

T H E

Alfred Student.

VOL. VI.

ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., OCTOBER, 1878.

No. 1.

ALFRED UNIVERSITY.

:o:

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ALFRED UNIVERSITY.

DEPARTMENT OF INSTRUCTION.

Two general departments are in operation— a Collegiate and an Academical. These have each a male and a female department, with equal powers and privileges. As sub-divisions of these general departments, the following courses of study have been established, viz:

1. Classical Course.
2. Scientific Course.
3. Normal and Teachers' Course.
4. Industrial Mechanics.
5. Theological Course.

PROFESSORSHIPS.

1. English Language and Literature.
2. Latin Language and Literature.
3. Greek Language and Literature.
4. Pure Mathematics and Astronomy.
5. Industrial Mechanics.
6. Modern Languages.
7. Physical Sciences.
8. Natural History.
9. Metaphysical and Ethical Sciences.
10. Biblical Theology.
11. Church History and Homiletics.
12. Hebrew and Cognate Languages.
13. Pastoral Theology.
14. Painting and Drawing.
15. Music.
16. Didactics.
17. Telegraphy.

EXPENSES.

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Tuition and Incidentals in Primary Department and Preparatory | \$7 00 |
| Tuition and Incidentals in Grammar and Provisional Academic | 9 00 |
| Tuition and Incidentals in Higher Departments | 11 00 |
| One dollar off from the above when paid in advance. | |
| Board | \$30 00 to 40 00 |
| Room | 3 00 to 6 00 |
| Fuel | 3 00 to 6 00 |
| Washing | 2 00 to 3 00 |

EXTRAS.

| | |
|------------------------------|---------|
| Oil Painting | \$10 00 |
| Drawing | 2 00 |
| Surveying—Use of Instruments | 1 00 |

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Graduation Fee | 5 00 |
| Piano, Cabinet Organ, etc., each | 10 00 |
| Cultivation of Voice, Harmony, &c., in classes | \$6 00 to 8 00 |
| Cultivation of Voice, Harmony, &c., private lessons | 10 00 |
| Elementary Vocal Music, classes | 2 00 |
| Use of Piano, per hour | 2 00 to 3 00 |
| Telegraphy, one term | 10 00 |
| Telegraphy, full course | 20 00 |
| Elocution | 1 00 to 2 00 |

1. All bills must be paid in advance.

2. In case of absence, no deduction will be made on tuition bills as arranged, except in cases of absence from sickness, and then not more than one-half of the full bill; and no deduction in board bill, except in cases of sickness or leaving to teach.

3. Parents and Guardians are earnestly solicited not to furnish money to be squandered on useless and frivolous things, nor permit their children or wards to contract debts for the same, thus laying the foundation for extravagant and reckless habits.

ROOMS AND BOARD.

The University Hall contains the Boarding Department, and rooms for the accommodation of about one hundred Students, besides rooms for Professors and their families, and also Society, Music, and Paint Rooms. *Rooms for ladies are furnished and carpeted, with a sleeping room adjoining each.* The Hall is under the immediate supervision of the Faculty. There is also abundant accommodation for rooming and boarding in private families.

CALENDAR.—1878-9.

- Fall Term begins Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1878.
- Winter Term begins Wednesday, Dec. 11, 1878.
- Spring Term begins Wednesday, April 2, 1879
- Anniversary of Literary Societies, Monday and Tuesday June 30 and July 1, 1879.
- Annual Meeting of Stockholders and Trustees, Tuesday, July 1, 1879.
- Commencement, Wednesday, July 2, 1879.
- Annual Meeting of the Alumni Association, Wednesday afternoon and evening, July 2, 1879
- The Terms continue thirteen weeks.

Alfred Student.

VOL. VI.

ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., OCTOBER, 1878.

No. 1.

Literary Department.

CAMPING AND TROUTING.

If we are, as a popular magazine contributor says, "nothing better than refined and enlightened savages," how fitting it is that we sometimes drop our high civilization, and give vent and play to the savage, innocent, heathen part of our being. It is well sometimes to lay aside the conventionalities of society, to pause in our search after wealth and wisdom, to get away as far as possible from the places where men buy and sell, away from the sound of the engine and the loom, and for a time live in Arcadian simplicity among the trees and the mountains. Take a gun and go into the woods, or a fishing rod and tackle and follow up some trout stream, forgetting for the time that there is any such thing as work and study; camp by the side of a running stream, sleep on the green earth, do anything or go anywhere that will take you away from "civilization," and into a region where you are close to nature's heart, and you will find the experience most beneficial, salutary, and pleasant.

It was with some vague idea of rest (but what they ever did to get tired is a mystery), and a more definite idea of fun, that a party of would-be savages prepared themselves for a trip to the trout region of Northern Pennsylvania. The poor Hebrew children, on the eve of their deliverance from Egyptian bondage, could not have felt more hopeful and expectant than did this party, who for some unaccountable reason had styled themselves the Stormy Jordan Campers, on the eve of their proposed exodus. All things were now ready. The tents, the pride

and admiration of the campers, had been completed; the stew-pans and kettles had been gathered together; the "Saratogas" had been packed; the fishing-tackle and ammunition, likewise the rattlesnake antedote, had been purchased; and provisions, enough to feed an army, were stowed away in the every available corner. Bread in the medicine chest, bread in the packing-cases, bread in the fish baskets, and bread! "O monstrous! but one half-penny worth of *sack* to this intolerable deal of *bread*" (Shakespeare, slightly altered). In making arrangements for a camping excursion, you will be apt to remember a great many things that you don't need and forget more that you do. But in this particular case, the preliminaries were complete, so thought the innocents as they lay down that night to take a few hours sleep before the start. But how could they sleep, for on the morrow they would be journeying toward Paradise—Pine Creek. Twelve o'clock, midnight—the hour when sages say all honest folks are asleep—was the hour for starting, and the enthusiastic party was ready. It was "a damp, wet night," but no amount of rain could wholly dampen their ardor or crush their enthusiasm. Had they not for a week dreamed of mountain brooks and speckled trout by night, and thought of nothing else by day, and could one little shower detain them for a moment?

