

# The Alfred Student.

VOL. III.

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No. 7.

## Literary Department.

### MAN SUFFRAGE.

(Represented at the Jubilee Session of the Alfredian Lyceum.)

Debate in Congress in the year 2,000, on the following concurrent resolution: "Resolved, If the House concur, that, to ensure the best interests of humanity, the constitution be so amended as to extend the right of suffrage to man."

Concluded from last month.

Senator from Rhode Island, (Madame A. M. Stillman): *Madame President*,—It has been intimated by the Hon. Senator from Patagonia that woman has not been a factor in the improvements of the day, from which I most earnestly dissent. When we compare the present state of advancement with what it was a century ago; when man held supreme power, we are almost overwhelmed with the vastness of the change between then and now. Never before in the world's history have the arts and sciences made such rapid progression. Woman in her release from the drudgery of household labor for which her physical nature in no wise fitted her, and from which she struggled up through the other professions, until her final exemption from all manual toil, has given attention to the more spiritual wants of humanity, and the dispersion of much that is erroneous in belief, is the result. Many of the false theories held by the philosophers of those times have vanished like dew before the splendor of the twentieth century. Among which, during the years from 1865 to 1890, the idea was advanced that organic life was originally evolved from inorganic matter, that all forms of life grew out of a simple one, so that the highest would be but the development of the lowest, that by gradual evolution they passed from one type to another, the last before man being the monkey from which he finally emanated. I have not examined their arguments, but presume that they based them upon several poetical expressions of the Bible, like the following, "I said unto corruption 'Thou art my father,' and unto the worm 'Thou art my mother and my sister.'" However that may be, many of the greatest thinkers of that day adopted it, and it was pretty generally received as the true rendering of the creation. But Madame Proctor has in her investigations found their reasoning altogether at fault, and has shown up their errors so clearly that only here and there can one be found to believe in them, as there are yet a few who still claim that the earth is a flat surface. Woman has also de-

vised many inventions of vast importance to the world. Madame Everts has placed her name by the side of Watts on the tablet of fame in the discovery of the vast but unsuspected motive-power of electricity, which she has so perfectly conquered that its use is safer than that of steam, and of more general application to the common purposes of life. Our exalted President, Madame Greeley, has used the discovery for propelling boats through the air with such success that they have almost superseded Madame Kenyon's flying machine so much in vogue at one time, and have entirely taken the place of railroads for the transportation of all but the heaviest materials. In view of all these facts, Madame President, I think the interests of humanity are better served by maintaining the existing state of things.

Senator from Utah (Madame I. Maxson): *Madame President*,—I take the position that the right of suffrage should not be extended to man. In the first place, he does not ask for it. Possibly there may be a very few that are discontented with their lot, but the majority, recognizing their inefficiency to wield the political poll, have gladly resigned it to the more skillful hands of woman. By comparing the condition of the affairs of State with what it was a century ago, can we see anything that would make the change desirable? I think not. Again, I think we should lose much if we divide the honors accruing to the position which we now hold, and what is more, we should be obliged to share in the drudgery of the household, which, for my part, I am willing to let entirely alone. In my best judgment, man has reached the position that was ordained that he should have at the beginning, and why derange affairs by meddling! The Scriptures say that woman was created a help-meet for man, and how could she be more so than by relieving him of the cares and burdens which rest on those who control the affairs of State. As we hope for a glorious future for our country and the happiness of our own sex, let us hold our peace.

Senator from Massachusetts (Madame E. L. Santee): *Miss President*,—You hain't willin' for your husbands to have ennything to do with a votin' pole, but you are willin' enuff for 'em to handle the sistern pole. Take a ten kwart pale of watter onto the end of that pole, and I guess the politikle pole woodn't pull *much* harder than that does. They've got common sens enuff to hang up cloaths lines, make up beds, wash dishes, run sowin' masheens, and trim bunnets; but when it comes to puttin' a little pees of paper into a seven by nine box, they hain't got sens enuff.

Senator from Virginia (Madame B. Brasted): *Madame President*,—I agree with the sentiments expressed by the

negative, but all has not been told. In reading some papers published soon after the emancipation war, I find them full of accounts of bands of men joined together to defraud the State, and often meet the terms, Indian ring, Whisky ring, Canal ring, Tammany ring, and others, by which these cliques were designated. These contained men holding some of the highest trusts of the country. The meanest tricks, bribery, intimidation, and fraud were resorted to, to further their base designs. It would be better that democracy, like English monarchy, should be utterly overthrown than that the ballot should again fall into the hands of such unprincipled demagogues. Now, in contrast, man gives himself to facilitating labor, so that he does all the work formerly requiring the united efforts of both sexes, and has also ample leisure for study. Only think how much time and labor too have been saved by Mr. Washington's bread-making machine, which mixes, raises, and bakes bread in five minutes, and so much better and healthier too than any ever made by hand! By the way, man has shown such an aptitude for cooking, and the consequent improvement to humanity were alone enough to prove the resolution false. It is no wonder that man was forever complaining of his food, and insisting that he himself could do better—no such assertions now from woman's lips—but it is strange that with so much pointing out the true way, so many ages should elapse before he learned its significance.

Senator from Brazil (Madame M. L. Green): *Madame President and Ladies*,—Strong moral convictions force me to assume the affirmative of this question. Truly, the negative has proven something against us, though perhaps hardly to the point. They show us that earth is now in a state of higher civilization than when under man's supreme control; that man, physically the superior of woman, is her inferior in mental vigor and spiritual insight. We are informed that, as in 1886 English monarchy died and was buried with Victoria in her vault at Westminster, rather than to endure the insults of her selfish, extravagant sons, so American Republicanism, now guarded by womanly purity and motherly circumspection, must rather perish than again become the tool of vile political rings. They have proved the Tyrant Feminine a less deadly foe to society than was the Tyrant Masculine. Their argument in brief is: Major premise: man is unlike woman; minor premise: sovereign political power was harmful to man. Conclusion: it is, therefore, good for woman! No one has raised the doubt that man and woman are *unlike*; the question under consideration is, whether the highest civilization tends to increase or to decrease that difference. Are those homes in which the tastes, principles and habits of parents are most dissimilar happier than those in which the same loves and ambitions animate, the same principles restrain and guide? As in the home, so also in the State, unity is not only strength, it is also life. But we have the reins, the driving is good. Gee up! If we enjoy governing, we can whisper conscience to sleep with the little lullaby sung in all ages: Whatever is, is right. Nor do we feel, what nevertheless is true, this is really the

