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Alfred Student.

VOL. V.

ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., JANUARY, 1878.

No. 4.

Literary Department.

SELF-KNOWLEDGE.

S. M. AYARS, M. D.

We are a mystery unto ourselves. Mankind have ever stumbled through this ignorance. Every individual organism is all important to itself, and is ever striving to promote its own well-being according to the laws of its nature. The plant turns to the sun, welcomes the rain, and seeks those conditions most favorable to its growth. In the animal kingdom, the same process is going on, varying only in the degree of intelligence and the conditions which influence it. This law finds its highest development in man, and all the wonders of human invention and the products of our civilization may be traced to this cause. A correct self-knowledge embraces, first, a knowledge of the interdependence of every part of our being. Second, a knowledge of our relations to others. The study of these subjects is one of the best means of culture and growth.

We have as yet only the faintest conception of our capabilities and powers, how marvelously our natures are blended, or of the subtle though powerful influence we exert on those around us. In the language of one who had long studied and taught in this field, "The investigation of these subjects opens a field as wide as human life, as high as aspiration, as deep as human thought, and as rich in all that appertains to humanity as the imagination can portray." He who studies, thinks, and labors, finds his reward in growth and culture; and he who searches for truth for its own sake, shall

reap a richer reward than in study for any other object.

Self-knowledge is one of the most essential elements of success in life. One must know himself mentally and physically before he is prepared to judge of his chance of success in any field of labor. He only who has made his own nature a study can hope to understand others. Could we realize the value of self-knowledge, we should deem no effort too great to secure it. With many, an incorrect conception of education is a stumbling-block in the way of its attainment, because they do not understand, or understanding, fail to apply to practice the principle, that education is an unfolding, a development, rather than an engrafting or varnishing process. Our ignorance in regard to the laws which govern our physical natures causes the greater part of the suffering and crime of earth; whether this is owing more to our misfortune or our fault, each must decide for himself. When the body is well, it obeys the will of the mind; when it is diseased, it seeks to assume control; and a knowledge of the laws which govern its action should be a part of the training of every student. Emerson says, "With all our sciences and encyclopedias, we are apt to forget the divineness of the laboratories within us." We as a nation, in our eager strife for money and power, have sadly neglected our physical and social culture, and the result is seen in a partial and unequal development; some parts of the vital machinery overworked and prematurely exhausted, others scarcely exercised at all. This is apparent in the puny frames, contracted chests, and defective vital organs of both sexes. Later years, however, show an interest awakened, and earnest workers now study the wonderful mechan-

ism of which the soul is the occupant, with greater interest, and hardly a paper will be found which does not contain something relating to the laws of health.

The individual is through the physical, fitted for his destiny as an intellectual being, and only through a sound organism can the most perfect and symmetrical intellectual growth be acquired. Did we understand and practice the laws of our physical nature, we would almost wish to live here always; we should see none who ought to be in the prime of life sighing for death to deliver them from suffering, for a healthful life is grand and glorious; it is as a full goblet from which draughts awaken to rhythmic unison the manifold chords of sense which too often vibrate only to express pain and sorrow. Then renewed life seems to thrill through the entire being with every pulsation of the arteries, and the mechanism of existence works so symmetrically and smoothly that every inspiration seems a breath of that divine life breathed into man when he became a living soul; while an intelligent recognition of the subtle forces which influence its workings guide in obedience to its behests, giving power and growth to the intellect, and beauty and grace to the soul, nothing is beyond attainment; for with such a servant for the immortal soul, the actual is clothed in the silver veil of the ideal.

Beauty consists in harmony of development, and shall we look upon any of the faculties of the crowning work of creation as unworthy our most earnest and careful study? In looking over the results of our want of self-knowledge in regard to health and its opposite in its various forms, we too often fail to trace the effect to its proper cause. When one who has inherited a taste for intoxicating liquor, which has often been intensified by the spices and condiments of his mother's kind but misdirected efforts to tempt the appetite, yields to these tendencies, which, while strong as bands of iron, render him also utterly incapable of self-control. When he dies or lives a wreck, we, who perhaps can form as little idea of his temptation as a correct conception can be formed of the power and grandeur of Niagara

by the rivulet on the hillside, we say: He ought to have known better; he might have known his fate. But strange inconsistency when one, through long years of voluptuous living, clogs his system with indigestible and unassimilated food, until the organs, wearied with more than they can perform in addition to their own special functions, cease to labor; or another toils too closely at his study-table or the counting-house, breathing vitiated air, deprived of the invigorating magnetism of the sunlight till vitality is no longer able to stand the strain; when one dies of apoplexy, and the other of dyspepsia, we say it was a dispensation of divine Providence, and pray for submission to the inexorable will.

