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No. 9.

Literary Department.

THE FRANKLIN LYCEUM.

"We, the students of Alfred Academy and gentlemen of its vicinity, feeling desirous of securing to ourselves every advantage practicable, for improving the mind, and believing a well and permanently organized lyceum to be one of the most efficient means for attaining the desired result, do hereby organize ourselves into the Franklin Lyceum." Such were the sentiments which led to the organization of an association for mutual improvement at the very founding of the Institution. The Societies of to-day sprung from the germ planted with the planting of the Institution. Neither have been manufactured, but both have sprouted and grown from the internal energy of living germs. During the first term of the school, in the Winter of 1836-7, the Alfred Debating Society was organized. This organization continued, with various modifications, till the Spring Term of 1842. Under the more especial leadership of Charles F. Hartshorn, who taught the district school that Winter, it held its sessions at first in the school house. Some of its debates created much interest, and drew full houses. Not only the young, but those more advanced in years, as well, were enrolled as members and participated in its debates. The following individuals were among the originators and promoters of this Society, or participated in its discussions from 1836-1842: Charles F. Hartshorn, John R. Hartshorn, Bethuel C. Church, Erastus A. Green, Luke G. Maxson, Amos W. Coon, Nathan Maxson, John D. Collins, Abram Allen, Joseph Goodrich, Maxson Green, Jeremiah Place, Abel Burdick, Daniel C. Babcock, Oliver P. Hull, Benjamin F. Collins, Orra Stillman, Edwin S. Burdick, Asa C. Burdick, Paul M. Vincent, James R. Irish, W. C. Kenyon, Ira Sayles, Gurdon Evans, Phineas C. Stillman, Isaac P. Millard, George N. Coon, Nathan Coon, Orsemus M. Palmiter, Philip Place, Chauncey Wardner, Nathan Wardner, Lorenzo Coon.

June 15th, 1842, it took a more definite and formal organization under the name of the "Franklin Academic Lyceum of Alfred." Its object was declared to be mental improvement, by a mutual interchange of ideas, free discussion, essays, lectures on various subjects, and the diffusion of general information by means of periodicals, and by such other means as the society may deem advisable. A Constitution and By-Laws were adopted. The following is a list of the officers, disputants, lecturers, and the themes discussed. The

subjects are given as decided after the discussion, as far as known from 1842-1848:

1842.

Presidents—Ira Sayles, Luke G. Maxson.

Vice Presidents—Erastus A. Scott, Nathan Wardner.

Secretaries—John D. Collins, Asa W. Smith, Gurdon Evans.

Treasurers—Erastus A. Scott, Nathan Maxson.

Chairmen—Nathan Wardner, E. A. Scott, J. Harmon, Stephen Coon, N. Maxson, S. V. W. Scott, Wm. E. Armstrong, I. Sayles, Xury Whiting, Charles D. Beverly, Perry F. Potter, Elleck Bruce, G. Evans, Charles R. Head.

Disputants—Wm. E. Armstrong vs. E. A. Scott, E. A. Green vs. L. G. Maxson, N. Maxson vs. N. Wardner, I. Sayles vs. J. D. Collins, E. A. Scott vs. L. G. Maxson, J. D. Collins vs. A. W. Smith, G. Evans vs. C. D. Beverly, E. Bruce vs. P. F. Potter, W. E. Armstrong vs. J. D. Collins, N. Wardner vs. A. W. Smith, S. V. W. Scott vs. X. Whiting, G. Evans vs. I. Sayles, C. R. Head vs. N. Maxson, E. A. Scott vs. J. D. Collins, J. Harmon vs. B. S. Bassett, N. Maxson vs. E. Bruce.

Subjects—Nature more Curious than Art. (Warm debate.) Monarchy better than a Republic. (Much argumentation.) The European has done greater injury to the Negro than to the Indian. Household Exemption Law Wrong. The Credit System. The Females more Influential than Males. The Equal Education of the Sexes. The Relative Happiness of the Savage greater than the Civilized. The greater Cause of Bloodshed—Ambition or Superstition? Foreign Immigration Beneficial. Protective Tariff Advantageous. Banking Institutions Disadvantageous. Conscience an Innate Principle. Interest should be Regulated by Law. The Aurora Borealis. Minds not Created Equal.

1843.

Presidents—Ira Sayles, Frank Goodspeed.

Vice Presidents—Nathan Wardner, Daniel D. Pickett.

Secretaries—D. D. Pickett, N. Wardner, A. W. Smith.

Treasurer—E. A. Green.

Chairmen—D. D. Pickett, N. Maxson, Ira W. Simpson, N. Wardner, D. D. Pickett, A. W. Smith, John R. Hartshorn, I. Sayles.

Disputants—J. R. Hartshorn vs. L. G. Maxson, L. G. Maxson vs. C. R. Head, E. A. Green vs. D. D. Pickett, A. C. Messenger vs. I. Sayles, R. Leonard vs. A. W. Smith, X. Whiting vs. P. F. Potter, D. D. Pickett vs. F. Goodspeed, E. A. Green vs. E. A. Smith, A. C. Messenger vs. F. Goodspeed.

Subjects—Capital Punishment should not be Abolished. Phrenology not a Science. The making the Slave Trade Piracy Beneficial to the Africans. Tea and Coffee Physically and Mentally Injurious. Catholicism Subversial of Republicanism. The Right of Petition should be Unrestricted. The Liberty Party Impolitic. Corporeal Punishment in Schools a Necessity. Animals indicate Intellect. The Allied Powers Justifiable in Retaining Napoleon a Prisoner of War. Phrenology Favors Fatalism.

1844.

Presidents—Nathan Maxson, Ambrose C. Spicer, G. M. Gilbert.

Vice Presidents—E. A. Green, F. Goodspeed.

Secretaries—A. W. Smith, G. Evans, J. Allen, D. D. Pickett.

Treasurers—J. Van Antwerp, J. Allen.

Chairmen—Abel Burdick, A. W. Smith, A. C. Spicer, J. Van Antwerp, J. Allen, Thomas Rogers, E. S. Fuller, F. Hull, F. W. Knox, Ezra Clark, Phineas C. Stillman, Hiram P. Burdick, Jeremiah Graves, J. W. Smith, Wm. Price, N. Wardner, S. Olmstead, A. W. Smith.

Disputants—I. Sayles vs. A. C. Messenger, Wm. S. Minier vs. C. C. Proctor, J. Van Antwerp vs. A. C. Messenger, L. G. Maxson vs. J. Van Antwerp, N. Wardner vs. D. D. Pickett, Walter Evans vs. N. Wardner, E. M. Alba vs. W. L. V. Crandall, Thomas J. Magee vs. Arad Hitchcock, E. M. Crandall vs. D. Ford, James S. Maxson vs. Wm. Price, F. Goodspeed vs. G. Evans, J. Allen vs. C. Cotton, A. C. Spicer vs. Wm. Price, D. D. Pickett vs. G. Evans, J. Price vs. C. Green, W. H. Giles vs. J. Allen, Quartus E. Bridgeman vs. J. S. Maxson, J. W. Miner, vs. Q. E. Bridgeman.

Subjects—The Change of the Earth Described in the First Chapter of Genesis took place in Six Natural Days. Churches Ought to Discourage Intermarriage between Its Members and Non-professors. The Reading of Fiction has been productive of more Evil than Good. Natural Sciences more Beneficial Studies than Languages and Mathematics. Fourerism. Benevolence Stronger than Revenge. Which is the greater Curse—the Tongue of the Slanderer or the Tongue of the Flatterer? It is Right to Choose between Two Evils. The Invention of Gunpowder a Curse. The Male Exercises less Influence in Society than the Female. Man Capable of Self-government. Hope and Fear—Which the Stronger? Phrenology Teaches Fatalism. War Unjustifiable. The World Created in Six Natural Days. Which the more Destructive of Life, Intemperance or Tight Lacing?

1845.

Presidents—N. Wardner, Horace H. Nye, Frank W. Knox, G. Evans.

Vice Presidents—E. M. Alba, D. D. Pickett, A. C. Spicer.

Secretaries—B. F. Maxson, N. Wardner, J. Allen.

Treasurers—J. W. Miner, J. Allen, E. M. Alba, A. W. Smith.

Chairmen—Wm. Stout, Orsemus Palmiter, Reynolds Moon, W. L. V. Crandall, A. C. Spicer, S. Olmstead, Daniel Coon, George N. Coon, J. Harmon, A. Coon, Philip S. Green, S. Olmstead, H. H. Nye, H. W. Benjamin, W. L. V. Crandall, I. W. Simpson, Jared Kenyon, H. W. Benjamin, E. S. Fuller, Wm. Stout, R. B. Stillman.