old struggle for the uppermost seats, the world-old longing for power. And do you remember who set the fashion of this struggle? Not Adam nor Eve, surely, but one who, sitting in a fruit-tree belonging to another, amused himself by distributing the apples to the woman! Years afterward, came one who "sought not his own," one whose lesson was "in honor preferring one another." One who had no knowledge of "male or female, bond nor free." But the world is still too fearful of results to dare develop into the broad freedom of this doctrine. What a shudder went up when the Saxon serfs were freed! Only good ensued, and then people said, "White men were not made for bondage." How England howled when a pitiful handful of men, representing the thirteen colonies, called themselves the United States of North America! But now that the hemisphere sits peacefully under the stars and stripes, nobody has a word to say. How Earth groaned when the colored slave became a man! Now, we seldom hear an allusion to the color of those who are our honored citizens. History shows that when woman was enfranchized, the mountains *nearly* tottered down, and rivers tried to run up hill! To-night, we see some fruits of that tree, and even *man* must own them good. Again, when Indian wrongs found redress, and our protecting (?) agents were recalled, poor, frightened house-men ran and hid behind frying-pans and kettles, with both hands holding on their scalps, but only three of our people have since been killed by Indians; two of these, evidently, aggressors. Now, when we show you that Slavery, not Liberty, is the enemy of society, that the responsibility of freedom made kings of serfs, gentlemen of slaves, Christian laborers of savage Indians, and, finally, wise, true, enlightened women of almost brainless housewives, you still fear to call to your side as chosen co-laborers those to whom you profess allegiance, whose hearts you boast of as yours, whose hands labor for you, parents of the children soon to fill your places! If we will do nothing to bring nearer the hour when the body shall be one, the quarrels of head, hand and foot forgotten in one desire to serve the divine Master, let us, for very shame, be silent in their presence who, foreseeing the glorious future, render up their lives at her shining altar!

Senator from Massachusetts (Madame E. L. Santee): *Miss President*,—The grate publick wheel is a rollin' on, sloly drawin' the mail race into liberty. I hain't afraid to bet a ten-cent bill, you who object to this mezure, you woud say its man's spear to marry and not to vote. But in the future days, men and wimmin will be independent, free, and ekwal. They will marry in the only true way, from love, and not for convenience. In them days, Miss President, men and wimmin wont be tacked together by enny old rotten ropes of interst, that are liable to break into peeses enny minit. The fact is, love is what makes a home. I don't care whether the walls are marble, pine, or basswood. A lot of folks may git together in a splendid hous, and be called by the same name, and eat and sleap under the same roof until they die, and call it home, but if love don't bord with 'em, give me an umbrell and a stump! But the children who shall live after man

has been razed to his proper spear will be bro't up in such warm, bright, glowin' homes that they will grow up sweet and noble, and their children, Miss President, are the future men and wimmin who are goin' to put their shoulder blades to the wheel, and roll this world strait into the millennium.

Senator from New York (J. I. Green): Those in favor of this measure have presented here to-night some very beautiful sentiments about "debasing slavery," broadest culture, highest development, and given us some exquisitely fine spun theories of what the world would be and do under the reign of the utmost liberty to the utmost all. They would have us believe that man under the present regime has become so angelic, that were he reinstated in the powers and privileges of suffrage, the world would become an immediate paradise. What charming pictures they have held up to our view! But for one thing they would be truly enchanting. They have no foundation whatever in reality. Slavery forsooth! From the frozen Arctic, where the flag of freedom is unfurled, to the surging southern ocean, where its protecting folds wave in the breeze; from the broad Atlantic to the smooth Pacific's coast, the sun shines not on a single slave, save the slave of his own crimes, who is doing penance in our country's prison houses. If they are to be believed, why spend thought, time, and labor to make laws to govern the masses? Why not let every one be a law unto himself, and proclaim the millennium here and now? But to be serious, Madame President, we must come down from our high-stepping hobbies, and take the world as it is, meet its wants from our present standpoint. The question now is, What is the best way to obtain best results. We have seen how the struggle for the highest places and the greed of gain corrupted and invaded the most sacred departments of the government; that the majority of men, from the lowest to the highest rank of life, yielded themselves to the slavery of tea, coffee, rum, and tobacco; in fact, with the greatest freedom were the greatest slaves. It is admitted that woman's political enfranchisement freed her also from fashion's rule. We could no more get up a whisky ring now than we could a society for killing our poor relatives, for now no one drinks. No such thing as a salary grab, for no salaries are paid for the most burdensome offices of the government. But think you all this would last long, if man was given an equal partnership with us in the privileges of citizenship? No, Madame President, after hearing all that has been said, I am firmer in my opposition to the measure than before.

The final ballot resulted as follows: Yeas 139, nays 95. All the new States, beginning with Alaska, voting yea, and all the old ones voting nay, except as follows: *Yeas*—Massachusetts 1, Wyoming 2, Sandwich 1, Greenland 1, Vera Cruz 1, Quebec 2; *Nays*—Massachusetts 1, Cuba 2, Sandwich 1, New Zealand 2, Greenland 1, Vera Cruz 1.

Thirty Chinese boys, who are to be educated at Hartford, Connecticut, and Springfield, Massachusetts, are on their way to these cities from San Francisco. They are to remain fifteen years for the completion of their education.—*Elc.*

## A NIGHT ON PINE HILL.

Up from the far-off valleys rose the full, round moon,  
Shedding on earth a glory unseen in day's glad noon,  
Filling the world with the splendor of a silvery, solemn night.  
From the hills the spirit of beauty was beckoning unto me,  
And calling, "Come up from the valley into night's own sanctity.  
The soul, that the earth's discords have jangled, shall know celestial  
delight,  
The heart that life's mazes have tangled, shall drink repose from the  
night."

And how could I but heed her, I a sworn worshiper  
Of God, the Father of beauty? His darling child is she.  
'Tis sure, for everywhere and alway mine own dim eye can see  
The stamp of her glorious likeness on time and eternity.  
So I heard to the voice that was softer than silence, determined to obey,  
And obedience brought a blessing that shall cling to me for aye.  
A price for every pleasure is the universal law,  
Though God, the Master-builder, framed the earth without a flaw,  
There's closest intermingling of the body and the soul,  
On one depends the other, in ways most manifold.  
We climbed the hills together, kindred spirits meet,  
Scarcely thinking of the burden that should make our joy complete.

But half way up the hill we rested, paused to see the world below,  
Stopped to draw from silvery silence joy no fearful heart can know.  
The home fires of the village were gone out in the night,  
But o'er the hills still lingered purple spirits of the light.  
Over the leas the beautiful trees sifted the bright moonbeams,  
Up in the haze, and shadowed maze, our spirits dreamed sweet dreams.  
Softly, peacefully down from her hight, night's queen looked on us still,  
When up through creamy, luminous light, we had climbed to the top  
of the hill,

Mother Nature held us close to her tender, loving heart,  
As though of the beautiful pine-crowned hill, we were a wonted part.  
The roof above was deep, blue sky—"the hollow of God's hand;"  
Below the bed, and round was spread the beautiful June-blest land.  
The rich, warm air, bent 'bove us there like a spirit, heaven-sent,  
And up to the skies did our calm souls rise, on the wings of a prayer  
unpent.

But O! the songs that the pine trees sang, as they lulled us into sleep!  
Like the sobbing echo of ocean's cry, the voice of the restless deep.  
They whispered the legends of long ago, the old forgotten traditions.  
O ye trees! ye ancient trees! most grand are your life-missions.