Among the paintings hung in Memorial Hall during the Centennial Exposition, was a series illustrating the progress of the discovery of the laws relating to electricity, from the primitive man striving to pacify an angry God, to the operations of the mysterious agent which as the servant of man has its messengers laid beneath the ocean's waves and unites the nations in sympathy and progress. So the investigations of the seekers for truth have shown that man is, to a far greater extent than was formerly supposed, the arbiter of his own physical well-being; and the student who has studied the laws of his physical life till he recognizes the voice of nature within himself, and can feel the pulsations of her life in his own, has learned one grand lesson in self-knowledge. The student who in his search for truth can feel so far above self as to see in himself only the germ of good in all human beings while he is not divested of his personality, reaches a grander self-hood.

[Concluded in next Number.]

A teacher's qualifications are of two kinds—natural and acquired. Like the poet, no education can develop a true teacher, unless the germs are present. "High scholarship is not always an evidence that teaching will be well done; but poor scholarship is an evidence that proper teaching is impossible." First, a natural tact for teaching; then, a thorough culture.

CHRISTMAS EVE.

M. E. H. EVERETT.

How passed their days in Paradise,
 Who loved him here below,
 Who look on him with gladdened eyes,
 Sweet child, I can not know,
 Nor know I, darling, where thou art,
 Who lean'st no longer on my heart.

The birthday of the Prince of Peace
 To-night is dawning nigh;
 Tears from the eyes of mourners cease
 As those glad hours go by,
 And sorrowing voices bless his name,
 Who as a little infant came.

I can at best but say amen,
 When braver souls than mine
 Cry out, "Good will on earth" again,
 And hail the child divine—
 Oh! joyously his name I blessed,
 When thou was sleeping on my breast.

O Love! they have no darkness there,
 Where thou hast entered in,
 And praise is offered up as prayer,
 By the veiled Seraphim.
 Who "Holy, holy, holy," cry,
 "The Lord omnipotent and high."

Saved by his grace, thy tender feet
 Shall never go astray,
 But in his pastures green and sweet,
 Thou dwellest night and day;
 To us the pain and grief belong,
 Thine love, the rapturous Christmas song.

COLLEGES OF THE STATE.

In a recent report of the Regents of the University and College officers to the Legislature of this State, on the subject of "strengthening the position and extending the influence of the colleges of the State," the following are some of the thoughts and suggestions presented:

"When we consider that the State of New York has adopted, and, from its earliest history, pursued an active and liberal policy towards colleges, and, in some respects, has provided for a better organization of such institutions than any other State, and when we consider the absolute impartiality with which these privileges have been granted to all religious denominations and other associations that desired them,

and when we consider the great number of students that have attended these institutions, some of whom have become among the most eminently useful men and women of the nation, we can not doubt that every successive Legislature will feel a responsibility for their character, and will cheerfully aid to enable them, as far as possible, to meet the demands of the times.

"All Americans who are interested in education deplore the lack of system in the schools of the country, compared with those of many other more compact, and it may be less liberal nations. We may exult in the very political institutions which lead to this result, and may heartily deprecate that severe control of universities that has secured some advantages in other lands; but this does not prevent us from inquiring whether as favorable, or even better results may not be obtained here, in perfect harmony with our liberal institutions.

"Happily for this experiment, New York is the best situated of all these States. With a population of nearly 5,000,000—a respectable nation of itself—with a large number of colleges that can attract students from abroad as well as from its own territory, it has also what no other State has, a corporate head of these colleges in the 'Regents of the University of the State of New York.' They constitute a nucleus around which all her colleges can cluster in one vital organism, *e pluribus unum*, each preserving its own individuality, and all gaining something from the combination, and all together presenting in return to the people far greater advantages than could possibly arise from the fusion of all the property of all these colleges into one fund, and the attempted creation of a mammoth university in one spot. This last idea is simply a theory thought out in the closet and impossible in fact, and the attempt to produce it would be only disaster. It is local influences, denominational influences, partisan influences, indeed largely, that have produced these colleges; but each place, denomination, party, or association has desired to accomplish the most possible, and all of them, in addition to the special influence each has intended to exert, seek a common general culture.

They each attract students in their own localities, and of those agreeing with them in their special character from greater distances. They all accommodate and educate students more economically than would be possible in a mammoth university. The students are exposed to fewer temptations, and in many of these colleges brought under a far higher and more healthful moral regimen than could be possible in one large common institution. In a word, these institutions have grown up; they have not been merely imagined. They will abide. Were they swept out of existence, others of like character would immediately take their place, for they spring from a demand and the nature of the people. But this does not prevent us from seeing the possibility, by a concert of action, of commanding nearly if not quite all of the advantages of the largest universities in the world, together with the advantages of distribution over the State, and an independent, vigorous inculcation of rival opinions, together with the most thorough culture, in which all would agree. Let each college rally its own friends, and have its own supporters as now. Let all agree that degrees shall not be conferred except upon the completion of common courses of study mutually agreed upon; but let the graduates of all these colleges be allowed and encouraged to apply for higher and special degrees, to be conferred by the Board of Regents of the University of New York upon such as shall pass an examination under their direction. Let these higher courses of study, for which the higher degrees shall be offered by the Regents, be various in amount and character, to accommodate different tastes and aims.

