the attention of the students the pleasure and profit to be derived from a course of lectures. Now that this desired end is beginning to be realized, we experience a pleasant satisfaction at the prospect. Not that anything we have
said has been the means of bringing about this result, yet it is pleasant to think that it has been secured. Not only has a series of concerts and lectures been obtained by the Literary Association, but it has been instrumental in developing a talent for debate. Even a moderate degree of proficiency in this art is lacking with the majority of students, and whatever will bring about a change in this particular is worthy of commendation. It would be unfair to oppose a meeting for debate, because the participants did not speak in so interesting a manner or use so good language as a finished orator, for it must be remembered that everything must have a beginning. Every sincere attempt at improvement in all departments of college life, ought to meet with substantial encouragement and support.

WASHINGTON ALUMNI DINNER.

The Washington Alumni Association, formed three years ago, is a large and active organization. The following extracts, taken from a report in the *Chronicle* of the banquet held at the Arlington Hotel, January 29th, will be of interest. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

President, Commodore Bridge; Vice-Presidents, Israel Kimball and Judge W. B. Snell; Treasurer, J. N. Whitney; Corresponding Secretary, Prof. J. W. Chickering, Jr.; Recording Secretary, James C. Strout; Executive Committee, General Ellis Spear, Colonel J. H. Gilman, S. S. Gardner, and H. L. Prince. After the election of officers the company was ushered into a private dining-room where a menu both rare and delicate was served. At the conclusion of the feast General Spear, as toast-master, arose, and after a few appropriate remarks, called on Mr. S. S. Gardner to lead in the singing of the old college hymn, “St. Martins.” Commodore Bridge asked to be excused from making an address. Mr. Israel Kimball was next called upon and related several reminiscences of the class of ’39, and of the time when Governor Fairfield of Maine proclaimed war against England for encroaching on the domains of his state. Mr. L. Dean, when called upon, gave some interesting facts concerning the present status of the college. He said that a number of people supposed that Bowdoin had gone to seed, but this was not the case; that the professors of to-day are just as learned as those of forty years ago and capable of doing much more work. Speaking of the fact of Bowdoin having no President at this time, he said that he was in favor of a young man, a strong man, and a religious man. If such a man could not be found for $2,900 per year, he was in favor of paying as high as $10,000 per year and calling on the alumni to make the amount good. Such a man would more than earn his salary. Senator Frye was the next speaker and made the address of the evening. He said that he agreed with Mr. Dean. He wanted to see a religious man as President of the college; that he did not like the Unitarian drift the college had been taking for the past twenty years, and believed in the good old Presbyterian doctrines. In concluding, Senator Frye related several amusing reminiscences of college days. Speeches were also made by ex-Governor Rice, General Charles Howard, of the Chicago Alumni Association, Colonel Alexander, Dr. G. S. Palmer, and Horace L. Piper, and several letters were read from old professors.

The following poem, written by S. S. Gardner, of ’55, was sung:

**WHISPERING PINES.**

*(Laughter Horatius.)*

O whispering pines, O whispering pines,
How grateful were thy branches;
So cool in glowing summer time,
So green mid winter’s frost and rime,
O whispering pines, O whispering pines,
How grateful were thy branches.

O joyous days, O joyous days,
In *Alma Mater’s* bosom;
Those dulcet tones from chapel towers,
Those lingering walks in shady bowers,
O joyous days, O joyous days,
In *Alma Mater’s* bosom.

The gathering broke up at a late hour after singing “Auld Lang Syne.”

**THE SOPHOMORE.**

O’er the campus wide he roams,
Monument of knowledge!
Marked by towering hat he wears,
The gigantic oaths he swears,
And his buccaneering airs
Despot of the college,
Freshman hear his withering chaff
With dejection.
At his barbarous jokes they laugh,
Else, around, his fiendish wrath
Brings, like old Clearchus' staff,
Quick subjection.

Freshman verdancy he hails
With derision
And, absolved from studious cares
Apes the Junior's cultured airs,
Smoothes his scattering moustache hairs
With precision.

Freshmen hear his learned words
With sedateness,
And with zeal full in their sight
Labor upward through the night,
Toward the vast Olympian height
Of his greatness.

A TRADITION OF CHOCORUA.

During a summer vacation I chanced to be traveling a road which runs along under the southern side of Mount Chocorua. This mountain forms a part of the colossal wall which guards the southern and eastern sides of the White Mountain region. The mountain rises abruptly from a comparatively level country and threatens with its bare cliffs the plain below. The day being warm and sultry I stopped to refresh myself and horse at a little farm-house nestled cosily almost under the awe-inspiring cliffs. An old man, who was spreading for the more vigorous mowers near by, approached and kindly invited me into the house to rest. He was an agreeable old fellow, and seemed glad to stay in the shade and rest, having my entertainment as an excuse for neglecting his more arduous labor in the hay field.

In his bluff manner he discussed the probability of a shower and other subjects of special interest to a farmer. I remarked that I thought it strange that among so many and so grand peaks as there are in the White Mountains no more of them had legends or traditions to add to their glory.

"That's so," said he; "but there is one on 'um that has got a legend, and it's a true one. Just come out here to the barn and I'll show you sunthin' you never seed afore."

In a rather mysterious manner he beckoned me to follow. I went to the barn and there saw a pair of oxen that looked as if they were in the last stages of starvation. Their skins were drawn tightly about their emaciated bodies, and their prominent bones seemed about ready to burst through. Their eyes stared pitifully from their hollow sockets.

The old man, pointing to their shrunken forms, said: "You see them ar oxen. They've had enough feed and water, and we've given um clay and suds, but it taint no use. We've got to send um out of here and get some new ones to haul our hay with, or they'll die, sartin sure. Do you know what the matter is with them cattle, young man?"

I confessed that I didn't know what disease could produce such miserable looking creatures.

"Well, young man it's the Burtonail caused by old Corway's curse," said he with a significant gesture toward the mountain. I inferred from his motion that "Corway" was a local abbreviation for the more euphonious Chocorua. He then, with many "you knows" and "you sees," told me the legend of Chocorua as he heard it from his grandfather's lips. The substance of it is as follows:

Many years ago a man named Campbell came with his wife and son Edgar, and built his solitary log cabin at the base of this mountain. He was a stalwart, fearless man, a characteristic specimen of the early New England settlers. He managed to live on fish and game until he had cleared a small tract on which to raise a few necessary articles of food. Through his influence two or three other families came and located near by, and by their united effort quite a tract of
this fertile land was cleared, and in order to make all possible progress, Campbell decided to purchase a cheap pair of cattle to assist in the heavy work. Accordingly a pair of wild steers were procured and driven in by the bushed trail to the settlement.

About two miles from Campbell's, at the foot of one of the wildest ravines, lived an old Indian named Chocorua with his daughter, a girl of some seventeen years. Chocorua had been a chief and a prophet in the tribe of the Pequawkets, and his reputation for wisdom and courage made his word law in his tribe. His race had gradually faded or sank into the West at the approach of the dawn of civilization, and at last he was the only one left to wander over these familiar cliffs or snare the trout in the valley brooks. His love for the land of his fathers was greater than his love for his tribe, so he remained to watch over the bones of his ancestors, and to end his days where he had begun them. Chocorua is said to have often visited an enchanted lake, high up on the northern slope of the mountain, from which by some mysterious power he could call up beautiful spirits and water nymphs who told him the future and explained the past. The lake still remains, but the voice that could summon forth the forms from its mystic depths has for ages been silent. Chocorua was friendly to the white people, especially so to Campbell. The fact was that quite an attachment had sprung up between Edgar Campbell and the pretty Indian maiden, and old Chocorua knowing that before long his days were numbered, was glad to see his daughter falling into good hands. Many little knicknacks and presents were exchanged between the young couple, and among them Edgar gave the untutored Indian girl a cape, of a flaming scarlet color. This greatly pleased her fancy and she wore it whenever she came to the settlement.

One day Campbell turned loose his steers in a small field near his house and with his son went on a day's hunt. While they were gone the Indian girl donned her scarlet cape and came down by a path which led through the enclosure containing the steers. She was unsuspectingly crossing when one of the steers becoming enraged at the sight of the brilliant color rushed at her and gored and trampled her in a horrible manner. Her screams for aid were answered by Mrs. Campbell, who at the risk of her own life beat the enraged brute off. But she was too late. The maiden's life was already extinct.

Awful to behold was the grief and unrestrained passion of the old Indian on seeing the lifeless, mangled form of his daughter. Although the cause and manner of her death were explained to him, he seemed to have but one thought, and that was of revenge. By his brutal reasoning he considered Campbell as the cause of his daughter's death, and secretly resolved that before another new moon rose in the west he would have revenge. A few days afterward when Campbell returned from fishing he found his son dead in the field with the print of Chocorua's tomahawk in his skull. In horrible anxiety he hastened to his cabin and there had his worst fears confirmed by finding the dead body of his wife with the same ghastly marks of the death blow. Almost wild with grief he seized his rifle and putting in an extra bullet he struck Chocorua's trail and started in pursuit, resolved to have the satisfaction of shooting the murderer of his family. The trail led up the mountain, and while crossing a small open space he saw Chocorua standing upon a rock which overlooked a part of the lofty cliff. With this knowledge Campbell soon made his plans, and Chocorua while gazing over the scene of his fiendish revenge was startled by a voice from above, which bade him leap over the precipice. He knew his danger, but calmly replied: "I will obey only the great spirit." "Then hear the command
of the great spirit," said Campbell, and fired with a true aim. The powerful Indian fell, but by a mighty effort rose again and in awful tones shrieked out a curse upon the white man, his cattle, his crops, and land. As his voice, still uttering curses, sank to a death gurgle he reeled and fell into the depths below. His body was never found and it was supposed to have been spirited away by some supernatural power. His curses remained and brought devastation upon the settlement. Hurricanes tore up their trees and destroyed their cabins. Their cattle died of a peculiar disease, and at last the settlers, discouraged by their misfortunes, deserted the place. The spirit of the old chief seems by time to have been appeased toward all except cattle; they killed his daughter, and are still afflicted with the Burtonail, so called from the town afterward named Burton.

The inhabitants raise fine crops, but their cattle have to be changed often. From this legend the mountain has derived its name. The natives now hardly dare to ascend the mountain near the fatal cliff for fear of meeting the restless spirit of the old prophet.

The old farmer firmly believed the truth of the legend and had the sick cattle as witnesses. I came away wondering if the old Sachem's curse actually caused the disease, and I have been in doubt ever since.

THE LEGEND OF THE POPLAR.

Many, many moons ago,
Far toward the setting sun,
Where, wrapped in royal splendor,
When the summer's day is done,
Behind the purple curtains
Drawn athwart the evening sky,
Upon his couch of burnished gold
Sinks the glorious king of day,
Dwelt a fierce and mighty chieftain—
So the ancient legends say—
Who ruled a warlike people
'Neath his stern, unbending sway.

None more wise by the council fire,
None more brave in battle's din,
Okawana, the stout of heart,
Fleet of foot and strong of limb.
Well he knew the red deer's haunt,
Well he drew his deadly bow;
Beneath his paddle's skillful stroke
Swiftly sped his light canoe.
Bitterly he cursed the white man
Doomed to seal the red man's fate,
And in his fierce heart's depths
Burned the fire of lasting hate.

Yet 'round this warrior's rugged heart
Twined one tender, clinging vine,
A dark-eyed daughter, whose mother
He had brought from sunny clime;
Neola, the swaying willow,
So the red men called her name.
Throughout the nations far and wide
Went her wondrous beauty's fame.
Fairer far than the wild rose's blush
Was the bloom upon her cheek,
With a form like marble Hebe
Chiseled by voluptuous Greek.

Oft when Okawana homeward
Turned him from the weary chase,
Or when from the warpath coming
Sought his wigwam's resting place,
In her gentle mother's likeness
Neola came to meet him,
Gently took his bow and quiver,
Seemed an angel sent to greet him.
From her gentle grace and goodness,
From her lisomely winning way,
All the people came to love her,
Child, and youth, and warrior gray.

Many suitors had Neola;
Noble chiefs of wide renown.
From far off tribes, came to woo her,
Braving Okawana's frown.
With modesty she greeted all,
Giving to none her favor,
But with gentle smile returning
The many gifts they gave her.

Once on an early summer's day
Near the rushing river's bank,
Where upon the dimpling waters
Flitting shadows rose and sank,
A white man built his cabin,
Felling lofty forest trees.
Soon a white man's village stood with
Its people from o'er the seas.

Luckless day for Swaying Willow
When she saw the young white chief;
Luckless day for Okawana,
To his wigwam bringing grief;
For all Neola's gentle heart
Went out to the pale-faced brave,
And he left her father's wigwam
With the Indian maid his slave.
Followed all her hearts wild yearning
As he left her father's door,
Gazed she long with swimming eyes
Till she saw his form no more.

Often in the days that followed,
In the dreamy autumn days
When o'er the mountain's azure top
Hung a veil of mellow haze,
When the lone bird's pensive note
Echoed through the forest glade,
And the leaves soft fluttering down
A gorgeous carpet laid,
Neola would steal away
To look on the white man's home
As it sent up its curling smoke
Toward heaven's high arching dome.

And oft she watched from neighboring hill
As, in morn's dim dawning gray,
The huntsman, calling his fleet dogs,
To the forest sped away.
Oftentimes, she, when in the evening,
With the booty of the chase
The tired hunter homeward came,
Looked in secret on his face.
Once as he homeward bore his steps
E'er the night o'ertook the day,
While the summer sunset's splendor
Was deepening into gray,
Neola saw a pale-face maid
Come out to the forest's edge
To meet him by a noisy brook
That flowed between its banks of sedge.

Then Neola's heart in anger
Wildly beat within her breast,
And an evil spirit whispering
Brought her soul a strange unrest,
And with bitter thoughts she watched her
As she came with litesome step
Where the brook with noisy babble
O'er the moss-grown bowlders leapt,

And, leaning o'er an eddying pool,
Loosed her wealth of golden hair,
Looking in the limpid mirror
Smiled to see the picture there.
"Let me kill her," thought Neola,
But the good spirit whispered, "Nay;—
Would you steal the white man's treasure?
Would you take his joy away?"
And with a blinding rush of tears,
Swaying Willow fled away;
While the pine trees softly whispered
To the deepening shadows gray.

'Neath the arching blue of heaven
Studded with its gems of light,
Midway in the red man's village
A council fire illumined the night,
Lighting up with its ruddy blaze
The wigwams clustering about,
And chasing weird, flitting shadows
'Mong the branches in and out.
Around the roaring council fire
Sending up its sparks and smoke
To the warriors sitting silent
The old men wisely spoke.

Just without the fire's gleam
Swaying Willow sat alone
With an aching heart, looking up
Where the stars of heaven shone.
Suddenly she started from her dream
With every sense alert,
Beat a listening ear to the fire
With the dusky forms begirt.
What terrible words were those
Low whispered in the gloom
That to her terror-stricken heart
Revealed her loved one's doom?

With her pulses wildly beating,
Her lips with horror parted,
Through the forest's friendly darkness
Like a frightened fawn she started.
Swiftly toward the white man's village
Her nimble footseps tending,
She darted 'mong the shadowy trees
'Neath the branches lowly bending.
She heeded not the owlet's scream
Whose weird echoes woke the wood,
But breathless, trembling, reached the spot
Where the pale-face maid had stood.
The lights shone bright through the darkness
From each settler's pleasant home,—
But the white brave, where was he?
Was he there? or had he come?
But even as she listened,
A sound of footsteps met her ear:
Late from the hunt returning,
'Twas the white chief drawing near.
"I am so late to-night," he thought,
"That no one comes to meet me;
There's no fair vision by the brook
With smiling lips to greet me."

But just then he heard a whisper,
Felt a breath upon his cheek,—
"Okawann thirsts for blood,
Beware, o beware, white chief!"
Low branches rudely brushed him,
And sweeping across his face
As he turned to see who called him,
Seemed to fill the gloomy space.
As that night he told the story
Beside the blazing hearth,
"Strange," he said, "but I was dreaming
And stumbled from the path."

But, behold! in early morning,
When Aurora's ruddy ray
Tinged the mountain tops with splendor,
And drove the night mists away,
A strange, new tree stood in the path,
Whose shimmering leaves in morning's air
With a soft and mystic cadence
Whispered ever, "Beware! Beware!"
Thus Manitou the Just, looking
On Neola with vengeful ire,
Punished her for betraying the
Secrets of the council fire.

COMMUNICATION.

[The following communication, from a Brunswick correspondent, appeared in the Portland Globe of February 24.]

[A good deal of interest has been expressed through the papers in regard to the Jury system, lately adopted at Bowdoin, and when, during the fall term, a case was put into their hands, most certainly deserving their consideration, all expectantly awaited the result. The Jury at once went to work, held many evening sessions and secret meetings, talked mysteriously of the affair, continued the farce until there was little doubt as to who the culprits were, and then voted to drop the matter. Surely a Jury of such supernatural abilities is too grand a thing for Bowdoin, and deserves to be pensioned off.]

To the Editors of the Orient:

The above article is such a misstatement of facts, and is so evidently an expression of biased opinion that it demands more than passing notice.

In the first place, the item conveys an entirely wrong impression by the statement that "the Jury held many evening sessions and secret meetings." The Jury meet every other Tuesday evening, and have held but three special meetings since this system was inaugurated. But the correspondent would have people understand that all these meetings were for the special purpose of considering the case in question. He cannot, however, show this to be a fact. Moreover, we fail to see why he applies the term "secret" to these particular meetings, inasmuch as all the Jury meetings have been equally secret.

We doubt very much if he can substantiate his statement that the Jury "talked mysteriously of the affair." But what if they had done so? That were preferable to proclaiming their views after the manner in which this communicative correspondent has chosen to announce his ideas on the subject.

Again, he says the Jury "continued the farce until there was little doubt as to who the culprits were, etc." That is absolutely untrue, and where he obtained this remarkable information is more than we can guess.

When the case was dismissed the Jury knew "who the culprits were" about as well as did the latest born babe among the Esquimaux or the Fiji islanders.

This correspondent is presumably a member of the college. If so, a being "of such supernatural abilities is too grand a thing for Bowdoin, and deserves to be pensioned off." Whoever he is, he displays in this item exceeding freshness, lack of good sense, and a peculiar faculty for misrepresenting. Even if what he
has written is his belief, he ought to know more than to publish it as if it were the belief of the students in general. He implies, and has led the Globe to state, in so many words, that the Jury system “has failed ignominiously, when brought into actual practice.” We are sure that a majority of the students regard the system as a success thus far; and the unusual quiet during the last term bears silent testimony to this success. Possibly the correspondent would be better suited by the “system” of former years; but it is our opinion that if he had entered our college as a Freshman any time before last fall, he would have had seasons of longing for the Jury system, or any system other than that which then existed.

Bowdoin has already been sufficiently advertised, in an unfair manner, without the assistance of this correspondent. Newspapers are sometimes willing to publish items without inquiring into their truth, but that fact is no warrant for the items themselves; and if the Brunswick correspondent has no desire to represent the workings of the college as they really are, he may be fairly requested not to represent them at all.

G.

COLLEGE ITEMS.

“Take off that hat!”
How about that Valentine?
That was a good shot, N. B.!
It is very pleasant to have a choir again.
We had some remarkable weather last week.
The boys seem to know who George Washington was.

Another fire, with the usual amount of excitement.

Mr. Ryser now furnishes the music for the Germans.

Chapel services Sunday P. M., at 4.30, for the present.

The latest departure of the Polo-ites is playing tennis on skates.

Five members of ’83 are attending the Medical School. They are Chase, Collins, Dinsmore, Gibson, and Snow.

Prof. Carmichael delivers his lecture this evening in Adams Hall.

They do say that Thompson actually smiled in recitation, the other day.

Dr. Brown occupied the pulpit at the Congregational Church, February 3d.

The Seniors and Juniors recited together in Constitutional History last week.

We are glad to notice that more interest in the Gymnasium work is being developed.

Would not it be the correct thing if the Faculty should give us a holiday next Friday?

The punster wants to know if Peck’s Sun and “Peck’s Bad Boy” are the same thing.

The ice on the campus has afforded a little exercise for some of our ambitious skaters.

The voice of those beguilers, the Church Fair and Parish Sociable, is heard in the land.

About a dozen of the Seniors, Juniors, and Sophomores are taking Spanish as an extra study.

The Senior Chemistry Division are investigating subjects relating to the history of Chemistry.

The Seniors recently enjoyed a lecture from Dr. Brown, on the subject of the “Fine Arts in their relations to the Imagination.”

The following nine colleges are represented in the Medical School, viz.: Bowdoin, Bates, Colby, Dartmouth, Harvard, Amherst, Williams, Wesleyan, and Cornell.

Rhetorical exercises were held for the first time, this term, last Wednesday afternoon. The speakers were Lindsey, ’84, Norton and Wardwell, ’85, and Kilgore and Tuttle, ’86.

The Atkinson Comedy Company had rather an unfavorable evening for the presentation of “Peck’s Bad Boy.” Lemont Hall was pretty well filled, however, and the performance was quite a hit.

The Brunswick Public Library and Reading Room is now opened, occupying a room over Stackpole’s store, in the new block. Students will find a good many interesting books and papers there.

Polo matters have taken a start and assumed a definite shape. A league between the Bowdoin, Alamedas (of Bath), Portlands, Saco’s, and Biddefords has been formed, and a schedule of games arranged. Freeman, ’85, is Secretary of the league.