All the night was baptism beauty; 'twas a dream above the earth;  
Thoughts of the soul most true and holy, in these golden hours found  
birth.

At day-break, sweetest music flowed from throats of happy birds;  
For Him who kindly listened, there is little need of words.  
From depths of shade beyond us came a song unheard before,  
But I'm thinking that I'll hear it, standing at Death's jeweled door,  
For an echo of the human, yea, the key-note of my soul,  
Seemed borne on its joyful cadence, and on its sweet sadness to roll.

You should have seen the strange, weird beauty of the moon then slowly  
sinking,

As it fell through cloudy oceans, and came out without your thinking,  
A tiny thread of silver on the cloud-sea's ether shore,  
And after, with slow increasing roundness, stood full-orbed at morning's  
farther door.

With the birds our songs and praises rose to the Father of light;  
We thanked him for salvation, blest him for the blessed night.  
In the temple primeval we worshiped, till the sun had risen high,  
Then came down from out the glory, better fitted now to die.

Yet again, O Heavenly Father, we would pray thee for thy grace,

That but Christian love and pity we may feel for all our race,  
Who can in the deed and doing see but wildness and a dark intent,  
But over us let hang forever, influence of the night thus spent.

M. E. D., in *Recorder*.

ALFRED, June 9th, 1871.

### "CAMPING" IN CALIFORNIA.

Thinking some of the numerous readers of the *STUDENT* would be interested in knowing about the methods of recreation resorted to by the people of this far-off golden state of California, which so few have seen, and which contains so many attractive and amusing features to an eastern person, I will give you a brief account of one of their most popular diversions, "camping"—a sort of gypsy life from one to three months per year.

The wonderfully equable climate, for which this coast is world-renowned, enables the people to pass much of their time out of doors; which strengthens the physical powers, and produces that good health which develops the longing for a wild and wandering life, that is in the nature of every man, and asserts its existence whenever we hold close communion with nature. It also does away with the necessity of closely built, and warm houses. I consider this one of its greatest drawbacks, for next to the beauties of nature, does man enjoy the beauties of art. In the East, a good residence and outbuildings are accepted as an evidence of the wealth of the farmer; but in California it is quite otherwise, and this is only one of the many differences of rural life between the two localities; here the rancher, for so they call farmers, reckons his wealth in lands, cattle, horses, etc., thinking much more of the comfort of the stock upon his ranch than of his employees.

The preparations for a camping excursion consist in procuring the requisite number of congenial spirits, (not ardent spirits, for they use enough of that every day in California, and that without any great preparation either,) a good supply of edibles in the uncooked condition, a cook stove and one or two wagons, as necessity requires, with large square boxes on springs, and covered with canvas or oil-cloth. Starting, equipped as before mentioned, they usually travel into the mountains and camp by the side of some clear mountain lake or creek, where the ladies generally fish, stroll in the woods, climb the mountains, and enjoy themselves to their fullest extent, feeling as free from care as a gypsy queen; for they generally take a Chinaman along to do the cooking and work, if the party is large. The men hunt, fish, climb the mountains, and enjoy themselves, only as men can who are perfectly care-free, and have their youthful feelings restored by immediate contact with nature in all her grandeur and beauty, aye! and wildness in these glorious mountains. Thus each party continues wandering from mountain, lake and stream, across planes, and into beautiful valleys during the entire trip, enjoying the grand scenery, gaining strength and vitality for another year's work, and procuring a more definite knowledge of the State and its natural beauties than could be obtained in any other way. The residents of the

western part of the State usually confine their excursions to the coast range mountains and its surroundings, while the sea coast comes in for its share of attention. Some, in making long excursions, will travel eastward crossing one of the great valleys, either the Sacramento or the San Joaquin, generally the latter, and extend their journey into the Sierra Nevada mountains, on the way visiting the Mariposa big trees, Yosemite Valley, and Calaveras big trees. Keeping eastward from here, and upward, after many days of wandering through some of the finest scenery in the world, and seeing much of gold mining in all its forms, for there are located on this route, some of the largest Hydraulic mines in the country, they come to the lakes, Tahoe, Donner, and Truckee; after visiting each of these, if they are partial to snow balling, they only have to climb a little higher up the mountains, and enjoy it to their satisfaction, also slide down hill, run races on snow-shoes, many of which, of all lengths and shapes, they will find in the cabins up there among the snowy peaks of the old "Sierras." Another place of some prominence on this route is Alabaster Cave, which I will describe in the words of the discoverer, printed in the *Sacramento Union*, Aug. 19th, 1860:

"Wonders will never cease. On yesterday, we, in quarrying rocks, made an opening to the most beautiful cave you ever beheld. On our first entrance, we descended about fifteen feet, gradually to the room which is 30 by 100 feet. At the north end there is the most magnificent pulpit in the Episcopal church style that man has ever seen. It seems that it is and should be called the 'Holy of Holies.' It is completed with the most beautiful drapery of alabaster stalactites, of all colors varying from white to pink, overhanging the beholder. Immediately under the pulpit there is a beautiful lake of water extending to an unknown distance. We thought this all, but to our great admiration, on arriving at the center of the first room, we saw an entrance to an inner chamber still more splendid, 100 by 200 feet, with most beautiful alabaster overhanging in every possible shape of drapery. Here stands magnitude, giving the instant impression of a power above man, grandeur that defies decay, antiquity that tells of ages unnumbered, beauty which the touch of time makes more beautiful, use exhaustless for the service of man, strength, imperishable as the globe, the monument of eternity, the truest emblem of that everlasting and unchangeable, invisible Majesty, by whom and for whom all things were made."

This manner of recreation is one of great enjoyment I can assure you, for I have tried it. What can be more enjoyable than lying in the shade on the top of some high mountain, watching the distant peaks as they stretch their heads up into the cloudless sky, or looking down into some of the many valleys with their farms and villages spread out before you like one grand panorama! One such picture is very plainly imprinted upon my mind. It was a beautiful day in May, and standing on the top of a very high peak in the coast range, the Santa Clara valley lay stretched for miles before us with its many beautiful villages, whose white houses

showed plainly in the sunlight against the ground work of green formed by the groves of live, and chestnut oak, making a picture unsurpassed in beauty by anything seen, except beneath the sunny skies of California.

F. W. E.

### ALFRED IN 1839.

ALFRED ACADEMY, April 3d, 1839.

Dear M.,—March 26th I arrived at Utica and took stage for Syracuse. Worse traveling I never saw. We rode all night, being eighteen hours in performing the journey of fifty miles. Our stage broke down twice, creating some little delay and more perplexity, but without serious injury to any one. Found here a flourishing Academy. We took railroad for Auburn. Here is a Theological Seminary well supported, and a Female Seminary, doubtless the better patronized on account of the Theological, as I am informed that there is a great affinity between the inmates of the two Institutions. From here we took stage for Geneva. It has a College and an Academy of some considerable note. The next morning I again took stage for Bath, where we arrived at midnight after a long and comfortable shaking. Next day I started on foot for Alfred, thirty miles distant, traveling over hill and down dale, through mud and snow, seeing for the first half of the distance, nothing but a wilderness and log houses. At 8 o'clock in the evening I arrived at Eld. Ray Green's. He lives two miles from the Academy. Spending the night with him I started next morning, Friday, March 30th, for the Academy. Found the Principal, J. R. Irish, well and glad to see me.