"It would probably result that, under this encouragement, each college would assume, in addition to the common curriculum, eminence for some particular quality. One might present great attractions to students in philosophy, another in art, another in some department of science. Graduates of one college might prefer to study for a second degree at another, and thus a community of interests would arise. To this end, it is recommended that the Regents prepare certain prescribed courses of studies supplementary

to what is required by the colleges in the State, for the respective baccalaureate degrees, on the completion of which, and passing an examination according to conditions fixed by the Regents, any graduate of any college in this State having spent at least one year either in post-graduate study in some college under the supervision of the Regents, or in teaching, shall be entitled to an appropriate degree, by authority of the Regents." A grant of \$5,000 was made by the Legislature for carrying out this plan.

IDEAS.

God, in his divine economy, has given us a power of mental exercise which enables us not only to comprehend our surroundings, but also to generate within our minds, principles which, when deduced, become novel and striking ideas. The human mind may be said to be a power, set in motion by our Creator, and moving in harmony with his laws. Its development is continual, and its end is beyond the knowledge of man. In the exercise of this beneficial gift of Providence we develop ideas. These ideas never come to us. They do not happen. They are the fruits of continuous, connective, and exhaustive thought. Conclusions drawn from hazardous premises are apt to be false. We conclude that it might be so, and with this assumed, unproved proposition, we build what we call ideas. The loud-mouthed politicians, the illiterate street loafers, the boys scarcely in their teens, will give you their ideas of a political administration, and boastingly criticise our ablest statesmen. This is pure assumption. The truths which have been the inheritance of mankind, have passed through ages of keen scrutiny, and stand out as beacon lights to advancing knowledge and civilization. Popular superstitions are often accepted as divine truths, but the fallacies of antiquity are laid bare by study; and time, waging war with superstition, lifts man out of the deep-worn ruts of former error. Day by day we are adding to our own knowledge, and augmenting the world's universal history.

Nature, in any department, animate or inanimate.

imate, bears the reflection or outgrowth of the divine idea. Man is even able to read from the face of nature, something of the Divine plan of creation. But with all our boasted powers, there are places where the mind of man must pause. It can not comprehend the ideas of God, and he who discards the divine truths, because he can not master and exhaust them, entertains a sad delusion. Look you into space; carry your minds to the extent of your ability. Is there an end? What is beyond? Can you comprehend the vastness of never-ending space? Can you picture infinity? The power of the human mind is certainly wonderful, but it is limited by its Designer.

Our ideas are peculiarly our own. Every man carries the key to his own thought, and controls its publication. It is true, however, that marked characters are perceptible to interpretation. If the baser nature controls the man, his features will betray it. Or, if his mind be more spiritual and pure, it can be plainly traced in "that index to the soul." As a vessel is racked and marred by the raging elements, so is the human face furrowed and tortured by the perturbations of life. We read this record as an open book, a mirage on the human face, yet little we know of the sources which combined to fashion this facial revelation. We see simply the effect; the cause is hidden far back in the past. Myriads of events have here combined to form a single page on the human countenance. No two human faces are alike, and the minds which lie back of those expressions are far more varied still. Every face has its own marked identity. Every mind has elements in common with no other.

In the early history of civilization, it was a misfortune to entertain new and unpopular ideas. The blind beggar chanted his Iliad to unappreciative ears, and was discarded and disowned by all mankind. The martyrs of Christianity and science, and the men of later days who have entertained and established new truths, have passed lives bitter for persecution, and died prematurely, strangers to their own accomplishments. But he who, unflinchingly thrust his ideas upon the world,

now holds his immortal position in its history. Persecution and martyrdom are things of the past. The fruits of genius are guarded in every leading nation by statutory enactments. Our government stands ready to stamp your ideas with patent or copy-right, and give you the emoluments of your labor. Milton sold his "Paradise Lost," for five pounds. A miserable pittance; yet he was forced to be content, and, as Lord Camden has said, "He knew the price of his labor was immortality, and that posterity would pay it." The sturdy pioneers of truth and science have fought the battles through. The student of to-day has nothing to oppose him but competition and labor. Governments have ceased to prescribe thoughts for their subjects. The purse no longer measures the man; we are known by our accomplishments, and classified by mental power. Civilization bows at the shrine of knowledge. This Republic has ceased to be an experiment. Freedom of thought, religious charity, and union, have wiped out every chance of failure. The early governmental ideal has taken substantial form, and stands, unquestionably, an accomplished reality.