I will not weary you, patient reader, with a record of the journey from the "Hub," to the "Wilderness," but transport you at once into a region, whose surpassing beauty must kindle enthusiasm even in the most prosaic mortal. This party of campers, though weary from fifty miles of travel in a crowded stage wagon, thought, as they entered Brookland (rightly

named—the land of brooks, for one was gushing out from every hillside), and passed down through the Pine Creek Valley, that nature had here bestowed all her charms. They had looked with some degree of admiration upon the hills of “grand old Allegany,” and her valleys had seemed most “fair to look upon,” but their enthusiasm over this Piedmont region knew no bounds. Even the matter-of-fact and rather old-fogyish writer of these chronicals “enthused.” How much more might it be expected that the young ladies of the party whose nature it is to fall in love even with ferns and moss and daisies, would go almost wild over the panorama of beauty spread out before them, of which the mountain streams, pure and clear as crystal, and the dense forests with their wealth of ferns and mosses were only a part.

In the heart of this land of hills and forests and rushing brooks, the Stormy Jordan Campers pitched their tents. Just where the fork known as the “Nine Mile” (because it flows through nine miles of unbroken woods) unites with the Pine Creek is a little clearing. In this clearing was “Mountain Brock Camp.” On every side was the hills, or rather mountains, crowned with dusky belts of pine—great tracts of unused land that seemed to be “nobody’s land but God’s.” Back of their forest-bound home went the babbling, noisy stream—

“How merrily it goes,
 ’Twill murmur on a thousand years,
 And flow as now it flows.”

Hemlock boughs were gathered to sleep upon. Pick off the fine twigs, place them upon the ground, spread over them a buffalo robe or a blanket, and, after the first night in camp, if you have a clear conscience, there will be no trouble about sleep, nor the slightest danger of taking cold. But the first night in camp—the very strangeness of it all, the hooting of the owls, the babbling brook with its thousand voices, the gentle sighing of the pines—all things conspire to drive sleep from the most tired eye-lids. Camping out is a specific remedy for loss of appetite. It completely distances all the patent medicines. Even “stale

bread” is eaten with more relish in the woods than a “French roll” at Delmonico’s. I don’t wish to infer, however, that the campers in question had any such thing as stale bread about their premises.

Having seen the campers safely and snugly domiciled, we will leave to them the manifold pleasant inconveniences of camp life, while we watch the “speckled beauties” that desport in the clear, cool water of Pine Creek and the hundred streamlets that help to form it. The native element of the American brook trout (*salmo fontinalis*) is clear, cool, soft water, flowing swiftly over a gravelly or rocky bed. They are seldom, if ever, found in muddy, warm, stagnant, or hard water. They love an atmosphere of purity and beauty—and what is purer than a mountain brook, and what more beautiful? Their weight, as ordinarily caught, is from four ounces to a pound, sometimes a pound and a half, and rarely two pounds. During low water and hot weather, they congregate at the mouths of little brooks and where springs make in, seeking for the cooler water. In a fair stage of water, however, they can be found sporting in the riffles at the foot of every little rapid. In smaller streams, they are in the deep holes, and seeking shade under overhanging banks, logs, and bushes. The trout are here, sporting merrily at your feet, and “Frank Forrester” may be able to tell you *how* to catch them, but I can’t. I speak advisedly when I say that this party, girls as well as boys, found chasing these gamey little beauties, and occasionally getting one, a most exciting and exhilarating sport. They had no trouble in enticing enough of this game into their fish baskets to supply their wants, and campers are not apt to have small appetites, especially when so tempting a dish as brook trout is set before them.

In the archives of the Stormy Jordan Club will be found a detailed account of all their proceedings, recorded by the faithful pen of their annalist, but upon their memories is written more indelibly the history of all the pleasures that come from a week’s sojourn amid the unrivaled beauties of Pine Creek.

BADGER.

THE LESSON OF THE BEE.

BY O. M. R.

Through ages past, the little bee
Has been a lesson giving
Of patient toil and industry,
That bids the world a pattern see
For ways of human living.

And though unshaped to human word
The lesson of our teacher,
Its faithful practice still is heard
Above man's boastful ways absurd,
Though poet, prof., or preacher;

And fall upon the spirit's ear
The living truths unspoken,
With greater power the heart to cheer,
And make the toils of life appear
As Heaven's richest token.

For, by a busy, earnest way,
And simple, artless cunning,
It seems to man to ever say,
"Life's toils may be as happy play,
Its idle follies shunning."

'Tis not in narrow, selfish mood,
Like miser's slavish moiling,
It treasures up the nectar food;
But ever for the common good
Performs a cheerful toiling.