The term closed the same day, so I was just in time to attend the examinations. The school assembled at 9 o'clock. I was escorted into the room and introduced to the school in due order by its Principal. It was composed of girls and boys, or rather young ladies and gentlemen, about forty in number. I surveyed them very closely, I can assure you, and discovered many intelligent countenances. The examination occupied the entire day. I was much pleased with the promptness manifested by the pupils in answering questions. There were many scholars that might be considered excellent in the branches which they had pursued; nor were the attainments of the scholars in general of an inferior order—showing a familiar knowledge of their studies. I was led to form an exalted idea of their attainments. A large number of visitors were in attendance, and, altogether, it was an interesting occasion.

My school will commence the first day of May. Eleven weeks constitute a term, and four terms a year. I do not expect it will be very large this summer, likely about thirty scholars. I have an arduous work before me. I shall have to teach Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, Algebra, Surveying, Book-keeping, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Astronomy, Zoology, Geology, Mental and Moral Philosophy, besides Latin, Greek, etc., etc., and preparing and delivering a course of lectures on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, accompanied with experiments, in the course of

next Fall and Winter Terms. Judge now of the leisure I shall have.

This day, Brother Irish, according to previous appointment, was, after examination, ordained to the gospel ministry, in the presence of a crowded audience. The day has been observed by the church as a day of solemn fasting and prayer. The season was one of thrilling interest. He is now the Rev. J. R. Irish, with the solemn responsibility of a public servant of God upon him. The church, over which he has been set as the under shepherd, numbers between five and six hundred. The position is a very responsible one, and will require his undivided attention. May the Lord prosper him and make him eminently useful in building up Zion, and elevating the standard of piety. The society here is quite interesting, and the church is in a very happy and prosperous condition. The state of religious feeling is encouraging, and the Lord is still graciously moving forward the chariot of salvation.

I have a room in the "Cadmus," and am located much to my mind. The building is quite a comfortable one, pleasantly located, finished with a dome and bell. Eld. Irish will be with me part of the time. I feel myself quite honored by the privilege of enjoying the "Dominie's" society. I have formed an acquaintance with several families, among whom there is great freedom and cordiality.

I like the place much. It is rather hilly, no more so, however, than to afford an agreeable variety. The soil is rich, and on the whole it is a very pleasant country, fully answering my expectations. As to the people, I discover nothing of ostentation or show. Their dress is plain and neat, but nothing extravagant, their manners simple and unaffected. They may, perhaps, be considered, by some, rather rude in habits, and destitute of that polish of manners so requisite to good society. This, to some extent, may be correct; yet I must consider them far superior to the great majority of those who make such great pretensions to superior excellencies. You will have perceived, by this time, that I am much pleased with my place and the people with whom I am to be associated. I must acknowledge that, thus far, my expectations have been more than realized; whether I shall continue to be thus satisfied, I shall not pretend to predict.

Your obedient servant,

W. C. K.

### PERMANENCY AND PROGRESS.

Permanency and progress represent two inherent principles of humanity. These conflicting principles produce the opposing tendencies, *conservatism* and *radicalism*. Conservatism is the disposition and tendency to preserve what is established. Radicalism is the desire, the effort for change. The one gives permanency, the other supposes change from bad to good, worse to better, or reform. Conservatism is intent on preserving old truths, old discoveries, old methods, old organizations, with their tendency to immobility, stagnation and death. Radicalism is intent on new truths, new discoveries, new methods, new organizations, with a tenden-

cy to innovation, change, destruction. The former likes old wine in old bottles, though they be rotten with age and mildew; the latter likes new wine in new bottles, though it be rank and without bouquet. For the one, there is nothing so true, so beautiful, so good as oldness; for the other, newness alone has the charm of the true, the beautiful, the good. Conservatism looks to the past as the golden age; radicalism looks to the future for the unfolding of that age. To both, the present is the age of iron. "The good time is past," cries one. "The good time is coming," responds the other. The former looks to the past for guides, precedents, loves stately system, councils, courts, centralization; the latter seeks to make its own rules and precedents, can not brook stately systems, centralization, but prefers independence, diffusion. Conservatism is negative, defensive, accepting whatever venerable names or former ages have bequeathed, not because it is true, but because it is venerable; radicalism is affirmative, aggressive, taking newness as a sufficient guarantee of truthfulness.

Ultraism is the rash innovations, noisy fanaticisms, and all destructive tendencies engendered by the strife of these opposing principles. Its doctrines and practices work to the annulling of all law, all governments, all domestic organizations, all religious institutions. Ultraists deny our innate and firmest beliefs, demolish our most cherished institutions and customs, destroy everything which humanity has been accustomed to regard as good and sacred; but do not, in return, present anything positive and good on which to rest our hopes—no new and growing institutions. Theirs are systemless negations and doubts and threatenings. They are ever warning of Sylla and Charybdis, but do not inform us of safe and quiet seas, and pleasant lands beyond. They wield the knotty bludgeon, gory with the blood of its victims, with no balm for its wounds, only pepper and salt. Their breath is a Sirocco upon everything lovely and good. They tear down all protecting institutions. In their furious charges, they leave nothing but smouldering ruins, blackened and charred by the fires of frenzy, from which, indeed, they may now and then attempt to reconstruct, but the unshapely mass soon falls of its own want of coherence. They are constantly finding fault with the whole world, its actors and their methods, carping at everything. Nor are they at peace among themselves, for seldom can they agree upon their own distinguishing characteristics. If they attempt to organize, they are sure, before proceeding far, to mount each his favorite hobby, and ride off in tangent lines, like fiery comets let loose from the restraints of gravitation.

These are the ultra tendencies when unmodified, but they are contrary to the well being of humanity. The correlation of conservatism and radicalism is such as to give them in their normal action a counter check upon each other with an ameliorating influence. Conservatism, in its ultra stage, is immobility, decay, death. Radicalism, in its ultra stage, is mere innovation, revolution, death. Revolution is the extreme resultant of these opposing forces. All true, normal action of these two end in progress. Truth must

never be repressed for the sake of permanency, nor ignored for the sake of change. Progress can come only through and by truth. Permanency can abide only in truth. Truth is eternal, and secures permanency. Truth is ever revealing itself, is being reduced to the concrete and practical; this gives progress genuine and permanent.

## The Alfred Student.

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### NATIONAL PROSPERITY.