The Medical School opened Thursday the 7th inst. The opening lecture was delivered by Judge
C. W. Goddard. The college boys attended in good numbers, and seemed to enjoy the occasion very much. The entering class is said to be of an average number.

The first lecture of the course, announced in our last issue, was delivered by Prof. Young, Monday eve, February 11th. The subject of the lecture was, "What's in a Name?" and was treated in a very interesting and entertaining manner. A fair sized audience was present.

A general meeting of the students was held in the Modern Language room, February 6th, for the purpose of taking action as to sending a crew to Saratoga, next summer. Considerable interest in the matter was shown. It was voted to send a crew, and Adams, '84, was elected captain.

Some of the boys have the idea that the Literary Association has something of secrecy in its character, and that none but its members are expected to attend the meetings. Both are wrong ideas. The Society is farthest from being secret, and all persons interested are always welcome at its meetings.

The mail-box in South Main is a great convenience, as long as the letters are carried regularly and in season to each mail train; but otherwise, each of the students has to mail his own letters at the depot. It is decidedly irritating to learn that a letter destined for the midnight train did not leave till the next morning.

The following is the programme of the meeting of the Literary Association, February 5th: Song by quartette. Debate on the question—"Should the system of Telegraphy in the United States be made a part of the Postal System?" Disputants: Aff., Child and Merrill; Neg., Thompson and Choute. Piano Solo, by C. M. Austin. Select Reading, by Waterman. Critique, by Barton.

The Freshmen were badly left in their attempt at an adjourn the other day. Just before their recitation they shut the door of Memorial so that it could not be opened from the outside without a key, and then commenced to shout in the good old way. Their joy was short-lived, however, for one of the Prof. stepped quietly up and unlocked the door for them. Truly "there is many a slip, etc."

Dartmouth has made the proposition that a new Base-Ball League be formed between her own club and the nines from Williams, Wesleyan, Bowdoin, and Colby, the winning nine in this League to decide the college championship by a game, or games, with the winning nine of the Inter-Collegiate League which now exists. Such games would doubtless be very interesting and enjoyable, but it seems hardly practicable for us to enter such a League at present. We can get all the playing that is necessary, besides the games with the colleges in the State, from local nines, without incurring much expense, and without consuming much time. Such nines would probably be only too willing to accommodate us.

The Boston Association of Bowdoin Alumni held its annual meeting at the Revere House, last Wednesday evening. About seventy members were present. Prof. Egbert C. Smyth of Andover, welcomed the company, and in closing his remarks, called on Prof. Packard, who made a very spirited address, being often interrupted by laughter and cheers. Addresses were also made by Prof. Robinson, Prof. Goodale of Harvard, and others. The following officers of the Association were elected for the coming year: President, Prof. E. C. Smyth, '48, who holds over from last year; Vice-President, Henry Weld Fuller, '28; Secretary, Arthur T. Parker, '76; Assistant Secretary, E. U. Curtis, '82; Executive Committee, Wm. S. Gardner, '50, Daniel C. Linscott, '54, Edward Stanwood, '61, Joseph W. Chadwick, '62, M. E. Wadsworth, '69, Frank V. Wright, '76.

PERSONAL.

[Graduates and undergraduates are earnestly solicited to send personal items to the BOWDOIN ORIENT, Brunswick, Me.]

'39.—F. A. Pike and family are spending the winter in Florida.

'45.—Rev. Javan K. Mason, of Fryeburg, delivers the address at the reunion of the pupils of Dr. N. T. True ('36), at Gould's Academy, Bethel, Me., on the 22d of February.

'50.—Major General O. O. Howard, U. S. A., is writing a serial story for the National Tribune, called "Personal Reminiscences of the War of the Rebellion."

'57.—Captain G. A. Stanley, a native of Farmington, Me., graduate of Bowdoin, 1857, died at Pensacola, Fla., on the 16th of January, of blood poisoning. On the breaking out of the Rebellion, Captain Stanley, then teaching school in Illinois, joined a regiment of that State. After serving his time, he returned to Maine, and re-entered the service as captain of Company B, Twenty-eighth Maine Volunteers, serving with distinction during the regiment's term of service. Later, he was commissioned captain of Company F, Second Maine Cavalry, and served until the close of the war. He then set-
tled in Pensacola, where he practiced law and engaged in business and public enterprises, exerting great influence in the improvement of the State, and acquiring a fine property. His age was fifty.

58.—News has been received of the death in Dresden, Germany, of Dr. Daniel Coffin Burleigh. Dr. Burleigh was a graduate of Bowdoin, class of 1858, a class from which many have distinguished themselves in the fields in which they have labored, as William Allen Abbott, then of Norridgewock, now of New York City; Jonathan Prince Gilley, of Rockland; Nathan Cleaves, Rufus Washburn Deering, and Francis Fessenden, of Portland; Franklin Mellem Drew, of Lewiston; Edward Bowdoin Neally, of Bangor; Frank Sewall of Bath, and others. For a few years after graduation, Mr Burleigh taught at Brunswick, and at Hampden, in this State. He studied medicine in New York, at Cambridge, and Brunswick, and during the progress of his studies acted as assistant surgeon in the Navy. In 1880, he went abroad, with his family, for his health. In 1881, he lost his youngest child, who was buried in Vevey, where Dr. Burleigh will probably be buried. He leaves a wife and daughter.

72.—H. M. Heath was counsel for the defendants in the recent murder trial, at Bath, Me.

78.—P. L. Paine is successfully practicing law in Heppner, Oregon.

79.—S. S. Stearns, Esq., late of Waterford, has become the law partner of Hon. H. M. Bearce, and is now practicing in Norway, Me.

80.—E. W. Bartlett is now at Newcastle, Ind.

80.—E. C. Burbank is principal of the city schools at Black River Falls, Wis. He succeeds Winter, who is now teaching at Sparta, Wis.

80.—W. P. Perkins and W. L. Dane, of Kennebunk, were admitted to the bar of York County, recently. At last reports, only half of the class of '80 were lawyers.

81.—H. W. Chamberlain, son of President Chamberlain, is managing his father's land interests in the South.

81.—Dr. Carleton Sawyer was married November 27, 1883, at Yarmouth, Me., to Miss Mary E. Barbour.

83.—H. E. Snow, E. W. Chase, W. J. Collins, and A. C. Gibson are attending the Maine Medical College.

83.—J. B. Reed has just closed a successful term of High School, at Woolwich, Me. He intends to study law.

**BOWDOIN MEDICAL ALUMNI.**

The Bowdoin Medical Alumni Association organized Wednesday morning, February 6th, at the Elmwood Hotel, Waterville, Me. Doctors Thayer, of Waterville, Smith of Portland, and H Orr of Lewiston, were appointed to draft a constitution. Officers were elected as follows: President, F. C. Thayer, Waterville, class of '67; Vice-President, S. Laugh-ton, Bangor, class of '31; R. D. Bibber, Bath, class of '71. Secretary, C. D. Smith, Portland, class of '79. Treasurer, F. H. Gerras, Portland, class of '69. Dr. A. J. Fuller, '41, of Bath, was invited to deliver an address at the annual meeting. Adjourned to meet in Brunswick, May 28th.

**INTER-COLOLEGIATE NEWS.**

The University of Mississippi has admitted women.

The University of Edinburgh expects to celebrate its 300th anniversary in a short time.

The sum of $82,000,000 has been set apart for educational purposes by the territory of Dakota.

The proctors of Whitlaw College have organized a nine to give practice to the college nine.—Ex.

It has been proposed to provide a running course in the Cornell Gymnasium by erecting an elevated track.

By the direction of the Secretary of War, nineteen cadets have been dismissed from West Point on account of deficiency in studies.

Dartmouth College will hereafter receive five thousand dollars annually from the State of New Hampshire for the aid of indigent students.

President Potter, of Union, who was called to the Presidency of Hobart College, by a unanimous vote of the Trustees, has declined the offer.

There are forty-eight registered physicians in Pittsburg, Pa., who have no diplomas. Medical-diploma factories are running on half time this winter.—Ex.

The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad has paid the Yale Glee Club $1,200 for damages in the recent accident. The club has withdrawn its suit against the railroad.

Cornell University has got a particularly fine Egyptian mummy from Mr. Pomeroy, America consul-general at Cairo. It is something over 3500
years old, and the covering of pasteboard bears a host of figures and inscriptions which are yet plain.

The number of students at the Institute of Technology is as follows: School of Industrial Science, 443; School of Mechanical Arts, 56; School of Design, 62; total, 561.

It is probable that the Williams Athenaeum will be put in charge of a board of Directors who shall run it and elect the editors, a matter that has been heretofore done by the classes.

Five New York colleges, Union, Hamilton, Rochester, Cornell, and Hobart, have organized a State Inter-Collegiate Base-Ball Association. It is expected that Madison and Syracuse Universities will also join.

On the death of the wife of the late President Packer, of the Lehigh Valley R. R., Lehigh University will receive about $2,000,000. In addition, at the end of twenty-one years, it is to receive nearly $3,000,000 from the same estate.

According to the new marking system, which went into effect with mid-year examinations, at the University of Pennsylvania, students are no longer graded by a numerical standard, as heretofore, but are marked as belonging to one of nine grades, viz.: Excellent, very good, good, medium, passable, inferior, bad. Two extremes, perfect and failure. The final average is determined as heretofore, by the combination of the marks in the different rooms. There is a system of offsets by which, for instance, "a good" and an "excellent" become a "very good," etc. Honors are awarded as before.

I dropped my pen and listened to the wind.

—Wordsworth.

The maker's name engraved on it I find

—Esterbrook.

EDITORS' TABLE.

Occasionally while perusing our exchanges, we get glimpses as of the sun through a rift in the clouds, of the inner life at some college, notwithstanding the cumbersome circumlocutions and euphemisms generally employed by the editor, who wishes to root out an evil, and at the same time keep it hid from the public gaze. The editor of the University Magazine has, however, thrown off all restraint, and expresses himself, in regard to chapel exercises, in the following words: "The scene of late has been both incongruous and grotesque. We are no

cynic, yet the sight has intensely amused us. Empty Professors' chairs, students cribbing their lessons, musical boxes in full play, cats scratching under the benches with tin cans on their tails—this is the scene; while above it all, explaining and giving point to the whole ceremony, are the words, 'In Honorem Dei.' But we will not discuss the matter on a religious basis. So formal and unfeeling are the exercises, so listless and inattentive are the students, that, at its best, chapel is nothing but a blasphemous sacrilege. The late disorder has served only to enhance the spectacle. We censure this behavior, not only because it is an insult to Almighty God, but also because it is an act of flagrant insubordination." What a picture he presents! That such a state of things can exist in one of our leading American colleges is bad enough, but that the grave editor of the Magazine who takes it upon himself to act the part of censor, should so far forget himself and his dignity as to become "intensely amused" at such irreverent proceedings, almost passes belief. "Oh, consistency thou art a jewel!" The attitude of this editor reminds us of a little incident, which we beg our readers' pardon for introducing. A few years ago, in one of the interior towns of this State, a number of boys formed a league, or society, the members of which rejoiced in the pleasing title of "Shad Eyes." The why or wherefore of the title and organization were unknown, but as it sometimes happened that stray wagons left over night, unhoused, would be found on the following morning peacefully reposing on some neighboring ridgepole, street signs were changed, "eleceta, elecera, and-so-forth," it was surmised that the "Shad Eyes" were not wholly a deliberative body. In the same town lived a worthy deacon, a man with a twinkling steel-blue eye, who espoused a boyhood fraught with mischief, and showed that he could appreciate an action which it would be heinous for him to perform. Perhaps it was the memory of by-gone days that made him so popular with the "boys." Be that as it may, however, one evening he met a few of the "Shads" on their way to the trysting place. He "passed the time of day" with them, and among other things said, "Now boys, don't put Neighbor Blank's wagon on the roof of his barn to-night." As they were leaving, he called after them—"Boys, if you are good boys I will give you a dollar." So our friend says, "Boys don't cut up in chapel," but tacitly adds, "if you do, I will laugh as well as the rest."

The Haverfordian, in an editorial on essay-writing, advances some ideas which are worthy
of preservation. We give a part of the text:

"The task of writing essays occurs during the life of every student. A given time is allowed to the student in which this may be done, one-half of which time will be spent in trying to get a subject. He goes from long lists in the Rhetorics to the Encyclopaedia, to find a suitable subject and finally fixes upon 'The Probable Causes of the Decline of the Human Race,' or some kindred topic, far beyond his comprehension, and on which he is unable to give any original ideas, and therefore his essay is a paraphrase in the words of the authors from which he has read. A biographical sketch is the more favored resort for most young writers. They catalogue an amount of dates, and in order give some of his actions, and if an author, give some of his works, none of which the essayist has ever read, and he will end this copy by— he died in 1703, and his body was buried amidst the flowers of his native place, where, at each return of the spring, they will shed a glow of beauty over the upheaved mound. Not a word will be said about the man's effect on his age, or succeeding generation, and influences of surrounding circumstances will be an unthought of topic for the essay. Not a single original idea has been developed on paper, and probably not in the writer's mind. Nothing will give a person more chance for advancement in life than original thinking. In business, in literature and in every department, there are original and unthought of ways for succeeding, but the copyist will never find these out."

The remarks which apply to essays apply as well to the work done for the college paper. The lack of originality displayed by the average of our exchanges, must be apparent to every one. We do not pretend that we are free from this fault. But even if we are not, the fact still remains that if one has read the typical story in a college paper once, he has no need to read another, for the plot will be the same, the incidents will be similar, and nothing but the names will be absolutely new, and even they are generally so common that it makes one tired to read them. If it be not out of place, we would make a frantic appeal to those, who sometime expect to occupy places on the Orient, to be original, and to strive to be themselves, and not the echo of some one else.

CLIPPINGS.

"Nein, Fraulein Schloss, Ich kann nicht geh" Zu Breitman's Tanze mit dir; Aber, mein Freund, ich bitte sie Get nicht auf dinen ear."

"Warum, Herr Schlegel, geh Sie nicht Mit me zu jenem Tanz?"

"Because, Fraulein, mein Onkel hat Mein Ueberrock und Pantz!!"

—Excerpt from the "Iliad" of F. Schiller Podrida.

Centre of gravity—the middle back in a funeral procession.—Lampoon.

It has been said that Mr. Grant was at some loss whether to call his novel "An Average Man" or "A Mean Dude."—Chaff.

There is very little satisfaction in having a man fined five dollars for an assault, if you have to pay your own lawyer ten dollars.—Ex.

Can the bashful young man who blushes violently whenever he performs polite offices for the ladies, be called the pink of courtesy?—Chaff.

Chatty old bachelor—"Most 'r'mark'ble likeness between those children, nurse!" Nurse—"Yes, sir. Twins, sir." Old gent—"What, both of 'em?"—Punch.

LIKE FATHER LIKE SON.

Paterfamilias (to materfamilias)—"Honey dear, have some honey?" Young Son (to elder brother)—"Cuss, dear, have some custard?"—Chaff.

A mountain statesman is named Maginnis M. Maginnis. The middle initial is thought to stand for Maginnis, and a vague suspicion is gaining a footing that he may be of Irish descent.—Ex.

"Boys," said a Bootle' teacher, holding up her right forefinger to make the scholars attentive, "What is Indian meal composed of?" A little boy on the back seat got up and answered, "Please, ma'am, roast missionaries."—Ex.

Class-room of advanced section in Freshman-Latin: Instructor—"What grows in Southern Latin?" Student—"Wine mostly!" Instructor—"What kind of wine?" Student (hesitatingly)—"Roman punch, I think!"—Herald-Crimson.

A man in a sleeping-car went through a terrible accident, in which the car rolled down an embankment, without waking. It was noted, however, that as the car struck the bottom, he murmured, "Don't Jane, don't; I'll get up and start the fire."—Ex.

"This," said a burglar, when caught by the night-watchman in the act of unlawfully entering a bank, "is another instance of the evils of protection." And he made a mental vow that when he became a Congressman he would favor a "tariff for revenue only."—Princetonian.

Prof. (to student)—"Are there any methods of getting rich except by trading?" Student—"One might marry a rich wife." After the "bow!" which ensues, Prof. remarks, "Do you advise us to go into
that branch of industry, Mr. Thomas?" Howl No. 2. Prof.—"I think your point will not hold, for even then your wife would have bought you, and you would have been sold." General confusion. Curtain falls.—Ex.

We do not know his name or address, but he is a newspaper man, who, in alluding to the great and varied powers of the press said: "The press is a great power. See how it brings out the cider and bales of cotton!"

ATONEMENT.

I'd offended her deeply, my dear one declared:
That she could resent my behavior, I'd find:
And for what I had done, and for what I had dared
She vowed she would give me a piece of her mind.

So she rated my conduct in no measured phrase,
(While I listened, a culprit, all silent and mute),
And spoke of my sad, unregenerate ways,
Till I felt the veriest villain and brute.

I besought her for pardon, and said I was cured
By her chiding of all the "Old Adam" within:
She answered me gently, a bit reassured;
"Now, what will you do to atone for your sin?"

"Sweet Lady," I plead, "prithee don't be unkind;
Since you've made me a present, I'll now do my part;
You know you just gave me 'a piece of your mind,'
Then, love, let me give you the whole of my heart."

—Lampoon.

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BRUNSWICK, MAINE.

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MARCH 5, 1884.
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LATIN.—Latin Grammar, including Prosody; Writing Latin (35 Lessons in Allen's Latin Composition are recommended as indicating the amount required for examination); Virgil, the Eneid; Cicero, seven Orations; Sallust.

GREEK.—Hadley's Greek Grammar; Xenophon's Anabasis, four books, and Homer's Iliad, two books; Jones's Greek Prose Composition.

ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY.

MATHEMATICS.—Arithmetic, including Common and Decimal Fractions, Interest, Square Root and the Metric System; Algebra, through Equations of the Second Degree; Geometry, Books I. and III. of Loomis's Geometry.

Real equivalents for any of the foregoing requirements will be accepted. Candidates for admission to advanced classes will be examined in the studies which such classes have accomplished. All applicants for admission will be required to produce testimonials of good moral character.

Time of Entrance Examination.

The time for examination is the Friday after Commencement and the Friday before the opening of the first term. In exceptional cases applicants may be examined at other times.

Method of Examination.

The examinations held at the college are mainly upon written answers to questions prepared by the Professors in the respective departments.

The Faculty are also ready to make arrangements with Principals of schools and academies having a regular course preparatory for college of at least three years' duration, whereby their pupils may be examined for admission to college at their respective schools, in connection with their final examinations.

In such cases the Principal may send to the President of the college a schedule of the course of study in the institution under his charge, together with the names of those members of his graduating class who wish to enter the next Freshman class at Bowdoin, with a statement concerning the time which each candidate has actually spent in attendance upon the regular preparatory course and the amount and quality of his work, and with an endorsement of his character as worthy of admission to college.

If such papers are found by the Faculty to be satisfactory, the Principal sending them will be furnished a list of topics on which he will be requested to examine the candidates in writing, either at a special examination held for the purpose, or as a part of his regular final examination, as he may elect.

At his earliest convenience he will send to the President of the college a copy of the questions which he set on the topics furnished, and the papers written by the candidates in answer to them. At the same time, or as soon after as possible, he will certify to the fact that the candidates have graduated honorably from the institution under his charge.

The Faculty will then pass upon the examination, and will communicate the result as soon as possible to the Principal, and to the several candidates.

Course of Study.

The course of study has been lately reconstructed, allowing after the second year a liberal range of electives, within which a student may follow his choice to the extent of about a quarter of the whole amount.

This may be exhibited approximately in the following table:

REQUIRED—FOUR HOURS A WEEK.

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<th>Subject</th>
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<td>Latin, six terms</td>
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<td>Mental and Moral Philosophy, Evidences of</td>
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<td>Christianity, four terms</td>
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<td>Political Science, three terms</td>
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ELECTIVES—FOUR HOURS A WEEK.

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<td>History of Philosophy, two terms</td>
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<td>International Law and Military Science, two terms</td>
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Expenses.

The annual expenses are as follows: Tuition, $75. Room rent (half), average, $25. Incidentsals, $10. Total regular College charges, $110. Board is obtained in town at $3 to $4 a week. Other necessary expenses will probably amount to $40 a year. Students can, however, by forming clubs under good management, very materially lessen the cost of living.

Further information on application to the President.
The "Intercollegiate Athletic Resolutions" have been received and informally considered by the Faculty; but it is not likely that any definite action will be taken at present. That there are evils connected with college athletics, and that something should and could be done to reform these evils, we fully believe. But the resolutions do not seem to be just the remedy needed. Their adoption would not place the contestants in intercollegiate sports on a level in regard to the chance of success, as there would remain to the wealthier colleges the advantage resulting from better gymnasiums and more money to procure the most improved outfits.

We cannot help feeling that these resolutions were drawn up somewhat hastily, and before their full meaning was well considered. The question as presented to us is full of difficulties. No other college in the State has received the resolutions. If they are accepted by the leading colleges, and we do not accept them, we shall be unable to send a crew to Saratoga. On the other hand, if we do accept them, and thus secure the admission of our crew at Saratoga, we shall be debarred from playing ball with the other nines of the State. As the decision of the State intercollegiate championship is the great feature of the base-ball season with us, the adoption of the proposed resolutions would practically put an end to all interest in base-ball. We most earnestly hope that the existing circumstances will not long continue, and that some amicable arrangement will be secured by which the best interests of college athletics will be promoted.