And not alone from dainty cup
Of fragrant, blushing flowers,
The golden sweet it garners up,
In quiet, social peace to sup,
Through Winter's chilling hours;

But sips from noxious weeds, as well,
Of nectar sweets a measure;
From sightless herbs, of fetid smell,
It bears into its waxen cell
A fragrant, savory treasure.

Thus every form of human kind,
Though rough in outer seeming,
May in its chalice hold confined
Some precious gift of soul or mind,
With Heaven's own sweetness teeming.

Then, to the bee give thoughtful heed;
Cull from the world its sweetness;
Observe the lives the industrious lead,
From idle faults and follies freed,
With pleasure's full completeness,

And pass not by in idle glee,
Or proud and scornful spurning,
The humblest form wherein may be
The essence of humanity
To purest nectar turning.

And wouldst thou taste joy's brimming cup
Of sweets to mortals given,
Think not alone the draught to sup;
Who kindly helps a brother up,
Hath gained a step toward heaven.

WHAT AILS THE PREACHERS?

A leading religious paper says: "The fact shows itself in a score of ways that preaching, as commonly heard, does not hold the attention of the people." This fact may be humiliating, but unfortunately it can not be denied successfully. The masses do not attend church. No provisions are made for their accommodation, and no influence seems to draw them and thus to demand greater provisions. There are many reasons why the people are indifferent to the public religious services besides the character of the preaching, into which we can not now inquire. Some elements of failure on the part of the occupants of the pulpit are plainly apparent.

Preparation for their work. This usually means a course in college, followed by a theological course. The first acquaints them with a curriculum of study, the most of which is in every way foreign to the demands of their ultimate work. It gives them but little, aside from the "mental training," which they can use in after life. This training, if it be not too mechanical, is a great advantage. If, instead of gaining only certain facts and theories, (which is too often the case,) they attain that indispensable mental grip, which will enable them to grasp, and unravel the problems of later life, their mental training brings the great end which every student ought to seek. For sake of the argument, let it be granted that each man comes from college with a good degree of mental grip. This is the grand "stock in trade" for his work.

He goes to the seminary. Here systems of theology, creeds, standards, and all the paraphernalia of orthodoxy awaits him. He is not given the raw material and bidden to search out the truths, but rather to accept them as the powers that be, present them. If the student be earnest, and inclined to seek after reasons, and inquire "why," a struggle begins at the outset.

On one hand, his own soul urges him to explore, to test, to decide for himself. Many-voiced Truth calls him into new and wider fields. Full of ardor he sets out, only to find that orthodoxy has marked all the paths in which he is to walk, and set bounds on every side, beyond which he must not pass. He pleads the fact that truth is ever unfolding; that new phases of known truth are ever coming up; that God has ordained that each age is to know more than its predecessor. He says "things are not true because they are old, nor untrue because hitherto unheard of." To all his arguments, orthodoxy answers: "the standards have it thus and thus; you must abide by the standards." Two or ten centuries of light and experience may have shone upon men since these standards were framed; nevertheless, the young man must not question them. Age and associations and authorities, have made them sacred. They must not be disturbed. Hence, the young man must choose between his desires to know more of the truth, or at least to honestly question things that are accepted, and the ban of being unorthodox, erratic, dangerous. The power of the seminary hangs over him with the shadow of a refusal to "recommend" or "ordain" when his course is finished. Under such circumstances most men yield, settle down into the beaten path, spend their years in studying the standards and systems of theology, and come to their work, orthodox, cultured, "recommended," and—prepared to disappoint their own hearts and the hopes of their friends by failing to draw or hold the people when they go into the pulpit. They can discuss the "attributes of God," guided by the notes of the seminary lectures. They know what Prof. A. said about "decrees," and "baptism," and "free will." They know what the "discipline" says about church polity and dealing with delinquents. They want to do good. They struggle against failure. They weep over empty pews and wayward and indifferent hearers. After years of such sad experience, perhaps they learn the secret of their failure, and gain some degree of power over men. But they are more likely to become what so many preachers are to-day: good Christians, but powerless

to hold and inspire men by their pulpit services. They are pious, devoted, desirous to do good. But cast in a certain mould, hemmed in by certain lines of thought and certain methods of action, they can not understand men's spiritual wants. They do not come near enough to the lives of men, to know how and wherein men struggle and need help. They preach a system of theology, faultless it may be, and essentially or absolutely truthful, but unfitted to the wants of their hearers. Hence the masses, finding no food, nothing that fits their lives, are neither drawn nor held by such preaching.

Preachers need to learn that men who are overwhelmed with the temptations of life need practical help to meet those temptations—practical counsel and advice—more than they need to know what the schoolmen taught concerning "Election," or the "third person in the Trinity."

THE STUDY OF HISTORY.

Careful observation and patient thought have reached some clear and deeply interesting conclusions relative to the nature of history. The long-prevalent conception of history made it only a rehearsing of events, placing them in proper juxtaposition and chronological order. It sought to tell what had occurred, without any deep inquiry as to why it had occurred. The true conception of to-day makes all history to be an organic development, an unfolding of principles, ideas, truths, errors, producing events, results. The correctness of this conception needs no defense here.