It is a common saying that "the prosperity of a nation depends upon the intelligence and virtue of its subjects, and the respect which they have for its institutions and laws." We understand that intelligence is a necessity, because it gives an understanding of the duties and responsibilities of life and the laws which control these, which aids in yielding proper obedience to these laws' behests. Virtue, because it produces submission to law, and helps to furnish motives for fulfilling the demands that come as results of life in society. Respect for just laws and the institutions of government, because it causes a ready yielding to their requirements, and a willing working for their improvement. On the other hand, for the prosperity of the subjects, the nation must furnish a government that shall secure liberty, and laws that give justice. Having secured these, a "strict enforcement of law is vital to the national existence." Submission to proper authority is demanded alike by man's nature, by the family, society, nation, and the law of God. Law is a verbal expression of the demands of society. Its enforcement causes respect for the law, (if just,) and for the authority that enforces it. Looseness in its observance or in its execution, when broken, produces disrespect for its authority, and consequent violation of its provisions, working injury both to the government and the governed. Every true patriot stands appalled at the wave of crime that has swept over the country, and anxiously seeks for the cause, and desires to know the remedy. The cause of so much crime, both in public and



private life, we think can be found in the loose enforcement of the law of the land, brought about by the following causes:

1. The teachings of those who seek to cast disrespect on the authority of God and his word. These teachings assume a multitude of forms; one claims that the inclinations of the will should not be crossed or controlled, but may be guided by reason; this results in lax discipline in families, and disrespect for parental and all other authority. Another tries to undermine the foundations of the marriage and family relation, because they stand opposed to the lusts of the flesh. Another ignores the Bible as God's word, because it conflicts with the loose modes of thought and habit of the present day. God's words revealed in the Bible and in nature is the foundation of all law and order; and because they teach that these must be obeyed or there comes the sure punishment, it would be very desirable to destroy their teaching. Here is a reason for the persistent effort of the easy thinking, liberal element to exclude the Bibles from all places where they can exert any influence, especially in schools. The excessive dread of religious teaching is a potent means for opposing every influence that comes from its representation, and thereby for lowering the public conscience, and results in the disregard of all the sources of authority and laws and opposition to their execution. The Bible-loving classes, however much they may err in understanding its teachings or in living up to its requirements, are the main conservators of society, of law, and of just government.

2. This departing from the foundations of law has so degraded the public conscience, that liberty has become synonymous with license; and so many abuses have sprung up in those responsible for the government, that it is almost impossible to execute the laws or secure justice. The immense patronage in the hands of the executive, and the using of this for selfish and party ends, has been a potent cause of danger, resulting in rings, defalcations, trading in governmental privileges, and consequent disrespect for law and its officers, which, in a government less strong in the hearts of the people, would result in revolution, if not in entire destruction.

*Remedy.* Make honesty the first qualification for office—that honesty which comes from fear of disobeying God's law; take the gift of offices from the executive, and give more of it directly to the people or their immediate representatives, who shall make it depend upon fitness instead of favor; punish the criminal, whether rich or poor, in office or out, and by this teach the necessity of law and obedience; teach the foundation principles of government as found in the moral law, making a public conscience that will make itself felt in society, withdrawing confidence and sympathy from the violator of every law of society, so that it may be felt as opposed to disorder or crime of every form. The criminal has no claim to the confidence of society, and should expect that his every departure from virtue and right will be criticised and punished by the disrespect of his neighbors as well as by the law of the land. The only way

to teach obedience is by the punishment of disobedience, to show the better way, that the higher law of love may come as a superior power to bless by its teachings.

## At Home.

### VACATION NOTES.

Vacation at Alfred is generally regarded by those who abide here only transiently somewhat like the vacuum which nature abhors, a sort of interim, in which the silence of the deserted town is oppressive; and we often hear departing students who reside on some country four-corners commiserating the town's people, or their school-fellows, whom adverse circumstances may have compelled to remain here between terms. Nevertheless, those who do remain, generally draw out an existence not wholly devoid of interest, or restful and recreative enjoyment.

To the student, who has applied himself closely to his term's work, the rest of vacation is an agreeable change, a necessity. The relaxation of the mental forces can not be too complete, and what with a little loafing, some general reading, writing up of correspondence, a few social gatherings, and perhaps an occasional visit with friends in neighboring communities, vacation is generally ended only too soon.

To the citizens of Alfred, especially of the younger class, vacation is none the less a grateful let up. The social relations of this class are sometimes thought to be somewhat rudely interfered with by the necessary regulations of the Institution, and when the old bell ceases to ring, there comes a sense of relief. There is a truce in the strife between the higher law of Alfred University and the social forces which we find working in our members, the latter, for the present at least, being left subject only to the general laws which regulate good society.

To teachers and that large class of person who directly or indirectly find employment in connection with the school, vacation brings also agreeable change and rest.

The vacation just passed has been a noteworthy one. It followed a term of hard work.

The winter, although much milder than usual, had been disagreeable with its rain and mud, and lack of sleighing, and the weather during vacation has been no better, yet the time had come for a change of programme, and a change had to come. The social element, no longer repressible, burst its barriers, overflowed its channels, and played many a queer freak in this, what some would call, valley of dry bones. Alfred society, from the trundle-bed stratum to the miocene formation at least, has been thoroughly shaken up. To have given a correct and detailed report of all the social events that have occurred, would have required a much larger and abler corps of reporters than is left to the STUDENT during any vacation. We dismiss the record of the disturb-

ance in the alluvial and drift formations, by saying that the rush at the book-stores for fine stationery for invitations, at the candy shops for sugar-plums, at the dry-goods stores for materials for the manufacture of neck-ties and new aprons, has been simply immense, depriving the keepers of these stores of the rest they so much needed.

For the young people, entertainments have been given by the families of Messrs. Samuel N. Stillman, Charles Stillman, M. J. Green, A. A. Shaw, and A. R. Allen. There have been sleighrides to Almond, the inevitable visits to neighboring towns, sugar-parties, &c., &c., beyond our ability to enumerate.

For the evening of March 16th, cards had been issued, to the number of nearly one hundred, among the married people. These cards were neatly engraved on tin, and ran thus:

MR. AND MRS. A. A. SHAW,  
AT HOME.  
Thursday evening, March 16th, 1876.  
TENTH ANNIVERSARY.

The Shaw mansion was in order, and promptly on time the invited guests were on hand. The party to be rewedded received the hearty congratulations of their friends, and an assortment of tin ware, which we are totally unable to inventory. Refreshments were served, and social enjoyment ran high. At a proper time, the blushing groom and bride, with their original attendants, stood up, and Deacon O. D. Sherman, who came nearest to being a minister of any one present, addressed them with words fitly spoken, reviewing with them the joys and sorrows of the ten years which they had spent together, and finally calling upon them, if they wished to try the same relation for ten years longer, to join their right hands, which they did. At a late hour, the friends dispersed, feeling that they had spent an evening rich in enjoyment, and the principals are now, we suppose, in the full enjoyment of their second honeymoon.

For the newly married pairs of our citizens, of whom—let us rejoice—we have a large number, a coming happy time was indicated by cards on wood, in neat envelopes, to the following import:

Mar. 29.	MR. AND MRS. I. L. COTTRELL	'71.
	REQUEST YOUR COMPANY	
Mar. 29.	Wednesday Evening.	'76

The invitations thus issued received a cordial response, and the net results were a rich social treat for all; a nice rocking chair each for Mr., Mrs., and Johnnie; one clothes wringer of the most approved pattern, stereoscope and views, brackets, lap board, duster, sugar box, and wooden ware generally for the entertainers.