It would be well if a more general interest was taken by the boating and base-ball men in daily work in the gymnasium. The zeal shown is altogether too evanescent. Benefit may result from work once or twice a week, but any considerable success next summer cannot be reasonably expected from such indifferent preparation. Some work faithfully every day, but a crew with two trained and two green men, or a nine with only four men in practice cannot hope to accomplish anything. It is high time that the occasional workers should begin serious training. If the prospect for the coming season is considered, it will be found that we have every reason to hope for a creditable record. It only remains with us to take the
matter in hand and to see that everything is
done that may go to insure success. If the
directors would use a little more authority in
the matter, it might result favorably. One
great difficulty is, that some feel that their
services cannot be dispensed with and so
neglect their duty. It should be borne in
mind that such men will be suffering from
lameness and bruises when the actual work
of the season begins, and to that extent will
be a hindrance rather than a help. If a little
enthusiasm could be excited it would be the
best thing possible to warrant a feeling of
confidence in the result of the season’s con-
tests.

From some things that have occurred
during the year, it is apparent that the Jury,
in regard to the scope of its powers, is not
yet generally understood. In some instances,
students have shown inexcusable ignorance
of the "Articles of Agreement," which form
in fact, the constitution, upon which the
Jury rests for its authority. Surely every
one ought to take sufficient interest in the
subject to read the articles, but many have
probably not done so. It is intended that all
cases, which formerly involved hazing, should
be brought before the Jury. Under the old
régime, the Faculty could not accept, as an
excuse for acts of hazing, the existence of
class distinctions. An exhibition of "cheek"
could not palliate a "ducking." In conse-
quence, a great deal of injustice was un-
doubtedly done the students, however much
it may have been regretted by the Faculty.
Punishments were inflicted, which the recipi-
ents oftentimes felt were undeserved. The
Jury system was proposed in order that the
students might arrange those differences and
correct those evils, which formerly could not
be reached in any regular manner.

In order to bring a matter before the
Jury it is necessary to speak of it to but a
single juryman. If it is thought that any
member of the Jury is not faithful to his
duty, a complaint signed by not less than six
students will necessitate an investigation and,
if the charges are found to be true, will in-
sure his expulsion. It is a growing senti-
ment that college discipline should be placed
in the hands of the students themselves.
Years ago the average age of students was
much less than what it is now, the require-
ments for entrance and for graduation being
much increased; and naturally, systems and
rules of government, formerly in vogue and
really necessary, now need to be radically
modified. It may take some time for the
functions of the Jury to become thoroughly
familiar, but a little careful study of the
"Articles of Agreement" will do much toward
correcting some erroneous ideas and in se-
curing proper co-operation.

We would most earnestly commend the
Boating and Base-Ball Associations to the
cordial support of the students. It is very
essential that as much money as possible
should be subscribed at once in order that
plans for the coming season may be consid-
ered. Of course a crew cannot be sent away,
nor a schedule of ball games adopted before
it is known whether sufficient money can be
raised in college to secure the fulfillment of
these plans. It is needless to attempt to urge
the worthiness of these objects. The suc-
cess of former years has been sufficient to
merit all the support that can be offered. If
we ourselves take the matter of sports vigor-
ously in hand, the alumni will not fail to lend
substantial aid. However much the assist-
ance of past years has led us to expect the
assistance of the alumni, we must not con-
sider them as more than allies, the chief sup-
port must come from ourselves. Do not
make the circulators of the subscription
papers feel that they are begging a personal
gift, but rather, that they are giving each one
an opportunity to do something towards se-
curing a better record in athletics next term than we have had in any previous year.

The appointments for the exhibition at the close of this term have now been made, and the dreaded task of choosing a subject for an oration looms up before the student mind. The victim perhaps sits up late at night racking his tortured brain for a suggestive subject. The inability to decide upon one of a multitude of worn-out subjects; the gloomy prospect of a probable loss of memory in the process of delivery; the dreaded mortification of some friend especially interested in his part, all of these fancied terrors together with the actual pangs of an attack of indigestion brought on by anxiety combine to make life a most miserable existence. The assertion of classmates, that have had the experience, that the delivery of a part is a matter of little moment and no true cause for alarm, goes for nothing, and serves to increase rather than to diminish one’s fears.

However it is to be hoped that the participants will quietly and in season prepare their orations. The composition and delivery of parts last term should be valuable aids in making the coming exhibition superior in every way.

"'TIS TRUE, 'TIS PITY."

Last summer, while cruising about in a small yacht near the mouth of one of our rivers, the rare attractiveness of a rocky island led me to land in order to inspect the hidden beauties of the retreat. My trip combined business with pleasure; it being my custom to stop at places of unusual picturesqueness and to spend some days, if need be, in sketching the principal views and natural features. Delight in my work and the exceptional opportunities afforded had caused me to prolong my trip much later than was at first anticipated, so that, before I was well aware, it was time for the annual line storm. Indeed the near prospect of being able to sketch a storm on this rugged coast now induced me to remain instead of hurrying back homewards, as I should otherwise have done. After securing my boat, I proceeded to inspect the island, which proved to be of considerable size, with a shore unusually broken, and at many points exceedingly precipitous. The height of the island was such, that it commanded an extensive view both of the main-land and of the ocean that stretched an unbroken expanse far as the eye could reach. Three or four fishermen’s cottages served to relieve the utter wildness of the landscape, and to add a homely feature essential to a perfect picture. Having decided to remain a few days, I easily secured lodging at one of the small cottages. One without an artist’s appreciation of effects would fail to understand the eagerness with which I began work on the following morning. A few “studies” of huge rocks and cliffs, and sketches of the romantic scenery, I had obtained as trophies of my industry, when, several days later, I saw with pleasure, unmistakable signs of an approaching storm. An ominous indefinable something in sky and air, was followed by a massing of clouds along the horizon. As the day advanced, the wind constantly increased, until, ere long, it was blowing a perfect gale. Leaden clouds went scurrying across the sky, which was soon concealed from view. The few sailing craft in sight, could be seen hurrying in toward the main-land, for shelter from the storm, which was following close upon their track. Before night, the tempest was raging in all its fury. The rain coming down in unceasing spitefulness, was dashed by huge gusts against the Shrinking window-panes. To us, gathered around the blazing fire, the roar of the sea outside caused a feeling of
indescribable awe, and seemed to bear the mingled voices of some mighty demons.

The next morning, the sun broke through the clouds, and scattering them, seemed to smile upon the scene. Starting out to see the effect of the storm, I soon reached a prominent cliff, against which the sea was hurling itself in majestic might. Enormous waves pursued each other, in mad eagerness to dash themselves upon the shore. As I gazed in silent admiration upon the scene, a fisherman approaching, joined me. "'Twas just this time, a year ago, that Chum was drowned," said he. "What," said I, "tell me what you mean." "About a year ago," he continued, "a young fellow came to the island, and boarded for some weeks, at my cottage. None of us could find out where he had come from, or why he said. From seeing some copies of a college paper in his possession, and hearing him remark one day, that he had formerly been one of its editors, we concluded that he was a college student, or perhaps, a graduate. He would go for days hardly speaking to any one, and seemingly absorbed in some unhappy remembrance. So very quiet was he, that we did not feel afraid of him, although his actions often appeared like those of an insane person. So matters continued, until there occurred a storm like that of last night, when, having been sitting quietly by the fire, he suddenly rushed out into the darkness. We tried to follow him, but it was impossible to find in what direction he had gone. The next morning his body was found at the bottom of this chasm, where he had undoubtedly fallen the night before. In his coat pocket was found a letter, which explained his unusual conduct, and gave the word from which we have ever since called him Chum." My friend, the fisherman, then drew forth from his pocket a tattered letter, which read as follows:

"Unknown friend: I once thought to make myself famous as a writer. To attain this end I wrote a series of 'chum stories,' for the college paper with which I was connected. But never was there a more fatal mistake. Friend and foe alike united in all manner of abuse, and I was forced to fly for my life. So I must remain an exile on this lonely island, until some kind fate comes to my relief. Be warned by my sad example, and think kindly, if possible, of 'One more unfortunate.'"

This story was so suggestive, that, after my return home, I determined to tell this mournful history, that the melancholy fate of this unsuspecting young man, might serve as a warning to the many thousands, all over our country, engaged in writing 'chum stories.'

K. M.

THE OLD CHAPEL.

In the back yard of a house occupied by a substantial citizen of Brunswick there is a small hot bed covered by two old-fashioned looking, small paneled windows which once served to admit light into the unadorned interior of the old wooden chapel whither so many of Bowdoin's most distinguished alumni have hurried in the early morning, dressed in that simple but convenient costume—rubber boots and overcoat. These windows, and a small fragment of the old bell, are about the only relics of a building which once occupied a prominent position on the college grounds, and which has now almost passed out of memory.

No poet has ever sung its story. No historian has thought the subject worthy of his pen. Yet this "hallowed fane," from which, morning and evening, for forty years, rose the prayers of good and faithful men, is well worth the attention of both historian and poet. A few scattered details, collected from various sources, may not prove uninteresting, especially as facts in regard to this old building are fast becoming traditionary. The first mention we have of any building, other than Massachusetts Hall, is in the fol-
following recorded vote of the boards, passed May 15, 1805: "Whereas the library and philosophical apparatus are exposed to hazard by fire, in their present situation, and additional apartments will probably be soon necessary for the accommodation of students; ordered, that a building forty feet long, twenty-five feet wide, and two stories high, the lower story to be twelve feet and the upper story nine feet in the clear, for the purpose of a chapel and place of deposit for the library and philosophical apparatus, be erected of wood, by an agent to be appointed for that purpose." The sum of twelve hundred dollars was appropriated as a building fund, and the President authorized to act as agent to superintend the construction. The carpenters were not delayed in their work, and when the students returned, in the fall of 1805, they saw a plain, square, unpainted chapel of wood, facing the west, and standing on the north-eastern corner, of what is now the intersection of the walks from the chapel and from Massachusetts Hall. It has been thought by some that the cellar-shaped depression, under a small clump of trees, on the south side of the main walk, was the site of the old chapel, but the President's kitchen-garden, with the Thorndike Oak in the northern part of it, were situated here.

There were probably no formal ceremonies at the opening of the chapel, the first of the kind being at the inauguration of Professor Cleaveland, Oct. 23, 1805. It is interesting to see with what "pomp and circumstance" the inauguration of a new Professor was conducted at that time. The account is taken from the College Records: "At about one o'clock in the afternoon a procession was formed, and moved from the President's house to the new chapel in the following order: First, students, preceded by band of music; next, the President, followed by the Professor of Languages and the Professor elect; next, the Secretary and Treasurer, then members of the Board of Trustees, and, last, the President elect if he were willing to enter upon the duties of the office to which he was chosen. The President having declared his readiness, the President asked leave of the Trustees and Overseers to declare, and, with their consent, then declared Mr. Parker Cleaveland Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Bowdoin College. 'Denmark,' an ode by Madan, was sung, accompanied by the instruments. The inaugural address in Latin was then pronounced and the exercises closed with instrumental music."

The President's house, from which the procession started, was situated on the spot where is now the principal entrance to the campus from Main Street. A plank walk led from the President's back door to the chapel and from the chapel to Massachusetts Hall. For thirteen years the college bell was rung from the top of Massachusetts Hall, but in 1818 a tower was placed on the chapel and the bell removed to that place. This bell, in 1836-7, was taken down by "some person or persons unknown," and thrown into the Androscoggin. It is rumored that this feat was only accomplished after many unsuccessful attempts, in one of which the now venerable author of the "Whispering Pine Series" made the dangerous ascent of a lightning rod to the belfry, only to find himself grasped by the hair, when he put his head over the railing, by a man stationed inside to protect the bell. It is not known whether or not the hair "held." At the time when the tower
was placed on the chapel that building was
turned, so that it faced Massachusetts Hall
instead of Main Street. In all pictures of
the college, as far as is known, the chapel is
represented as fronting towards Massachusetts
Hall, but previous to the year 1818 it was
without a tower and faced the west.

In the "good old times," prayers were
held every morning at six o'clock in summer
and at sunrise in winter. Evening prayers
were held at corresponding times; six o'clock
in summer, at sunset in winter. The bell
stopped tolling when the President left his
door, thus giving students and professors time
to take their seats before he entered, only to
rise again when he appeared at the door, and
to remain standing until he reached his desk.
The same tribute of respect was shown to
professors, should they happen to come in
after the President. Professor Clevland,
whose house was farthest removed, was often
a little late, and, as he had no liking for ceren-
monies, would try to shuffle into his seat with
out giving time for a general uprising; but
the students were generally too quick for
him.

The students were seated on benches,
facing the President's desk, which was in the
rear end of the room. The Seniors occupied
the front seats, and behind them the other
classes in order. The same precedence was
observed in coming out, the Freshmen coming
last. On each side of the desk, and facing it,
was an enclosed bench, resembling somewhat
those in the present chapel. The one on the
left of the President was for the professors
and tutors, the one on the right for visitors.
In this room "rhetoricals" were held about
once a week, directly after evening prayers.
Professor Packard says in his "College Remi-
niscences": "On my admission, I had
scarcely found my seat in chapel in the alpha-
betical order, when I was greatly surprised at
an evening service by President, tutors, and
students resuming their seats after service,
and the President, in his peculiarly formal
and commanding tone, announcing
'Declamator primus ascendat,' and Dunlap,
from the seat before me, rising and advancing
to the small platform in front, on the side near
the desk, declaiming a selected piece. The
speakers paused after declamation and the
students had retired to receive the comments
of the President."

It is unnecessary to say that the chapel
was not heated for many years. In 1833 the
Board of Trustees, in a surprising fit of gen-
erosity, voted to purchase a stove; but the
Overseers promptly vetoed the proceeding.
In 1831 an organ, possibly the one now in
use, was given to the college, thus introducing
into the devotional exercises the important
feature of music.

It soon became evident that the most
pressing need of the college was a new
chapel; and in July, 1845, the corner stone of
the present handsome structure was laid.
The old chapel continued to do duty until the
new was completed; and in 1847 we find that
the Boards voted to give the old wooden
chapel to the Medical Faculty; but the
Medical Faculty having no use for it, it was
torn down and the only relics now are the
old windows and the piece of bell.

AT EVENTIDE.

Slow sinks the sun,
O'erhead the clouds are gray,
The birds their good-night songs are singing,
The vespers bells are sweetly ringing,
And in the streets the children play,
For all their tasks are done.

And one I love
Is slipping from my sight,
The birds have ceased their joyous singing,
But faintly still the bells are ringing,
And in the west, the sunset light
Shines in the clouds above.

I cannot weep,
Although my love lies dead—
The bells ceased with the dying sun,
Home go the children, one by one—
For He still lives, who gives, He said,
To His beloved, sleep.
CHIVALRY.

The importance of chivalry and its influence upon the civilization and customs of modern times, has been variously estimated. Chivalry sprang from the Feudal system, and was, at first, a military institution, which strove to foster a true and noble military spirit, and later, in virtue of its customs, laid the foundation of a better social system than that which had previously existed.

A regular system of training was required of every male child of noble birth, beginning when the boy was eight or ten years of age. At first the candidate was instructed in the rules of courtesy, the science of hunting and riding, and in the use of weapons fitted for his age, and was, during this period, called "valet," or "page," — a name which he bore until the age of fourteen; after attaining this age, the title of "page" was changed to that of "esquire," or "squire." His duty now was to accompany his master as shield-bearer to the battle-field, but not to engage in battle. At the age of twenty-one he came to realize the grand object of his life when he became a "knight." Though there came finally to be different gradations of Knighthood, yet they were in the main, nominal, rather than real. The degree of Knighthood was sometimes conferred while upon the battle-field, but usually when the rank and fortune of the candidate permitted, it was conferred elsewhere, with elaborate religious rites. Originally, any knight had the right to confer the dignity, but later this right was confined to sovereign princes or to the commander of the royal field forces.

Though the "squire" was in the line of promotion, it was by no means true that every squire became a knight, owing to the fact either that he was not sufficiently blessed with "this world's goods" (which were necessary to defray the expenses incident to the occasion), or that he had failed to perform some deed of valor.

The chief sports instituted by Chivalry, were the tournament, the combat at entrance, the passage of arms, and the round table, which differed not greatly from one another. A tournament was usually given whenever any great military or political meeting occurred, and was, in general terms, "a mock fight," in which blunted swords and headless spears and daggers were used, but not, sometimes, without injury.

The combat at entrance differed from the tournament, only in being a voluntary battle, while the first being regulated by law, was compulsory, and the remaining sports differed from the two named only in particulars of no great importance.

The ideal knight of the age of chivalry was true to the oaths and vows he had taken upon himself, upon becoming a member of the order. He was true and brave, and would die rather than turn his back upon the enemy. He was also a friend to the oppressed, and hesitated not to avenge the wrongs which they were compelled to undergo.

It is asserted by some that Chivalry did not realize the benefits for which it was instituted, that springing as it did, from the Feudal system, it offered to the knight a screen for his licentiousness, or a means wherewith to satisfy his desire for military fame, and became thereby an instrument of great evil. To a certain extent the claim is true, but it cannot be denied that the system which wrought such wonderful changes for good, in Europe, while it lived, must work an influence for good also, in later times, though the existence of it is no more.

OUR LOCATION.

The location of Bowdoin seems to be almost unsurpassed in its adaptation to the study of natural history. In the term, "our location," I include the towns of Brunswick, Topsham, and Harpswell, and the waters
lying off the same. The shores of Casco Bay are deeply indented, with long points running far out into the water, while the bay itself is thickly dotted with small islands. This boldness of the coast gives a great variety of conditions of life, from which it naturally follows that there is a very great variety in the forms of life which are there present. Besides, the contour of the coast is extremely favorable for collecting specimens. For variety of life and ease of collecting, the locality is unequalled.

There is an abundance of species of sponges, hydroids, snails, and bivalves, all along the shores of the bay, between tide-marks. The round clam, or quohog, is found in Quohog Bay, of which Prof. Verrill says: "This southern species is rare everywhere north of Cape Cod, on the New England coast, and is probably not to be found living north of Massachusetts Bay, except in the coves connected with Quohog Bay." Echinoderms occur in considerable variety in the shallow portions of the bay, and may easily be obtained by dredging. There is a great variety of crustaceans, and every winter Arctic jelly fishes and pteropods are present in the waters of the bay. Of fishes, we have over one hundred species. In summer, when the water is warmed above the average temperature, fishes occur here whose home is south of Cape Cod. Farther east we do not find this condition of things. We have a good variety of batrachians and reptiles, but no remarkable species. About two hundred and twenty-five species of birds are found here. The Harlequin duck is quite often taken in the bay, while the Philadelphia warbler has been taken here, and the Loggerhead shrike breeds here.

The same that has been said of animals might be said of plants. The same variation of conditions gives a great variety in the forms of plant life. Rare salt marsh plants are found in the low lands near the coast, while there are totally different species on the dry, sandy plains of Brunswick, and still others abound among the hard wood growth on the more fertile slopes of Topsham. The mountain laurel is found here, in certain localities, in abundance, and is, I think, found in no other part of the State. Potentilla tridentata, an Arctic species, grows on the Delta; and in Bigelow's Botany, the campus of Bowdoin College is one of the given localities of this plant. A great variety of orchids also grows in this vicinity, among which may be mentioned the showy ladies' slipper, which grows in a swamp between here and Bath. About thirty species of ferns grow here, and a great variety of Algae washes in on the Harpswell coast.

For geology, there is a great variety of rocks, which are so folded and tilted that the opportunities for studying structural geology are first-class. Granite veins are exceedingly abundant, running generally north and south through the vicinity. They are the source of feldspar and quartz mined in Topsham. Trap dikes are very numerous along the shores of Bungernuck and Flying Point. Near the Garnet is a large outcrop of very white limestone, which was somewhat used formerly for monuments. The region is poor in fossiliferous rocks, though occasional bowlders from the Silurian and Devonian strata of the central part of the State are to be met with. Glacial phenomena are very well illustrated by scratchings and morainal deposits. All about are large deposits of clays, of the Champlain age, which contain abundant fossils. The college has accumulated a collection of these fossils, which is probably the finest to be found in the country.

There is hardly a place in the country, where there is a college or school, which is so rich in mineral as this, over thirty occurring here. The college has a fine cabinet, obtained largely by exchange, which is particularly rich in foreign minerals. The chief
occurrence of minerals is in Topsham, at Sprague's Hill, and at the Feldspar Quarry. The formation in this neighborhood is a good deal the same as that which occurs at Paris Hill and at Hebron, and most of the minerals found there are found here. We have all the common varieties which occur in granite veins. Among the rarer minerals may be mentioned, tourmaline, columbite, calcite, garnet, chrysoberyl, and apatite. Crystalized quartz, feldspar, and mica are found here, together with green mica. The rare mineral allanite has recently been identified in this locality. Epidote, rutile, and sphene have been found here, while the garnets from hereabouts are celebrated for their quantity and size.

DUTY OF EDUCATED MEN TO THE NATION.

A noticeable feature of American politics is the indifference manifested by many educated men toward matters of vital interest to the country. This indifference generally arises either from the mistaken idea that political work is degrading, or from selfish motives. In either case, something is wrong, and it is worth while for persons as well trained for such work as those that graduate from our colleges are supposed to be, to consider the matter.

A prevalent idea of a politician seems to be that he is a not overscrupulous person, who cares only to obtain a fat office and aid his party supporters, regardless of right or wrong, or the prosperity of the nation. Congress is regarded as a body of wire-pullers, making a grand grab for the people's money.

Such an exaggerated view of affairs naturally disgusts an upright man. But is it not largely due to the carelessness of the better class of men that affairs are in no better condition than they are at present?