Thus apprehended, the study of history rises to an importance otherwise unthought of, and becomes more than interesting; it is fascinating, inspiring, character-producing. Contrasted with the study of philosophy or poetry, its worth is transcendent. Philosophy deals mainly with that which is abstract, remote; many of its theories lie within the realm of that which is only possibly possible. Poetry is dreamy, visionary, fanciful; beautiful indeed, amid its golden sunsets, but grand and inspiring only when its basis is history; immortal, only when, as in the great dramas, it weaves the realities of life to

form its fabrics and its pictures. The great poems that are immortal are thus because they are essentially historic. The true study of history carries one beneath the events, the surface of things, into the deep, unceasing surface of causes. Here the student is surrounded by actors, powers, agencies, combined in one grand organic ongoing process of development. He is not simply behind the scenes; he is within them; at the heart of things. The complexity of causes and the intermingling of influences may be bewildering at first, like the roar and hum of a thousand wheels, and ten thousand spindles, to the ear of the uninitiated; but as eye and ear grow steady, the student sees that over all and through all there is divine harmony. The human element in history, with its temporary results in the events of life, will cause deflections in the currents. Sometimes it will introduce new combinations which seem to threaten permanent perversion of the ends toward which the Divine is guiding. But the strong-hearted student soon ceases to fear in the presence of such threats. He sees that though the stream be lost in morass, or under mountain chain, it will emerge again, clearer, and with greater volume, on the other side. Deep darkness comes to be the herald of day. Evil and wrong grow hoary only to die. The "rise and fall of nations" is no longer a figure of rhetoric, but a living reality, the unavoidable result of obedience or disobedience to the divine order, in history. If, at any time, the world, or any part of it, seems moribund, with events so feeble as to prophesy of near-coming death, the wise student does not despair, nor get ready its grave-clothes. With careful finger he finds the deeper pulse and tells confidently of coming resuscitation. He knows that history is divine power, working in, through, with humanity, and that only the sin-born in the human element can decay. Goodness, purity, holiness, truth, all divine elements, are immortal; working, pushing on toward the ideal, the divine pattern, for the weaving of which all history has been, and is to be. Trials, hindrances, entanglements, revolutions, reformations, are only the temporary scenes in the unmeasured process of unfolding, which we call history. In all noble, indi-

vidual life, these are the promise of something better. In the life of the race they bear the same relation to final results.

When we come to study history thus, and by it to forecast the future—the unwritten history—it will take a prominent place as a helpful, inspiring, character-building element in all true culture.

The Alfred Student.

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In introducing Vol. VI. of the ALFRED STUDENT, it is hardly necessary to recount at any length its objects and aims. They are already sufficiently understood, and, we trust, appreciated. We need only say that, under its present editorial management, it will assiduously labor for the highest good of *Alma Mater*, and the cherished institutions that cluster

around her. *Her* province is to give a broad culture to young men and women; it shall be *ours* to assist, in so far as we may, in that work. To this end, we again solicit the support and patronage of every student and friend of Alfred.

UNDER somewhat peculiar and embarrassing circumstances, we (the editor who thought that at the close of Vol. V. that he stepped down and out), are again in charge of the editorial department of the STUDENT. Despite the embarrassments, we have, however, no apologies to make, but propose to go forward with the duties almost forced upon us, and which we accept unwillingly, and work as well for the interests entrusted to us, as our limited time and abilities will permit.

THE STUDENT has so often expressed itself in regard to the advantage of lyceum work that it seems like a repetition to speak of it again. But we can not lose the opportunity to advise all new students, to ally themselves with one of the four Literary Societies at their earliest opportunity. Your name upon their roll book or your presence in their hall, without any further effort, will be of very little advantage to either you or them. Work! What a ring there is to that word! Everywhere in the world it is the great first cause to all advancement, all final success; and it is as true in the lyceum and debating club. If you conquer that timidity and want of self-possession in speaking in public, which is so prevalent in young and inexperienced persons, you will have to work for it. You may undergo embarrassments, you no doubt will make mistakes, but straightforward, manly work in the lyceum, as well as everywhere else, will bring a recompense worth infinitely more than it costs. We take the liberty to invite all who are inclined to work, to join a Literary Society. We have no preference as to which one, but put yourself in a way to make the most of your advantages. We do not doubt that there is large room for improvement in these organizations; there is lack of enthusiasm, there is not that interest in debate that there should be, and occasionally it may be the general interest wanes. At such a

time it is plainly a duty that every older member owes to the younger to be in his place and do his work. We borrow from a lyceum paper these ironical hints on "How to advance the interests of the lyceum," though especially adapted to those to whom they were addressed, may still have some general significance:

"1. When a member is elected to fill some office, he should decline to serve, for the immense amount of labor expended in finding a man who has sufficient self-conceit to think he can fill the office, acts as a powerful stimulant on the society.

"2d. It is extremely interesting to have about half of those whose names appear on the programme absent themselves, or come unprepared, thus necessarily making the session short and sweet. A session to be of the highest interest, to visitors especially, should be taken up by impromptu speeches, the President assigning the subject which first come into his mind, and the speaker spending half his time in an unnecessary effort to show that he is unfamiliar with the subject, and unused to speaking.

"3d. The committee on music should make no previous preparation, for next to impromptu speaking in point of interest is impromptu singing.

"4th. In the discussion, but two or three should take part, and they should speak long and often, and without previous preparation.

"5. If a regular session is likely to conflict with a chance concert, the session should be postponed or abandoned, as it gives the society a wonderful impetus to break up the regular order of things.