On the same evening, the friends of Lorenze D. Collins and wife, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage, gathered at a rendezvous, prepared with their own refreshments, and some beautiful silver pieces of table furniture for

presents, and made a descent upon the unsuspecting parties. Mr. and Mrs. C. were soon arrayed in bridal ornaments, which had been extemporized by the ladies. The company found no difficulty in entering into the spirit and ways of "twenty (five) years ago," and we forbear giving further details lest their children reading them might unjustly infer that they were festive below their years. Nevertheless, it is good to see people whose hairs are more than sprinkled with grey apparently still young at heart.

The Alfred Cornet Band was on hand at each of the above three places, and dispensed music to the entire satisfaction of all.

Cards are out for still another tin wedding, and Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Ryno are the subjects. The social tide is still flowing, and Mr. and Mrs. R. may safely dream of the tin ware and the happy association with friends which is in store for them.

But the Chapel bell has given warning, and the scene must change. Already there are unmistakable evidences of the change having commenced. There are white handkerchiefs around throats, there are sundry complaints of neuralgias, tooth-aches, epizooties, &c., &c., which are likely to be ascribed to anything but late hours and cold night-air baths. These light afflictions will, however, soon pass away, and we shall be surprised if the average Alfredite does not find himself or herself unaccountably better of that dyspepsia, liver complaint, heart disease, melancholy, misanthropy, or whatever chronic trouble may have been hanging about since the hard times came on.

THE WINTER TERM closed Wednesday, March 15th. After the usual chapel exercises, rhetorical were in order. The names of the students had been written on slips of paper, and as they were drawn and read, the individual was expected to present an exercise prepared for the occasion. Among other productions, a written discussion on the subject of secret societies had been arranged, two gentlemen defending them, and two ladies replying. One of the gentlemen was absent, but the remaining three persons presented their productions, which were listened to with interest. There was one improvement on previous occasions of this kind, that was, nearly every person called upon was present and prepared. Music was furnished by the choir.

THE GYMNASIUM ASSOCIATION went to Andover on the evening of March 15th, and repeated the entertainment given in Alfred Centre, on the 1st, which was noticed in the March number of the STUDENT. A large audience attended, and seemed to enjoy the entertainment. The proceeds of the two evenings will do considerable towards relieving the Association of its indebtedness.

In the *Sabbath Recorder* of March 16th we notice an article on "The First State Fair in Florida," over the signature "E. P. L." We infer from this that Prof. Larkin has been visiting that land of flowers and fruits.



A QUEER FISH.—Persons who have been in A. W. Coon's store, at any time during the present year, have probably noticed a fish, mounted, and in a glass case, and have perhaps noticed some of its peculiarities, but those of our readers who have not, probably have never seen such a fish, as it is a rare specimen of paleozoic fishes. It is about two feet in length, is without scales, and is heterocercal, or in other words, the vertebral column extends beyond the body into the upper tail fin. Just over the mouth there is a snout two or three inches in length; between the eyes there is an appendage about three-fourths of an inch long, the end of which is divided into a number of little points. A little forward of each of the anal fins there is something somewhat resembling a turtle's foot in shape, and on the inside of each of these fins is a stem or spur about as long as the fin, but not sharp as spurs usually are. The use of all these peculiarities we are unable to explain. If nature was in the habit of experimenting in her works, we might surmise that this creature was the result of an experiment in proceeding from fishes to reptiles; but as we believe nature does not proceed in that way, we have no explanation to suggest. The name of this fish is the *chimera antarctica*. It was caught by some fishermen on the western coast of South America, and Prof. Larkin, who was in the vicinity at the time of its capture, succeeded in obtaining and preserving it. As it is of an exceedingly rare specie, it is a valuable acquisition to the cabinet of this Institution.

THE last Lyceum sessions of the term were very thinly attended. One of the Critics intimated that the cause was the commencement of *general court*. Considering that the evening was unusually mild and pleasant, and that so many dear friends were expecting to be separated on the following Wednesday, there is, perhaps, some allowance to be made; but we hope that those who are in the habit of attending court, will make such arrangements that its sittings, and walkings also, shall not interfere with Lyceum duties during the coming term, as much as they have in some past spring terms.

WE are happy in being assured from time to time by our subscribers that the STUDENT comes to them a welcome visitor. It is in the nature of things that the class who desire such a publication as ours, must be limited. To reach all of that class is our desire. The general financial depression which prevails throughout the country affects us of course, by compelling some who would like to have the STUDENT to dispense with it. We ask our friends wherever they may be to keep us in their hearts as well as possible, to be as prompt as they can in remitting, and to send us new names.

WORK is going on in the basement of Middle Hall, by which several rooms will be added.

PROF. T. R. WILLIAMS is absent on a trip to Wisconsin.

VACATION has been passing away so quietly with us that we supposed that there was but very little going on in this vicinity; but some of the boys who are occasionally "out o' night," say that there is a good deal going on. When we remember that the unpermitted association regulation is not in force during vacation, we think it quite likely that some things are going on with less interruption than during the term.

THIS section of country seems to have been favored above other sections both East and West. From the East there are reports of heavy and destructive rain storms, and from the West of the heaviest snow storms of the winter. With us the latter half of March has been as wintry as any part of the past winter, of equal length, but we have had no unusually heavy storm.

THE CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC gave its term exposition a few days before the close of the winter term. Admittance was free, and a large number of persons availed themselves of the opportunity to hear the exercises. The performances were such as to show that the teachers in this department have labored faithfully in training those under their care.

THE ornithological part of the cabinet has been placed in a room in the Gothic, fitted up for that purpose. During the past two or three years it has been in the care of Mr. Mark Sheppard, who has added to it a large number of valuable specimens of the birds of this region.

THE first half of March was spring-like; but from the 17th to the 23d it snowed nearly every day, which gave some of the young folks an opportunity to indulge in sleigh-riding, and thus partially make up for the deficiency of that pleasure during the past winter.

A NOTED NATURALIST of our village is this Spring for the first time trying his hand at making maple sugar. A responsible party is willing to make oath that on visiting his "bush" recently, he saw a fine basswood tree duly tapped and supplied with a bucket.

SUGAR MAKING commenced early in March, but the warm weather lasted only a few days, and operations in that line had to be suspended, and remained so during the remainder of the month. It is hoped that April will prove to be more favorable.

No student who wishes to be well informed can afford to entirely neglect the news and current literature of the day. The Reading Room contains a large variety of papers and magazines, to which any one can have access for 25 cents per term.

ALL FOOL'S DAY passed off without any unusual excitement in this place. We noticed one or two packages on the sidewalk, but did not see any one get fooled by them.

WE are glad to see our Alleghanian friend, Mr. T. B. Titsworth, with us again. He has been spending the winter in New Jersey.