Disputants—W. H. Giles vs. Luke Hitchcock, C. White vs. Joseph Edwards, E. M. Alba vs. W. Evans, Q. E. Bridgeman vs. T. J. Magee, T. J. Magee vs. N. Wardner, S. Olmstead vs. W. Price, A. W. Smith vs. D. D. Pickett, J. G. Horton vs. J. Allen, A. C. Spicer vs. E. M. Alba, H. H. Nye vs. W. L. V. Crandall, I. W. Simpson vs. J. G. Horton, Orsemus Palmiter vs. Phillip Place, E. A. Green vs. R. Leonard, A. W. Smith vs. J. Allen, F. W. Knox vs. H. W. Benjamin, Riley W. Scott vs. D. D. Pickett, H. W. Benjamin vs. W. C. Kenyon, Edwin B. Clapp vs. J. Allen, Paul C. Witter vs. A. C. Spicer, J. T. Cameron vs. D. C. Burdick, E. A. Green vs. N. Wardner.

Subjects—Which Entitled to the greater Glory—Columbus for Discovering America, or Washington for Defending it? Is the Influence of Fashion Detrimental? Legal or Moral Authority—which the Greater? Love or Fear—which the Greater? Early Marriages Advisable. Legal Oaths Wrong. Female Suffrage. (Decided in the negative by three lady judges.) The Succession of Generations increases the Sum of Human Happiness. Facts or Fiction—which the more enjoyable? Do Savages Possess the Right of Eminent Domain? Modern Warfare not Indicative of Advancement in Civilization. Peace Principles. Home Manufactures should be Encouraged by Protective Tariff. Northern Secession not Justified by the Annexation of Texas. Sabbath Observance not to be Enforced by Law. Military Academies a National Curse. Political Parties a Benefit. Equality of Influence and Education of the Sexes.

1846.

Presidents—I. W. Simpson, E. A. Green, Wm. S. Minier.

Vice Presidents—W. L. V. Crandall, D. D. Pickett, J. T. Cameron.

Secretaries—Wm. S. Minier, H. H. Nye, F. W. Knox, N. Wardner, George R. Shaw.

Treasurers—N. Wardner, H. W. Benjamin.

Chairmen—Maxson Green, E. Goodno.

Disputants—A. W. Smith vs. F. W. Knox, W. S. Minier vs. J. Allen, E. A. Green vs. H. H. Nye, James Marvin vs. D. D. Pickett, E. A. Green vs. H. H. Nye, J. T. Cameron vs. J. W. Smith, D. D. Pickett vs. F. W. Knox, E. A. Green vs. J. T. Cameron, F. W. Knox vs. J. W. Smith, E. A. Green vs. W. S. Minier, A. C. Spicer vs. E. P. Larkin, O. S. Greenman

vs. W. S. Minier, Aylmer D. Burdick vs. E. J. Purple, O. S. Greenman vs. I. W. Simpson.

Subjects—Political Periodicals should be Repudiated by the Young. The Rumseller the Greatest of all Criminals. The Perpetuity of our Civil and Religious Liberties Assured. The United States should take immediate Possession of Oregon Territory, at the Risk of a War with England. The Constitution Opposed to Slavery. Social Intercourse Helpful to Scholarship. Character Determined, not by Physical, but Moral Causes. The Advantages of the Discovery of America. No License. Free Trade and Direct Taxation. War with Mexico Unjustifiable. Deleterious Effects of the Present Number of Books and Teachers. Benevolence and Right Harmonious. Increase of the Navy. The Sum of Human Happiness Increased by a Succession of Generations. Extravagant Religious Excitement Deleterious. Man Bound to Believe What he can not Comprehend. Corporeal Punishment. The Duty of Securing the Elective Franchise to the Colored Man. Civil and Moral Law the Same. Favorable Signs of Advancement in Political Philosophy. Perpetuity of Slavery. The Benefits of Fiction.

1847.

Presidents—E. P. Larkin, E. A. Green, D. Ford.

Vice Presidents—F. W. Knox, H. W. Benjamin, W. B. Rathbun, G. W. Shaw.

Secretaries—P. C. Witter, I. W. Simpson, T. M. Engle, F. W. Knox, D. Ford, O. S. Greenman, E. J. Purple, Myron Hurlbut, J. T. Cameron, D. E. Maxson.

Treasurers—O. S. Greenman, G. R. Shaw, D. E. Maxson.

Chairmen—D. C. Payne, Edwin B. Clapp, I. W. Simpson.

Disputants—J. Allen vs. F. W. Knox, W. S. Minier vs. T. M. Engle, I. W. Simpson vs. D. C. Payne, A. C. Spicer vs. I. W. Simpson, E. P. Larkin vs. J. Marvin, H. W. Benjamin vs. J. R. Merriman, H. H. Nye vs. F. W. Knox, J. Allen vs. D. E. Maxson, I. W. Simpson vs. F. W. Knox, E. A. Green vs. N. B. Ament, D. E. Maxson vs. F. W. Knox, Edmond D. Murdock vs. J. R. Merriman, Wm. W. Crandall vs. G. R. Shaw.

Subjects—Free Schools. Vocal Music Required for the Common School Teacher. Celibacy Conducive to Longevity and Scholarly Attainments. Immersion the Scriptural Mode of Baptism. The Earth Created in Six Natural Days. Unconstitutionality of Slavery. Restrictions on Suffrage Strengthen Despotism. Odd Fellowship. Capital Punishment a Wrong. Spiritual Existence Independent of the Body. Immigration an Evil. Mexican War Justifiable. Men not Bound to believe What They can not Comprehend. The Taking of Sides on a Question merely for the Sake of Discussion is Intellectually and Morally Injurious. Contempt offered to a Society: a Member Refusing to Serve its Interests.

Librarians—I. Sayles, Reuben Kent, A. C. Spicer, G. Evans, J. Allen, W. S. Minier, Elisha J. Purple, Ralph E. Cross, Myron Hurlbut, J. T. Cameron.

Lecturers—Ira Sayles, G. Evans, J. D. Collins, N. Wardner, L. G. Maxson, E. A. Scott, J. R. Hartshorn, E. Rider, W. C. Kenyon, Abel Burdick, N. Wardner, E. A. Green, J. Allen, I. W. Simpson, Wm. S. Minier, A. C. Spicer, A. W. Smith, D. D. Pickett, A. W. Coon, J. R. Merriman, Samuel B. Price, F. W. Knox, H. H. Nye, D. E. Maxson, E. P. Larkin, D. Ford.

The Franklin Lyceum, in its appointments and modes, was a very unostentatious organization. Having no society room, and meeting for the most part, in the Chapel, its wants were few and simple. About the only resolution appearing on its records respecting these matters is one adopted at one of its first meetings, authorizing the Secretary "to furnish three candles per evening." Its rules of procedure were, at first, simple, but grew, by degrees, more complex and vexatious. They were such as: "No one to leave the session without consent of the Chairman." "No one per-

mitted to speak who was not present within five minutes after the ring of the second bell." A very trying by-law to the ambitious young orators, and after long effort was repealed. Ladies were permitted to listen to the debates and read the papers, but not to participate in the discussions. The most audacious movement on record was an attempt to procure the autograph of John Quincy Adams, but without success. Though thus unpretentious, this Society was very effective in training its members in free, open, vigorous modes of thinking and speaking, powers which most of them have had frequent occasion to use on the broader arena of the world's great debates.

Gradually other societies sprung up by its side. In the Spring Term of 1846, a Theological Society was organized. This Society, a part of the time under the name of the Christian Union, led a vigorous life for several years, holding its sessions alternately Saturdays and Sundays, directly after Chapel. The attendance was frequently large, much interest taken in its investigations and discussions. On the part of not a few, it awakened a genuine interest in theological inquiry, which, with some, has remained permanent and growing.

In the fall of 1846, the Ladies' Alphadelphian Society was organized. In January, 1847, the Didaskalian, or Teachers' Association was organized, with especial reference to the wants and interests of teachers. Its scope was gradually enlarged, and by degrees the Franklin and Alphadelphian were merged in the Didaskalian. The Franklin, however, did not surrender without a struggle. The Unionists and Anti-Unionists met in many an earnest conflict, before full and excited houses. A single point of order called out seventy-two speeches, by actual count, in a single evening. Indeed, too much of parliamentary rules became the bane of all the Societies about these times, insomuch as it was the current saying of the time, that speakers were called to order for a want of the precise and proper inflection of "Mr. President." In 1848 or 1849, there was a spault-off on the part of what was known as the irrepressible or immortal sixteen, who organized a Society under the political *sobriquet* of General Taylor, "Rough and Ready," limiting their number to sixteen. In 1850, there were in existence, and represented on the Anniversary programme of that year, and running "neck and neck" under full head of steam, the following organizations: The Theological and the Didaskalian Associations, and the Amphycionian, the Union and the Platonian Lyceums.