"6th. It is our opinion that the interests of the society would be greatly increased if a few of its members would step out just after the session is fairly under way, and take no farther interest in the session.

"The effects of the above course of action must be good, as many of our best society men follow it."

We do not think, however, that our best society workers follow the above course of action. There are many who have their hearts in the work, and on the whole, the societies are in no way on the decline.

WE send copies of the STUDENT to various professed friends of Alfred, who are not already subscribers, hoping they will give their patronage to our enterprise. Parties receiving such copies will confer a favor by informing our Business Agent at once whether or not they wish the paper continued.

WE would pleasantly suggest to those in arrears for the STUDENT that it would be perfectly proper to *pay up*.

University and Town.

VACATION RAMBLES.

The long Summer vacation in Alfred is not only a time when chapel and recitation rooms are silent and deserted, when students have gone home and the campus no more resounds with their cheery voices, but to those who remain in town a change and rest almost as welcome as to teachers and students themselves. Twenty-four hours had not elapsed after the parting hymn of Commencement day had been sung, ere professors, villagers, students—everybody—were seen wending their way, with laden lunch basket, towards Lover's Lane, and the woods around that romantic place were soon echoing their hilarious shouts and laughter. And this event was but the happy precursor of many pleasant picnics, parties, and excursions that followed. But picnics and excursions that lasted but for a day would not suffice, and a party of young men and maidens made for themselves a tent and named it "Stormy Jordan," prepared their provisions, and with eager, expectant faces, hied themselves away to the wilds of Pine Creek, where they spent a week in camping and fishing. A racy account of their adventures is given by "Badger" in another column.

Soon after their return, the tents and other camp equipments were packed, and with but little less enthusiasm than was manifested by the previous campers, a large party of older people, including professors, ministers, merchants, and others, left town and spent over a

week in camp on the shore of Silver Lake. No written history of their camp life has yet been given the public, but, judging from the reports that reach us, a day in or about their tent would have permanently cured the most aggravated case of dyspepsia.

They had not been home long ere another party of jolly young people, charmed by the glowing accounts of the pleasures of camp life given by their predecessors, chartered a strong team and big wagon, took their tents, provisions, and camping effects, and one morning, long before sunrise, drove out of town, and night found them with their tents pitched on a beautiful point on the shore of Keuka Lake, a sheet of water surrounded with landscapes, than which there are none more beautiful. A week of wholesome, healthful rest as well as exceeding pleasure and merriment, glided only too rapidly by and the party reluctantly broke camp and returned home, no less captivated with tent life than were the parties that preceded them.

REPAIRED.

The Chapel building, which has stood for more than twenty five years with but slight change or repair, and was consequently becoming considerable dilapidated, has, during vacation undergone so many improvements that the interior would hardly be recognized as that of the original building. Before the Spring term closed, several hundred dollars were subscribed for repairs, and work began immediately after Anniversary. The bellroom and winding stairways at the north end of the building have been removed, and in their place is now a spacious front hall fifty feet long and thirteen feet wide. Entrance is effected by two stairways, each six and one-half feet in width, one beginning at the west door below and leading to the opposite one above; the other *vice versa*. Entrance and exit are thus rendered easy and convenient. The ceiling above the center of the stairways is over thirty feet high, handsomely arched, calcimined a sky blue tint, and hung with pictures. The walls of the chapel hall have been replastered, the ceiling arched—the former finished in a light bronze tint,

nicely blended with the pale blue of the latter. A handsome stage has been built, which extends across the south end of the room, with the exception of a door at each end, the one on the west side opening into a small recitation room, the other into the bell-room. The recitation rooms on the first floor have also undergone improvements and repairs which render them much more comfortable and pleasant, and all in all a great change for the better has been brought about, of which Alfred University and her thousands of friends may feel justly proud.

THE many old students and friends of the University will be glad to learn that the Memorial Hall enterprise is no longer a visionary speculation. The contract for the mason work has been let, and the walls, which are of stone neatly faced with brick, are already above the window bases. The carpenters are preparing the wood-work, and all work on the edifice is progressing as rapidly as possible. The contractors are confident that the building will be enclosed in two or three months. Prof. E. P. Larkin, who has had charge of the enterprise from the first, has succeeded in adding about two thousand dollars to the amount already subscribed during the past Summer. The building, when completed, will be a great addition to the attractions of the campus, and a merited and fitting tribute to the memory of President Kenyon.

MISS CHRISTIE SKINNER, a member of the graduating class of '76, who taught in the Ladies' Seminary at Little Rock, Ark., last year, came home to spend the Summer vacation. She returned to Little Rock the last of August to resume her duties, but on account of the yellow fever the school did not open as expected, and she came back to Alfred, and is now here awaiting orders to report again at headquarters. Meanwhile she is engaged as assistant teacher, and is also taking some advance studies.

PRES. ALLEN taught a special class in geology during the Summer vacation.

PROF. H. R. PALMER, the well known author of music, and his wife, are here, with their two nephews who entered school at the beginning of the term. They have rooms at the Brick, and intend to remain several weeks. Mr. Palmer is now hard at work on a new book of anthems which he expects will appear in two or three months. Many of the pieces which will appear in the new book have been composed since he has been in Alfred. The great success and popularity of his previous works are a sufficient guarantee that this one will be as well received by all lovers of music. All who have been so fortunate as to form their acquaintance will agree that a gentleman and lady of more social culture and refinement than Mr. and Mrs. Palmer will rarely be found.