D. R. STILLMAN of this village, Wm. H. Norton of Scio, and LeRoy Elliott of Amity, have been appointed Notaries Public.

THE lumber piles around the Gothic are increasing to an extent that indicates business for some time to come.

THE old building, on the site chosen for the Publishing House, is now all torn down.

MR. A. O. ALLEN has returned to his home in Wisconsin.

## Alumni Notes.

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

### ALUMNI.

'54. Rodney Dennis was one of the Republican delegates to the late State Convention from the Southern District of Steuben County.

'56. Daniel Beach, Watkins, N. Y., received the Democratic vote in the New York State Legislature, at a late election, for Regent of the University.

'56. Mrs. Julia Jacobs Reese resides in Wiscoy, N. Y.

'59. Robert Turner was recently elected, by the Democrats, Mayor of the city of Elmira.

'64. A. J. Crandall is farming in Ward, N. Y.

'65. Charles R. Thacher is President of the Young People's Christian Association in Hornellsville, N. Y.

'73. Ella Eaton has returned from her winter's teaching at Cohamsey, N. J.

'74. Inez Maxson, having spent the fall and winter here, is about to return to her home in Jefferson county, N. Y.

A correspondent of the *Sabbath Recorder*, writing from Hopkinton, R. I., speaking of the school in Ashaway, taught by Mr. and Mrs. James A. Estee, ('73-'74,) says, "The work of these teachers has been faithful and efficient, and they are deserving of the people's most generous appreciation and hearty co-operation. . . . We have great reason to be proud of our school," &c.

### OLD STUDENTS.

'43-'44. Mrs. Safford Thacher is President of the Women's Temperance League of Hornellsville, N. Y.

'43. S. M. Austin is a farmer in Andover, N. Y., and has taught forty-four terms of school.

'46. Chester Scott, Friendship, N. Y., is runner for the house of J. I. Nicks, Elmira, N. Y.

'46. L. Scott, Elmira, N. Y., is runner for Fitts & Austin, New York.

'59-'60. T. J. O. Thacher has just brought two car loads of horses from Kansas to Hornellsville.

'63. C. S. Crane is one of the firm of Austin & Crane, dealers in groceries and provisions, 155 Baldwin-st., Elmira.

'63-'64. Adelbert W. Truman is a practicing physician at Alfred Centre.

'64. George E. Mundy is a farmer in Canaseraga, N. Y.

'64-'65. Elizur I. Davis is a farmer, and dealer in cheese, Belmont, N. Y.

'68-'69. Mrs. Eva Lanphear Davis resides in Belmont.

'69. M. S. Wardner, graduate at Williams in class of '73, is now a theological student in Alfred University.

'72-'73. Murry Carl is dealer in hats, caps, trunks, &c., on Main-st., Hornellsville.

'73. Mrs. S. L. S. Wardner resides in Alfred.

'73. A. W. Moon is farming at Wayland, N. Y.

'75. E. A. Higgins has engaged his services as Principal of the Union Graded School at Campbelltown, Steuben county, N. Y.

'75. A. R. Hovey is keeping books for William B. Taylor at Canisteo, N. Y.

At the late State Convention of the Southern District of Steuben County, Frank Sherwood ('53-'54) and Allen A. Van Orsdale were among the Republican delegates.

At the late Town election in Allegany county, Frank Sibley ('64-'65) was elected Supervisor of Cuba, O. L. Barney ('59-'60) of Willing, Rufus Scott ('57-'58) of Amity, David R. Stilman ('36-'37) of Alfred, and Rodman Sisson of Almond.

## MARRIED.

CLARKE—BARBER—In Portville, N. Y., March 18th, 1876, by Rev. W. B. Gillette, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. H. B. Clarke, of Alfred Centre, and Miss Flora E. Barber.

HALL—WHITFORD—In Hornellsville, N. Y., March 15th, 1876, by Rev. H. P. Burdick, Mr. Zephaniah Hall, of Hartsville, and Miss Mary D. Whitford, of Hornellsville.

LEWIS—SAUNDERS—At the home of the bride's father, March 15th, 1876, by Rev. N. V. Hull, Mr. Amos C. Lewis, M. D., and Miss Sarah M. Saunders, both of this place.

SATTERLEE—BARDEEN—At the residence of the bride's father, in Hornellsville, N. Y., March 1st, 1876, by Pres. J. Allen, Mr. William Satterlee, of Alfred Centre, and Miss Jennie Bardeen.

SMITH—BEATTIE—In Hornellsville, N. Y., March 20th, 1876, by Rev. K. P. Jarvis, Mr. Joshua H. Smith, of Howard, and Miss Maud Beattie, of Hornellsville.

## The College World.

### OUR EXCHANGES.

*The Sanitarian*, and Organ of the Medico-Legal Society of New York, a monthly journal, A. N. Bell, M. D., editor, has been added to our list of exchanges. It is published by Campbell & Co., New York. *The Sanitarian*, as its name implies, is devoted to sanitary matters, and should be in the hands of every physician, especially, and wouldn't hurt any

one else to read its contents. We think that if a few copies of this magazine could be taken and read in every city, village, or hamlet, and its instructions carried out, many of our physicians would have to find some other employment. The price is only \$3.

The *College Mirror* is good enough, of course; we have no fault to find; but we suggest that better attention given to the make-up would add to its appearance at least. It is a little confusing to find a communication or a report on the editorial page, and other departments arranged in the same promiscuous style.

The *Crimson* must have an immense list of exchanges, and some extra good ones too, if they can afford to discontinue such publications as they mention in a list of twenty. Is it *bombast*, or what is the trouble?

The *Tripod* begins a new volume with the added support of the Ossoli, the ladies' literary society of Northwestern University. We congratulate the *Tripod* on this new acquisition of power.

The *Brunonian* has a well-written article on "The Arena of the Present." The *Brunonian* is one of our best exchanges, both as to form and matter.

Exchanges received: The Sanitarian, *Crimson*, Bates Student, Trinity Tablet, Targum, College Mirror, School Bulletin and New York Educational Journal, *Brunonian*, College Argus, *Tripod*.

#### THE INTER-COLLEGIATE REGATTA.

There seems to be a general break-up among the Colleges as far as the inter-collegiate regatta at Saratoga this summer is concerned, judging from the tone of our exchanges. Amherst has withdrawn on account of the expense. The College can not raise money enough to support both boating and base ball, and so will stand by base ball. Brown has two ample reasons for withdrawing—1st. One of their best men could not row for reasons better known to himself, and they do not wish to send a crew unless it be the very best that could be selected from the College. 2d. They are owing quite a sum towards the expenses of last year, and it is considered best to pay the debts already incurred, and put the extra dues into new boats. Bowdoin, Yale, and Trinity have also withdrawn. New England will, therefore, be represented by but three crews, viz., Wesleyan, Harvard, and Dartmouth. The latter, at last accounts, was unsettled. We understand that nearly all of the above colleges favor the establishment of a New England Association, and if one is established, they will not be represented at the Inter-Collegiate Rowing Association hereafter.