This government depends for its existence upon the honesty and intelligence of the voters; ignorance, the weapon of despotism, being perhaps the most formidable foe to a republican form of government.

This country can prosper only when the better class of citizens take an interest in the management of affairs. There are as honorable and as able men engaged in politics as in any other occupation, and what can be more creditable than working for the welfare of one's own land?

The thing itself is commendable, if something of reproach is connected with it in the minds of some, it is because power has been allowed to fall, to some extent, into the hands of incompetent persons.

Those who attend our colleges have the advantage of the best training to be obtained in the country. Their minds are disciplined, their reasoning powers developed, and they are certainly rendered better able than most persons to comprehend political needs, and more fitted to take an active part. But many of them are too much occupied with their private business, or are too lazy to do anything more than vote, even if they do as much as that. The selfishness of such motives contrast strangely with the self-sacrifice of the "father of our country," or of that orator who has just died.

As already said, many well-educated men are ashamed to have anything to do with politics, but the country needs their aid. Such persons have received advantages beyond the common lot of their countrymen, and their responsibilities are therefore greater, as also their influence. Probably public officers are as honest now as ever, but if not, that should be an increased incentive to exertion. Our ancestors won freedom; it is our duty to preserve our liberties intact for prosperity.

At every election the Irish element and roughs are sure to be present, the bosses and knaves are sure to make a rallying place of every grog shop; but the better class of
people stand by indifferent, not all of them, but a dangerously large number.

Any one would be indignant were it proposed to deprive us of the right of suffrage, yet apathy may practically produce the same result.

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editors of the Orient:

It is a source of surprise to very many that so little discrimination is exercised in the amount of pay given to the several students employed by the college. That the assistant librarian earns even more than his tuition, no one will deny. But it may well be questioned whether the assistant curator of the Cleaveland Cabinet earns even a fraction of his yearly tuition. As a matter of fact no work is done by him in the Cabinet as regards arrangement, nor is it even opened except on rare occasions. Not that this year is an exception to the rule, but, as far back as any undergraduate can remember, the practice has been the same. It is plainly unjust to give one, who has to work faithfully several hours every day, no more than is given to another, who practically does nothing. As there is now no convenient way by which to keep the building warm through the winter, it would, of course, be unwise to try to have it opened regularly, yet some arrangement should be made for having the rooms open during the warm weather. It has often happened that one has wished to show friends about the Cabinet, and first of all it has been necessary to spend some time in hunting up the curator, in order to obtain the keys, and then the task has had to be repeated in order to return them. Surely is it not a high price to give a man his tuition for carrying a simple key about in his pocket? There are many students that would take charge of the Cabinet for a small fraction of what is now paid. It would be prudence to see that a change is effected in this direction. The money saved could be well expended in many other ways.

To the Editors of the Orient:

The action of the Freshman class in cutting recitations Washington's birthday, has been declared unwarrantable, and they have been required to do "penance" in a series of "making ups," interspersed through the busiest portions of the week.

While the class have showed no disposition to offer any resistance whatever to college authority: but have accepted with good grace penalties imposed upon them, yet they do not, by any means, renounce their first position, but believe now, as they did then, that their action was justifiable, and that public sentiment will sustain them in it. In all other portions of Maine, this day was properly observed. The Departments of State regarded it as a holiday; public schools were closed; and at Portland, Auburn, Lewiston, Bangor, Augusta, and most of the large villages, not only banks, but nearly all the wholesale warehouses were closed. It was a legal holiday, and Bates, the only college in Maine then in session, with the exception of Bowdoin, observed it as such. It would seem no more than fair, that in the longest and most monotonous term of the college year, in which there is a sad paucity of holidays, the Faculty should have granted us the one opportunity for respite, which offered itself. The fact that railway trains were run as usual, has no bearing whatever on the question. A nation's systems of communication cannot stop for holidays, but invade even the sanctity of the Sabbath. This day, set apart by the law-givers of Maine in commemoration of America's most venerated son, is surely worthy of observation. Nor have our class been convinced, as yet, that they acted otherwise than right in keeping it.

FRESHMAN.
COLLEGE ITEMS.

Good-bye to the skating.
It is said that every scholarship is taken.
Fling, '83, is one of the Biddeford polo team.
Turner, '86, is reported to be sick at his home.
The base-ball men are doing remarkably well—for them.
We had the heaviest snow-storms of the season last week.
The Juniors have begun chemical work in the laboratory again.
Brace up '86, or the Freshmen will beat you in the spring regatta.
The captain of the Freshman crew seems to recognize his high position.
Norton has contrived a what-is-it, which he will be pleased to exhibit at his room.
Those who attend the Germans speak highly of the music furnished by Mr. Ryser.
The reading-room manager has taken pains to inform us that the papers are SOLD.
The trees around the college presented a beautiful appearance after the last big snow-storm. '86 and '87 ought to have cut recitations in order to attend the caucuses and town meeting.
The snow-plow is a great convenience, and has come to be almost one of our college institutions.
It is the Tutor in Mathematics who declares he is not responsible for the birth of George Washington.
Absence from rhetoricals is almost the only thing for which the old excuse of "sickness" can be used now.
One of the water tanks in the medical building was overflowed one day last week. Of course no one was to blame.
Dr. Brown being absent for a few days last week, the Seniors had recitations in Geology in place of Mental Science.
January, 1894. "What are these things?"
"They are the advance sheets of '85's Bugle, which will be out in about two weeks."
The reading-room fiend is at work again with his little scissors and jack-knife. We had hoped that his decease had taken place.
Do you think the "stories of the ORIENT are fairy-like and gigantic"? They were thus characterized by one of our instructors, a few days ago.

The New York City Association of Bowdoin Alumni held its annual dinner at Delmonico's, Feb. 13th. Charles E. Soule, '42, presided at the meeting.
The students who attended the leap-year ball last Friday evening, desire to express their thanks to the Brunswick young ladies for the festivities of that occasion.
The polo men feel very much elated, and think the omens are favorable, because four of the team have been assigned parts in the Senior and Junior Exhibition.
Student (giving an excuse for a delayed theme)—"The quartette rehearsed in my room, so I couldn't write." Tutor—"Very well, that is sufficient excuse."
Those who wish to purchase class albums cannot do better than to call on Child at 19 W. H., where they can find samples of nice goods at very reasonable prices.
The Sophomores and Freshmen thought it advisable to cut all recitations of the 22d ult. They learned thereby the gauge of the Faculty mill, and devoted their spare time last week to making up.
The speakers at rhetorical exercises for February 20th, were Adams and Cothren, '84, Eames and Harding, '85, and Berry and Stackpole, '86. Last Wednesday the speakers were Purrington, '85, and Cornish and Fling, '86.
The subject of the Sophomores' next theme is: "Is the public Weal always promoted by the Public Will?" Those members of the class who find too many difficulties in this subject may substitute some historical event or some narrative.
The nine will probably play a game of ball Fast-day, with the newly organized Portland club, the "Portlands." A good deal of hard work will have to be put in before that date, if the boys want to present a good appearance on the diamond.
The polo team went to Biddeford Monday evening, February 18th, and played a game with the local club. The result was a victory for the collegians, the score being 3 goals to 0. Phinney won the first two goals and Wright the third.
The Seniors appointed to take part in the exhibition at the close of this term are: Wright (sacramental), Barton, Longren, Phinney, Sayward, Smith, C. C. Torrey, and Walker. These gentlemen are now deep in the mysteries of literature and thought.
Our reading-room ought not to be a place for discussion of lessons and recitations; neither ought
it to be a smoking-room. There are only a few persons who show any desire to make it such, but they disapprove a great many others who have not yet learned to enjoy the "weed."

The Seniors have completed their study of Constitutional Law, and in its place have lectures on Political Economy by Gen. Chamberlain, as last term. The class have also finished their advance in Geology. The German division are reading Goethe's "Egmont," having completed Tell.

The third lecture in the course was given by Rev. Asa Dalton of Portland, last Friday evening, on the subject, "New England's place in the history of our country." Owing to the inclemency of the weather many who would have otherwise been present were unable to attend, and the audience was small. The lecture was very well received.

The library has recently received from a friend who does not care to have his name mentioned, $250 for the purchase of new books. We learn that a portion of this will be devoted to the Hakluyt Society's publications, a valuable series of reprints of early voyages. The library already has about fifty of these volumes, but complete sets are rarely found in this country outside of the larger libraries.

It is amusing to notice the typographical errors occurring in the newspapers. In a recently published item on "Bowdoin College," we saw the statement that "E. C. Smith was mentioned as a possible President"; and in another that "C. C. Perry of Yarmouth, and Clor Wilhelm Longren Wiseman of Sweden, had received appointments for the coming Senior and Junior Exhibition."

Prof. Carmichael delivered his lecture on "Gla
cial Physics," Saturday evening, February 23d, in the Chemical Lecture room. In spite of the storm a fair-sized audience was present, and it was gratifying to notice an increased attendance of the students. The lecture was very enjoyable, being illustrated by experiments showing the properties of ice, and by a good many views shown by the stereopticon.

Why in the world do the Juniors and Sophomores refuse to be decent in their conduct in and around the Modern Language Room? They speak of their actions as though they were deeds to be proud of, while really they are babyish, silly, and rude. The Freshmen, too, have begun to imbibe this spirit, and are too noisy by far. Gentlemenly behavior is expected from the students at all times, but some of them seem to have forgotten this fact.

At the recent meeting of the Washington Asso-

ciation of Bowdoin Alumni, a committee consisting of Llewellyn Deane, '49, Frederick D. Sewall, '46, and DeAlva S. Alexander, '70, was appointed to confer with the trustees and overseers of the college, and correspond with other associations with view to selection of a proper man for President of the college, and to aid in increasing the endowment funds. This committee has addressed the governing boards of the college on the subject, and is now in correspondence with the other alumni associations throughout the country.

We print below the proposed resolutions for the government of intercollegiate athletic sports. These resolutions have been adopted by Harvard and Princeton, and are being considered by the other colleges to which they were sent. Yale, Dartmouth, and Brown have already rejected them. They become binding as soon as accepted by five colleges:

1. Resolved, That every director or instructor in physical exercises or athletic sports must be appointed by the college authorities, and announced as such in the catalogue.

2. Resolved, That no professional athlete, oarsman, or ball-player shall be employed either for instruction or for practice in preparation for any intercollegiate contest.

3. Resolved, That no college organization shall row or play base-ball, foot-ball, lacrosse, or cricket, except with similar organizations from their own or other institutions of learning.

4. Resolved, That there shall be a standing committee, composed of one member from the faculty of each of the colleges adopting these regulations, whose duty it shall be to supervise all contests in which students of their respective colleges may engage, and approve all rules and regulations under which such contests may be held.

5. Resolved, That no student shall be allowed to take part in any intercollegiate contest as a member of any club, team, or crew, for more than four years.

6. Resolved, That all intercollegiate games of base
dall, foot-ball, lacrosse, and cricket shall take place upon the home grounds of one or the other of the competing colleges.

7. Resolved, That no intercollegiate boat race shall be for a longer distance than three miles.

8. Resolved, That the students of colleges in which these resolutions are in force, shall not be allowed to engage in games or contests with the students of colleges in which they are not in force.

The next meeting of the Boston Bowdoin Club will be held at the Revere House, on Friday, the 7th inst., at six o'clock. Dinner will be served promptly at quarter past six. Mr. D. C. Clark, senior director of Boating Association, and Mr. S. R. Child, senior director of the Base-Ball Association, will attend, and desire to present the interests of these clubs.

F. V. Wright, Secretary.
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PERSONAL.

[Graduates and undergraduates are earnestly solicited to send personal items to the BOWDOIN ORIENT, Brunswick, Me.]

25.—The bust of the poet Longfellow, to be placed in Westminster Abbey, has been completed. It will stand between the busts of Chaucer and Dryden, and bear the following inscription, left by Dean Stanley: “This bust was placed among the memorials of the poets of England, by English admirers of the American poet.” The memorial committee has invited Gladstone to unveil the monument, Saturday, March 1st.

31.—Rev. Cyrus Hamlin, President of Middlebury College, Vt., gave a lecture before the Revenue Reform Club, Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 14th, on “The Limits of Free Trade and Protection.”

37.—Charles A. Savage, Esq., died in Quincy, Ill., of paralysis, Feb. 2, 1884, aged 69 years. He was born in Bangor, Oct. 26, 1814, the son of Alexander and Priscilla S. Savage. His father was for many years, Register of Probate of Penobscot County. He was educated in schools at Bangor; graduated at Bowdoin College in 1837; studied law with William Abbott, Esq., of Bangor, and was admitted to the profession in 1839. He soon after went to Quincy, and was appointed to the Illinois agency of the Union Land Company, of New York. In 1850, he entered upon an extensive banking business. He became interested in railroads, and for several years was President of the Quincy & Toledo Railroad, Director in the Quincy & Palmyra, and Treasurer of the Quincy & Chicago. He did much for the improvement of Quincy, in planting trees, building substantial edifices, upholding legal city government, aiding schools, supplying libraries and religious institutions. His last public effort was to serve as chairman of the building committee, which erected the beautiful edifice of the First Presbyterian Church. Mr. Savage transferred his relation to this church from the First Congregational Church, Bangor, with which he united, Aug. 7, 1831, on confession of faith, with twenty-one others.

39.—Judge Barrows retires from the Supreme Bench, by his own request, at the close of his present term. Enoch Foster, of Bethel, succeeds him. Mr. Foster was a member of the class of ’62, but left without completing his course, to enter the war of the rebellion.

50.—Dr. John Buzzell has returned from his Florida trip, much improved in health.

52.—President Chamberlain had an article in the Independent, of Feb. 14th, on the Four Hundredth Anniversary of the Discovery of America, by Christopher Columbus.

53.—The friends of Bishop John Spanioling, of Colorado, will be pleased to hear of his success in that State. He is a former resident of Camden, a graduate of Bowdoin College, class of ’53, and fitted for college at Camden, Kent’s Hill, and North Yarmouth Academy. He is a graduate of the General Theological Seminary, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York City; and after his graduation, was missionary at Oldtown, Maine, rector of St. George’s Church, at Lee, Mass., and of St. Paul’s Church, Erie, Penn. Ten years ago, he was unanimously elected Bishop of Colorado. An address delivered by him in Denver, Dec. 30th, on the tenth anniversary of his consecration as Bishop, shows the marvelous growth of Colorado Territory, and of the church of which he is Bishop, during the last ten years.

56.—Judge Symonds has declined a re-appointment to the Supreme Bench, at the close of his present term. He was appointed a judge of the Superior Court, in 1872, to fill the vacancy made by the death of Judge Lane. In 1878, by the death of Judge Dickson, he was made one of the Supreme Judges, and has held the position ever since. Judge Putnam, of the class of ’55, has been appointed by Gov. Robie (’41) to fill the vacancy.

61.—Prof. A. S. Packard, Jr., of Brown University, has an interesting article on “The Great Salt Lake” of Utah, in the N. Y. Independent of Feb. 21st. He discusses the scenery and geological formation of that region in a way that is especially interesting and instructive to the geologist or naturalist.

72.—H. M. Heath was elected Vice-President of the Zeta Psi Fraternity, at the annual convention in Boston, Mass., Feb. 15th.

75.—Woodbury Pulsifer is acting as official reporter for the present term of the S. J. Court at Dover, Maine.

75.—E. S. Osgood had a fine poem, on the death of his little son, in the Portland Daily Argus, of Feb. 27th.

78.—C. A. Baker was recently nominated by the republicans of Portland, for a member of the superintending school committee.

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Among a committee of fifteen appointed to draft a Constitution and By-Laws for a Historical and Genealogical Society of Cumberland County, Maine, at a recent meeting in Portland, were C. F. Libbey, ’64, Nathan Cleaves, ’58, F. M. Ray, ’61, Thomas Tash, ’42, A. F. Moulton, ’73, F. O. Conant, ’80.

EDITORS’ TABLE.

Owing to the interest taken in the new athletic rules, we have thought best to give the opinions of the students in some of the interested colleges:

“Are the regulations which were adopted at the meeting of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association in New York, the new athletic regulations were vigorously discussed by representatives of nearly all the colleges present. The general drift of opinion was nearly unanimously opposed to the new move, and the expression of such opinion was explicit and emphatic enough.

Mr. Douglass, of Lehigh University, said that the bad feeling caused by this interference of the college faculties was apparent. If professional trainers could not be employed, the spirit of college athletics would be rooted out, for while the assoc-
ation did not believe in much professionalism, a little was indispensable. It was then decided to call the roll of the colleges represented and ascertain the general feeling. Amherst's representative stated that he had been instructed to oppose the resolutions of the college faculties as a whole, but one section—that which allowed students only the four years of college or university in which to take part in the games—the students' favored. Columbia said that after a student left the college grounds the faculty had no control over him; it was true the faculty sent a representative to the convention of the faculties, and it was thought to be in favor of the resolutions, yet it was far enough to state openly that it had little right to assume much control over affairs outside of the campus, and which did not seriously interfere with college duties. Cornell's representative said the faculty would ascertain the feeling of the students before taking action; the student's were strongly opposed to them. The young gentlemen from the college of the City of New York said that their college, as far as its students were concerned, would fully accept the action of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association. From the delegates from Lafayette it was ascertained the faculty there generally consulted with the students in regard to such matters; the students decidedly opposed any such action as the indorsing of the resolutions.

The Lehigh University men said that their faculty did not hamper the college athletic association, and it had not been their policy so to do; the students far from favored the resolutions. Princeton's faculty was said to approve the resolutions; the students were decidedly against the interference of the faculty with their athletic affairs. Stevens Institute said the faculty would adopt the resolutions, and the students were all against them. The faculty of the University of Pennsylvania were reported to oppose the resolutions, and the students heartily shook hands with the faculty on that point. "It is well known," said Mr. Booth of Yale College, "that the faculty and students, to a man, oppose the resolutions." Harvard's students would assist in any effort to stop the movement, and did not believe in the action of their instructors." —Herald-Crimson.

The Brown faculty has refused to adopt the athletic regulations. The Brunnonian remarks: "So far as we have been able to learn, the faculty rejected the resolutions on the ground that while certain restrictions in regard to 'professionals' were needed, the provisions of the restrictions do not fairly meet the demands of the case. We cannot see the necessity of placing such restrictions—prohibitory in some cases—upon the athletic sports of a large number of colleges, simply for the purpose of helping forward the reformation of certain college foot-ball players who are in the habit of kicking each other instead of the ball."

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BOWDOIN COLLEGE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

The Sixty-Second Annual Course of Lectures at the Medical School of Maine, will commence February 7th, 1884, and continue SIXTEEN WEEKS.

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39
Requirements for Admission.

Applicants for admission will be examined in the following subjects:

LATIN.—Latin Grammar, including Prosody; Writing Latin (35 Lessons in Allen's Latin Composition are recommended as indicating the amount required for examination); Virgil, the Bucolics, Georgics, and six books of the Aeneid; Cicero, seven Orations; Sallust.

GREEK.—Hadley's Greek Grammar; Xenophon's Anabasis, four books, and Homer's Iliad, two books; Jones's Greek Prose Composition.

ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY.

MATHEMATICS.—Arithmetic, including Common and Decimal Fractions, Interest, Square Root and the Metric System; Algebra, through Equations of the Second Degree; Geometry, Books I. and III. of Loomis's Geometry.

Real equivalents for any of the foregoing requirements will be accepted. Candidates for admission to advanced classes will be examined in the studies which such classes have accomplished. All applicants for admission will be required to produce testimonials of good moral character.

Time of Entrance Examination.

The time for examination is the Friday after Commencement and the Friday before the opening of the first term. In exceptional cases applicants may be examined at other times.

Method of Examination.

The examinations held at the college are mainly upon written answers to questions prepared by the Professors in the respective departments.

The Faculty are also ready to make arrangements with Principals of schools and academies having a regular course preparatory for college of at least three years' duration, whereby their pupils may be examined for admission to college at their respective schools, in connection with their final examinations. In such cases the Principal may send to the President of the college a schedule of the course of study in the institution under his charge, together with the names of those members of his graduating class who wish to enter the next Freshman class at Bowdoin, with a statement concerning the time which each candidate has actually spent in attendance upon the regular preparatory course and the amount and quality of his work, and with an endorsement of his character as worthy of admission to college.

If these papers are found by the Faculty to be satisfactory, the Principal sending them will be furnished a list of topics on which he will be requested to examine the candidates in writing, either at a special examination held for the purpose, or as a part of his regular final examination, as he may elect.

At his earliest convenience he will send to the President of the college a copy of the questions which he set on the topics furnished, and the papers written by the candidates in answer to them. At the same time, or as soon after as possible, he will certify to the fact that the candidates have graduated honorably from the institution under his charge.

The Faculty will then pass upon the examination, and will communicate the result as soon as possible to the Principal, and to the several candidates.

Course of Study.

The course of study has been lately reconstructed, allowing after the second year a liberal range of electives, within which a student may follow his choice to the extent of about a quarter of the whole amount.

This may be exhibited approximately in the following table:

**REQUIRED—FOUR HOURS A WEEK.**

Latin, six terms.
Greek, six terms.
Mathematics, six terms.
Modern Languages, six terms.
Rhetoric and English Literature, two terms.
History, two terms.
Physics and Astronomy, three terms.
Chemistry and Mineralogy, three terms.
Natural History, three terms.
Mental and Moral Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, four terms.
Political Science, three terms.