W. I. LEWIS.

ONE of our Alfred boys, now studying in Boston, recently visited Mount Auburn Cemetery, and, in a private letter, speaks thus of the grave of Charlotte Cushman: "Almost in the shadow of the tower in Mount Auburn Cemetery, surrounded with costly vaults and monuments, is to be found a plain, white slab, bearing upon it the name of Charlotte Cushman. You will see no date of either birth or death; simply, in a modest way, the name upon the thin, white stone. So simple is it that it might, by chance, be unobserved by the stranger in this great city of the dead. Upon the grave and around the edge of the lot are dead boughs and Autumn leaves. Why this simple grave, while all around are costly monuments? Is it because she was wholly unknown to the world? No! the very name thrills us, and the mind runs back over a life of pure devotion to art in one of its higher forms. Though the body be dead, the name shall live on, and loving hearts shall mourn around this simple grave."

The Alfred Student.

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YOUNG MEN IN POLITICS.

It has been said, and with some degree of truthfulness, that the controversies in American politics are never settled, so completely do the issues of one generation overlap those of another. The questions of to-day are the outgrowth of the issues of yesterday; out of the questions that are now agitating the nation—though they may appear to be settled—tomorrow will arise other issues, thus forming an almost endless chain of controversy. From the issues of the war for union, have sprung questions of amnesty, conciliation, finance, and unity, all bearing directly upon the great questions that caused the war. To-day Congress may settle the questions of finance; yet tomorrow will crop out issues that bear upon the decision of to-day. So the issues of one administration are linked to those of another, one decade to another, one generation to another. That young man is wise and far-seeing, who, taking advantage of present opportunities, fits himself for future duties. If the boy of seventeen shall watch all the issues of the hour, and trace the movements of the succeeding years, at thirty-five he will be prepared to speak and

act advisedly upon the questions then in controversy, because the underlying principles upon which they rest, the issues out of which they came, were the vital questions of years ago, and he lived and thought when they were present issues. Then, that the boys of to-day may be capable of wisely handling the questions in politics that shall come up ten, fifteen, twenty years hence, they need now to interest themselves in the affairs of the state. And more, they should be taught and encouraged to study the questions of the hour. How many young men, under twenty-one, can speak understandingly upon the financial problems now before the country? There are many who have long since passed minority, even among those whom we consider as belonging to the most intelligent class, who are not acquainted with a single issue now engrossing the attention of statesmen. At a recent election, a young man whose intelligence and education place him far above the average, was heard to say that he did not care to vote; he knew nothing of the men or the principles involved in the contest. And there are many more, less honest than he, who cast their first votes (and all their succeeding votes as well) as some demagogue directs, knowing not for what or whom. That the young men of intelligence and culture may take their proper place in the administration of public affairs, when the present leaders have stepped down, they must learn lessons from present questions and passing events.

Not only that they may be fitted for future duties and responsibilities, do young men need to take an interest in politics, but so soon as they have passed the "meridian of citizenship," the nation needs them. Said a doctor of divinity, recently, "Christian young men, under God, are the hope of the church." We re-echo the sentiment, and add: Cultured, conscientious young men are the hope of the nation. To them must the church, the state, the schools, and all noble enterprises, look for support, and from them must come the workers for a time when the world needs efficient work done. It was an army of young men, with strong arms and willing hearts, that rescued from division

and dissolution the Union of States. The time demanded not cold-blooded conservatives; but upon the altar of the nation, if it be saved, must be poured the fresh, warm blood of its young men. Then the nation needed young men; it needs them no less to-day. Many of those who would have now been serving the nation in public political careers are in their graves—the victims of a struggle for the unification of the nation. Many of their places must yet be filled. The ranks must be closed up by men from a younger class. After peace was restored—nominally restored; after the contending armies had met in their last fierce battle, the work of unifying North and South was little more than begun; nor is the question of unity yet fully settled. They who fought did much for the unification, for the purification of the nation; the “tattered remnant left over after the battle” are now doing much; yet they who are just entering into political life, and they who shall enter a decade hence, will find much to do before perfect unity is established. The young men now entering upon the duties which citizenship imposes have not only before them the work of more perfectly unifying the nation—dissipating all sectional differences, and binding more closely in one complete union North, South, East, and West; but they have the not less important work of purifying it. Says Joseph Cook: “May the right arms of the young men of America drop from their sockets, may their tongues cleave to the roofs of their mouths, if they ever forget that their brethren died not only for the unification, but for the purification of the nation; or if they ever fail to endeavor in politics, in social life, in the pulpit, on the platform, in the press, to sell their lives as dearly in the purification of America as their brethren have sold theirs in its unification.” More than ever before does honesty and purity need to be incorporated into politics; and where shall we look for a purifying element if not to our young men of culture and intelligence? We raise no clamor that this age is worse than the times that have preceded it. It ought to be a better age; with all the advance of culture, with all the growing influence of schools, it ought to be freer from fraud

and corruption than any age in all the world's history. Yet it is apparent that, in politics at least, the world has made no very rapid strides toward the millennium. The world has grown wiser—has it grown better? It is true that there has always been more or less corruption in the administration of national affairs; there always will be; yet many evils and abuses have crept into politics, because men of culture have abandoned politics, and left all control in the hands of ambitious and unprincipled politicians. There is a tendency among men of learning and Christian character, young as well as old, to ignore the claims which citizenship imposes upon them. This class secession may prove not less dangerous to the country than did territorial secession.