A LAKE shore tenting party had gone out from the village, numbering among other business men of the town one of the good deacons of the church. The excursion was planned for a period of about ten or twelve days, necessarily taking in a Sabbath. On the Sabbath in question a collection occurred, which, when the deacon was at home, was usually taken up by him. When the absence of the wandering brother became conspicuous, the pastor called upon a member of the congregation to take his place, prefacing the invitation as follows: "We know, brother — ' would rather be a door-keeper in the house of the Lord than to dwell in the tents of wickedness.'" A broad smile all over the house and a suppressed snicker here and there. Query—Was this joke premeditated?

THE Literary Societies of the Institution are in a flourishing condition. Each one has added quite a number of names to its membership, and the prospects for a good term's work in lyceum culture are exceedingly favorable. The student who fails to avail himself of the opportunities for practical discipline that some one of the Societies affords, does so greatly to his disadvantage.

A YOUNG hopeful living at the Brick designates the preceptress as "the lady who keeps prayers in her room."

AMONG the changes inaugurated with the beginning of the school year is an entire change of the system of rhetorical exercises. The school is divided into several divisions, according to classification, but instead of speaking or reading every alternate Wednesday afternoon, as formerly, each one is heard by President Allen once a week as a regular recitation. The principles of rhetoric and elocution are taught, and exercises in writing and speaking assigned, by which students are enabled to comprehend and apply them. The change, in our opinion, is a great improvement on the old method, and, as now conducted, rhetorical exercises can not fail to give a discipline of great practical value to the earnest student.

THE prize, consisting of a beautiful silver ice pitcher, offered by the managers of the Valley Point Fair, recently held at Cuba, N. Y., for the best executed piano solo, was awarded to Miss Corabelle Crandall, of this place. The piece played was Beethoven's *Zwei Leichte Sonaten*. There were six competitors for the prize, several of them being graduates of musical institutions; and Miss Crandall's success is not only a marked compliment to her musical accomplishments, but reflects great credit on the Department of Music of the University.

PROF. W. R. PRENTICE, who has labored so successfully in the Grammar School Department of the Institution the past three or four years, has resigned his position, and accepted the principalship of the Union School at Horseheads, N. Y. Few teachers have a better faculty of winning the entire confidence and esteem of their pupils; few indeed there are whose influence as a teacher and an individual is more worthy of emulation than Prof. Prentice's, and his loss is keenly felt by students, teachers, and friends.

PRESIDENT ALLEN and three others of the professors out of town a whole week! and no bell clappers borrowed, no signs removed, no horse blocks molested; the world has wagged along much the same as usual. "Whither are we drifting?"

SINCE the order was issued prohibiting ladies from accepting gentlemen escorts from prayer meeting Sabbath evenings, one young lady, nothing daunted, borrowed a revolver, shouldered her umbrella, and fearlessly, triumphantly marched to and from prayer meeting, and not a young man *dared* to molest her. We shudder to contemplate the probable results if there had. Who now dare intimate that there is no pluck or courage in a woman's composition?

A VERY enjoyable musical entertainment, for the benefit of the Band, was given in Chapel Hall, Saturday evening, Sept. 25th, by Messrs. Chase and Young, violinists. The programme, which consisted principally of violin solos and duettes, was varied by some admirably-rendered selections by the Band; also by a violin solo by Mr. LaFrone Merriman, of Hornellsville, which was a pleasant feature of the evening's entertainment.

THE Alfred Centre Cornet Band furnished the music for the recent Cuba and Angelica Fairs, and were the recipients of many very flattering compliments, both for their superior music and splendid appearance. The boys are now in excellent practice, and we doubt if a better band can be found in the State outside of the cities.

MISS EVA ALLEN, whose merit as an elocutionist is becoming more and more recognized, successfully taught a large class in elocution during vacation. She is now visiting friends in New Jersey, and will go from there to Philadelphia, where she is to take a course of instruction in the Philadelphia School of Oratory.

THROUGH the courtesy of Prof. Coon, quite a number of students were very instructively entertained at the Observatory, a few evenings ago, by a peep at Neptune and the moon through the telescope.

REV. VARNUM HULL, of Albion, Wisconsin, who has been visiting his brother, Dr. Hull, preached an excellent sermon before the students on Sunday morning, Sept. 22d.

MISS LIZZIE NELSON, an alumnus of the University, has been engaged as Preceptress of Ladies' Hall, and is also teaching some of the classes formerly taught by Prof. Prentice. We doubt if a person better fitted for the duties of such a position than Miss Nelson could be found.

THE READING ROOM begins the year with a list of all the principal magazines of the country, and a choice selection from the best newspapers and other periodicals published. None should fail to purchase a ticket, and improve the opportunities for choice reading thus afforded.

A FRESHMAN who rooms at the Brick now appears attired in a new pair of pants. He, with several kindred spirits, made a starlight pilgrimage to Prof. Larkin's orchard recently, and when returning laden with the riches thereof,

"He stepped in a puddle clear up to his middle
And will never go there again."

THE members of the ladies' societies mildly complain of being annoyed by a superabundance of escorts in the upper halls of the Brick, on the adjournment of their sessions. We would simply suggest that the gentlemen do not thus annoy them some more.