**ELECTIVES—FOUR HOURS A WEEK.**

Mathematics, two terms.
Latin, two terms.
Greek, two terms.
Natural History, three terms.
Physics, one term.
Chemistry, two terms.
Science of Language, one term.
English Literature, two terms.
German, two terms.
History of Philosophy, two terms.
International Law and Military Science, two terms.

Expenses.

The annual expenses are as follows: Tuition, $75. Room rent (half), average, $25. Incidents, $10. Total regular College charges, $110.

Board is obtained in town at $3 to $4 a week. Other necessary expenses will probably amount to $40 a year. Students can, however, by forming clubs under good management, very materially lessen the cost of living.

Further information on application to the President.
One at all familiar with the colleges of the country cannot fail to have noticed the general superiority of the buildings possessed by them. In many instances buildings of great architectural beauty have been erected. And yet these same institutions pay their professors salaries barely sufficient to allow the recipients to maintain their families respectably. In very few cases are such salaries paid as could be secured in other spheres of activity. At present, however, it would be impossible for most of our colleges to largely increase the salaries paid on account of insufficient endowments. For this very insufficiency, the management of previous years is largely to blame. The cry of the colleges has ever been for more money, and, as fast as obtained, it has been expended in buildings. These have been needed in some cases, but very often it would have been far better if they had not been built, and if the money thus saved had been invested. Large and expensive buildings necessitate a further expenditure for their maintenance, and thus entail a constant drain upon the working funds of a college.

Not long ago one of our well known institutions received a very unusual amount as a gift from an alumni. This sum was then used to erect a convenient building for dormitories. This was probably a benefit to the college, but the benefit would undoubtedly have been much greater if the rooms previously occupied had been retained, and the interest of the gift had been used to increase the salaries of the members of the Faculty. The idea is all too common, that a college is great in proportion to the size of its buildings. As a visitor on our own campus a short time since, after being shown the various buildings and hearing their names, asked where Bowdoin College was, thinking that some imposing structure of brick or wood must bear that name. The American people could well take a lesson in this respect from Germany. There, with rare exceptions, the universities do not consist of great buildings but of great men. The revenues accruing to the universities are paid out in salaries, and thus the greatest minds are secured, and the most thorough study and investigation encouraged. It is this generous treatment of educated men that has given to Germany the reputation that she has made and is still making in all departments of learning. Mind not matter is the true substance out of which to build a college. It is most earnestly to be hoped that more attention will be given to
the endowment of our colleges, and that the
greatest minds, many of which are already
employed, may thus be secured and properly
rewarded.

The encouragement given the Boating
Association at the recent dinner of the Boston
Bowdoin Club was most acceptable, and, in-
deed, from a knowledge of the interest in
boating exhibited during their college course
by certain members of the club, the promised
support was confidently expected. The col-
lege will furnish the crew and a part of the
necessary funds, yet much more is needed,
and it is to the younger alumni that we must
look. It is not unreasonable to ask the
alumni for assistance in this matter, as sports
in other colleges are maintained in part by
the more recent graduates, and then, too,
participation in such support will have the
effect of keeping one alive and interested in
all matters pertaining to the welfare of one's
Alma Mater. It is therefore to be hoped
that the solicitations of the committee ap-
pointed to take charge of the business will
meet with a hearty and immediate response.

Interest in polo circles is now at flood
height. With surprising rapidity, polo, from
being an almost meaningless name, has come
to have for some an absorbing interest. The
members of the team are regarded with feel-
ings akin to envy by some of their less fortu-
nate associates. The very thought of taking
a free excursion on the railroad, with a sup-
ner, a few bruises upon one's nether limbs,
and the privilege of skating with some fair
stranger, all thrown in, is sufficient to make
one feel willing to forego the opportunity of
making a ten-strike in Psychology on the fol-
lowing morning. We would not, however,
for a moment have it thought that the polo
team exists for purely selfish reasons. The
case is in fact far otherwise. The railway
and the neighboring skating-rinks are both
benefited by an increase of patronage. As
some profit and much pleasure are undoubt-
edly gained, the team deserves the substantial
sympathy of all loyal students.

We have deferred speaking of the delay
of the Sophomores in paying for their class
boat, hoping that the matter would have been
settled before now. It is very singular that
payment has not been made, when it is re-
membered that the Sophomores have all along
asserted that the money was largely pledged
and ready to be paid. As the Boating Asso-
ciation will have abundant opportunity dur-
ing the coming term to dispose of all funds
that may fall into its hands, it is very essential
that all debts due the association should be
discharged at once. The boat used by the
Sophomores is an exceptionally good one, and
the price asked was made lower than could
reasonably have been expected. We hope
that measures will be taken immediately to
secure the needed amount, and thus to make
any farther reminder unnecessary.

The discussion that has been going on
during the past few months, awakened by
Mr. Adams' striking oration at Harvard, has
attracted a good deal of attention. The in-
terest excited shows that Mr. Adams is not
the only one to whom a change seems neces-
sary. And yet we are greatly mistaken if a
large part of the sympathy given to his state-
ments is not due to a feeling of dissatisfaction
in regard to the way in which other subjects,
as well as the languages, are treated in our
colleges. Some of the sciences even are so
taught that little practical benefit can be
derived. An instructor may be a fine special-
ist, may perhaps have written a valuable book
on his branch, and yet, by attempting to force
some pet view or particular feature of the sub-
ject upon his class, he may succeed not only
in teaching practically nothing, but also in
creating a positive dislike for the subject. In order to teach successfully one must have a live appreciation of the needs and aptitudes of the class. It is quite likely that the next few years will see some very radical changes in the general courses of study. The colleges of New England were founded in order to give young men a substantial training in the ancient languages and philosophy, and not in any great degree to give what is called a practical training. The utilitarian idea has now so possessed all classes of people that everything that is of no assistance in the scramble for bread and butter is by many regarded as useless. Thus, colleges are condemned not because they fail to do what their founders intended they should do, but because they fail to do what their objectors deem proper. The changes effected during the last few years have been due to an attempt to harmonize these two very unlike ideas. It will be interesting to see what modifications are yet to be brought about.

The diversity of aptitudes makes it difficult for any definite course of study to be laid out for a large class of students. If there is to be in this country a true system of education, it seems to us necessary that there should be a separation of the purely practical from a study of literature or science for its own sake. Let technical schools be established, and also universities affording such a variety of electives that every student may be able to become familiar with the whole of any subject. It is useless to attempt to arrange a course of study which will be equally adapted to a future man of business and to an incipient philosopher. The systems of other countries, and our own past experience, and present needs, may well be studied in order that such changes may be made as will be most beneficial.

Subscribers that have not yet paid their subscription are earnestly requested to do so without farther delay. The bills have all been sent out, and prompt replies will save us time and expense. As the bills against us must be met at once, it is hoped that those still owing us will remit the amount of their indebtedness immediately.

A GLANCE AT EARLIER JOURNALISM.

To one interested in college journalism, there is a singular interest in looking over the work of those who wielded the pen in the earlier days of the college, and forming a comparison between it and present work in the same line. I have just been looking over the first numbers of the Bowdoin Port-folio, a magazine published by the students here in the year 1839. It differs widely from the papers that are sent out by students at the present time—a difference not entirely to the discredit of our illustrious predecessors. The first number of the Port-folio has a rather heavy table of contents, to be sure. An article on "American Poetry." Likewise one on the "Influence of Science on the Physical Condition"; "Intellect and Heart of Man"; a poem called "The Indian's Farewell"; a profound dissertation on "Francesca Francia"; "Genius and Industry"; "A Sketch on the Fall of the Naurausones." After this another poem called "The Spartan Mother," followed by "A Short Discourse on the First of April," a sort of editor's easy chair, entitled "Random Selections from my Scrap-Book," and the "Editor's Table" make up this first number. In the second issue is an announcement that there will be one article each month by an alumnus, and several are mentioned who have consented to contribute, among whom are Nathaniel Hawthorne, Esq., of Boston, Prof. Henry W. Longfellow of Cambridge, and our own Prof. Packard. We are informed that in the July number there will be an article from Prof.
Longfellow. On turning to that issue there appears "Leaves from Hyperion, an Unpublished Romance." Under the head of "Collegii Tabula" is an account of the burning of the President's house, which seems to have occasioned small sorrow from the remark that "Ill bows the wind that profits nobody," and that "the beauty of the college grounds will be greatly increased thereby." This building seems to have been burned by some enterprising soul, because it injured the looks of the campus.

In succeeding numbers there appear articles on very deep subjects indeed, showing that these boys were not modest about ventilating their views on the most profound matters. And why should they have been? Though what they wrote (as well as what we write) may not be very interesting to read, yet it was of great benefit to them as is evidenced by the good work that the earlier graduates of Bowdoin have since done. And the benefit to the writer is the chief thing, after all. They felt the magnitude of life and living more than we do now, and they are the ones, who by carrying their earnestness and thoughtfulness out into life with them, have given Bowdoin her glorious reputation.

We find in these old pages no college vernacular, no assumption of superior knowledge, nothing to show that the college student of that period was wise beyond his day and generation, but a steady purpose to make the most of his abilities, and from what we know of them, they evidently did this.

ATTENTION TO THE LINE OF STUDY.

To pass the period of college life and then look back with regret on misdirected effort, or lack of effort, is probably the common lot of college graduates. We are not conceived enough to imagine that we were born to set the world aright, however much it may be out of joint, but if the expression of the idea which we wish to present should call the attention of any one to the truth which underlies it, then something will be gained at least. For one reason why people are not better qualified to "act well life's part," is because their attention was not directed to the means by which they could best expend their energies. Every student ought to make a specialty of some department of learning, and the reasons for this are easily apparent. There may have been a time once when a man could pack away in his brain all the wisdom which the world possessed. But the world has gotten ahead of us, and that period has very clearly gone by, so that the youth who starts out with any like intention at the present time, gets woefully left.

With the broadening and deepening of learning's stream, comes forcibly the need of special application to some one of the rivulets which feeds its swelling waters. For several reasons it is better to have an intimate knowledge of one subject than to dabble in a score. For one thing, there is a satisfaction in the consciousness that one is, in a limited sense, an authority on a particular subject. To pass superficially over a vast number of studies, can but have a demoralizing effect, and Pope's line, "A little learning is a dangerous thing: drink deep or not at all," is as true to-day as ever, to refer to material things. The call for workmen at the present time is not for those who can fill a dozen positions, but for such as can fill one, and do it thoroughly. The work of the world is being done by specialists, and the result is that the world's work was never so well done as now—each one bringing to his labor a well educated aptitude for it.

Now for the practical application of these remarks. While our course here at Bowdoin is not so abundantly supplied with electives as to allow one to run very much to any one
line of study, yet there is abundant opportu-
nity in the different laboratories and museums
to pursue any branch of science to quite a full
extent, as optional work, and probably the
same is true of the other departments in
college. If one were to follow such a scheme
of work, and at the same time take a thorough
course of reading on cognate topics, at the
end of his college life he would be in much
better trim to obtain a lucrative position and
at the same time have the satisfaction which
comes from work thoroughly performed.

We have presented simply the selfish side
of the question—the furthering of one's own
interests; but if we will, we may remember that
when thoroughly conversant with some branch
of learning, we are best fitted to advance the
interests of mankind. Centralization of effort
will accomplish the best results. If our
ammunition scatters, the mark will not be
hit. The coming man will be a specialist.

FEUDALISM.

Feudalism is one of the great links which,
spanning as it were the Middle Ages, connect
the civilization of the present age with the
earlier civilization of Greece and Rome.

Feudalism in its broad sense may be said
to be a social organization based on the owner-
ship of land, and personal relations created by
the ownership of land,—a state of things
where public relations are dependent on pri-
ivate relations, where political rights depend
on landed rights.

It is necessary, therefore, that we should
form a just idea of feudalism, in order that
we may explain the state of the various king-
doms of Europe, which during the Middle
Ages were governed by this system. It would
be interesting to trace the minute features of
this institution, in its origin and progress, and
to watch its operations upon subsequent sys-
tems. We can, however, but glance at it.
In investigating the origin of the system we
find ourselves at once stepping upon uncer-
tain ground. One historian would have us
believe that it originated among the Romans;
another writer, denying this, asserts that it is
in Germany that we find it springing up for
the first time.

Although its origin is veiled in obscurity,
yet we can safely say that it had a singular
origin. It was not an institution which sprang
up in the gradual development of political
knowledge; nor was it an institution that
statesmen and philosophers could claim as the
result of their efforts to enlighten mankind.
Like the forest oak, it started up as the
offspring of nature. It originated without
cultivation. It grew without support. In
the fifth century we discern only rude out-
lines of the feudal system, existing here and
there; in the dark days of the ninth and
tenth centuries, and a few centuries later we
find it the prevailing system in all the civilized
European nations.

Thus it happened that Europe was cov-
ered with castles, each the stronghold of an
armed chieftain, who, having carried on military oper-
ations at will. To what excess this practice
was carried, may be judged by the fact that
in England alone at the conclusion of peace
between Henry II. and Stephen, there were
eleven hundred and fifteen baronial castles
ordered to be destroyed in the process of
public pacification. While the feudal system
continued in vigor, land was considered rather
a source of power than of revenue. Even in
a year of abundance, nearly all its produce
was consumed upon the spot. It was the
policy of the advocates of this system to raise
up a great population, without any regard to
the means of employment, by dividing land
into the minutest portions on which a family
could subsist; and at the time when this
system was overthrown in England there was
not, as in our day, an opportunity to emigrate,
either within the kingdom or to distant col-
ones.
Another evil which feudalism seemed to foster, although by no means the originator, was the servitude imposed upon the mass of the peasantry. The vice of private war led to rapine, and this scourge interrupted the operations of commerce, prevented the accumulation of wealth, and discouraged improvement of peaceful arts.

In drawing our inferences, it is unjust to compare the eleventh century with our own. The institutions of the eleventh century must be compared with those of the ninth, not with the advanced civilization of the nineteenth century. Feudalism was not adapted for the defense of a mighty kingdom, nor was it a promoter of conquests, and for this very reason it doubtless saved Europe during the Middle Ages from the danger of universal monarchy. So far as feudalism extended, it diffused the spirit of liberty, the notions of private right, and served as a school of moral discipline. After the dissolution of the Roman Empire, society sank into a condition of utter depravity, and remained there for several centuries.

The principles of feudalism were energetic and binding. It was precisely adapted to the age and circumstances which called it forth. Nor was the influence of the feudal system confined to the infancy of the age which established it. It was with the age in its slow progress to manhood, uniting and sustaining it. By its energy alone, the people were preserved through the Dark Ages. The dawn that succeeded did, indeed, reveal better guides and more rational institutions, but the principles of this system have never been done away.

Although feudalism is a thing of the past, yet a study of its principles is necessary to the understanding of our systems of law.

It is surely difficult to appreciate the influence which feudalism is even at this time exerting and will continue to exert upon all succeeding time. Though gone, it has left its influence and its energy.

HINTS FOR A WOULD-BE ORATOR.

To enumerate all the qualities and means necessary to form a great and successful orator would be somewhat difficult, but let us look at some of them.

The habit of speaking correctly should be commenced in childhood and preserved by the most careful attention. An orator needs to preserve the purity of his language, and will, therefore, have to extend his researches to the origin, progress, and changes of it. It is a fact that a certain proficiency in public speaking can be attained with nearly infallible certainty by anybody who chooses to give himself the trouble of frequently trying it. "Practice makes perfect"; and if we were to practice or take part in rhetoricals oftener, why could we not become tolerable speakers?

Certainly there are none among us more afflicted than was the ancient orator, Demosthenes, who, by his feeble and stammering voice, his ungraceful gestures and ill-arranged periods, brought upon himself general ridicule. And yet, by continual practice he overcame all these afflictions. He is even said to have gone to the sea-shore, where the breakers roared and the waves dashed about him, and with pebbles in his mouth, to have declaimed to himself and the bounding ocean, day after day.

There may be some use in observing how, certainly, it was the result of his intense labor — labor bestowed to acquire the power which he sought. It was by such labor and practice that he became the leading orator of the world.

Now, of all the difficulties which surround us, we cannot imagine any better corrective than speaking before a public assembly. There are few things more to be desired than to become a good speaker. Where is there a better place, when a better time to become such a speaker, than here while in college? We are here to obtain all the knowledge that we can, and should we neglect that which is
of the most importance? Certainly not. Why, then, would it not be the proper thing to have more of rhetorical? Let us take part at least twice a term, and then we should begin to feel the benefits derived from them.

What monument can be erected without a basis? Shall we undertake to build a monument of oratory without first laying some foundation? No, we must have some basis and some means to use the little that we have, before we can erect a monument that will stand the storms of time. Praise and abuses may be distributed in every direction, but let us not weary. Burns could never account to himself why he could never get the art of commanding respect. Why? “I am so apt,” says he, “to a lapsus linguae.” We are all apt to this same difficulty, and the best and only way to overcome it is by the practice of public speaking.

Before a speaker can become eloquent, he has got to acquire the greatest independence of the mind, at least a momentary one, from everything that surrounds him, and to acquire this independence he must have practice.

Progress should be made not alone of expression and eloquence, however, but at the same time progress in thought; for thought is the material on which expression and eloquence feed.

I have thus enumerated a few of the qualities and means which are favorable to the cultivation of oratory. I could add many more, but for this time will leave it here.

KNOW THYSELF.

In ancient Greece there is written over the portal of Delphi the laconic admonition, "Know Thyself."

Though written more than two thousand years ago by Socrates to teach his pupils what he regarded as the great summary of human wisdom, it should receive even more attention in the present age than ever before. Its meaning is too plain to require any explanation, but the wisdom it contains and the great benefits that might be derived from it are of no small value.

The importance of self-knowledge cannot be overestimated, for no one can do better than to have a thorough understanding of his own abilities, in order that he may know for what he is best adapted, and, knowing this, make a practical application of that knowledge. Young men full of enthusiasm start out in life in the anticipation of accomplishing great results in an incredibly short time, and seem to be surprised that they meet with no better success; but presumably the world cannot appreciate "rare" talent. Old men, rich in experience as young men are in enthusiasm, remark that had they a life to live again, they would not rush into the world's battle-field with that rash enthusiasm so characteristic of young men. They suddenly conceive a desire to engage in some business or profession, and, in the heat of passion, rush in without waiting to examine their abilities and to pass judgment thereon, and they learn only too late that they have mistaken their calling. Then a total or partial failure becomes the rule; success the exception.

Men look upon their fellows and remark with the confidence of assertion that such a one will succeed in a particular profession or branch of industry, because he has abilities in that direction, and is therefore peculiarly adapted to that calling. Such predictions are uniformly true, because they are made upon a knowledge of the abilities of the person; and yet those who make predictions about others neglect themselves and wish they had certain abilities, without even trying to see whether they have or not.

Why, then, it may be asked, do not more endeavor to acquire self-knowledge, if it is so important? There seem to be two reasons; first, because mankind is extremely practical at the present day, even more than it was
when our text was written, and hence does not deem a study like that of the mind of any special importance to the more practical and necessary affairs of life. It is thought that knowledge of one's self, connected as it is with a study that has mind and not matter for its object, must of necessity be unsatisfactory and impracticable. The other reason is, a wild and sort of restless ambition for engaging in pursuits unfitted for the age and for the experience, which causes the young aspirant to rush blindly toward the great consummation of his idea, and to despise the means necessary thereto. This, we believe, has led many to despise the more humble phases of life, and made them selfish and aristocratic. Such a state of affairs is chargeable largely to society, who hold riches and position in such high esteem as to unduly influence those who would otherwise be content with their lot, thereby causing them, who are prosperous and content, to struggle for an existence in a sphere of life for which they were never intended. But a reform in society depends upon a different mode of thinking among its individual components, and such a change can be best brought about by a proper education of the individuals themselves, an education by which they may know their own talents best, and thereby work out best each one his own destiny.

THE BUGLE.

"After many days" of anxious waiting, '85's Bugle has made its appearance. Its make-up is radically different from any that have preceded it and at the outset one is favorably impressed. We can but little more than mention its many salient features, although we would be glad to do more did space allow.

The cover is of the class color, dark blue and gold. The design is very pretty, and the vignette showing the chapel spires is the most suggestive cut in the book. We can all remember with what pleasure, sometimes when returning from an expedition in the suburbs, we have seen the chapel spires spring into sight, standing out sharply against the sky and inspiring weary limbs to renewed exertions. So with this vignette, its very simplicity and suggestiveness bring back to the mind hosts of recollections which a more extended view would not awaken.

The frontispiece is a heliotype of the portrait of Gov. Bowdoin in our picture gallery. In this respect the lead of '84 in introducing something of general interest has been followed. We hope the custom will be continued in the future. The substitution of steel engravings and lithographs for the old society cuts supplies a long felt want. The '85 boat crew is very prettily remembered by introducing a heliotype of their photograph. The cuts are rather more numerous than last year and are of a better quality, inasmuch as a large part of the draughting was done outside of the college.

Of the regular work not much need be said. An Index, Necrology, and College Calendar have been added, all of which have been sadly needed.

It is becoming more and more the custom to use the Bugle as a reference book, so facts that appear in the Catalogues and Orient should be collected in it and arranged for ready use. Something of the sort was done last year and is continued this, in giving a summary of our best athletic records, and also a list of the best college records, up to date.

The "Grind" department has been well looked after, too well in fact. Considerable space has been devoted to it, and in consequence many are clothed in sackcloth and ashes. If Burns had been a student at Bowdoin during the past year, he would have had no occasion to pen the memorable lines:*

"O! wad some power the gie us,
To see ourselves as ither see us."