For the purity of the nation in all its departments; for its safety when the storms shall beat against it in the years to come; for the hope of the Republic, whose hundred years of existence has cost so much treasure and blood, the demand comes to young men, and especially to young men of culture and character, to study all the signs of the times, to watch every issue, and be ready to step into the ranks when they shall be required. We would not have them press unduly to the front and wrest from older men the duties that require age and experience. Let them do the work that “lies nearest them.” From our colleges there are yearly going out an army of young men, filled with worthy ambitions and generous impulses; these can, if they will, exert a purifying and wholesome influence upon American politics. Will they?

IF ALFRED UNIVERSITY is worth anything to the business men of Alfred Centre, if they derive any profit from the students and teachers whom it brings here, if they are in any way benefited by the Institution, then, it seems to us, they ought to advertise in the *STUDENT*, and help support the organ of the school. This item does not apply to those who already patronize our advertising columns. The *STUDENT* aims to be a true representative of Alfred University, and a faithful champion of all the interests of Alfred, and as such, do not the business interests of Alfred Centre owe it some little

support in the shape of advertising patronage? If not, why not?

MDCCCLXXVIII.

A few days since we entered upon the duties of another year—we stepped upon the boundary of a new world. We laid away the volume of 1877—with its records of successes and defeats, with its pages here and there marred by wrongs and mistakes, here and there illumined by generous and noble actions—and have taken down a new volume. What shall we write therein? It is well at the opening of the new year to lay plans and frame resolutions for the year; it is well to plant our feet firmly, and resolve to take no backward steps. Yet there is danger in fixing our gaze upon some glittering goal away up on the mountain, and in forgetting the every-day common things of life. When we are laying out plans for the future, we are apt to paint the large battles we are to fight, the great victories we are to win, forgetting all the lesser duties—yet duties no less necessary to our successful living. We soar away to some towering height of fame, forgetting that “wings are for angels, and feet for men.” Like Icarus, if we soar too near the blazing sun, we shall share his fate—

“—with melting wax and loosening strings,
Sunk hapless Icarus, on unfaithful wings;
Headlong he rushed through the affrighted air,
With limbs distorted and dishevelled hair.”

Let us remember that life is made up of small duties, and that it falls not to the lot of many mortals to leap from obscurity to fame at a single bound. Let us not fortify ourselves alone against the great sins. There are a thousand “little foxes that spoil the vines.” It may not be that we shall be tempted to commit a great crime; yet, ere the year shall end, ten thousand little temptations will beset our pathway. During the year 1878, let us not too sanguinely hope to win great battles, to improve great opportunities, to immortalize our names by the work of a day, but let us do the duties, however small, that each day shall bring, and when the bells shall toll the knell of '78, we will be farther up in the road toward true suc-

cess. We would not discourage worthy aspirations and high endeavors, but it is well to remember that

“ We rise by the things that are under our feet,
By what we have mastered of good and gain;
By the pride deposed, and the passions slain,
And the vanquished ills that we hourly meet.”

SINCE Barnes has had control of the *Allegheny County Reporter*, it has been one of the best-edited and “juiciest” local papers that we know anything about; and now that it has assumed a new dress, it positively presents the finest appearance of any county paper in Western New York. The *Reporter* is and has always been a firm friend of Alfred University, and the people of Alfred appreciate it. Will the *Reporter* accept the very best wishes of the STUDENT.

At Home.

A FLIRTATION.

This is the way a would-be poet expresses his emotion:

Going off on a journey,
Not so very far,
Just a score of miles or so,
In the railroad car.

Sit down opposite a pretty girl;
Bell begins to ring, whistle gives a screech,
The starting of the train

Almost knocks you off your seat—
Bless me, this is pleasant,
Riding in the cars.

Catch the laughing eye
Of the maiden cross the aisle;
Think of a flirtation,
After a while.

Seat beside her vacant;
Ask her if I may have it.
Certainly you may, she answers,
In a manner very pleasant.

The train it rushes onward;
What care we for time,
Each enchanted with the other—
How I wish this maid were mine—
Bless me, this is pleasant,
Riding in the cars.

Every sweet must have its bitter,
 Every joy with sorrow blend;
 Rapidly we near the station,
 Where must I my journey end.

As I finish up my journey,
 Can't repress a sigh,
 Because of parting with the owner
 Of that bright and pretty eye—
 Bless me, I would like forever,
 To be riding in the cars.

Ahem! We trust the author of the above effusion will recover, but it is doubtful.