During this year, there was a general breaking up of the older organizations. The attempt to unite all the students in one Society—the Didaskalian—had failed. The experience gained in this Society pointed to smaller societies, with separate organizations for ladies and gentlemen, as the more effective method for securing the greatest amount of work from the greatest number. Accordingly in September, 1850, the Orophilian Lyceum was formed, but whether by the reorganization of one of the Societies then in existence or by a new organization, we are unable to state. Perhaps some

original Orophilian can give us light on this subject. The ladies reorganized under the name of the Ladies' Literary Society. In the catalogue for 1851, it is stated that "there are several permanent literary societies in the Seminary. The Ladies' Literary Society, Didaskalian Association, Orophilian Lyceum, and the Alfred Senate, are all organizations managed with great ability and prophet to those attending them. In September of 1851, the Didaskalian Association changed its constitution so as to make it a purely literary organization, changing its name from Didaskalian to Alleghanian. The catalogue of 1852 informs us that the Alleghanian, the Orophilian, and the Ladies' Literary are the *permanently* organized Societies of the Institution. They are managed with ability, and are important aids to those who are desirous of becoming good writers and speakers. Such have they continued to the present, with the addition of the Athenæan, organized in 1858.

MAKE NOT POVERTY'S CUP TOO BITTER.

Ye may harness the lightning, till trained like a steed,
It will carry your thoughts with its limitless speed;
Ye may yoke the fierce whirlwind, till bowed to your will;
It will grind like the ox you have broke to your mill;
Ye may tame the wild cataract's flood, till it feels
Like a felon condemned at your factory wheel,
But there stay your strong hand nor dare lengthen your chain,
E'er to harness a soul 'mid your engines for gain.
Ye may desecrate nature, and haughtily tread
On the wrecks of its beauty, disfigured and dead,
But 'twere better for you that ne'er from the sod
Ye had started to life at the mandate of God,
If ye dare to subdue to your power the will
Of a soul, which, though crushed and distorted, is still
In the image of him who hath equal and free
Made that spirit, proud atoms of frailty, with ye.
We can toil for a purpose, and cling unto life,
Through its storms and its turmoil, its temptations and strife,
While the purpose is high and the motive is pure,
Few indeed are the trials we can not endure;
But go, put your curb on another's free will,
Keep us back from our aim, yoke our souls in your mill,
Make our poverty something too bitter to bear,
Ye will see then how much a high purpose will dare.
We can sleep upon straw on the cold garret floor,
We can toil on the crusts Dives casts from his door,
We can shiver half clad by the unlighted hearth,
Though we quail at the sound of the northern wind's mirth,
We can bear it and smile if the heart's-food is there,
To urge on the free spirit to do and to dare,
Aye, can laugh at privation and hunger and cold,
And through scorn, though in rags, be strong-hearted and bold;
For we know that the wealth of Peru can not buy
Our ambition's proud hope or a home in the sky;
And each slight that we feel, and sneer that we meet,
Adds fresh fire to our heart and gives wings to our feet.
Every force that opposed, when o'ercome, makes us strong,
Gives us courage to battle with famine and wrong;
But dare bar up the path to our purpose, and see
If the poor in their might are not stronger than ye.

E. C. WRIGHT,

ALFRED ACADEMY, July 4th, 1850.

TREE AND SERPENT WORSHIP.

There are three distinctive kinds of worship which first meet the student of history: the tree and serpent worship of India, the fire worship of Persia, and the arkite worship of Egypt. They are all perversions of great facts, the idealizing of great events by people who had lost the knowledge of the true God. The tree and serpent worship is confessedly taken from a confused remembrance of the Fall. When our Dr. Fergusson was sent out as commissioner to India by the British government, upon the conveyance to it by the India Company of their interests in the East, he heard much of this worship; and of a celebrated temple called the Sanguitope, the situation of which had escaped the memory of man, although tradition pointed to a vast extent of jungle in one of the most savage and least habited portions of the territory as the site. His province was to look after the ancient remains of India; he was anxious to examine into the matter, more especially as certain tribes of India still worshiped both tree and serpent. It is needless to relate the difficulties which he encountered in the course of his investigations. After great difficulties, and cutting a path through the dense jungle, several hundred miles in extent, his labors were rewarded by coming upon one of the finest specimens of Indian architecture—the great temple or tope of the tree and serpent. The whole style of the building was of the most gorgeous character, every detail most elaborately finished, and denoting the work of a people of a high civilization. It is easy to conceive how this superb edifice passed from the domains of active life to that of legend, when we remember the savage inroads made upon Hindustan by the Tartars. In all probability, the entire population of the district was slaughtered or carried into captivity, while this temple being, as is customary, situated in the heart of jungle land, escaped the notice of the invaders, or the latter might have had superstitious fears of the vengeance of the gods. At all events, gradually the jungle closed up the tope from the foot of man, and its memory only lived in vague tradition.

Upon the walls of the tope, the figure of the serpent is everywhere depicted, while upon one of the slabs, there is a representation of a tree with the serpent coiled around it, and on either side the figures of a man and woman. This worship appears to have traveled westward. It can be traced in the groves which surrounded the shrines of Egypt, and the planting of which by the Jews, is so often and bitterly denounced by the prophets. Among the Druids, it was the dominant creed. Taking the great Druidical Temple at Stonehenge, situated on the large and weird Salisbury Plain, we find the tree represented by the upright block in the center, while the serpent is not inaptly represented as coiling its length in the three surrounding circles. It is known that the Druids paid the greatest veneration to the oak, and that the cutting of the mistletoe was the crowning service of the year.

We can not tell precisely what was the faith of the Druids. We know they were divided into three classes, and that they

had human sacrifices; but the victims seem either to have been criminals condemned by Druid law, and not slung out of life at the end of a rope as now is done, but executed solemnly by the Chief Druid, that their crime against both earth and heaven might be atoned; or they were self-offered sacrifices. It was no extraordinary thing for a maid, in a moment of peril to her country, to offer herself a sacrifice for the well-being of her people. Young men bound themselves together in fraternal ties, and if the one died, the other offered his throat to the knife, that his brother might not go without him to the hereafter. Here again we have the principle of good and evil typified. Crimes were committed without the circle, but the sacrifice within. There are many other things I might say on this point, but space will not permit.

So deep seems the worship of the serpent to have been, that on the gateway leading to a very old Saxon church about ten miles from Scarborough, on the road to York, I was surprised to find two serpents. We know that Druidism lingered in outlying districts of our island, long after the coming in of the Saxons, and had it been a Saxon who raised the gateway, we would not have been surprised to see the White Horse there. The Saxons were not a Druidical people. But the gateway appears to be older than the church, perhaps the entrance in former times to some Druidical temple. Remains of Druidism are plentiful in Scotland, England, and Ireland, and where these are, it is always found that the pillar tree, or stone circle serpent is represented.

It has been urged that the Druids were star worshipers, and also fire worshipers, and the Scots word "Beltane" or Baal's fire tide is quoted as a proof. But this can scarcely be taken as conclusive evidence, for the word is pronouncedly Saxon and not Celtic. We know the Saxons had a veneration for the stars, and the fire, but not the Britons. The Druids must have been well acquainted with the courses of the stars, and natural phenomena, as other intelligent priests were. Besides, we find no trace of pronounced star or fire worship among the Gauls, the other great Druidical worshipers. All this however is a mere speculation, not supported by evidence as that of the tree and serpent worship; and had Caius Julius Cæsar, author of certain commentaries well known to boys, possessed the true sense of an author, he would have given our inquisitive and admiring 19th Century the result of a painstaking inquiry into the manners, creed, and customs of the Druids. He has not left us such a legacy, and we poor moderns must draw upon weak imagination for strong facts. What a pity there were no papers in Cæsar's day, no dauntless special correspondents.

In American lands, especially in Mexico and Peru, traces are found both of fire and serpent worship. Amongst the Comanche Indians, the tortoise and serpent worship is known. In the South Sea Islands, and in some parts of Africa, the worship of trees is to be found. The speculative student from these brief notes may perhaps evolve from his inner consciousness a theory pleasing to himself and perhaps interesting to the world as to how the tree and serpent worship

came from Hindustan to Britain without leaving any permanent traces on the highway. He may also be able to elucidate what is a difficult matter for a Scotsman to swallow how Britain first came to be inhabited by Brute and Co.