We can but hope that the days of this feature,
so prominent in all college annuals, are numbered. The class of '86 has received a larger share of attention than was their due, but what is done cannot be undone. They can but admit that the provocation was great. We can only recommend to them to "have patience, and to patience add fortitude, and to fortitude manliness of character."

The literary matter is considerable in quantity, and is, on the whole, very good. So much, of course, cannot be expected from those working in the literary harness for the first time, as from those who have had experience. Altogether the Bugle will take rank with the annuals of any college, and is one of which we may well feel proud. We hope it may have the hearty patronage of both the alumni and students.

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COLLEGE ITEMS.

Did you vote?
Good spring weather.
Cole, '83, was in town last week.
Chess has had quite a run this term.
Cornish is quite ill at his boarding place.
Is it possible? And what do you think of it?
Sunday evening prayers at 5.30 hereafter till further notice.
That dog would have made a splendid subject for the Medics.
The Germans have closed, the last one taking place March 4th.
It really seems now as if we were to have a spring season in 1884.
The speakers at rétoricales, the 5th inst., were Barton, Butler, '85, and Hall.
This is the season when one student doth use the coal belonging to another.
Walker has been obliged to leave us and will probably not return this term.
Dr. Brown has preached at the Congregational Church for the last two Sundays.
Child and Clark were present at the last meeting of the Boston Bowdoin Club, the 7th inst., and represented the interests of the crew and the nine.

The Bugles are for sale at the editors' rooms, at Dennison's, and at J. O. Shaw's, Bath.
H. M. Moulton has been confined to his room for some time by severe throat troubles.
Rhetorical exercises for the remainder of this term were discontinued from the 12th inst.
Where is that Sophomore crew? '86 has material enough. Why doesn't she bring it out?
The Seniors have finished their study of Psychology, and are soon to begin Hickok's Moral Science.
The Business Editor deserves credit for the manner in which he is performing the final duties of his office.
Eames sprained one of his ankles quite badly a few days ago, and has been confined to his room since that time.
Fogg issues a standing challenge to the Bugle editor or editors who made those insinuations against his character.

Ninety-seven students are now in attendance at the Medical School, a larger number than were present at this time last year.
The base-ball uniforms are up for repairs. They need them badly enough. The nine ought by good rights to have new suits this season.
We were treated to a fine exhibition of fence-walking by two of the students a little while ago. They are evidently used to walking a crack.
Twenty-three of the students attended the Congregationalist social last Thursday evening, the freshmen appearing in full force.
A Freshman wants to know who that gentleman is who was in chapel the other morning, and who sat on the right hand side, up by the Seniors.
Isn't it about time for another fire? Brunswick and Topsham did very well for the first half of the term, but their record seems to be falling off.
'86 will probably have to give up the pleasure of publishing a Bugle. There is not time enough before that class graduates. '87 ought to elect her editors immediately.
The mineral that was quite commonly found in this locality last summer, and which was supposed to be amphipole, has been found by Prof. Robinson to be allanite, a rare mineral, and one seldom occurring in this State.

Two freshmen recently took the trouble to blockade the door of a Professor's private study with snow. Imagine their feelings when they re-
ceived an immediate call from the Professor himself. They were requested to remove the snow and then to spend a season in his room. Both invitations were accepted.

The following members of the Junior class have been appointed to take part in the Senior and Junior Exhibition at the close of this term: Alexander, Bartlett, Davis, and Tarr.

It is probable that a concert will be given under the auspices of the Literary Association at the close of the term. Such an occasion might be made very enjoyable, and would doubtless be successful.

Instructor (in Freshman Mathematics)—"What sort of a figure would be formed by the revolution of a circle about its diameter?" Freshman—"A figure like a doughnut with a hole in it." This graphic description is entered on the archives of the class.

The performances of the Senior Chemists are something remarkable. We are informed that one of them has been trying to pour hydrogen downward from one receiver into another. Then, failing in an attempt to light the gas, he procured a larger receiver for it thinking that there was not enough in the first. Never mind, boys, you will learn yet.

At a meeting of the Literary Association, held March 4th, the following were chosen officers of the society for the next term of office: President, J. F. Libby; Vice-President, A. A. Knowlton; Secretary and Treasurer, A. W. Merrill. The committees appointed are as follows: Executive, Wentworth, Thomas, and Dearth; Music, Alexander, Berry, and Choate; Membership, Nealley, Horn, and E. L. Means.

An invitation has been sent by the joint managements of the Columbia College Athletic Association, Boat Club, Cricket Club, Base-Ball Club, and Foot-Ball Association, to the similar organizations of American colleges, "to meet for consultation and interchange of views," on the 29th inst., at Hamilton Hall, New York City. The basis of representation shall be three delegates from each college, and the proceedings are to be public. We are urged to send delegates.

The rotund little body of compressed snow is no respecter of persons, as one of our Professors is able to testify. Snow-balling has been called by some overnice people a boyish amusement and below the dignity of college students. But ought not a sport that gives so much real pleasure to be more highly regarded? There is genuine satisfac-

tion in witnessing the defeat of a new plug-hat by a much smaller foe, or the contortions of the unsuspecting when visited in the pit of the stomach by one of these solid compliments. "It is by somebody's pain that the world moves."

Several members of the polo team have complained that it has not received sufficient notice in the Orient. If they really mean it we refer them to the Locals of the past five numbers, where polo is mentioned more than any other one subject. Since our last issue the team has been beaten at Bath by the Portlandis, March 8th, and hardly held its own with the Sacos, at Biddeford, March 10th. The game at Bath shows what practice will accomplish, and that at Biddeford what neglect of practice results in. We wish the club all success, but can hardly expect it unless the members are willing to do more work.

PERSONAL.

[Graduates and undergraduates are earnestly solicited to send personal items to the BOWDOIN ORIENT, Brunswick, Me.]

23.—Hon. Hiram H. Hobbs, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of South Berwick, died very suddenly March 9th. He was a graduate of Bowdoin, class of 1823, and admitted to York County bar with the late Judge Nathan Clifford of the United States Supreme Court in 1826, since which time he has followed his profession as an able counsel. He leaves two children, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Soule, wife of H. H. Soule, treasurer of the Ames Manufacturing Company of Boston, and Charles C. Hobbs, lawyer at South Berwick, Me.

42.—Mr. Thomas Tash, Superintendent of Portland schools, has just received an application from St. Mary's Catholic Institute at Amsterdam, New York, for fifty blank cards of Longfellow Statue Membership. Upwards of 4000 membership cards have been forwarded to Albany, New York, 800 to Gloucester, Massachusetts, 200 to Nashua, New Hampshire, and smaller quantities to other places.

44.—Judge Goddard has returned to the practice of law in Portland. Judge G. began his successful career as a lawyer in Androscoggin County, and early won deserved distinction by his able conduct of a celebrated case for the State—the Knight murder case, in which the late Judge Clifford was leading counsel for the respondent. Judge Goddard's reappearance at the bar will be welcomed as the reappearance of one of Maine's most learned
and zealous advocates. Judge Goddard for sixteen years practiced law in Lewiston, 1850-66. From 1868-71 he was Judge of the Superior Court in Cumberland Co. His most recent and valuable service was as commissioner of the fourth revision of the laws. Since 1872 Judge G. has been Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.

'46.—Hon. J. A. Waterman, appointed to the Supreme Bench, has declined on account of ill-health.

'48.—The following are the addresses of members of '48, taken from the printed report of their reunion at the Tontine, Brunswick, Maine, July 11, 1883:

Rev. J. Dinismore, Winslow, Me.
H. E. Eastman, Framingham, Mass.
G. A. Fairfield, on the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, Altamont, Effington County, Ill.
C. S. D. Fessenden in the U. S. Marine Hospital Service, Post of St. Louis, Mo.
Judge Fox, Portland, Maine.
Rev. S. J. Humphreys, D.D., Oak Park, near Chicago, Ill.
C. F. Merrick in mercantile business, at Natchez, Miss.
Dr. E. W. Morton, Kennebunk, Me.
G. S. Newcome, Westboro, Mass.
Dr. C. A. Packard, Bath, Me.
E. F. Packard, Auburn, Me.
Rev. Wm. C. Pond, 940 Capp St., San Francisco, Cal.
Thomas Hill Rich, Prof. of Hebrew in Bates Theological School, Lewiston, Me.
J. B. Sewall, Brantree, Mass.
E. C. Smythe, Professor of Ecclesiastical History and President of the Faculty at Andover Seminary, Andover, Mass.
Oliver Stevens, District Attorney of Suffolk County, Boston, Mass.
R. H. Tibbitts, San Francisco, Cal.
C. A. Washburne, San Francisco, Cal.

'53.—At the meeting of the Maine Press Association, Jan. 23d, T. R. Simonon was chosen essayist for the next session.

'56.—Hon. Galen C. Moses was nominated by the Democrats for Mayor of Bath at the last election, but declined.

'60.—Hon. W. W. Thomas, Jr., has been elected a member of the Swedish Geographical Society. This is an honor rarely conferred upon a foreigner by the Swedes, and tends to show the estimation in which the American Minister is held in Sweden.

Mr. Thomas's name was presented to the Society by Prof. Nordenskiold, the great Arctic explorer.

'63.—Dr. Benj. F. Sturgis, just elected mayor of Auburn, Maine, was born in Gorham, Maine, October 28, 1837, and is now forty-six years of age. He was educated at the common schools in Gorham and at the State Seminary. His medical education was received at the Harvard Medical School and the Maine Medical School. Graduating from the Maine Medical School in July, 1863, he entered upon his profession at once, settling in New Gloucester, where he built up a fine practice within a short time. Early in 1864 Dr. Sturgis joined the 19th Maine regiment, then at the front, as assistant surgeon. He came to Auburn in October, 1867, and hence has been a successful physician in that city ever since. His public life has been quite as successful. He acted as city physician years before the office was established and has been a member of the Superintending School Committee a number of terms. He has been a member of both branches of the city government of Auburn. In 1874 and 1875 Dr. Sturgis was a member of the Maine House of Representatives, and in 1876 and 1877 was Senator from Androscoggin County. He has been a U. S. Pension Examining Surgeon since 1869. Dr. Sturgis has always been a staunch republican. His public services have been generally satisfactory to all citizens, regardless of party.

'71.—E. S. Morse, formerly Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology, and afterwards Professor of Zoology in the Imperial University of Japan, has just made a report of his work in China and Japan for 1882, to the Peabody Academy of Science. Professor Morse says that Mr. Kato, the director of the Imperial University, had a little house fitted up for him free of cost; rooms, closets, and other conveniences were afforded him, and everything done by the Japanese authorities to facilitate his work in collecting ethnological material for the Peabody Academy, and his study of ethnology, archaeology, and the ceramic art. In China, only Shanghai, Hong Kong, and Canton were visited. Capt. Hammond and Mr. Drew were great helps, and through the latter, Count Von Mollen- dorf, special ambassador to the Korea, collected for the academy the first collection of Korean objects now in this country. The members of the former Korean Embassy to the United States made handsome donations. At Hong Kong, Canton, Anam, and Singapore, the Professor's visit was short, but he secured valuable Anamese objects. In Mar- seilles, Paris, and London he saw nothing in the
way of cases or mounting the academy could study. The Free Museum at Liverpool exceeds all museums he ever saw for attractiveness of display and excellence of arrangement.

73.—G. H. Hughes, principal of Bath High School, has applied for admission to Sagadahoc Bar.

73.—Professor F. C. Robinson has recently determined an unknown mineral found at Brunswick, to be allanite, a somewhat rare mineral not before found in Maine.

76.—Maine's latest novelist is a young Bowdoin graduate, Mr. Arlo Bates. His new story, "The Pagans," although just from the press, has already created something of a sensation in Boston, partly because of its own inherent brightness and "snap," and partly because some of its characters are said to stand for certain people well-known in the literary and art circles of Boston.

79.—C. D. Smith has been appointed City Physician of Portland.

81.—H. L. Johnson, H. L. Staples, and J. E. Walker are in the medical department.

82.—J. F. Libby began his third term of school at Albion, Maine, March 3d. He is sub-agent for Harper Bros., in this State.

82.—Gilman was in town Saturday, March 1st, to take leave of his friends before his departure for the west. It is understood that he is to be with A. J. Boardman, '73, in Minneapolis, Minn. His address for the present will be Room 48, Boston Block.

83.—J. W. Knapp is studying law with Judge Walker, at Bridgton, Maine. He was elected auditor for that town at the last annual meeting by the largest vote of any candidate for the day. Walker will have an opportunity to indulge in his favorite study of mathematics.

83.—C. A. Corliss is Instructor in Mathematics, in the Rockland High School.

83.—H. E. Snow has been elected a member of the Superintending School Committee of Bucksport, Me.

86.—We copy the following from an exchange: "The spring term of the Patten High School commenced February 25th, and is progressing finely, with seventy-five scholars, under the instruction of Mr. Charles Byram of Freeport, Maine, a student of Bowdoin. Mr. Byram taught the winter term of the High School here and was very successful, which has had an influence in bringing in a large number of scholars from our surrounding towns.

INTER-COLLEGIATE NEWS.

COLUMBIA:
Harvard has accepted the challenge for an eight-oared race.
The Glee Club gave a concert at New Rochelle on the 15th of February.
The Acta calls for a college reading-room.
The Columbia has appeared.
Pneumatic rowing-machines have been placed in the gymnasium.
The Freshman tried and found impracticable a system for fining absentees from class meetings.

HARVARD:
James Russell Lowell will represent Harvard at the tercentenary of the foundation of the University of Edinburgh.
The Annex has forty-eight undergraduates whose average scholarship is higher than that of the students taking the regular university curriculum.
In his estimate of student expenses at Harvard, President Eliot puts the item of subscriptions and society dues at $50 per annum.
The university crew now row five hundred strokes daily on the machines.
The Athletic Association has decided to hold four winter meetings this year.
Wendell Phillips is said to have been the best scholar and best general athlete in his class, that of '81.
The Lacrosse team has begun its regular cage work.
The nine will begin out-of-doors work as soon as possible; they now use the cage ten and one-half hours a week.
It is asserted by the Herald that the Harvard nine has arranged a series of games with the Annex. This may be somewhat premature, as it is not yet known whether the Annex has adopted the new regulations.—Herald-Crimson.

LEHIGH:
By the death of the late President Packer of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, Lehigh receives $2,000,000, $500,000 of which is to be devoted to the library. After twenty-one years it will receive $3,000,000 additional. President Packer is a son of the founder of the University.
The library now contains over 40,000 volumes.
The courses in mining and civil engineering are five years.
The gymnasium contains an elevated running track, and also a billiard and a pool table.
EDITORS' TABLE.

Our exchanges are gradually awakening to the fact that the "college correspondent," or "reporter" as he would perhaps prefer to be called, wields a not inconsiderable power when his effusions are admitted to the columns of the press. The newspaper of to-day is one of the most important factors in moulding public opinion. There are many who even now religiously believe that whatever is printed is absolutely true; others will not go to that extremity, but will "swear by" their favorite paper, even though it be manifestly in the wrong. So we might go on through the various grades till we come to those who scan every paragraph with a questioning glance and at odd moments discourse learnedly on "newspaper lies." Too often their suspicions are well founded, especially in regard to "college news" as it appears on the pages of our daily papers. There is an old adage lying around somewhere, the import of which is that "fools rush in where angels fear to tread." It is something the same with the college "reporter." Before he gets his "ticket" he is not distinguishable from ordinary mortals, but when that important document arrives how great is the change! He sees himself the fortunate possessor of the "open sesame" which means free admission to all secular entertainments, and visions of cigars to be enjoyed at the expense of some luckless "interviewee," anxious to see his name in print, pass like a half-remembered dream before his mind. He looks into the future, sees himself by some lucky stroke meriting the praise of the "chief," appointed as a "special," and eventually fairly compelled to take the management of some great daily, controlling the thoughts of thousands. He at once becomes an enthusiast, he magnifies the daily events of a college life, and in his anxiety to get ahead of competitors or to make a sensation by presenting things in a novel light, oftentimes mangles or maims for life the truth. He does not discriminate between news of general interest and that of purely local importance. The interests of the college are forgotten and self alone is thought of, so that an event that ought to be set forth in a single sentence often becomes expanded to a column of rhetorical fancies giving the general reader the impression that the college in question is a veritable pandemonium.

Bowdoin has suffered much in the past and can well sympathize with the students of other colleges who have been obliged to hold meetings and formulate a "Whereas and Resolved" in order to relieve their feelings.

This has been a decidedly hard season for college faculties; some even would call it cold. For some reason or other they do not seem to be in style. At Harvard, as we all know, an attempt was made "to spring" a lot of athletic resolutions on the unsuspecting students, and now, sad as it may seem, these same students "never speak as they pass by" their revered instructors. At Princeton there has been a little skirmish which resulted in the following resolutions endorsed by three hundred and fifty-five students:

Whereas, Facts have been brought to our notice implicating a system of espionage which we deem cowardly, contemptible, and degrading, to wit: first, the employment of servants to keep a close scrutiny on the students who come under their observation, and to report them to headquarters; second, that rooms are unlocked and desks opened; third, that playing cards were secretly taken from the rooms; fourth, that officers of the college have been seen listening at doors and gaining admission to rooms under false pretences; fifth, that the night watchman has been seen peeping into lighted windows on the first floors; sixth, that railroad officials have been invited to note down all students leaving town, and to report their names; seventh, that a barber has been questioned by members of the Faculty, and threatened for withholding information; eighth, that in a former mass-meeting a student declared that a professor had offered to secure for him a furnished room in a college building free of charge, provided said student would report to him personally any irregularities which he might observe in his neighborhood; and

Whereas, We feel humiliated by this system of espionage; and

Whereas, Letters have been sent to former members of the college by a member of the Faculty, offering a premium for giving information against men in college; therefore,

Resolved, That we hereby petition our honorable body to institute a thorough investigation with a view to reforming these abuses; and

Whereas, We disapprove of the adoption of the new athletic regulations,

Resolved, That we petition that they be rescinded.

Later developments have shown that the charges were in the main unsustained, but it does appear strange that there should be so much excitement without anything to cause it.

The members of the Senior class at Hamilton have shaken the dust from their sandals and have departed. The Faculty have called like the fisherman in Urdine: "'84! Ach liebe '84! Ich bitte Dich, komm doch nur dies Eine Mal zurück!" but to no purpose. Even the shade of the venerable Sir William inviting them to investigate the mysteries of the understanding has as yet proved of no avail. As the power behind the throne, i.e., the parents of the students, generally sustain them in their action, we fear that the next Commencement at Hamilton will be a dreary affair.

Chaff perpetrates the following: "There seems to be considerable apathy at Bowdoin, which is rather out of place, inasmuch as that college, at the late meeting of the Inter-Collegiate Rowing
Association, secured the Vice-Presidency and the Chairmanship of the Regatta Committee. Although there are promising men at Bowdoin, no winter work has been done, and the present prospect is not brilliant." One always has to go away from home to learn the news and it is even so in this case. We supposed we were doing something in the boat-line, but, as Chaff thinks otherwise, we shall be obliged to yield. However our prospects were never more brilliant, as we have had able men in training all winter, and they have the enthusiastic backing of both the alumni and students.

CLIPPINGS.

Forth they strolled along the shorelet, 'Gainst which washed the peaceful wavelet;  
She with ringlets on her browlet,  
He with hairlets on his liplet.

Said he in tender tonelets,  
"Don't you love the gentle moonlet?"  
Made she answer in soft lisplets,  
"I prefer the luscious clamlet." — Student.

The following is a placard posted in a Hoboken ferry boat: "These seats are for ladies. Gentlemen will not occupy them until the ladies are seated." — Ex.

Snod's coffee-pot boiled over and burned his hand the other day, and now he is generally disliked by telling people he was hurt by the eruption of Java.—Lampoon.

"What are you laughing at, my dear?" asked Mrs. Jones of her husband, who was chuckling over his morning paper. "Something I saw here," he replied; "but it's hardly funny enough for two." — Adelphian.

BOOK NOTICES.

We have received from Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, the following numbers of "The Riverside Literature Series": Evangeline, Courtship of Miles Standish, Courtship of Miles Standish, dramatized for private theatricals, Snow Bound, and Among the Hills. They are published in paper covers, with notes and biographical sketches, at the uniform price of 15 cents.

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April 2, 1884.
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**GREEK.**—Hadley’s Greek Grammar; Xenophon’s Anabasis, four books, and Homer’s Iliad, two books; Jones’s Greek Prose Composition.

**ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY.**

**MATHEMATICS.**—Arithmetic, including Common and Decimal Fractions, Interest, Square Root and the Metric System; Algebra, through Equations of the Second Degree; Geometry, Books I. and III. of Loomis’s Geometry.

Real equivalents for any of the foregoing requirements will be accepted. Candidates for admission to advanced classes will be examined in the studies which such classes have accomplished. All applicants for admission will be required to produce testimonials of good moral character.

Time of Entrance Examination.

The time for examination is the Friday after Commencement and the Friday before the opening of the first term. In exceptional cases applicants may be examined at other times.

Method of Examination.

The examinations held at the college are mainly upon written answers to questions prepared by the Professors in the respective departments.

The Faculty are also ready to make arrangements with Principals of schools and academies having a regular course preparatory for college of at least three years’ duration, whereby their pupils may be examined for admission to college at their respective schools, in connection with their final examinations.

In such cases the Principal may send to the President of the college a schedule of the course of study in the institution under his charge, together with the names of those members of his graduating class who wish to enter the next Freshman class at Bowdoin, with a statement concerning the time which each candidate has actually spent in attendance upon the regular preparatory course and the amount and quality of his work, and with an endorsement of his character as worthy of admission to college.