CÆSAR CLASS, Time 11.20 A. M. Prof. L.—: “Well, Mr. —, you may finish the chapter, if you please.” Mr. — proceeds to translate: “He placed the mule drivers thereon, and— Prof. Ahem! We-l-l, how is that? I did not get it exactly. Student confidently elucidates: “Why, Cæsar ordered the mule drivers to get on to the wagons and stay there.” Prof. “Well, that would do very well; but that looks like a feminine noun to me.” (Muliers meaning women.) Student, (less confidently,) “O—o—oh!”

MR. O. D. WILLIAMS, of the Theological Class of '80, is engaged in revival efforts at the “Red School House,” in East Valley, Alfred. A degree of interest said to promise good results is exhibited. Mr. Charles Smith, also a member of the Theological Class of '80, is holding meetings at Almond village, and his labors have been instrumental in greatly awakening religious interests. The best wishes of the STUDENT go with those who are seeking to advance the most vital interests of humanity.

MANY of our students seem determined to make the most of the opportunity afforded them by the late fall of snow, and are indulging in the luxury of coasting. Many are the shouts of laughter that reach us at six o'clock in the morning, proclaiming the fact that the terrors of Jack Frost are for the time supplanted by the pleasure of a “ride down hill.”

THERE is quite an extensive revival of religion in progress in the Second Alfred Church. Ten were immersed on the 12th.

MR. D. D. GARDINER, Allegany County Treasurer, was in town a few days since. Mr. Gardiner has faithfully and ably discharged the duties of his office for *twenty-one years*. No man is more deserving of the encomium, “An honest man—the noblest work of God.” We invoke upon him the Oriental benediction, “May his shadow never be less.”

THE Gymnasium is to be open for practice every evening, from 5.30 to 7. Every one who has half an hour to spend in the evening, should purchase a ticket and combine the physical with the mental training. A few moments spent in practice each day, will give your system a healthy tone, and your muscles the needed exercise.

AT the sixth session of each term, the Alleghanians have what they call a “term lecture.” It is usually delivered by some acting member of the Lyceum, and takes the place of discussion on the programme. It varies somewhat the monotony of the term's work, and is an interesting feature. Their next lecture occurs Feb. 9th.

THE Reading Room Committee are contemplating a literary entertainment and sociable, to be held before the close of the present term. We like the idea; it is a good one. The Reading Room is a worthy institution, and deserving of patronage. Be sure that you have a ticket.

AT a recent business meeting of the First Seventh-day Baptist Church of Alfred, Dr. Hull was retained another year as pastor. He has served the church acceptably for thirty-two years, and the almost universal wish is, that he may be spared to them many years more.

HAVE you a Reading Room ticket? If not, you can get one for twenty-five cents, of either of the following named members of the committee: Misses Eva Santee, Carrie Lanphear, M. E. Sherman, C. Randolph, Messrs. O. D. Williams, G. McNett, B. I. Jeffrey, L. D. Seager.

THERE is to be some more “sledding” before long.

FROM the *Hornell Daily News* we learn that Prof. A. H. Lewis, of Alfred University, delivered his lecture on "Courtship and Marriage," before the Young Men's Christian Association, of Hornellsville, at the Presbyterian church, on the evening of Jan. 17th.

MR. J. R. CRANDALL has so far completed his residence as to render it tenantable. A few evenings since, a party of friends called upon Mr. and Mrs. C., and gave them an old-fashioned house-warming; and a right merry time was the result.

MR. CHARLES F. HOUGH, an *attache* of the *Sabbath Recorder* office, in 1872-3, is again employed at the Publishing House of the American Sabbath Tract Society. He will establish a home and household gods among us. Welcome!

MR. AND MRS. O. S. POTTER are enjoying conjugal felicity in their new residence. They were saluted the other evening by a party of friends, accompanied by the Band, and we learn that the new house was thoroughly warmed.

MR. C. C. CLARK, we are happy to notice, has recovered from his late illness. We understand he is to spend a few weeks at his home, at Nile, N. Y., recuperating, before again entering upon his duties at the photograph gallery.

THREE legal contentions in one day are all we are able to report at present; but with the increase of sleighing, our prospects seem to brighten, and we hope to be able to do better in our next.

BRO. I. L. COTTRELL is holding a series of revival meetings at Hartsville. We learn that a good degree of interest is manifested, and that much good is being done.

PHYSIOLOGY CLASS.—Prof. C.—"Mr. —, you may describe the teeth." M. —, (decidedly,) "There are three kinds of teeth, molars, scissors, and bipeds."

PROF. P. is happy, they say, and we have just learned the reason: *It is a girl!* The STUDENT sends its congratulations to the Professor.

WE understand that Burdick's Brick Block needs only a few more brick inside to render it complete.

THIS is the way one of the boys quoted Shakespeare: "Not that I loved Cæsar less, but *Romeo* more."

SIBLEY was elected President of the Orophilic Lyceum, at their last election.

MINCE PIE PATTIES are the latest and best.