A. O. HAYE.

GLASGOW, Scotland.

ADAM'S WIFE.

Fair Eve, I saw thee only yesternight;

'Twas just at twilight that I lone had strayed
Near to the bounds of Eden, fair and bright,
To watch the gathering of the evening shade.

I saw the tree that bore the golden fruit—
I felt an awe that held me spirit bound—
I saw the tempter beautiful, the mute—
I breathed the odor Eden threw around!

I'd dream'd of beauty—beauty rich and rare,
And oftentimes been bound by its strange power,
I'd gazed on scenes surpassing grand and fair,
And yet had never seen earth's fairest flower.

I'd wandered long and sought it ev'rywhere—
An unseen guide my steps directed here—
He whisper'd me of Eden's beauties rare,
But told me not the flow'r I sought was near.

When first I saw thee, Eve, I thought that heav'n
Had blended all its beauties in thy soul—
I thought it could not be that God had given
A gift like thee to man for his control.

Dear mother Eve, the tempter, cruel devil,
Came unto thee like man, with winning smiles,
To show the difference 'twixt good and evil,
And facinate by his deceitful wiles.

The fruit forbidden looked to thee nutritious—
The tree was pleasant looking to thine eyes—
Thou and Adam ate—quite unsuspecting—
Alas for joy, it made you both too wise!

"Where art thou, Adam?" came a voice from heav'n;
And Adam answered from his close retreat,
"Oh, Lord, the woman that to me thou'st given
Has ate the fruit, and given me to eat."

Alas for woman! Adam's first confession
Is still in vogue 'mong men (men quite inhuman),
If any wrong is done or dire transgression,
'Tis always, "Lord, the fault lies in the woman!"

MINNIE MINTWOOD.

ALFRED UNIVERSITY, March, 1861.

INDIAN MOUND OPENED.

Just opposite Jacksonville, across the river, on the Hendricks place, near Reed's landing, is an Indian mound which, though well known to the residents of that vicinity, has never heretofore been disturbed. On Monday last, E. P. Larkin, Esq., Professor of Natural History at Alfred University, Alfred, N. Y., Dr. G. W. Davis, of St. Nicholas, and Col. Rogers, Superintendent of the State Fair, visited the locality, and Prof. Larkin opened the mound for the purpose of ascertaining its character and contents. The mound is situated a quarter of a mile from the river, is almost cir-

cular in form, about thirty feet in diameter, and six feet high. On top of the mound, towards the south side, grew a large oak tree, nearly twelve feet in circumference, and not far from it was a huge stump, long ago dead and fast going to decay. Judging from the age of these trees, and other things afterward discovered, it was estimated that the mound was at least three hundred years old, and perhaps much older.

An excavation was commenced on the northeast side and continued level with the ground towards the center. After removing about a foot or more of sand from the surface, the diggers came to a layer of charcoal and ashes, then more sand, and soon found that the mound was composed mainly of alternate layers of these substances, each about a foot thick. In the charcoal and ashes were found pieces of broken pottery, of different kinds, some being perfectly plain and others covered with hieroglyphics. The latter kind were blackened with smoke and fire, and had probably belonged to vessels used for cooking. About four feet from the edge of the mound a few human bones were found, and near the center a number of skeletons, almost complete, were found in a sitting posture. The skulls were of the unmistakable Indian type, and the size of the bones showed that the individuals to whom they belonged were large, averaging not less than six feet high. The bones were very much decayed, many almost crumbling at the touch.—*Florida Union, Feb. 18, 1876.*

COMMENCEMENT THEMES.

The following is the continuation of the programmes commenced in the last STUDENT. Programme of '57 still wanted.

June 30, 1858.

Salutatory Oration,
Intellect—Its Powers,
Cities—Their Influence on Civilization,
Our Country and The Bible,
The Contest,
John Adams,
Salutatory Essay,
Man The Crowning Work of Creation,
Our School Life,
Enthusiasm,
The Age of Cornelius Tacitus, (Latin)
The Reformation,
An Epitome of The Hopes of Civilization,
Little by Little,
Adoniram Judson,
Ministerings of Nature,
Ancient and Modern Greece, (Greek),
Public Opinion,
Spiritual Symphony,
L'Age de Progression, (French),
Hidden Lights,
The World Grows Better,
Self, Humanity, and God,
Triumph of Self-education,
Valedictory Essay,
Valedictory Oration,

July 6, 1859.

The Present and its Demands,
Rest,
Humanity,
Innocence the Best Armor,
The Statesman,
Life and Destiny,

George H. Greenman
Frank M. Bassett
Emory D. Hamilton
Amos O. Yale
Silas C. Burdick
Ezra Williams
Adrianna Bullman
Thirza D. Pingrey
Lucy Carpenter
Robert T. Turner
Charles A. Thompson
J. Byron Whitford
Josiah G. Everts
Sarah A. Blakeslee
Elizabeth L. Rowe
Emily Brown
Weston Flint
Luin K. Thacher
Angelica C. Burt
Caroline L. Brown
Aria P. Rowe
William H. Rogers
Eli J. Rogers
William Pitt Willis
Ann E. Wells
Lowell L. Rogers

Leonard H. Marvin
Harriet A. Dean
Ann M. Hubbard
John W. Whiting
Leander Willis
E. Emily F. Randolph

Come Over and Help Us,
Pass on the Light,
Study for a Purpose,
The Student's Hope,
Flowers,
Worship,
Nature as a Study,
The Pacific Slope,
Popular Opinion,
Hero Worship,
The Real and the Ideal,
The American Farmer,
The Servile Tendency,
Fallacies of the Age,
Oratio de Nationis Viribus,
Clouds,
Policy and Principle,
Honesty,
In Times of Peace, Prepare for War,
Creators and Repeaters of Thought,
The Poetry of Common Life,
Brotherhood,
Our Ideals, Our Life Models,
Chaque Nuage a une Doublure D'argent, (French.)
Immortality,
Heroditus of Halicarnassus, (Greek.)
Charles Sumner,
Individual Life Mission,
Die Volksregierung, (German.)
Slavery and the Church,
Life, the Test of Scholarship,
Heroic Lives,

June 30, 1860.

Festal Occasions,
The Present American Mind,
The Forces of Society,
The Democratic Platform and Nominee,
The Republican Platform and Nominee,
A Plea For the Union,
La Nation Francais,
The Irrepressible Conflict,
Aut e Mia Nun Emera Axia Tain Duain Aurion,
The United States,
Meine Lands Maenner,
Ministry of the Beautiful,
Thought Jewels,
Good Bye,
The Inspiration of Noble Lives,
The Verbal World,
Aspiration,
Soul Life,
Compromise,
What Will Thou?
The Religious Element in Society,
Light and Love,
Desire of Precedence,
Latina Lingua,
What of the Future?
Spiritual Bondage,

June 26, 1861.

Chivalry,
The Inner Life,
What Shall we Gain by the War?
Our Nation's Destiny,
Own Thyself,
You are Wanted,
To Do, is to Succeed,
Heroic and Common Life,
Spirit Longings,
Monuments,
Die Berge die Heimath der Freiheit, (German.)
Conflict of Freedom and Despotism,
Thy Will Be Done,
Doctrine of Non-resistance in Times of National Peril,
The Citizen,
Berasheeth, (Hebrew.)
Gethsemane,
Praeditores Antiqui Recentesque, (Latin.)
Man, a Religious Being,
Light,
Beautiful Lives,
L'Education Populaire le Fondement du Gouvernement
Populaire, (French.)

