

THE
Alfred Student.

VOL. VI.

ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., JUNE, 1879.

No. 9.

ALFRED UNIVERSITY.

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FACULTY.

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Pastoral Theology.

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Natural History and Latin.

REV. THOMAS R. WILLIAMS, D. D.,
Biblical Theology.

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GEORGE SCOTT, A. B., Ph. B.,
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English Department.

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Telegraphy.

EARL P. SAUNDERS,
Book Keeping and Penmanship.

M. ALZINA SAUNDERS AND MARY L. GREEN,
Union School Department.

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. 18, 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.

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VOL. VI.

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Literary Department.

HOMERIC CHARACTERS.

Paris and Hector are Homer's chief Trojan characters. Paris is the effeminate dandy; Hector, a man of sterling principle. Paris is lost to all sense of honor and manhood. His prompting impulse is personal gratification. Everything serious is foreign to his character. Totally unconscious of the evils brought upon Troy and his own family by his conduct, or at least entirely regardless of them, he is bent upon retaining Helen as an instrument of his lust. He is neither eloquent nor warlike. He shrinks from a combat with Menelaus, whom he has so basely wronged; and when charged by Hector of cowardice, acknowledges the justice of the rebuke. A spark of manhood seems left, and he prepares for the contest only to retreat ingloriously before his antagonist, and give himself up to dalliance. He bears the taunts of Helen without resentment, and endeavors to account for his defeat by saying that the gods are with his antagonist. He is not cruel nor revengeful, neither is he gentle. His character is epitomized by Diomedes, who indignantly styles him the "well-frizzled girl-hunter."

Hector is the best, by far, of the Trojans. He is, of course, vastly inferior to the most noble Grecian characters. He is the victim of unfortunate circumstances. The responsibility of the chief direction of state-affairs at a critical juncture devolves upon him as the bravest and best of the Trojans. He is unequal to the burden, and gives way under it. Hence it is difficult to correctly estimate his character. Sometimes

he appears haughty and self-important; again, the very embodiment of humility. He is at once cautious and impetuous, cowardly and brave. His domestic affections are strong, his integrity of purpose unchallenged, his patriotism unbounded. "In the measure open to his day and people, he is one who fears God and regards man; and perhaps the total absence of vice, as it is contradistinguished from infirmity, in his character, co-operated with other causes in bringing about his adoption in the Christian literature of the Middle Ages as the model, for the olden time, of the heroic man."

The principal Grecian heroes of the Homeric poems are Agamemnon and Menelaus, Ajax and Diomedes, Odysseus and Nestor, besides Helen, who admits of no comparison with the other characters, and the great hero himself of the Iliad—Achilles.

Ajax and Diomedes have many points of resemblance and difference. Diomedes is crafty; Ajax, straightforward. Diomedes's movements are quick, and he is liable to give way to a storm of passion; Ajax moves steadily forward, calm amid the terrible battle-din, self-possessed amid the tumultuous assembly. Diomedes is not strictly honest; Ajax, scrupulously so. Diomedes is boastful; Ajax, never. They are both brave, daring in spirit, valiant in fight, relentless in might, strong in their attachment to friends, patriotic. They, of all the Grecian heroes, are chosen as ambassadors to Achilles, to endeavor to persuade him to return to the fight, as they seemed to possess in the highest degree those qualities likely to command respect in the eyes of the hero.

Odysseus and Nestor are Homer's orators. Both are eloquent, but widely different in style. Nestor is calm and persuasive; Odysseus, ab-

rupt and impassioned. Nestor appeals to the judgment; Odysseus rouses the passions. Nestor is garrulous; Odysseus, brief and pointed. In the tumultuous assembly by the ships, when Achilles and Agamemnon are raging and the passions of the multitude are deeply stirred, Nestor alone can restore partial harmony and restrain them from deeds of violence; but when the people are rushing, by the advice of Agamemnon, to launch their ships for Greece, it is only by the prompt, energetic, fiery outbursts of Odysseus that the multitude are stayed. "To untie a knot is the office of Nestor; to stem a torrent or scale a frowning barrier is the business of Odysseus." Nestor is always prudent, in word and in action; Odysseus is generally so, yet sometimes rash and improvident. Odysseus is not a character of a single attainment. He is eloquent, but this is not all. He is also a warrior, a statesman, a cultivator of the fine arts so far as they were developed in the Heroic Age. It is this many-sidedness that exalts his character. He may be excelled in particular spheres, but is superior to all others in diversity of talent and power. He is a worthy subject for the hero of the *Odyssey*, and, if excelled at all, is only excelled by the hero of the *Iliad*.