PROF. ALLEN, Profs. Williams, Lewis, and Larkin, Dr. Hull, and others, were in attendance at the General Conference of the Seventh-day Baptist Church which recently met at Plainfield, N. J. Prof. Coon had charge of the school during President Allen's absence.

THE studio of the Art Department has been removed from the chapel building to the west wing of the Gothic. The room has been handsomely fitted up, has excellent facilities for light, and answers the purpose of an art room, admirably.

MORE students are now boarding at the Brick than have been there before for several terms past. "Auntie" Baker still has charge of affairs, and discharges the numerous duties of matron with admirable tact and taste.

THE building known as the Thompson Block has recently been removed to an excellent foundation nearer the street, and will be greatly improved in appearance by changes and repairs.

THE Hornellsville *Herald* gravely informs its readers that "It is time for husking bees." If bees are to be husked, we advise our friends to studiously avoid all extremes during the process.

MR. W. C. MEDDAUGH made Alfred a short visit a few days since. He is to begin his school sometime the first of this month at Ceres, Pa., where he has been engaged to teach the Fall Term.

"BOURDIE," our genial and enterprising dentist, had a patient from the rural districts a few days since, who thought there must be a large "declivity" in his aching tooth.

WE hear it reported that Lover's Lane is "perfectly lovely," since the recent visits of Jack Frost have made the trees blush with every conceivable tint of Autumnal colors.

MR. WILL C. DUNHAM, of New Market, N. J., made quite a lengthy visit in Alfred recently. He is now associated with his father in the clothing business in New Market.

MISS JENNIE GREEN goes to Canisteo on Tuesday of each week to give lessons in elocution and music, returning the following day. She has a large number of pupils.

WITH a full-blooded, wide-awake, Wisconsin "Badger" in that Pine Creek camping party, is it any wonder that they had a *lively* time?

MISS PAULINE STILLMAN, who has been with her sister in Chicago since December last, returned home about the middle of September.

MR. JOHN M. MOSHER has moved into his new house, built on the site of the one destroyed by fire a year ago.

SUBSCRIBE and pay for the STUDENT.

Alumni Notes.

ALUMNI.

'51. Elizabeth Bartholomew is Principal of one of the Ward Schools, Hornellsville, N. Y.

'53. Mrs. M. C. Warner, Lady Principal of the Arkansas Female Seminary, is now at Little Rock.

'62. P. F. Randolph is a merchant at New Salem, W. Va.

'66. Prof. D. A. Blakeslee is Principal of one of the Union Schools in Elmira.

'70. Lucia M. Wood holds the position of Assistant-Principal in the Huntington Academy, Long Island.

'71. Miss Sara E. Whitney is at her home near Canaseraga, N. Y.

'72. Sara Ayers is teaching at Delano, Minn.

'72. Ella Eaton is studying at Battle Creek, Mich.

'75. Vinnie Champlain is at Nile, N. Y.

'77. Prof. W. F. Place is teaching at Walworth, Wis.

'77. Jennie Saunders is studying medicine at Battle Creek, Mich.

'78. M. E. Darrow *Alma* is housekeeping at Duke's Mill, near Wellsville, N. Y.

FORMER STUDENTS.

Herman D. Clarke resides at Unadilla Forks, N. Y.

Byron Teft is at Battle Creek, Mich.

Louisa Canfield is teaching near Scio, N. Y.

Carrie Coats has charge of the Regents' Department in the Corning High School.

Judson G. Burdick is now at Alfred Centre, N. Y.

Vandelia Varnum is teaching in Hornellsville, N. Y.

L. F. Randolph is preaching at Sweet Brier, W. Va.

L. C. VanFleet is practicing law in Kalamazoo, Mich.

C. S. Cobb is taking lectures in the Law Department of Michigan University.

Ivan Powers is practicing law in Rochester, N. Y.

F. N. Barney is a merchant in Avoca, N. Y.

Jasper Robertson is farming at Wiscoy, N. Y.

Miss Sarah Bassett is teaching at Painted Post, N. Y.

MARRIED,

BEEBE—QUIGLEY—At Alfred Centre, N. Y., Sept. 19th, 1878, by Rev. N. V. Hull, D. D., Mr. Wm. R. Beebe and Miss Anna Quigley.

BOWLER—JORDAN—At Little Genesee, N. Y., Sept. 16th, 1878, by Rev. M. S. Wardner, Mr. Wm. F. Bowler and Miss Frank J. Jordan.

BURDICK—DAVIS—At Alfred Centre, N. Y., Aug. 29th, 1878, by Rev. N. V. Hull, D. D., Mr. Stillman Burdick and Miss Myra A. Davis, both of Andover.

EATON—WHEELER—At Wirt Centre, N. Y., Aug. 21st, 1878, by Rev. W. B. Gillette, D. D., Mr. W. T. Eaton, of Merango, Ill., and Miss Mary E. Wheeler, of Wirt Centre.

JACOX—BURDICK—At Alfred Centre, N. Y., Sept. 23d, 1878, by Rev. N. V. Hull, D. D., Mr. Wm. H. Jacox and Miss Lettie E. Burdick.

LANPHEAR—MAXSON—In Adams Centre, N. Y., June 27th, 1878, by Rev. Alexander Campbell, Mr. N. M. Lanphear, of Alfred, and Mrs. Ettie M. Maxson, of Adams Centre.