E. Cordelia Hydorn
Henry C. Randolph
Wallace W. Brown
Chauncy Farrand
Selinda I. Green
Eunice E. Howell
James A. Gilmore
Isaac E. Roberts
J. Hale Sypher
Ella Crandall
Carrie Cole
J. Edmund B. Maxson
Arnold Brown
Charles A. Lamphere
Thomas C. Saunders
Mary M. Campbell
Mary A. Taylor
Phillip L. Beach
Wesley B. Leonard
Amanda M. Crandall
Phebe Evans
James B. McGibeny
Daniel D. Van Allen
Sarah M. Humphrey
Mary A. Green
David D. McGibeny
Amos O. Yale
Eli J. Rogers
Robert T. Turner
William H. Rogers
Luther C. Howell
E. Elvira Kenyon

Lucetta Coon
J. Edmund B. Maxson
George I. Langworthy
Seth H. Tracy
Sylvester W. Randolph
Henry C. Randolph
M. Grace Stillman
Wallace W. Brown
G. Asher Williams
Bascomb P. Mapes
Thomas D. Bower
Addie Hubbard
Lodemina A. Green
Lydia S. Bridgeman
E. Emily F. Randolph
Lucy C. Langworthy
Celestia A. Stone
Phebe Evans
Luin K. Thacher
Eli J. Rogers
Hannah Sherman
Eleanor M. Stillman
Minerva A. McGibeny
Duane D. McGibeny
Mary M. Campbell
Eugene A. Nash

L. Lucius Bacon
M. Libbie Brownell
W. Wallace Brown
B. Frank Burt
E. Jennie Chapin
Miranda L. Cobb
Emma L. E. S. Cottrell
Seymour Dexter
Lucinda A. Fenner
Selinda I. Green
John R. Groves
Charlotte C. Hitchcock
E. Cordelia Hydorn
Louis H. Kenyon
J. Edmund B. Maxson
Amory M. Olney
Carrie Rooks
Thomas C. Saunders
M. Ettie Stelle
M. Grace Stillman
Ellen F. Swinney
Mary A. Taylor

The Adamses,
Rainbows,
Life—True and False,

July 2, 1862.

Self-sovereignty,
Valor,
The Every-day Path,
The Unattained,
Independence, a Primary Element of Perfect Character,
The Beautiful,
Responsibility,
Life Culture,
Industry Necessary to Great Excellence,
The Great Rebellion,
Numismata tes Palai Hellados,
The American Flag,
O Maechtigh Ist der Trieb-des Vaterlands,
Motives and Actions,
Earnestness,
Manifest Destiny,
Nature and Providence,
Battle Fields,
The Utilitarian,
Freedom's Oblation,
Greatness,

July 1, 1863.

American Patriotism,
Agitation,
Night Brings out the Stars,
Life's Mission,
Gen. O. M. Mitchell,
The Strength of Our Country.
The Conflict Between Freedom and Despotism,
Charity,
Consecration,
Blessings of Free Institutions,
Martyrdom for Truth,
The Unrealized,
Virtus Reipublice Vitalitas,
Progress by Overturning,
The Real and the Ideal,
Love of Country,
The Statesman,
Revolution,
Peace,
Chivalry,
Our Mothers, (Poem.)
Religion in Politics
Character,

June 29, 1864.

Day-dream of Freedom,
The Rainbow Dies only in Heaven,
Sacrifice,
The Republic,
Men for the Hour,
Educate,
The Monroe Doctrine,
Truth,
The San Grael of Life,
"Peace, Be Still,"
Light in the Distance,
Carrying Home the Sheaves,
The Element of Progress,

June 28, 1865.

Mary Lyon,
Individual Development,
American Inventions,
Light and Darkness,
The Grandeur of Our Triumphs,
Echoes,
Abraham Lincoln,
Rebellion,
Progress,
Know Thyself,
Free Government Triumphant,
Sincerity,
Typical Trees,
Woman and War,
Civil Liberty,
Jefferson Davis,
Our Mission,

Luin K. Thacher
Ellenoir E. Weaver
G. Asher Williams

Euphemia E. Allen
Ella C. Brown
Elizabeth S. Gorton
Ada J. Green
John R. Groves
Amanda A. Langworthy
A. Herbert Lewis
Agnes E. Mitchel
Alanson A. Palmiter
Darius H. Pingrey
Reuben T. Potter
William R. Prentice
Preston F. Randolph
Mary M. Rogers
Emma I. Robbins
Charles Tabbs
Mary E. Wildman
Adelaide M. Walker
Oscar U. Whitford
Mary A. E. Wager
James W. Williams

John T. Andrews
Horace D. Baldwin
Amelia E. Campbell
Armina French
Agnes E. Mitchell
J. Horatio Pope
Andrew J. Purdy
Mary M. Rogers
Sarah Saunders
Andrew N. Savage
P. Taylor Vanzile
Daniel Whitford
Ahira J. Crandall
Stephen T. Dean
John R. Groves
Charles Tabbs
Darius A. Pingrey
Eliza J. Chapin
Adelaide Ladley
Mary E. C. Sheppard
Mary A. E. Wager
A. Herbert Lewis
Oscar U. Whitford

Sarah E. Brimmer
Mary A. Langworthy
Hannah A. Simpson
Charles A. Chapin
Seymour Dexter
Alanson A. Palmiter
Andrew J. Purdy
Josephine M. Copp
Ada J. Green
Amanda A. Langworthy
Ellenoir E. Weaver
Mary E. Wildman
Ahira J. Crandall

Mary F. Bailey
Lewis A. Platts
Mary A. Seeley
Sardinia E. Stillman
Jonas S. Van Duzer
Sarah L. Waterbury
Reuben A. Waterbury
Samuel R. Wheeler
Theodore F. Sheppard
Eunice M. Stillman
Horace D. Baldwin
Martha J. L. Benjamin
S. Madora Breeze
Susan E. Burdick
Alanson A. Palmiter
C. Rollin Thacher
Edward C. Van Duzer

July 4, 1866.

Night Reveals the Stars,
Westward the Star of Empire,
William of Orange,
Memories,
Monuments,
The Necessity of Honesty in Politics,
God in History,
The Pilgrim Fathers,
Genius,
Right—Its Conflicts and Conquests,
Suffrage,
Oliver Cromwell,
The Influence of Noble Lives,
"To Be, or, Not To Be,"
Faith, The Essential Power in Civilization,
Perfect Liberty,
Deeds and Achievements,
The Voyage of Life,
Man, His Nature and Destiny,

Florence A. Bard
Darius K. Davis
Amos C. Lewis
Sarah M. Saunders
Mary F. Stillman
Theodore J. O. Thatcher
Albert Waffle
Sarah L. Waterbury
John J. Lever
Lydia A. Allen
D. Ayres Blakeslee
Marietta E. Hart
Caroline S. Langworthy
Emeline A. Langworthy
Leander E. Livermore
Lewis A. Platts
Isadore G. Van Aernam
Annabelle Waffle
Samuel R. Wheeler

The Alfred Student.

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PRACTICAL MEN AND CULTURED MEN.

The remarks of some of our political papers concerning the Council of Independence, lately held in New York, suggest the oft repeated question whether men of culture, purity, and high views of life, have any place in the great activities of the human family. The *Toledo Blade*, for instance, while admitting that "the Council was composed of men eminent for learning, character, and social position," says that the movement must fail, "and all because as a body they are not practical men." Perhaps this council may not accomplish anything at the present time, but must we then infer that men of cultured minds, lofty views, pure and noble aspirations, and of unswerving integrity, have nothing to do with the world's progress? Not at all. They are really the leaders of that progress.

The so-called practical men take the world as they find it, let well enough alone, are careful not to arouse the people's prejudices, and lose their votes. Practical men, in a mad and ungovernable mob, dragged William Lloyd Garrison through

the streets of Boston because he was so impolitic as to oppose a nation's crime. Practical men, doubtless, sold indulgences, or thought it very unwise to interfere with the custom until the Monk Luther rendered the business unprofitable. Practical men derided Columbus until he showed them something practical after a manner which they had never dreamed of. Practical men, in the political and worldly sense, are not noted for arousing thought, awakening the public conscience, meeting boldly great but popular national evils. There is a work left for the impractical men who can feel the force of great principles, who prefer truth and right to worldly honor, wealth, and ease, who are ready to meet a world in arms for the sake of the high interests of humanity.

Such great souls are they who have lifted the world upward at every step of her progress. Their work is seen in every reformation. If they were not practical, they were men and women whom no opposition could daunt, no perils frighten, no seeming impossibilities discourage. They were persons of high culture, not of books necessarily, but of spirit, seeing and feeling all that is noblest in life and in manhood. There is and ever will be a work for such men and women. There is a work for these very impractical politicians who lately met in New York, and they are doing it. Their work is now felt and will continue to be felt in this nation. Thank God for men and women who do not reduce all questions to the test of present success; who look forward with prophetic eye to great possibilities in the future to attain which defeat and contempt and reproach and perils innumerable are, at first, necessary. They are our leaders, our heroes, our saviors.

POWER.