If these papers are found by the Faculty to be satisfactory, the Principal sending them will be furnished a list of topics on which he will be requested to examine the candidates in writing, either at a special examination held for the purpose, or as a part of his regular final examination, as he may elect.

At his earliest convenience he will send to the President of the college a copy of the questions which he set on the topics furnished, and the papers written by the candidates in answer to them. At the same time, or as soon after as possible, he will certify to the fact that the candidates have graduated honorably from the institution under his charge.

The Faculty will then pass upon the examination, and will communicate the result as soon as possible to the Principal, and to the several candidates.

Course of Study.

The course of study has been lately reconstructed, allowing after the second year a liberal range of electives, within which a student may follow his choice to the extent of about a quarter of the whole amount.

This may be exhibited approximately in the following table:

**REQUIRED—FOUR HOURS A WEEK.**

Latin, six terms.
Greek, six terms.
Mathematics, six terms.
Modern Languages, six terms.
Rhetoric and English Literature, two terms.
History, two terms.
Physics and Astronomy, three terms.
Chemistry and Mineralogy, three terms.
Natural History, three terms.
Mental and Moral Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, four terms.
Political Science, three terms.

**ELECTIVES—FOUR HOURS A WEEK.**

Mathematics, two terms.
Latin, two terms.
Greek, two terms.
Natural History, three terms.
Physics, one term.
Chemistry, two terms.
Science of Language, one term.
English Literature, two terms.
German, two terms.
History of Philosophy, two terms.
International Law and Military Science, two terms.

Expenses.

The annual expenses are as follows: Tuition, $75. Room rent (half), average, $25. Incidents, $10. Total regular College charges, $110. Board is obtained in town at $3 to $4 a week. Other necessary expenses will probably amount to $40 a year. Students can, however, by forming clubs under good management, very materially lessen the cost of living.

Further information on application to the President.
EDITORIAL NOTES.

"Tempora labuntur." As we find ourselves now at the close of our work, the words of the poet Ovid seem peculiarly fitting to express the rapidity with which our connection with the ORIENT has slipped by. Ready to lay aside the editorial pen, memory unconsciously reverts to the feelings with which we assumed the responsibility of "shaping the ends" of the ORIENT. Then there seemed to be an almost endless vista of work and opportunities for improvement stretching out before us. But now, ere we had begun to realize the nearness of the end, our work is over, the goal is reached. At the outset we determined, if possible, to maintain the high standard of previous years. The task, as it presented itself, was full of difficulties, for our immediate predecessors had acquired an enviable reputation; and public opinion, rendered critical by having had a paper of superior merit, stood ready to frown upon our maiden productions. It may be that this very fact served as an incentive to greater effort. However, we have done our best, and now we gladly give way to our successors, feeling sure that a just appreciation and kindly judgment will be accorded to our labors. While it has been our principle to speak independently in regard to all college affairs, we have not intentionally wounded the feelings of any one. We have been actuated by a simple desire to do what we could to promote the best interest of the college. A knowledge of some of our rules of management may prove interesting, and at the same time may explain some of its features.

By an unanimous vote of the Board at the beginning of the year, it was agreed that no allusion should be made, such as in the year before had led the young ladies to band together in a common cause against the local editor. Surely it is hoped that this improvement has not escaped notice. From time to time the exchange editor has been encouraged to "pitch into" other college papers in order that his department might be made interesting to the average reader. The literary editors have done more work per man than in previous year. In addition to other articles, four "chum" stories have been furnished by them. To this latter fact we would direct the attention of those that have thought the number much greater. We doubt if many of our contemporaries have published less than four during the year.

In at least one particular the present Board has been an exception to many of its
predecessors. The entire year has passed without a single difference of opinion, the greatest willingness to work and harmony of action have been manifested. While the year has brought much of pleasure, we may even say of profit, it is however with feelings akin to joy that we vacate the accustomed places in order to make way for others. It is especially gratifying to know that more than the usual number have sought places on next year’s Board. The opportunity afforded by the Orient, for those inclined to literary work, to gain experience in that direction, is beginning to be appreciated.

To those that have given us their support in the past year, both alumni and students, we extend our sincere thanks.

To the new Board we give our warmest greetings and congratulations, and the assurance that they will ever have in us the most considerate of critics. We trust that in their hands the Orient will merit still more than ever before the cordial support of all interested in the welfare of the college. Lebt wohl!

The attempt in the Bugle to make fun of the Y. M. C. A., by means of a cut, is to be regretted. Such a caricature can seem amusing to no one. One of the oldest organizations in the college ought surely to merit respect. We cannot feel that the editors of the Bugle would have permitted the slur if they had given it a second thought, and it is hoped that nothing of the kind will occur in the future.

The schedule of ball games for next season having been prepared, no uncertainty exists as to the need of persistent and energetic preparation. While so long and severe a course of training may not be required for the ball men as for members of the crews, still it is very essential that those belonging to the nine should be in good condition at the first opportunity for practice. At present, the outlook is far from discouraging. The nine is largely composed of old players, who will retain their former positions. It should not be a difficult matter to break in the new men, if they show a proper willingness and interest. Base-ball forms so pleasant and important a feature of the summer term, that it is most earnestly to be hoped that the coming season will be satisfactory. The Colby management is very confident in regard to the result of the next season’s work on the diamond, and this very fact should serve as an additional incentive to our men. It may be that the old saying, “There’s many a slip, etc.,” will be farther illustrated in the case of Colby. At any rate, let us hope so, and at the same time strive to merit success.

No student of Geology, after an experience such as we have had this spring, can fail to believe that Brunswick once saw the Champlain epoch. Slowly floundering along, perhaps vainly seeking for a sure footing, no extraordinary imagination was needed to fancy that a subsidence was already well begun. But one less pessimistic may have tried his knowledge of mathematics in attempting to devise some method by which to calculate the probable date of a complete re-elevation of the campus. We fear that all do not appreciate the varied opportunities for study which our campus affords. Hardly a subject can be mentioned, which does not find a practical illustration before our eyes. In summer many rare and interesting flowers and plants await the student of Botany. For those engaged in practical Physiology, cats are easily found, if not on the campus, at least in its immediate vicinity. While during the winter and spring the Glacial and Champlain epochs and the destructive and constructive forces of water currents are illustrated in manifold, pleasing, and striking forms. It is by thus observing that part of
the material world immediately around us that the best results from study must be expected.

One of the rarest and saddest incidents of college life has taken place in our midst. So seldom has death removed a student while in college, that an event like that of last week brings astonishment and sorrow to every one. In the death of Mr. Cornish, a fresh illustration is given of the fact that the strong are often taken away before the weak. Although he had lost an arm before entering college, Mr. Cornish, to the surprise of all, proved himself expert in athletic sports. In these and in his studies he showed remarkable energy. His unusual ability and social qualities made him a favorite in his class and also with all others that knew him. The attendance at the service in the chapel, after his death, showed general appreciation and sympathy. It is worthy of note that but twice before in the history of the college has such a service been held. In this, their great affliction, the family and immediate friends have the heartfelt sympathy of the whole college.

We would call especial attention to the contribution in this issue from Dr. Gerrish. For a long time it has been felt by many of the alumni that a change in the management of the college was demanded. What this change should be, has, in many minds, not taken definite shape, and the present proposition may prove to be the very thing needed. There can be scarcely any doubt but that an attempt to bring about a change in the election and number of trustees will be made at the coming commencement, and it behooves all concerned with the affairs of the college to prepare themselves to meet the problem. Any movement to increase the participation of the younger alumni in the general govern-

ment would be received with favor by very many. If an infusion of younger blood in the management would result, as claimed, in the increased support of the college, a beginning should be made as soon as possible. It is to be hoped that wise counsels and clear foresight will prevail at the next commencement; and that thus the best welfare of the college may be secured.

The newly elected Board of Editors for the ensuing year is composed as follows: J. A. Peters, N. B. Ford, B. Bartlett, O. R. Cook, A. W. Donnell, J. F. Libby, W. P. Nealley, of the Junior class, and A. A. Knowlton, C. W. Tuttle, W. V. Wentworth, of the Sophomore class.

THE ALUMNI AND THE OVERSEERS.

Some years ago, at an annual meeting of the Alumni Association, the desire was expressed that the graduates of the college should be allowed to elect the Overseers, and a committee was appointed to ascertain what steps would be necessary to accomplish this purpose. On investigation it was learned that the proposed plan could not be instituted without changing the charter of the college, and that this could be done only by the concurrent permission of the Legislature of Maine and the General Court of Massachusetts, the consent of the latter body being required, because it granted the original charter, Maine not being a State when the college was founded. The labor involved was greater than any committee of the Association felt like undertaking at that time, and the idea was temporarily abandoned, the restlessness of its advocates being somewhat allayed by the adoption of a rule by the Overseers, permitting the alumni to nominate candidates for half the vacancies in the Board each year. I am credibly informed that these nominations have always been treated in good faith by the
Board, and the candidates proposed have been elected immediately.

This arrangement, however, allowed a participation in the management of the affairs of the college too remote to be altogether satisfactory to many alumni, whose interest in Bowdoin has always been an enthusiasm, and the project of electing the Overseers by direct vote of the graduates was revived by the Bowdoin Club of Boston, rather more than a year ago. At the request of this society, associations in various cities appointed committees, which met in Brunswick at the last commencement, and considered the entire subject. The New York, Boston, Chicago, Portland, Bangor, and General Alumni Associations were represented, and much interest was manifested. A committee was chosen to present the matter to each of the graduate societies, to get instructions, if possible, and to have the views of each of these bodies properly represented next summer at the general meeting of the alumni.

The subject is one which ought to engage the attention of every son of Bowdoin, and the columns of the Orient seem to be the most appropriate place for a full discussion of it.

That the plan of allowing the alumni to elect the Overseers has certain disadvantages, will probably be admitted by almost any one who has examined it; but the benefits which would result from its adoption far outnumber the evils, and the experience of Harvard seems to demonstrate the proposition that it is a wholesome and desirable policy for a college to permit its graduates to participate in the management of its affairs. The possession of the right to elect the members of the lower board would probably arouse the latent interest of many of our alumni, would bring them back to their Alma Mater more frequently, and ensure practical manifestations of their regard—all of which are undoubtedly needed by the college. No fears need be entertained that the younger alumni, who are always present at Commencement in greater numbers than the older, will cast their votes principally for men who are too youthful for such responsibilities; for President Eliot has occasion to complain that the Overseers chosen by the new plan at Harvard are too old, and that there is need of more fresh blood in the board. In my opinion, if there should be a general movement of the graduate body in favor of this change, the present Board of Overseers would acquiesce, and submit without opposition to the desired readjustment. It would then be necessary to secure the favorable action of the legislatures of this State and Massachusetts, which probably could be accomplished in two years.

But, considering the amount of labor and trouble required to effect this result, and that it would cost no more to get a still greater alteration in the charter, it seems to me highly desirable that the change should be much more radical than that proposed. I, therefore, suggest that the alumni endeavor to effect, by legislative means, such a modification of the charter as shall utterly abolish the Board of Overseers, and allow the graduates of the college to elect the Trustees by direct ballot.

My reasons for entertaining this view are as follows:

1. The Board of Overseers is too unwieldy to properly attend to its business. It is composed of forty-five members, including the president and secretary of the Board of Trustees. Fifteen constitute a quorum, and it is so difficult to get this number together that it is an extremely rare thing to attempt a meeting excepting during commencement week—a time when important meetings ought not to be held, as the members are very likely to be drawn away from their duties in the Board-room by outside attractions, like class reunions, and other calls of a social character. In so large a body no one man is likely to feel a sufficient weight of personal respon-
sibility. The burden is on so many shoulders that each member is likely to think that he is not especially needed, and that his absence will make but little difference. The result is that important work is badly done, or left undone. I do not think that this Board is worse than any similar body entrusted with like duties. It is almost inevitable that such a constitution should produce bad results.

2. The Board of Overseers is entirely unnecessary. The power which it has is only obstructive; it can originate nothing whatever. The Trustees propose a measure and pass it; the Overseers give or withhold their sanction, as they choose, and their function is accomplished. The Overseers are said to have prevented some bad legislation of the upper board; but the instances of this which I have heard cited are very few, and the advantages thus occasionally gained seem to me to be much more than counterbalanced by the constant evils resulting from the existence of the lower board.

Each of our great railroads and other business corporations which manage large affairs is entrusted to the care of but a single board of directors, composed of only a few men. Is it probable that the interests of any one of these institutions would be advanced by the creation of a subordinate Board consisting of nearly half a hundred individuals? It is the universal result of experience that large committees are extremely likely to do the tasks assigned to them in a slovenly and imperfect way, and that good work is rightly expected of bodies with so limited a membership that the responsibility for action or inaction can be easily determined.

Not only, then, is the Board of Overseers unnecessary, but, as has been shown while proving its needlessness, it is also a hindrance.

The Board of Overseers having been abolished, the governing power of the college should be put into the hands of the Trustees, the number of which should not exceed twelve. They should be arranged in four classes, and every year the term of office of one class should expire, and an election for supplying the vacancies thus occasioned should be held, at which all alumni of five years' standing should be allowed to vote. Enough Trustees would always be left to ensure a continuity of plan in the management of affairs, and to preserve the traditions of the Board; and as, quite frequently, re-elections would occur, there would be no danger of having, at any time, a Board largely composed of men inexperienced in their work.

The details of elections, classification, and transference of authority from the present governing Boards to the new Board need not be discussed at present. The only object of this communication is to present to the alumni an aspect of the subject which has not been prominently advocated, and to excite among the graduates of Bowdoin a discussion which shall result in such a change as shall best promote the interests of our Alma Mater.

Frederic Henry Gerrish,
Class of 1866.
Portland, March 24, 1884.

REMINISCENCES OF THE CARNIVAL.

I remember the music, the dances,
Which before I'd considered a task,
But my heart then kept time with the glances
Of those eyes behind that white mask.

She was truly an elegant dancer,
And Oh! what a trim little shape!
She made me turn half a romancer
When I saw her, wrapt up in her cape,

From the ball-room go out in the starlight,
In her carriage go rolling away,
I, striking a hasty cigar-light,
Started out on my homeward way.

She knew me. She proved it by hinting
My last disagreeable scrape.
Whose mischievous eyes were there glinting
Behind that queer mask of white crape?

—Argo.
A RAMBLE IN MAINE.
[From our Regular Correspondent.]

BRUNSWICK-ON-THE ANDROSCOGGIN, { NEAR BATH, ME., March, 1884. }

From Boston I started eastward, and after a tedious ride of about six hours neared my destination in the middle of the night. As the jolting of the cars ceased, my ears were greeted by the pleasant voice of the brake-man shouting: “Brunswick! Brunswick! Swoppitty cars for Lewiston. Half an hour for refreshments.” I left the cars and passing through the dilapidated old depot was borne by the throng into the restaurant, a long, low apartment filled with all the paraphernalia of a railroad hash house. Having seated myself at one of the tables I was striving to decipher the bill of fare, when my attention was drawn to a party of young fellows, evidently habitues of the place, who had just entered.

They took seats with an air of conscious superiority, and as they threw back their wrappings, allowing the gas light to play upon their fine forms and delicately cut features, I was forcibly struck by their beauty. Some of them carried long sticks curved at one end, and a few appeared decidedly the worse for wear. One had a bandage tightly drawn across his face, another’s eyes were decorated with several very artistic cuts, while several could not walk without assistance. Scraps of conversation were audible through the din. I could distinguish: “That was a fine play of ——’s.” “We should have got that game if ——.” “——. Bath girls ——.” “Say —— how —— mash of yours ——.” “Let up on that,” etc. As the waiter came to take their orders, these discordant cries were merged into one howl for “Beans.” On inquiry I learned that they were students, and I resolved to see more of them as my curiosity had already been excited by a passage in my guide book, which said: “Brunswick, a quaint old city of about 5000 inhabitants.

The chief occupations are an extensive trade with the surrounding country, bond farming, and gossip. The principal objects of interest are the Mall and Bowdoin College.” Having finished my repast, I inquired for a hotel and was informed that the Tontine was the principal one, and that it was noted all over New England for its exceptional cuisine and luxurious accommodations. Hither I was speedily whirled in a hack and soon after lost myself in delicious slumber.

The following morning, having partaken of a breakfast fit for a—king, I sallied forth to see as much of the historic old city as was possible before dinner, as it was my intention to leave on the afternoon train. Having first inquired as to the direction of the renowned college, I then made my way along one of the most superb avenues I have ever seen in the midst of so crowded and busy a town. A stretch of Arcadian loveliness, commonly called the mall, inclosed by a simple fence, occupies the center of the avenue. I fain would have paused to study the pleasant contrast of antique and modern styles of architecture exhibited by elegant mansions that flanked the street, but I felt that in a stay so limited as mine, many objects of great interest would have to be omitted. After a walk of some length I inquired of an aged inhabitant, dwelling in a little hut, by the railway, if the college was still at some distance, and was told, in what seemed to be an ambitious manner, that it was just ahead at the top of a hill. On nearing the college I saw that it was pleasantly situated, surrounded by an extensive campus. As I entered the grounds I met a pleasant appearing gentleman, whom I took to be one of the professors in dishabille accompanied by a villainous looking little dog. On asking him in regard to some of the nearer buildings, he offered, for the sum of twenty-five cents, to act as my guide. To this I gladly assented, and found him a most communicative Cicerone.
From his conversation I gathered that he was the generalissimo of the entire establishment. Conducting me to a building, which he called Winthrop, he showed me, with conscious pride, a well appointed gymnasium on the lower floor. He further said that nothing gave him greater pleasure than to gratify the students by keeping the place in perfect repair. From other inquiries I learned that it was his practice to make weekly rounds of the different rooms belonging to the students in order to see if anything was out of repair, and that his rule was, if informed of any needed work, to attend to the matter the same day. I consider these statements valuable as illustrating the constant thoughtfulness on his part for the welfare of the students. My loquacious escort then piloted me through the library, where ponderous tomes half concealed by the dust of forgotten generations, chiefly attracted my attention; and into the chapel, where the paintings on the walls looked as if they might have served as models for the works of Raphael. But here my friend was forced to leave me, in order, as he said, to turn on the steam for the chapel, as was his wont after the exercises of the morning were over.

Hardly had he left me when I met a modest-faced student, who said he should like to take me to his room, after he had rung the bell. Having done so he escorted me to his quarters where I found his room-mate, a talkative young fellow, with a nobby moustache, but who looked as if he was suffering from over-study. The two then generously offered me a smoke, which, they said, they themselves needed after having studied so steadily since early morning. It did not take me long to gain their good graces, and I learned that they were both struggling hard to lead their class. In short they impressed me as being two of the most studious young men I have ever met. From them I learned that my former guide had been indulging in a flight of the imagination or something stronger, and, in fact, that the very converse of everything he had told me was the truth. After passing a pleasant half hour I started to return, feeling that in a remarkably short time, I had an accurate if at the same time an hasty view of college and college life.

Retracing my steps, I came to the post-office, a noble structure, the pride of the townspeople, and the astonishment of strangers. Although the material is for the most part wood, there is yet a massive idea suggested; and on so gigantic a scale is the building constructed, that, in spite of the enormous amount of business done, the upper story is rented for various purposes. An interesting feature of the management is the lightning delivery system. It is needless to add that the process is patented, and is consequently used in no other office in the country. I still had a little time before dinner, and so strolled on down town. I was constantly impressed by the immense amount of business done. Determined to carry away, if possible, some idea of its magnitude, I selected a moment when the traffic seemed to be at its height, and, looking up and down, a distance of nearly half a mile, I counted, besides two private carriages, three teams in from the country. One ignorant of the town, might be at a loss to account for this astonishing fact, but it must be remembered that there is a large extent of territory on all sides, from which trade is drawn.

Having often heard of the rare beauty of the young ladies of Brunswick, I had been anxious to satisfy myself of the truth of the report, when, on bending my steps toward the hotel, I saw what led me to suppose that school had just closed. Immediately in front of me were two students—for such I took them to be from their distingué air—and as we neared the school procession, one of them, a dark, brown-haired youth, with a ghost of a moustache, and a large smile, raised his hat
in killing fashion, to most of the young girls. These last proved all and more than I had anticipated, and in their frank innocence, looked directly at me, so that I had full opportunity to see some of the prettiest, most bewitching creatures I have ever found. The dainty little rubber boots they wore—it being very wet under foot—lent an additional charm to their peculiar, indefinable grace of movement.

Having by this time reached the hotel, after a hearty dinner I bade mine host farewell, and was taken to the station, where, soon after, the express bore me swiftly away, carrying the pleasantest impressions and memories of one of our most favored New England towns.

THE LAST CRAZE.

Hardly a day passes without our meeting the collection fiend. His desire seems insatiate and often takes the most ludicrous forms. One turns his attention to minerals, another to postage stamps, some strive to amass a quantity of pipes of all nationalities, while others, more foolish by far than all the rest, attempt to collect money. It is needless to add that their attempts are seldom if ever successful.

The fair sex, too, is afflicted by the mania, as many a luckless wight, ruthlessly deprived of a lock of curly hair or some other article of personal adornment can testify. However, retributive justice has begun, as the following lines will show.