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY had been in operation for twenty-nine years as a university for men exclusively, but five or six years ago, it extended its privileges to women also. Now, over one hundred women are availing themselves of its instruction, in the departments of law, medicine, and science.

BROWN.—We learn from the *Brunonian* that the seventh annual reunion of the Philadelphia Alumni Association, the pioneer Alumni Association of Brown, was held in Philadelphia, on the evening of Feb. 10th, and proved a most enjoyable occasion. A cheering letter was read from President Robinson, and several speeches were listened to from distinguished Alumni.

The fifth annual meeting of the graduates of Brown in Boston and vicinity was held at Boston, on the 29th of February. Some eighty-five graduates were present. A letter was also read at this meeting from President Robinson, regretting his inability to be present.

#### CLIPPINGS.

The proposition for a Reformed Episcopal University of the Northwest, at or near Chicago, is gradually taking shape. It is designed to make it a university in the true meaning of the word, combining all the best features of Oxford and Cambridge Universities in England. All the other colleges and seminaries of the denomination will be subordinate to the University, which alone will have power to confer degrees. By thus having a central university, organically related to the several colleges, it is hoped to avoid the mistake of multiplying weak colleges, with separate charters and full academic powers.

The educational department is to have a prominent place in the main building at the Centennial Exposition; but the school-work of each State will stand by itself as a unit. The Massachusetts Department of Education and Science has issued a circular to the publishers of periodicals and newspapers in the State to furnish a copy of their publications for exhibition. It is intended that the collection shall be catalogued and suitably bound in volumes of uniform size, and at the close of the exhibition deposited in the State library, to be preserved for the next centennial exhibition.

President Porter of Yale College recently gave the following laconic advice to the students in the course of an extended address: "Don't drink. Don't chew. Don't smoke. Don't swear. Don't deceive. Don't read novels. Don't marry until you can support a wife. Be earnest. Be self-reliant. Be generous. Be civil. Read the papers. Advertise your business. Make money and do good with it. Love God and your fellow-men."—*Ex.*

A college professor at Burlington, Vt., thought to make a night capture of riotous students, each of whom was making his own night cap, sure, with the aid of a little sugar. The professor, in his stocking feet, stole down a corridor until he suddenly stepped on a jungle of upturned carpet tacks. He gave himself away in an exclamation of anguish and rage, and hopped back to his own quarters. The iron had entered into his sole.

Shakespeare's name has been spelled in upwards of forty different ways, of which the following are specimens: Chacspere, Saxpere, Schakspare, Shagspere, Schakuspeare, Shaxkespere, Shaxberd, Shackspire, Shaxpeare, Shakspeare.

A certain parson, who is also a school teacher, handed a problem to his class in mathematics the other day. The first boy took it, looked at it awhile, and said, "I pass." The second boy took it and said, "I turn it down." The third boy stared at it awhile and drawled out, "I can't make it." "Very good, boys," said the parson, "we will cut for a new deal." And the switch played like lightning over the shoulders of those depraved young mathematicians.—*Etc.*

Professor George P. Williams, of Michigan University, has been connected with that institution from its origin, thirty-one years ago. He is now too old for work; but his past services are gratefully remembered; and so, instead of treating him like the old horse that was turned out to die, a fund of \$25,000 has been raised by the Alumni for his support during the remainder of his life, after which it will go to the endowment of another chair.

Summer schools of science and culture are becoming popular. One, under the direction of Prof. D. S. Jordan, a former instructor in the Penikese school, will start from Indianapolis July 11th, and six weeks will be spent exploring the mountains of East Tennessee. The number admitted to the school will be limited to 20, and the charge for each pupil will be \$200. The time will be spent in collecting specimens of birds, reptiles, fishes, insects, and plants.

Among the bequests of the late James S. Seymour are the following for educational purposes: \$5,000 each to the Theological Seminary at Auburn, the Theological Institute of Connecticut, and to Amherst College; \$3,000 each to Oberlin and Beloit Colleges; and \$18,000 to found a public library in Auburn. Besides these, there is a long list of bequests to various asylums, hospitals, and religious societies.

The Harvard class of '75, according to the statement of the class secretary, stands thus in respect to religion: Unitarian, 39; Episcopalian, 35; Congregational, 23; Baptist, 11; Presbyterian, 6; Liberal, 4; Methodist, 2; Roman Catholic, 2; Universalist, 2; Rationalist, 1; undecided, 23; destined for the ministry, 9; whole number, 195.

At Amherst, an exhibition takes place every year, and prizes are given for perfection in seven or eight different departments of gymnastics, such as Indian clubs, parallel bars, horizontal bar, incline board, etc. Mr. Jas. S. Seymour, of Auburn, N. Y., has bequeathed \$5,000 to the institution.—*Tripod.*

General Eaton, United States Commissioner of Education, estimates the child-population between the ages of six and sixteen, in the several States, at about 10,288,000. An army of three hundred thousand teachers is needed to educate this host of future freemen.—*Tufts Collegian.*

The Northwestern Inter-State Collegiate Association will hold its third annual contest at Chicago, on the first Thursday of May, 1876. The champions from the colleges of six western states, viz: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, and Wisconsin, will compete in oratory.—*Tripod.*

Prof. Murray of Rutgers College has resigned, to become superintendent of public instruction in Japan.

The *Round Table* announces that the contest in oratory for the State of Wisconsin, comes off April 19th, in Beloit. There are four colleges, the State University, Beloit, Milton, and Appleton, who aspire for the doubtful honor of being the champion spouter of the collegiate arena.

A darkey who was stooping to wash his hands in a creek, didn't notice the peculiar actions of a goat just behind him, so when he scrambled out of the water and was asked how it happened, he answered: "I donno 'zactly; but 'pears as ef the shore kinder histed and frowed me."—*Courier.*

It is the opinion of *The Boston Globe* that the ill-health of school-girls is to be attributed not so much to over-work imposed by teachers as to improper food and dress, and the ambition of their parents to have them thoroughly educated and accomplished by the time they are eighteen.

"I never did see such a wind and such a storm," said a man in a coffee room. "And, pray, sir," inquired a would-be wit, "since you saw the wind and storm, what might their color be?" "The wind blew and the storm rose," was the rejoinder.—*Southern Call.*

Dr. Derby, of Boston, has been examining the eyes of Amherst Freshmen, eighty-one in all. He intends to examine them again at the beginning of the Sophomore year. He holds that the students grow near sighted, and wishes to prove it by those Amherst eyes.—*Targum.*

Hereafter, examination for admission to Harvard College and the Lawrence Scientific School will be held at Cincinnati simultaneously with the regular examinations at Cambridge.

It is stated that Abel Minard has left \$100,000 to Drew Theological Seminary in New Jersey for a professorship to give women a theological education.—*N. E. Jour. of Ed.*

Cornell College, Iowa, proposes to have a new building to be used for a summer chapel and library. It is to cover a plat of ground 86x114 feet, and to cost \$300,000.—*Tripod.*

## The Alfred Student.

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