The index of the man and the nation, is the power they are capable of exerting. Just so far as they are inspired with divine power, just so near the godly ideality will they approach. There is no nation, no nature so mean, so low, but that it holds a little germ of power which may be developed and perfected. Power is not the fruit of circumstances, fatality or chance. Emerson says: "All successful men have agreed on one point: that things went not by luck, but by law." The great characteristic of power lies in its unifying tendency. The powerful man is he who avails himself of the knowledge that the high prize of life, the crown fortune, belongs to him who is born with a bias toward some one thing, or who, if nature has denied him that, has sufficient spirit and perseverance to make within himself a bias which shall procure to him perfection in some branch, whether that be making stoves or states, swords or songs. One great cause of failure among students results from their spreading out their vital powers in every direction, until, like a handful of wheat scattered on a half acre lot, the grain can not be found. Nothing invariably produces nothing; no amount of plusses can change it. The person who strives to be doctor, preacher, banker, baker, and editor is neither. A prince once said, "I had rather stand the king brewer of this

realm than merely a nominal prince." It is true, that an excessive energy for originating, for executing, for pushing with steam and lightning velocity may, like a badly handled knife, chip our fingers, but the wound is usually curable. Shall we renounce steam or electricity or *power* because it may become our master, or shall we learn to use it? The key of the wondrous success of the age lies in the forcible manner in which efforts have been adjusted to obstacles. Intellectual power alone, though as keen as a Damascus blade, is unproductive of the highest results. It is only when soul power unites itself with mental acuteness that we have the highest degree of success. The mind that has learned that there is good in all, perfection in none, and is also capable of squeezing out this good and assimilating it, has attained a power unthought of. His soul is a Venus whose luster never dims.

At Home.

DECORATION DAY.

The 30th day of May was observed by the citizens of Alfred, very generally, as a holiday. Arrangements had been well matured for appropriate exercises in commemoration of our dead soldiers, and they were carried out with a spirit that shows that neither are our brave boys forgotten, nor the precious fruits of their victories undervalued.

At 1 o'clock P. M., the business places were closed, and citizens and students from the village, and farmers from the surrounding country, bearing a profusion of flowers, gathered in the streets, and forming a procession, marched to the music of our fine Cornet Band to the Cemetery, where they were met by a similar procession from the village below, the whole throng numbering nearly one thousand persons. The procession from the Centre was ordered as follows:

- 1st. Band.
 - 2d. President and Orator.
 - 3d. Soldiers, bearing crosses of flowers.
 - 4th. Floral Committee, with offerings.
 - 5th. Children from the schools.
 - 6th. Students and citizens.
- Marshal—A. K. Ryno.

The procession from Alfred was led by Harry W. Green, Marshal.

The exercises in the Cemetery were as follows:

Opening remarks by the President, Clark Rogers, after which the Chaplain, Rev. L. R. Swinney, read from the Scriptures the lament of David for Saul and Jonathan, and offered prayer.

J. N. Forbes read a memoir of the dead, giving the chief points of the military history of each one.

Amos C. Lewis read Will Carlton's poem, entitled "Cover them Over."

Prof. (Captain) Wm. R. Prentice delivered the address.

A Memorial Song was sung by a quartette consisting of

Messrs. J. G. Burdick and Wesley Rosebush, Mrs. Sarah Rosebush, and Miss Belle Glaspey, after which the graves of soldiers were decorated with flowers, including that of Jonathan Palmiter, a soldier of the Revolution, and Geo. Sherman of the War of 1812.

The whole programme was interspersed with music by the Alfred Cornet Band to the great credit to themselves and acceptance of their hearers.

The speaker, while paying deserved tribute to his fallen comrades, would drop the tear of sympathy over the graves of sleeping foes, and would weep with the breaking hearts of South as well as North. The address was rich in thought, and in the sweet spirit of "charity for all and malice toward none." In conclusion, he would say: To cherish the memory of our fallen heroes, to learn our children the sublime lesson of patriotism and sacrifice that they so nobly lived and died, should be held by every one as a most sacred duty.

Aye, bring flowers; it is meet to spread
Them o'er the graves of our heroes dead;
Wreath them in blossoms kissed by the dew;
Yes, they died for me, they died for you.

We append a list of the dead:

Samuel D. Butler,	B. Frank Maxson,
Reuben S. Potter,	Elery Cornelius,
Benj. F. Place,	Anthony V. Shaw,
Thompson Burdick,	Gideon S. Allen,
Nelson Proper,	Paulding Vincent,
Elisha Rose,	Alvin Williams,
Wm. G. Thomas,	Thomas Hull,
Andrew H. Satterlee,	Nathan Allen,
George H. Woodworth,	J. E. B. Maxson,
Benj. H. Spencer,	Russell H. Palmiter,
John C. Burdick,	L. D. Cartwright,
Henry W. Shaw,	Orra S. Rogers,
John Barber,	Sylvester W. F. Randolph,
Andrew McGibeny	Andrew L. Worden,
Daniel B. Lee,	Henry G. Davis,
William Miller,	Edwin Palmiter,
Stephen B. Clarke,	Phebe Evans <i>Morton</i> , Hospital nurse

Of this number, eighteen are buried in our cemetery; of the rest,

"From ocean's shore to hill-top's crest,
From sunrise east to sunset west,
The wild flowers blossom o'er the grave,
And deck the spot where sleep our brave."

It is out of the question for the editor of the Home Department to lay before the readers of the *STUDENT* this month anything sensational. Everything has persisted in moving in its well-worn rut, and he who would chronicle anything at all must needs chronicle the little homely everyday affairs which, after all, compose mainly the web of life everywhere.

Just now, the hills and valleys of Allegany are clothed in their best, the fields are green, and the woods are arrayed in a wealth of fresh new foliage. Flowers are in blossom, and birds are on hand everywhere, to enliven the scene with their bright plumage and their warbling notes. Of a morning, the old chapel bell rings out its summons, as it has done for

forty years, and a throng of young men and women—different in *personel*, yet very like those of former years—winds its way over the campus, and into the spacious and airy hall. There is roll call, prayer, singing, perhaps a short lecture; there are greetings, comparing of notes, and hurrying to recitations and the labors of the day. The day wears off with recitations and study, and the evening recess comes with its relaxation, its plays, its music, and its promenades. The streets are alive with people who go forth to see and be seen. There is pairing off and strolling in the Park, and mayhap to Lovers' Lane, and we doubt not a frequent repetition of the old story, which is always new. The study bell rings, students repair to their rooms, and the village is at rest. So go the days and the weeks. As we approach the Anniversaries, we have the added features of declamation reverberated from the woods, the practicing of choirs, &c., &c. On every hand, preparation for the coming crisis is apparent, and we doubt not that the historian of that occasion will have something to record worthy of a new steel pen.

ANNIVERSARY.

The approaching anniversary will be an occasion of unusual interest to the many friends of Alfred University. The Institution will then complete its fortieth year, and the event will be celebrated by a reunion of the Alumni and by appropriate literary exercises. We hope to see a large number of students and friends in attendance. It will be an encouragement to the teachers to see that those, who have in years past been under their instruction, still remember and feel an interest in them and their work. And it can not well be otherwise than beneficial to those who have once been students here, to renew their old acquaintances and associations, and recall the hopes, aspirations, and resolutions which they once cherished. Some old students, who are now occupying honorable public positions, will probably be present and take part in the exercises. The literary productions will doubtless be such as to amply reward all lovers of literature for the time and trouble it may cost them to attend.

In order to have time for the Alumni Sessions, the Lyceums have united by twos, giving two sessions instead of four, the usual number. The exercises will commence on Saturday evening, July 1st, by the Annual Exposition of the Conservatory of Music, which will render, on that occasion, Washington Irving's favorite Legend of Don Munio, versified and set to music by Dudley Buck. On Sunday evening, the 2d, the Baccalaureate Sermon will be preached by President Allen. On Monday afternoon, the 3d, the Alfridians and Alleghanians have their session; in the evening, the Athenæans and Orophilians; on Tuesday, two sessions of the Alumni; Wednesday, the 5th, Commencement Exercises.

We give, so far as we are able, the names of Alumni from abroad, from whom exercises are expected, most of whom having given assurance of being present:

Representing the Faculty—Rev. James R. Irish, Rockville, R. I.; Rev. D. R. Ford, D. D., Elmira Female College; Rev. D. E. Maxson, D. D., Plainfield, N. J.; Mrs. A. A. Allen.

Orophilians—J. B. Cassoday ('55), Janesville, Wis.; Wm. H. Curtis ('60), Smethport, Pa.; J. S. Van Duzer ('63), Elmira, N. Y.

Alleghanians—Rev. L. C. Rogers ('53), Milton, Wis.

Athenæan—Mrs. Belle Waffle *Heinemann*, Colgrove, Pa.; Miss Lizzie Nelson ('72), East Otto, N. Y.; Miss Mollie Setchell ('72), Cincinnati, Ohio.