The other evening we called on one of our worthy classmates. [We wish it to be distinctly understood that he was not our chum, and that this article is not a “chum story.”] But to proceed, we had been talking for some time in that dreamy, listless way so common with all students, still with the keen enjoyment which one experiences when he has the innate consciousness that there is work before him suffering to be done, when our friend became communicative, as all persons do under favoring conditions. Our conversation had turned upon that ever fruitful theme, the Brunswick girls, when we remarked, “By the way, Skip, what are all those hair-pins you have there?” “Haven’t you seen them before?” said he. “No.” “Well take a look at them.” And look we did with astonishment.

Hanging on the wall near a choice assortment of German Favors was as motley a collection of hair-pins as one could wish to see. Each supported by a separate pin had attached to it a little card. The cards were covered with writing and a close inspection of some revealed the following: Miss Gnxxy, Congo, Sociable, March, ’84.” Miss Wwhrolo, Jan. Steenth, ’84, German.” “Miss Xrdmqn, Nov.—, 83, Taken.” “Who is this Miss Gnxxy?” we asked. “Why, can’t you tell,” said he, “you have seen her lots of times. She is a fine girl I can tell you.” “But why don’t you write the names right out?” “It would never do; some one might ‘catch’ and then good-by to a larger collection. So you see I make use of a system of cipher which answers every purpose and is much safer.” “It is a very fascinating occupation,” he went on, “to the student of human nature. Somehow the hair-pins seem to partake of the characteristics of their fair owners. Look at that one so prim, angular, and precise, and compare it with this one so petite and graceful that it seems to have an atmosphere of fun lurking around it. Haven’t you seen them personified time and again? Is it hard to get them, did you say? Well, that depends. Girls are queer creatures you know. Sometimes, merely asking is sufficient to procure one, and then again, strategy is necessary. Here is one that cost me a month’s time. Its fair possessor yielded finally, only through her curiosity. That one in the corner was won as a bet—a hair-pin against chocolate creams—chocolates sometimes are
irresistible, you know. This rather dilapidated specimen," pointing to one with a long silken hair attached to it, "brings back a very pleasant moonlight evening. No matter when. It was taken by force of arms. My arms, did you say? "Well, really, now you're just talking. The little one in the center was deliberately 'taken' as no amount of persuasion availed anything. I imagine its former possessor would be rather surprised if she could see it here." "Won't you tell us some of the names?" we queried again. "Couldn't think of it," he answered. "If you can find out the cipher, all right, only 'don't give it away.' Must you go now? Well, so long."

As we stepped out into the chill night air, we could not help making the mental inquiry: "Is it possible that these things are so?" and the mental echo* answered, "These things are so."

*Copyrighted.

COLLEGE ITEMS.

Good-bye.

Brunswick is herself again.

Next term begins Tuesday, the 15th.

They say Pog makes an immense manager.

It is about time for the ice to leave the river.

Only the swimmers ventured out on the campus last week.

Robins and bluebirds have made their appearance.

It seems that Brunswick is to have a new postmaster.

The Wright and Ditson ball is to be used in the college games this year.

Eames, Phinney (left eye), Freeman, Clark, Phinney (right eye). Next!

That is not the first time college students have been sold by a little duck.

Oliver went home to vote. Alas, his man was left. Our sympathy, Oliver.

Take better aim next time, Ernest. You ought by this time to be able to kill your man at the first blow.

Woodbury and Flies, '83, and Boardman, '73, made us a short visit last week.

They say somebody had to be carried down to the depot at Lewiston. Bad business.

Several of the boys had the pleasure of attending a leap-year ball at Bath, March 20.

The sleigh-bell is now laid on the shelf, and the rattle of the spoke is heard in the land.

Prof.—"Is that a separable or an inseparable verb?" Mr. F.—"Yes, sir, I think it is."

Some very good work has been done this term in the gymnasium, in spite of our limited space and apparatus.

To read the Bugle one would think that '85 was the whole college. Moral: How easily we may be deceived.

Our season is about three weeks behind that of New Haven this year. The Yale nine got out to practice March 17th.

One of the Seniors has proved his ability to answer difficult questions of Moral Science much better than Dr. Hieck does.

It is reported that two of the Orient editors have written a novel. For further information call on Tom Collins or Billy Patterson.

Brown, '84, has beaten the best time on record in the dissection of cats. Time, 1.40. Lindsey was away behind—almost distanced.

So Colby claims the base-ball championship for the last three years. We have yet to learn how she can substantiate a claim to it for the season of 1881.

Psychology: Prof.—"Mr. S., what view of this subject does Dr. Porter take?" "Mr. S.—"I don't know, sir, what Dr. Porter takes." Applause from the pit.

There is a rumor the W—t was in the Gym the other night. That is not true. He wishes it distinctly understood that he has not been in for eight weeks.

Prof. in German (to class which has been making a little too much noise)—"If the class will please come to order I can tell them a good deal about this lesson." Voice from the back seat, "Whoop her up, then!"

The last lecture of the Literary Association's course was given by Prof. Chapman last Thursday evening. The subject of the lecture was "King Arthur, the Hero of English Epic." We have rarely heard a more interesting and enjoyable discourse, and all that were present apparently appreciated it.
The polo team were beaten at Lewiston, March 18th, and at Bath, March 22d. This is no more than was expected after the various misfortunes which the club has met.

The Bugle editors announce that they will not send their publication to "any address for 60 cents." This probably means that they will send it for 50 cents. Pass in the names, boys.

Taffy thinks strongly of spending his vacation in literary work. Among other things he proposes to compile a volume on "The Necessity of the Primary Relations of Our Knowledge to Matter."

The next meeting of the Boston Bowdoin Club will be held at the Revere House, on Friday next, the fourth day of April, 1884, at six o'clock. Dinner will be served promptly at quarter past six. F. V. Wright, Secretary.

Doubtless many of us remember Freleigh, the Bates pitcher of 1882, and will be pleased to learn that he is a member of the new Boston Union B. B. C. The Boston Herald announces that he "has already won golden opinions."

Dr. Brown delivered a very interesting lecture in Memorial Hall, Tuesday evening, the 18th ult. His subject was "Charles James Fox," and was treated with much care and skill. The audience was not a large one, but all those present enjoyed the lecture.

Is this a lunatic? No, it is only a Child. What is he doing—working out his highway taxes? No, he is scraping away the snow so that Wright, the pitcher, may have a place where he may mop the up ground with Muldoon, the catcher. Do not disturb the good work.

The Orient congratulates the newly chosen editors. One of the pleasant features attending the change of editorship is the supper which is always given by the incoming board to the retiring board. We would suggest the first Saturday night of next term as a suitable and convenient date for the festivities.

In some of the ancient games the winner was presented with a beautiful tripod, while the second man had to content himself with a female slave. One of our instructors has expressed his fear that if this custom were followed to-day men would not strive for the first prize, but would prefer the tripod to the tripod.

Can't some one devise a plan for making some money at the ball games next term. They are worth seeing, and a great many persons would be willing to pay a small entrance fee if some such system could be arranged. How would it work to charge admission to the grounds just as they are? Could the Topsham fair grounds be utilized for this purpose?

There is a good deal of just complaint against the wanton and wholesale breaking of glass in the hall windows of the ends. This is certainly a senseless and provoking amusement, and those that indulge in it ought to bear the blame and expense accompanying it. If the occupants of each end were made responsible for whatever damage of this kind was done there, this malicious destruction of property would not have as much attraction as it seems to have now.

The games of ball with Colby have been arranged, and come as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May 10</td>
<td>At Brunswick</td>
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<tr>
<td>May 17</td>
<td>At Waterville</td>
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<tr>
<td>May 22</td>
<td>At Waterville</td>
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<tr>
<td>May 31</td>
<td>At Brunswick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 7</td>
<td>At Lewiston</td>
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There is to be a game with Harvard at Cambridge, May 5, and perhaps games will be played with Tufts and Phillips Exeter Academy. Bates has not entered a team, so that the number of college games in the State will be less than last season.

The reading-room has been the scene of many a verbal conflict and many battles of gigantic brains. The managers now offer additional attractions there in the way of boxing, wrestling, and throwing the discus (coal-hod). Child and Sayward gave an exhibition of "catch-as-catch-can" wrestling a few days ago, before a delighted assembly of students and yaggers. By special request the performance will be repeated to-morrow night, at 9.30 sharp. Come early and secure a seat under the table. This is positively the last appearance of these two distingué artists.

The Literary Association is to be congratulated on the success of the musicale last Friday evening. Lower Memorial Hall was filled to overflowing, and standing room was at a premium. Everything passed off well, and altogether the entertainment was a very enjoyable one. The following is the programme:

**PART FIRST.**

Piano Duet, Qui-vu-la.—Smith. 
The Two Roses.—Werner. 
Clarinet Solo, Andante and Palacca.—Verdi. 
Song, Selected. 

Mrs. Lee.
Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, to the several Chapters of our Fraternity, and to the press.

C. E. Sayward, '84,
P. A. Knight, '86,
A. A. Knowlton, '86,
Committee.

PERSONAL.

[Graduates and undergraduates are earnestly solicited to send personal items to the BOWDOIN ORIENT, Brunswick, Me.]
death of Mr. Dane and present them to the Supreme Judicial Court at the May term at Alfred. Among those present at the services were Judge Nathan Cleaves, Hon. Charles H. Chase, Hon. Horatio J. Libby, and Joshua S. Palmer, Esq., of Portland; Hon. John M. Goodwin, Hon. E. H. Banks, John B. Donovan, Esq., Gorham L. Weymouth, Esq., and others of Biddeford; Judge Tapley, Hampden Fairfield, Esq., Judge Emery, Judge Chase, and others of Saco; Judge Hobbs of North Berwick; George F. Clifford of Cornish, and all the prominent men of the town. It is the universal remark that in the death of Mr. Dane his town has lost its first citizen and sustained an irreparable loss.

'50.—Senator W. P. Frye has been quite strongly talked of for Vice President on the Republican ticket.'50.—General O. O. Howard, who sailed on the Belgenland for Antwerp last Saturday, now takes his first furlough since the war. He goes directly to Egypt, and thence, if possible, to Khartoum, to join General Gordon and witness the further operations in the Soudui. He will probably be absent from this country about six months.

'51.—Dr. A. C. Hamlin of Bangor is in Boston, superintending some of the details for the publication of a work entitled "Leisure Hours Among the Gems," which will be issued by Osgood at an early day.

'52.—Colonel H. L. Mitchell, in behalf of the field and staff officers of the Second Maine Regiment, tendered a banquet at Bangor, March 28th, to Major-General J. L. Chamberlain and staff, and the honorary members of the regiment.

'54.—J. R. Osgood recently gave the class of '54 a dinner at Young's Hotel, Boston, Mass.

'57.—E. B. Merrill, lawyer, of New York, is author of a recent article on Conway Robinson, in the Albany Daily Journal.

'59.—Treasurer Young and family are stopping in Washington for a few weeks. He will visit different parts of the South before returning home in May.

'60.—Adelbert D. Twitchell, lumber dealer, New- ark, N. J., has failed and sold out his stock. The proceeds are included in his assets, which are reported to be about $26,000; liabilities reported at $42,000. Mr. Twitchell is a native of Bethel, Me., and a graduate of Bowdoin College in the class of 1860.

'61.—Professor A. S. Packard, Jr., has an article each week in the New York Independent, on the animal life of Utah and Great Salt Lake. The third contribution, in last week's number, is on "The Life of Great Salt Lake."

'64.—Edward C. Ingersoll, a lawyer of Washing- ton, D. C., died recently.

'64.—The following was received from James McKeen under date of March 7th: "In the personal items I note error as to Enoch Foster, Jr., recently appointed Judge of the Maine Supreme Court. He was in our class, 1864, not '62, as you have it. He left to enter the army; but at the last commencement was made an A.B. out of course, and his name will doubtless hereafter appear in the class of 1864."

'64.—Dr. Charles Jewett is Professor of Obstet- rics in Pool Island College Hospital, and has attained exceptional eminence in his profession in thera- peutics.

'73.—Dr. D. A. Robinson has been appointed city physician of Bangor.

'74.—Dr. O. S. Lowell has resigned his place in the Edward Little High School, Auburn, Me., and accepted a position in the Roxbury Latin School, Roxbury, Mass.

'75.—S. W. Whitmore, a well known lawyer, native of Gardiner, Maine, has opened an office as attorney at law in Boston, Mass.

'75.—Mr. Charles L. Clarke has lately invented an electrical apparatus named the telemeter. This invention is due to the skill and knowledge in me- chanics of Messrs. Robert Hewitt, Jr., and Charles L. Clarke. Mr. Clarke is a native of Portland, Me. He graduated from Bowdoin College in 1873, and not long after that was appointed to the responsible position of engineer of the Edison Electric Light Company, New York. This position Mr. Clarke resigned some months ago to devote his whole time to perfecting the telemeter. The telemeter is an instrument for transmitting temperature at a distance. A company has been formed called the Telemeter Company, of which F. R. Upton (also a member of the Bowdoin class of '75), is President, and Charles L. Clarke, General Manager. The tele- meter inventions will indicate temperature, and atmospheric, barometric, steam, electric, or other pressures or forces at a distance. The principles of the inventions may be applied to automatic fire-alarms, time distributing systems, hotel annuncia- tors, and similar apparatus. We most heartily congratulate Mr. Clarke on his invention, which promises to be a success in every particular.

'81.—F. C. Stevens and L. B. Lane have opened a law office at Good Cheer, Iowa.

'82.—F. H. Blondell is teaching in Good Cheer, Iowa. He is also supervisor of schools.

'82.—Will Merryman left Monday, March 15th,
for the West, to resume his work on the water works for the city of St. Paul, Minn.

—E. R. Jewett has been admitted to the bar. His address at present is No. 10 Reaper Block, 103 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

**EDITORS’ TABLE.**

The most interesting exchange that has come to our table during the past year has been the **Bowdoin Orient.** We have watched its course with a peculiar sympathy for its editors, and now, as it is about to pass from our hands, we will give our readers some idea of how it compares with other college journals.

It has become a tacitly-agreed-upon custom for the college paper to be divided into five departments—the editorial, literary, local, personal, and exchange. Although the order in which they are given and the names assigned to them may not be the same in all, yet the same division is followed for the most part. The editorial, local, and personal departments of the **Orient** compare favorably with those of any paper, and we find no ground for criticism of a general nature. The exchange department, as being nearest our heart, we will next take up. As now divided it consists of a "Clippings" column, "Inter-Collegiate News," (?) and an "Editors’ Table." The division is a time-honored one and obtains nearly everywhere, although for some time past there has been a tendency among many papers either to drop the exchange notes or editors' table entirely, or to relegate it to a subordinate position by printing it only as occasion requires. We think there is more cause for abolishing it entirely than for retaining it. There are divers ways of running the column, and we can give our readers no better idea of some of them than by clipping a few exchange notes from our "steamed" E. C’s.

We will head the list by the following from the **Vassar Mis.**

**The Princetonian** is the best authority upon athletics.

**The Record’s** specialties are poetry and columns of quotations variously connected by conjunctions. For obituary notices we recommend the **Amherst Student.**

In the way of sudden and rapid improvement the **Cornell Era** takes the lead.

The **March Atlantic** continues Dr. Mitchell’s story, "In War Time," and Mr. Crawford’s "A Roman Singer." Henry A. Clapp contributes an admirably intelligent and discriminating article on Henry Irving. "Drifting Down Lost Creek" is a story of East Tennessee life, by Charles Egbert Craddock, who must know that peculiar life intimately to be able to describe it so well and so dramatically.

These paragraphs from the **Lasell Leaves** are highly edifying:

The **Student** from Keene, N. H., is among our new exchanges, and it impresses us favorably from the outset.

The **University Portfolio**, published at Boulder, Colorado, is a neat and pleasing little paper.

The **Princetonian** is a splendid paper, but we think it has too many advertisements for a college paper.

As a specimen of wit we take this from the **Acta**:

The Dartmouth’s green ink has again given out and the last number appeared in the original white. Within the Dartmouth is the same funny creature it has ever been. A few good things relieve the otherwise monotonous sameness of the reading matter, but on the whole we cannot call the Dartmouth our idea of what a college paper ought to be.

We were so delighted when we read the following in the **Athenæum** that we could not resist the temptation to clip it:

The **Cynic, Era, and University Magazine** are all heavy reading this time, unless you except "An Imaginary Conversation" in the Cynic, which looks lonely and flippant in the face of articles on "The Army of the United States," "Monkish Latin," and "Our Water Supply." Where there is a dearth of light matter poets do not flourish. The Cynic and Era contain but a poem each, and for these not much can be said; and even the two of which the **University Magazine** can boast are scarcely suitable for a college paper.

We candidly ask is it worth the while to continue this sort of thing? More information could be derived from reading the index of a law book, and as far as pleasure goes, as much satisfaction could be obtained by taking a teaspoonful of Webster’s Dictionary three times daily before meals.

Another method, that practiced by the **Courant** and those papers determined to have the column read, is to indiscriminately "slaughter" a few innocents. This starts a "boom" immediately and furnishes something to write about. It is very interesting for the participants and is sometimes pleasing to the general reader. Still we can but ask, is it practicable to run a column for the purpose of ridiculing our neighbors? Wouldn’t the talent (?) thus developed be better employed somewhere else? To be sure it is at times necessary to inflict punishment upon some one, but this could be done in an editorial as well as elsewhere.

Of the method pursued by the **Orient** the past
year we have nothing to say. It cannot be classed, and we hope it will die a natural death.

The literary department has caused us to weep many gallons of tears of anguish. This has been the one weak point, and the reason we have striven in vain to account for. We can but acknowledge that many of our exchanges surpass us in this respect. Our lack of poetry is very apparent. We do not mean by this the long poems with which we have been favored, but the little bits of two or three stanzas, pointed and sparkling with wit, that one sometimes comes upon, like oases in the literary waste. Must the ORIENT always go on lacking in this direction?

The prose work, also, has not been up to that high standard which we hoped and still hope to see attained. One in general reads the prose articles to be amused, or if not amused, at least to learn, as one does from the novel of to-day.

Does one care to read a one-page biography of some good man, which can give but little save the facts that he was born and is now dead? Surely not when fuller information is at hand. Does one care for a constant diet of such subjects as "Design as Affected by Evolution," or "Atheism Fatal to Progress"? We think not. Neither does one care to be regaled with ill-digested and crude attempts "to be funny." Surely there must be a golden mean somewhere. If possible let us one and all turn our attention from High School themes to something worth the while. Let us leave the deep subjects that we are unable even to approach, and write about things we are acquainted with. A little incident well told or a choice bit of description impresses itself upon one by its very realism, and causes one to say, "It is strange I never thought of that before." We hope the time will soon come when it will be esteemed a pleasure instead of a duty to write for the ORIENT so that it may place itself, if not at the head of college journalism, at least where it may receive "honorable mention."

Now comes the saddest task of the whole year, that of bidding adieu to our friends among the exchanges. We can only say that we wish all sorts of good things to you all.

"May your shadows never grow less."

Farewell.

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on each Cigarette, without which none are genuine. Base imitations of this brand have been put on sale, and Cigarette smokers are cautioned that this is the Old and Original brand, and to observe that each package or box of

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bears the signature of
ALLEN & GINTER...... Manufacturers,
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Bowdoin College Medical Department

The Sixty-Second Annual Course of Lectures at the Medical School of Maine, will commence FEBRUARY 7th, 1884, and continue SIXTEEN WEEKS.

FACULTY.—ALPHEUS S. PACKARD, Acting President; ALFRED MITCHELL, M.D., Secretary; ISRAEL T. DANA, M.D., Pathology and Practice; ALFRED MITCHELL, M.D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; CHARLES W. GODDARD, A.M., Medical Jurisprudence; FREDERICK H. GERBER, M.D., Anatomy; HENRY CARMICHAEL, Ph.D., Chemistry; BURT G. WILDER, M.D., Physiology; STEPHEN H. WEEKS, M.D., Surgery and Clinical Surgery; CHARLES O. HUNT, M.D., Materia Medica, and Therapeutics; IRVING E. KIMBALL, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy; EVERETT T. NEALEY, M.D., Demonstrator of Histology.

ALFRED MITCHELL, M.D., Secretary.
Brunswick, Maine.

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USE THE MAGNETON APPLIANCE CO.'S

Magnetic Lung Protector.

PRICE ONLY $5.

They are priceless to Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children with Weak Lungs; no case of Pneumonia or Croup is ever known where these garments are worn. They also prevent and cure Heart Difficulties, Colds, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Throat Troubles, Diphtheria, Catarrh, and all kindred diseases. Will wear any service for three years. Are worn over the under-clothing.

CATARRH. It is needless to describe the symptoms of this nauseous disease that is sapping the life and strength of too many of the fair est and best of both sexes. Labor, study, and research in America, Europe, and Eastern lands have resulted in the Magnetic Lung Protector, affording cure for Catarrh, a remedy which contains No DRUGGING OF THE SYSTEM, and with the continuous stream of Magnetism permeating through the afflicted organs, must restore them to a healthy action. We place our price for this Appliance at less than one-twentieth of the price asked by others for remedies upon which you take all the chances, and we especially invite the patronage of the many persons who have tried drugging their stomachs without effect.

How to Obtain this Appliance. Go to your druggist and ask for them. If they have not got them, write to the proprietors, enclosing the price, in letter at our risk, and they will be sent to you at once by mail, post-paid.

Send stamp for the "New Departure in Medical Treatment WITHOUT MEDICINE," with thousands of testimonials.

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Note.—Send one dollar in postage stamps or currency (in letter at our risk) with size of shoe usually worn, and try a pair of our Magnetic Insoles, and be convinced of the power residing in our Magnetic Appliances. Positively no cold feet when they are worn, or money refunded.
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