PERSING—LEWIS—In West Genesee, N. Y., July 3d, 1878, by Rev. W. B. Gillette, D. D., Mr. Freeman S. Persing and Miss Mary M. Lewis.

TITSWORTH—ALBERTI—In New Market, N. J., Sept. 11th, 1878, by Rev. L. E. Livermore, assisted by Rev. L. A. Platts, Mr. Alfred A. Titsworth and Miss Georgianna Alberti.

VARS—LANPHEAR—In Andover, N. Y., Aug. 21st, 1878, by Rev. N. V. Hull, D. D., Mr. Oliver E. Vars, of Westerly, R. I., and Miss Ella G. Lanphear, of Andover.

DIED,

BABCOCK—In Belmont, N. Y., Sept. 10th, 1878, of consumption, Fronie Marvin, wife of Forrest M. Babcock, aged 36 years, 1 month, and 1 day.

The College World.

THE college paper has come to be one of the necessary factors in every American college, that holds itself fully alive to the need and spirit of the times. Limited for time and cramped for means as they are, yet every Class, as it succeeds to this, in many respects, pleasant, and, at the same time, burdensome duty, feels that a failure here would be a disgrace, and say to themselves that it shall not die on our hands.

While the work done may have little merit or attraction to the world at large, the spirit and power which sustains and carries on these labors is an integral part of the spirit of the age, that in a few years will find its place and fill its part in the ongoing development of humanity.

Scribner's for October has an interesting article on "College Journalism," that brings that phase of college life before the public in a clear and concise manner. The following is an extract from the same: "The purposes which the college paper accomplishes in American college life are numerous and important. It is, in the first place, a mirror of under-graduate sentiment, and it is either scholarly or vulgar, frivolous or dignified, as are the students who edit and publish it. A father debating where to educate his son, would get a clearer idea of the type of moral and intellectual character which a college forms in her students, from a year's file of their fortnightly paper than from her annual catalogue or the private letters of her professors. To the college officer, also, it is an indicator of the pulse of college opinion. . . . The college journal is, indeed, as a distinguished professor recently said of the paper of his college, 'the outstanding member of the college faculty.'"

VERY few exchanges have as yet made their appearance. The *Æstrus* "sticketh by like a brother." It was at hand when we left, last July, for vacation, and the first to greet us on our return. Apparently it is supplied from a fountain over which neither season nor times have any power to control or effect. May its faithfulness not depart from the coming year.

The *Niagara Index* is at hand. We took pains to make careful perusal of the same, and at the close found ourselves murmuring, "Braggart and prince of braggarts is he." But that is characteristic, and as it is also harmless, we see no occasion for offense, nor any reason why our good wishes should be withheld. We are sorry to note the death of the Father Superior of the college, Rev. B. E. V. Rice, who died at St. Vincent's College, Castelnock, Ireland. His remains will be brought to Niagara for interment.

CLIPPINGS.

A gentleman, while out taking a drive, had the misfortune to have his carriage upset, and himself and a newly-engaged young Scotch coachman thrown into the road. The gentleman was not seriously hurt, his principal loss being that of his wig. He found his servant standing in the middle of the road holding his head with one hand, through the fingers of which the blood was freely trickling, while he gazed with a stupefied sense of horror upon his master's wig, which he held at arm's length in his other hand. "Well, Sandy, are you much hurt?" inquired the master, compassionately. "Hurt!" exclaimed Sandy, in a tone that betrayed an injury to his feelings by the bare inquiry. "Ay, I'm dootin' I'll no leeve tae see morn after this. Div ye no see I hae lost the tap o' my heid!"

The unhappiest visitor in the White Mountains is a New Jersey man, who has come up to look at some land—350 acres, for which he traded last Spring a very fine colt. The trade was made on the Jersey flats, and the Jerseyman had never been to the mountains. He tells the story pathetically, and ends with, "Stranger, that 350 acres is a little more than perpendicular!"—*Boston Transcript*.

The Duchess of Leeds is a member of the school board, Stapleford, England. She was elected on the formation of the board, over a year ago, and has been very constant in her attendance. She was recently re-elected.

Williams College offers to poor students this year, nothing but tuition, the hardness of the times making retrenchment-necessary. Exceptions will be made in case of those who take special scholarships.

Vassar has received two young Japanese girls as students. They have been in Connecticut for the last five years, preparing to enter College.

Smith College, for women, at Northampton, Mass., has begun its fourth year with 144 students, the Freshmen class numbering 65.

Five ladies passed the Harvard examinations in Cincinnati in June.

Gail Hamilton appears in a recent number of the New York *Tribune* with a new club. It is somewhat heavier than the old one, and has a longer handle; it weighs thirty-nine pounds, dressed, has one large iron knob on the end and five lignumvitæ knots down the sides, armed with little crooked trident points to catch hold of human hair. It is a bad old club, and induces a weird, sickly kind of a feeling to steal over a man whenever he looks at it. Gaily is a nice, sweet girl, and we always did like her, though she is so many years our younger.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

The Springfield *Republican* thinks Vassar's next president should be a lady, while the Boston *Watchman* sustains the system hitherto followed of unting the supervision of a good and wise man as president, and that of a good and wise woman as lady principal.

"The sun rises in the east," exclaimed the teacher: "Yes, an' there's suthin' rises in the west, too," chimed in one of the smaller boys. "Well, what is it?" asked the schoolma'am. "Injuns!" shouted the urchin.

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