Alfridians—Miss Julia Davis ('74) Shiloh, N. J.; Miss Mary F. Bailey ('74), Milton, Wis.; Mrs. Mary Bassett *Clarke*, Ashaway, R. I.; Mrs. Sarah L. Langworthy *Thacher*, Hornellsville, N. Y.; Mrs. Armina Leseur *Marvin*, Lawrence, Kan.

KENYON MEMORIAL HALL.

Every day intensifies our need of this building. Our Cabinet specimens are constantly increasing, and aside from the worthy consideration that we owe this structure to the memory of the founder of Alfred University, never in its history did the University need a building so much for the preservation of thousands of dollars worth of rare and fragile specimens, and for the encouragement of the friends of the Institution to continue their liberal bestowment of objects illustrating the Physical Sciences and Natural History.

During the last winter, more than one hundred species of marine fauna, mostly from the Gulf of Mexico, have been added to the collection, and also a fair representation of the Papilionæ of Florida. It may appear to some trifling, that a learned Professor should spend time in catching bugs and butterflies, but when we consider that in one year, the loss to the agricultural interests of the United States resulting from the ravages of insects alone, reached the enormous sum of \$300,000,000, at once, an interest attaches to the study of Entomology, enhancing the value and dignity of the most minute and humble investigation into the structure and habits of insects. We study the river muscle, the snail, and all living species that inhabit the earth, and from a knowledge of these, descend to the more recently extinct species, and thus unfold page after page in historical geology. To pursue these studies to advantage, we must have the specimens illustrating species so classified and arranged, as to facilitate investigation and comparison. At present, a very respectable museum is packed away in boxes and drawers, so that the specimens mostly can not be used for illustration, or if used at all, must be fished out from the heterogeneous collection, at the risk of being damaged and destroyed. If we dared, we would whisper that we hope to be able to add an item of interest to Alumni Exercises on July 4th, by having the ceremony performed, of laying the corner stone to the Kenyon Memorial Hall.

A STUDENT sociable was held in University Hall on the evening of May 10th. Although there was a large company present, some wanted more, at least we heard repeated calls for Jacob and Ruth. Why the company of these two ancient worthies was desired, and whether they made their appearance we did not learn. All apparently found agreeable company till the bell announced the time for departure, and perhaps some did not part with their company till after that time.

TREE DAY.

Tree day was well observed this year. On Friday, the 12th of May, nearly one hundred trees were set out, mostly about the gymnasium and on the Graded School grounds. Some of the University students procured native forest trees, others subscribed money for the purchase of evergreens from the nursery. The children of the Graded School circulated subscriptions, and thus raised money to purchase trees for the Graded School grounds. The trees from the nursery were an unusually fine lot, and arrived in good order.

The money raised by the children of the Graded School was as follows: Primary Department—by Leona Burdick, \$1 60; Willie B. Mosher, \$1 75. Intermediate Department—Annie C. Mosher, \$2 50; by Charlie Marvin, \$4 50. The following is a list of the names of those who contributed either trees or money: Mrs. A. Sherman, Mrs. L. P. Lewis, Mrs. R. Niles, Mrs. T. Place, E. J. Potter, T. W. Williams, L. D. Potter, N. V. Hull, L. D. Collins, H. Sheldon, C. Reynolds, A. E. Crandall, E. Potter, I. Saunders, J. Hatter, I. B. Crandall, J. G. Burdick, L. Champlin, Miss L. Green, Miss M. L. Green, Miss E. Eaton, Mrs. M. E. C. Sheppard, Mrs. M. T. Burdick, Mrs. Tacy Coon, Mrs. S. Davis, J. M. Mosher, I. Place, S. H. Coon, D. F. Tharp, R. Stillman, H. C. Coon, J. G. Allen, Mrs. E. P. Larkin, Mrs. M. M. Stillman, Mrs. G. L. Gleason, Mrs. L. P. Maxson, M. A. Crandall, Ollie Collins, P. F. Potter, Susie Burdick, E. A. Dimmick, H. Shoephelt, E. M. Glaspey, F. C. Wilcox, L. E. Dunn, Sherman Burdick, C. Smith, O. T. Green, Charlie Larkin, Alfred Allen, Mrs. N. R. Collins, N. J. Baker, D. S. Nye, W. E. Burdick, P. L. Aldin, Mrs. J. M. Baker, D. M. Estee, W. F. Place, J. H. Monroe, H. J. Spicer, B. M. Cottrell, J. Davison, W. H. Ingham, U. M. Babcock, W. H. Ernst, G. P. Kenyon, D. A. Stebbins, J. C. Green, G. W. Rosebush, Stephen C. Burdick, H. P. Saunders, J. F. Langworthy, Eddie Marvin, A. A. Shaw, E. L. Bassett.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

The next issue of the STUDENT will complete the third volume, and it is of no small importance to its publishers that each subscriber who is in arrears should remit his dues promptly by the middle of the present month (June), to enable them to close up their accounts.

Let it be understood that the publication of the STUDENT has been undertaken with no thought of pecuniary gain to any individual. The Literary Societies and Faculty have undertaken to publish it out of good will for what they consider a good cause, and if the enterprise should fail to pay expenses, individuals who can ill afford to do so must put their hands into their pockets, and pull out the cash to pay deficiencies. This will not have to be done if all our subscribers pay their dues. Some who have received the paper from the first number, have never made us any response, and the amount unpaid is comparatively large. We have

continued to send the STUDENT to them trusting to their honor, and we do not expect to be disappointed. We have sent the paper to those only who as we understood desired it, not wishing to crowd it upon any party. If it has been sent longer than it was desired in any case it has been owing to failure to notify us of the fact. We therefore trust that we shall not be called upon by any subscriber to bear the loss of his subscription.

REV. GEO. E. TOMLINSON—OBITUARY.

Died at Westerly, R. I., May 11, 1876, Rev. Geo. E. Tomlinson, in the 39th year of his age. The main fact above stated, borne by telegraph to this community, carried a pang to many hearts. A former Professor of Alfred University, a warm hearted, earnest and strong man, fresh in the memory and dear to the hearts of us all, cut down in the midst of his labors and usefulness.

The death of Mr. Tomlinson, although not unexpected by his friends, was very sudden, the immediate cause having been an over dose of chloral, taken according to his custom to procure needed sleep. We mourn with those who mourn under this keen affliction, and especially extend our sympathy to the family so suddenly bereft.

CABINET CONTRIBUTORS.—*Archæology*.—Mrs. Eleanor S. Warner, Manatee, Fla. *Numismatics*.—Harrison W. Green. *Botany*.—Mrs. Mary Rogers, Jacksonville, Fla., Mrs. Eleanor S. Warner, Manatee, Fla. *Mineralogy*.—Thomas B. Stillman, Plainfield, N. J., C. S. Bement, Esq., Philadelphia, Penn. *Palæontology*.—Mrs. Eleanor S. Warner, Manatee, Fla. *Zoology*.—Dr. Charles Stillman, Plainfield, N. J., Wm. M. Stillman, Esq., (17 specimen bird's eggs,) Plainfield, N. J., Miss Anna S. Davis, Jacksonville, Fla., Miss Fannie E. Davis, Jacksonville, Mr. C. B. and Mrs. Mary A. Rogers, Jacksonville, E. H. McIlvaine, Esq., Cedar Keys, C. C. Codrington, Esq., editor of the *Agriculturist*, Jacksonville, Geo. A. Penney, Cedar Keys, Fla., F. D. Hardy, Esq., Boston, Mass., Mrs. Eleanor S. Warner, Manatee, Fla., T. J. Edmondson, Esq., Dept. Col., Manatee, G. R. Shultz, Esq., Dept. Col., Punta Rassa, Fla., Samuel Dennis.

READER, when you come to the Anniversaries be sure to call on Silas C. Burdick, and have your name entered on the subscription list of the STUDENT, if it is not there already. If you have thought of ordering it stopped, please reconsider, and drum up a few new subscribers for us, and bring us a lot of interesting notes for publication. See how wonderfully your interest for an enterprise for which you have labored will increase.

EDITORS!—It is to be hoped that the Faculty and each Lyceum will, before the close of the present term, elect their editors of the STUDENT for the next volume, so that there be no delay in the issue of the first number of Vol. 4.

YOUNG FOLKS will be venturesome. Not long since the buds were shooting in all directions in the woods; straightway the young folks took to rambling in those same woods, and now some of them are pierced through the heart, not by the shooting of the buds exactly, but by the arrows of that little urchin who is generally represented as entwined with buds and blossoms.