ADVERTISE in the STUDENT.

Alumni Notes.

ALUMNI.

'48. Rev. D. E. Maxson, D. D., is pastor of the Seventh-day Baptist Church at Plainfield, N. J.

'53. A. Whitford is Professor of Mathematics in Milton College, Wisconsin.

'65. H. D. Baldwin is practicing law in Addison, N. Y.

'69. Daniel Lewis, M. D., has an extensive practice in New York City.

'72. Sarah M. Ayars, M. D., has returned to the University to study art.

'75. Weltha V. Tucker is also back, studying art and music.

'76. D. M. Estee is Principal of the Canisteo Academy, N. Y.

PERSONAL.

'52. H. M. Teller is United States Senator from Colorado.

'64. H. S. Lent, Coudersport, is County Auditor of Potter county, Pa.

'64. E. G. Rathbone is in the United States Secret Service.

'66. A. E. Bowler has gone into the jewelry business in Boston, Mass.

'66. W. D. Dounce is partner in the firm of Dounce & Co., coal dealers, Elmira, N. Y.

'66. Levi C. Van Fleet is practicing law in Andover, N. Y.

'72. Wm. R. Sizer is postmaster, and proprietor of a saw mill at Sizerville, Cameron Co., Penn.

'72. Lyman Cobb is practicing law at Coudersport, Potter Co., Penn.

'72. H. D. Burlingame is teaching a select school in Omaha, Neb.

Among those in town to attend the Jubilees we noticed Willard Canfield, now teaching near Wellsville; W. I. Lewis, Coudersport, Pa.; Prof. E. L. Maxson and wife, Woodhull; James McNett, who is teaching near Belmont; I. A. Place and W. M. Alberti, from Cornell University; Lucretia Rathbun, Corning; Lizzie Nelson, East Otto; Belle Crawford, teaching at Cameron; E. A. Higgins, teaching at Wallace; W. E. Burdick, studying law in Hornellsville; Baxter Ingalls, Hornellsville.

J. G. Burdick and wife left town on Jan. 3d, for Scott. He is to assist Rev. J. L. Huffman in his revival meetings.

E. M. Glaspey, we notice, has returned to the University.

Smith Ordway has gone to Woodhull as an assistant teacher.

M. F. Elliott is a leading lawyer in Wellsboro, Pa.

MARRIED,

HALL—CRANDALL—At Alfred Centre, N. Y., Jan. 5th, 1878, by Rev. A. H. Lewis, Mr. Addison A. Hall, of Hartsville, and Miss Ella A. Crandall, of Alfred.

LANGWORTHY—WELLS—At Stonington, Conn., Dec. 26th, 1877, by Rev. A. G. Palmer, D. D., Hon. Benj. F. Langworthy (President of the Trustees of Alfred University), of Alfred Centre, N. Y., and Miss Maria Louise Wells, of Woodstock, Conn.

The College World.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER.

The *Rochester Campus* reports the arrival of Dr. Anderson, much improved in health. In compliance with his special request, his return

was made the occasion of no demonstration, although hailed with unmistakable joy, both by faculty and students. "He expressed a desire to meet the Senior Class at the earliest opportunity, to describe his plans and lay out the work for the remainder of the year. For the present, he is under treatment at the famous Clifton Springs Sanitarium."

From the same source we copy the following list of the number of Freshmen at various colleges: Harvard, 252; Yale, 209; Cornell, 147; Princeton, 132; Amherst, 105; Williams, 83; Lafayette, 77; Dartmouth, 70; Bowdoin, 55; Wesleyan, 53; Bates, 52; Colby, 50; University of New York, 50; Hamilton, 50; Smith, 50; Brown, 47; Trinity, 35; Middlebury, 25; Tufts, 20; Marietta, 20.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

The *Berkeleyan* for December opens by republishing, in token of respect to its author, a little poem entitled "The Dark Hour." It is really worth a second reading. This is followed by an interesting sketch of Thomas Chatterton, the brilliant and eccentric young English author, who so concealed his rare abilities by disguising his work, that he was led to despair and death before any one fairly discovered his surprising genius.

As a matter of general interest, we note that H. D. Bacon, Esq., of Oakland, has offered to donate a large collection of rare and beautiful pictures, and other works of art, together with \$25,000 in money provided the State will add another \$25,000, for the purpose of founding an Art Gallery at the University.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY.