THE height of meanness has been discovered by some young men rooming in University Hall. The occupants of No. 45, for instance, having lemonade, called in their neighbors of 46 just in time to see them (45) gulp down the last drop; 46, claiming to return good for evil, treats 45 liberally with lemonade, made of water and the rinds of lemons, which have been sucked dry.

ALMOST everybody connected with the school or the literary societies, has something to do to prepare for the Anniversary exercises. There are general committees, special committees, sub-committees, committees of arrangement, executive committees, music committees, and we know not how many other kinds of committees.

THE NEW PUBLISHING HOUSE is up and enclosed. Its dimensions are 30x52 feet, and two stories high. The outside is so far completed as to give assurance that in appearance it will be a credit to our village and a great improvement of the place which it occupies. It will be very convenient and commodious for its proposed use.

PROF. KENYON, with the assistance of the surveying class, made an observation with the theodolite a few evenings since, to ascertain the variation of the magnetic meridian from the astronomical meridian. The variation indicated by the theodolite was $5^{\circ} 45'$ west.

THE next number of the STUDENT will be issued promptly upon the close of the Anniversaries, and will contain a full account of the exercises.

THE Base Ball fever, which raged so extensively in this school and vicinity last year, has not broken out this year.

O. D. SHERMAN has bought a lot of the Luke Green estate on Main Street, opposite the residence of Rev. N. V. Hull.

A PAVILION.—A movement is on foot to erect a Pavilion in the Park. We hope it will be successful.

BYRON L. GREEN has bought a village lot of J. C. Green on Upper Main Street.

A SHOCKING affair in this neighborhood—Prof. Coon's electrical machine.

Alumni Notes.

[Information concerning this department will be received with pleasure.]

ALUMNI.

'47. Mr. A. C. Spicer and Mrs. S. M. Coon *Spicer*, ('46,) are engaged in connection with a publishing house in Battle Creek, Mich.

'54. T. Dwight Thacher is one of the delegates from Kansas to attend the Republican National Convention in Cincinnati, June 14th.

'55. Hon. J. B. Cassody is a lawyer in Janesville, Wis., of the firm of Cassody & Carpenter.

'75. F. E. Mungor steps forth as associate editor of the *Brookfield Courier*, Brookfield, Madison Co., N. Y. It is an interesting and instructive paper thus far. We believe he will succeed.

OLD STUDENTS.

'44-'45. M. J. Genung *McIntosh* resides in Almond, N. Y.

'46-'47. Harriet Karr *Lockhart* resides in Almond, N. Y.

'46-'47. Rufus Mallory is Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in Williamette University, Oregon.

'46-'47. Rev. Isaac Everett is pastor of the Methodist church in Westfield, Penn.

'50-'51. G. N. Cole is a farmer in Allen, N. Y.

'50-'51. Charles W. Langworthy is a music dealer in Rome, Ga.

'52-'53. H. M. & Willard Teller are practicing law in Central City, Colorado.

'52-'53. H. M. Teller is a delegate from Colorado to the Cincinnati Convention.

'55-'56. Ambrose Cloos is a merchant in Elkland, Penn.

'55-'56. Thomas Saunders is a lawyer and Justice of Peace in Westfield, Penn.

'57-'59. Isaac Grant Thompson is editor of the *Albany Law Journal*, and resides in Troy.

'57-'68. Grace Lyman *Parkhurst* is teaching in Elkland, Penn.

'58-'59. James L. Babcock is a farmer in Hartsville, N. Y.

'60-'61. Minerva Simpson *Sinnette* is teaching music in Hornellsville, N. Y.

'61-'62. Mrs. Harriet Maxson *Gilbert* resides in Friendship, N. Y.

'65-'66. Helen Johnson *Wasson* resides in Cuba, N. Y.

'66-'67. Emma J. Bass *Worden* resides in Unadilla Forks, Otsego Co., N. Y.

'72-'73. Walter Shaw is a farmer at Alfred, N. Y.

'72-'75. L. Fitz Randolph is one of the delegates from his representative district in the Kansas State Republican Convention held in Topeka, May 24th.

'74-'75. Orra Langworthy is a farmer at Alfred, N. Y.

MARRIED,

SUMMERBELL—CORNWALL—At Milton Junction, Wis., May 20th, 1876, at the residence of C. W. Cornwall, by Rev. A. R. Cornwall, Mr. Frank N. Summerbell, of Berlin, N. Y., and Miss Ollie J. Cornwall, of Milton Junction.

TEFFT—SAUNDERS—In Alfred, N. Y., May 27th, 1876, by Rev. N. V. Hull, Mr. M. L. Tefft, of Christiana, Wis., and Miss Phebe A. Saunders, of Alfred.

Gleanings.

SCIENCE AND ART CLUB.

President—Prof. H. C. Coon.

At the first session of the term, Prof. Larkin occupied the evening with a very interesting account of his recent travels in Florida, exhibiting many valuable specimens in the department of Natural History, collected for the Cabinet.

At the following session, Miss Amelia Stillman continued the subject of oriental art, with an article on Grecian Architecture.

Scientific Miscellany, read by L. W. Potter.

Prof. Larkin remarked examples of animal parasites. The ant milks and cares for the *aphides*. The oyster crab is either a parasite or commensal of the oyster, and we often find parasites upon parasites down to the microscopic. Owls have a peculiar winged parasite. A specimen taken from a fish hawk was exhibited. It had much the appearance of a common fly.

May 29th. W. F. Place presented a paper on the life-laborers of Roger Bacon. He is said to have written one hundred and one volumes, his greatest philosophical work, *opus majus*. Inventor of the magnifying glass and gun powder. Though by the tests of science he disproved many of the theories of magic, he was a believer in Astrology and the Philosopher's Stone. By his generation he was considered a magician, empowered by Satan, subject to the loss of his soul whether he died in the church or out of it. The subject of many prejudicial and mythical tales, tradition has it, that he died in a cell, a penitent sinner and an anchorite.

Mark Sheppard discoursed on the Hirundinidæ, the swallow family. It was remarked that from the introduction of new insects in this locality, we might expect the arrival of some different species of birds, as has been observed already.

The College World.

OUR EXCHANGES.

The *Brunonian* thinks it wrong for school committeemen to try to impress the young with the idea that the presidential and other high offices are within the reach of the hum-

blest citizen. "Such sayings are apt to excite the minds of young persons without doing them the slightest service." Brown is to be well represented at the Centennial Exhibition: Eleven volumes of works and pamphlets pertaining to the history of the University; a Photograph volume of the Class of 1876, "including not only photographs of the Senior or graduating class, but also of the college officers, and views of the college grounds and buildings."

The *Madisonensis* has an article on the supposed conflict between science and religion, which is both true and sensible, in which it remarks: "Now there is no such conflict between religion and science, as is supposed. Religion is truth, and Science is truth, and truth is always a unit. If there is a collision between men, it is a result of the fact that they are, with reference to the truth, outside of their legitimate sphere. . . . The true theologian welcomes scientific truth. He has no fear for his religion, for science has never touched a single vital element of his faith. It has destroyed error, and thus made religion shine the brighter."

The enlightenment, progress, civilization, etc., of Dartmouth seems to be that of several centuries ago. At least we supposed that the censorship of the press belonged to historic times, and she appears to have suffered a severe attack of that. The *Dartmouth* published the "humble" views of one of the students respecting the agricultural department, and an offended professor, with one sweep, suspends *Dartmouth*, editors and all. The editors have decided to discontinue its publication. Courageous, certainly!

The *College Argus* is very confident that the crew at Wesleyan is sure of success at Saratoga this year. Their reasons are that they have an even, although light crew, and that past college boating proves the fact that a winning crew is an even crew. They want six hundred dollars just the same. The *Argus* is jubilant over the tonsorial management of its lawn.

The *Brookfield Courier* is a very interesting local newspaper, and we would suggest as an improvement, that the Locals and the Correspondence be "leaded." Frank, "you know how 'tis yourself."

DROWNED.—A special to the *Elmira Advertiser* says: Frank Howell Young, of Binghamton, N. Y., was drowned at 5.30 on the afternoon of Monday, May 29th, while bathing. He was of the class of '78, course of science, of Cornell University.

A young lady at an evening party, some time ago, found it appropos to use the expression, "Jordan is a hard road to travel;" but thinking that too vulgar, submitted the following: "Perambulating progression in pedestrian excursion along the farfamed thoroughfare of fortune, cast on the banks of the sparkling river of Palestine, is indeed attended with a heterogeneous conglomeration of unforeseen difficulties."—*University Review*.

President White of Cornell has been elected one of the directors of the Michigan Southern Railroad.