The *Boston University Beacon* contains a good article on "The New System" of co-education, advocating it, not because a fine theory and good argument can be developed, but because the practice is proving the soundness of the theory and the wisdom of the argument. "The Philistine in the Art Museum" expresses just about the appreciation for the rare relics of ancient art that many a person of purely practical turn of mind would feel. The article on "College-made Men and Self-made Men" deals mainly in the latter class, and boldly asserts

that "Colleges are behind the times. In practical life, college learning is worthless; in intellectual life, it is antiquated;" then endeavors to show that the mistake of the Universities is made in the assumption that "book learning is the measure of brain power." Is it not wonderful that such grand discoveries should be committed to a college paper? The Senior Class has concluded to dispense with public class-day exercises.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The immense sum which is now spent on colleges, and the increasing number of students who throng to them, regardless of the fact that the training they get may make them at first feel a little strange and helpless in fierce struggle for meat and drink, show that the increasing wealth of the nation is accompanied by an increasing recognition of the fact that life, after all, is not all living, that there are gains which can not be entered in any ledger, and that a man may carry about with him through a long, and it may be outwardly unfortunate career, sources of pleasure and consolation which are none the less precious for being unsalable and invisible.—*Ex.*

The following is a list of the number of graduates in various colleges of the Class of '77: Yale, 170; Harvard, 168; Princeton, 112; Amherst, 75; Lafayette, 66; Dartmouth, 65; Brown, 55; Columbia, 52; Williams, 40; University of Pennsylvania, 31; Rutgers, 29; University of California, 26; New York University, 25; Trinity, 20; Bates, 18; Tufts, 16; Lehigh University, 12; and Hobart, 1.—*University Beacon.*

The secret and anti-secret societies of Union College, N. Y., have been having some serious encounters. A Delta U man received his foes with a revolver, and eternal vengeance was vowed against him. The Faculty took up with the anti-secret men, and at latest accounts trouble was brewing.

Bowdoin has a gallery of rare and valuable paintings. Among them is a splendid portrait by Vandyke, for which \$30,000 has been offered. There are three by Reubens, one of which Sir Joshua Reynolds pronounced one of the finest samples of the great Flemish painter.—*Ex.*

Oxford University is one thousand years old, and has an annual income of one million dollars. It has a library of five hundred and twenty thousand volumes.—*Colby Echo.*

The Museum of Natural History at Notre Dame University has been enriched by the purchase of about one hundred specimens of skeletons.

The number of students matriculated at Cambridge, Eng., during the past college year, was 838 against 699 in the previous year.

Goldwin Smith has presented seventy-eight valuable volumes to Cornell. The subject matter is history.

There are 400 colleges in the United States, 3,700 professors, and 30,000 students.

Every senior at Trinity is required to write a poem of a hundred lines.

The University of Pennsylvania is now open to women.

Princeton is elated at its victory over the Harvard's.

Cornell laments the lack of a reading room.

Syracuse University has 250 students.

Harvard is to have class-day again.

Prof. Park, of Andover, being asked how many sermons a man can write in a week, replied that an able man can write one in about two weeks, a common man one a week, and a blockhead one every day.—*Ex.*

Scene in church: Two students sitting together, one admiring the music, the other looking about. No. 1.—"Oh! how beautiful! Nothing could be sweeter." No. 2.—"Which, the *middle* one?"—*Ex.*

"Fond father: "Well, my son, how do you like college? *Alma Mater* has turned out some great men." Young hopeful (just expelled): "Yes, sir, she has just turned me out."—*Bates Student.*

Professor in Italian class, reading Dante: "We are now fairly in H—1." Student on back seat, whose mind has been wandering, recovers himself with a start.

The little company was far from dull, the Sophomores being in excellent spirits, and *vice versa.*—*Brunonian.*

Senior to Freshman, as they stroll along the street at midnight—"How wonderful are the heavens! Only think, it takes thousands of years for the light from some of those dim stars to reach us." Philosophic Freshman—"Yes; but I say, suppose a ray of light has just started from one of those stars, and after it has traveled 1000 years to reach the earth, suppose the earth to be suddenly annihilated—what a terrible disappointment not to find the earth after all! Or, suppose an astronomer traces up a ray of light and finds no star, but only a hole at the end of it, the star having 'gone out' 1000 years before—how unsatisfactory that would be!" Utter collapse of Senior.—*Bates Student.*

Tommy came home from school, and handed to his father the teacher's report on his progress during the month. "This is very unsatisfactory, Tom; you've a very small number of good marks. I'm not at all pleased with it." "I told the teacher you wouldn't be, but he wouldn't alter it."

A Chinaman went home intoxicated, and was met at the door by his wife, who clubbed him unmercifully. A passer-by remarked: "John, your wife heap fight." "Yes," he replied, "she too muchee sabee. She live 'long side Melican woman tlee mouth."

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CALENDAR.—1877-8.

- Fall Term begins Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1877.
 Winter Term begins Wednesday, Dec. 12, 1877.
 Spring Term begins Wednesday, April 3, 1878.
 Anniversary of Literary Societies, Monday and Tuesday, July 1 and 2, 1878.
 Annual Meeting of Stockholders and Trustees, Tuesday, July 2, 1878.
 Commencement, Wednesday, July 3, 1878.
 Annual Meeting of the Alumni Association, Wednesday afternoon and evening, July 3, 1878.
 The Terms continue thirteen weeks.