Agamemnon and Menelaus have much fraternal affection. The war is to avenge the insult offered to Menelaus. Agamemnon enters into it with zeal, and, by virtue of his position as king of the most powerful Grecian city, is chosen commander in chief of the Grecian invading force. He is moderately skilled in generalship, and not destitute of personal prowess. Still he is not remarkable in either respect. Achilles accuses him of want of tact, and ignorance in military affairs. Menelaus, in personal bravery, seems his superior. Two favoring circumstances exalt the character of Menelaus, and urge him to deeds of bravery. The first is his sense of the insult offered him, and the second is the insignificance and puerility of his antagonist. He is great compared to Paris, and yet we can not help feeling that in conquering him, Menelaus has acquired no great glory. Still his other achievements are by no means meagre. The besetting sin of Agamemnon is his confirmed selfishness, and his redeeming glory is

his apparent disposition to conform his conduct to the wish of the army and his readiness to do anything which he thinks will contribute to its fame. His selfishness led to the estrangement of Achilles and the consequent disasters to the Grecian host, while his desire to benefit the people prompted him to send Chryseis, whom he dearly loved, to her father. Neither of these characteristics appear specially prominent in Menelaus.

The character of Achilles is beyond portrayal. Any effort to paint it betrays our weakness and exalts the inimitable skill of the great poet. He is the hero of Homer's greatest poem, and all other characters become insignificant when Achilles appears on the stage. Majestic and grand, he towers above them all. His power is great; his wrath, terrible. He has a keen sense of moral right and wrong, and his "destructive wrath" against the Greeks arises from an overpowering sense of the injustice done him. He can, by his mere appearance, excite consternation among his enemies. He has the savagery of barbarism, and the refinement of a more advanced civilization than seems to have existed in Heroic Greece. "The scope of this character is like the sweep of an organ over the whole gamut, from the lowest bass to the highest treble, with all its diversity of tone and force as well as pitch."

Homer's Helen is a moral enigma. Some passages lead us to regard her as a willing transgressor; others, as a martyr to the lust of Paris. We can not prove that she voluntarily accompanied Paris to Troy. We are at times led to believe in her abduction. She seems to live with Paris under necessity, not by choice. She openly rebukes him, and expresses to him her preference for Menelaus. She chides Aphrodite for trying to stir up in her bosom a passion for Paris, and submits only when terrified by the violent threats of the goddess. She is treated with respect by Homer's other characters. She is her own greatest accuser. She laments her fate, bewails the evil day when she left her beloved home in Sparta to accompany Paris to Troy. These self-accusations exalt her character and make her more worthy of our admiration. She excites our compassion. We

are reminded of Virgil's Dido, whose prototype in many respect Helen appears to be. She seems, under the temporary influence of Aphrodite, to accompany Paris voluntarily; but when she escapes from the influence of the goddess, recognizing her shame, with true womanly instinct she bewails her fate and longs for a return to that home she has dishonored and upon which she has brought so many evils. Menelaus does not appear to censure her after her restoration. Homer does not greatly exalt her, and yet does not seem inclined to paint her conduct as highly reprehensible. On the whole, judged by the high standard of the morality of the Heroic Age, Helen is found wanting.

Homer's characters are very diverse, and in this diversity we see the poet's limitless resources. In the sturdy valor of Ajax or the brilliant charges of Diomedes, the gentle eloquence of Nestor or the more impassioned outbursts of Odysseus, the selfishness of Agamemnon or the nobility of Menelaus, the effeminacy and cowardice of Paris or the sterling worth of Hector, the questionable virtue of Helen, and the overtowering grandeur of Achilles, we have a series of portraits of the utmost diversity yet consistency, and certainly unsurpassed, if not unequaled, by any one writer of ancient or modern times.

A THUNDER STORM.

BY SUSAN COOLIDGE.

The day was hot and the day was dumb,
Save the cricket's chirr or the bee's low hum,
Not a bird was seen or a butterfly,
And ever till noon was over, the sun
Glared down with a yellow and terrible eye;
Glared down in the woods, where the breathless
boughs
Hung heavy and faint in a languid drowse,
And the ferns were curling with thirst and heat;
Glared down on the fields where the sleepy cows
Stood munching the grasses, dry and sweet.
Then a single cloud rose up in the west,
With a base of gray and a white, white crest;
It rose and it spread a mighty wing,
And swooped at the sun, though he did his best,
And struggled and fought like a wounded thing.
And the woods awoke, and the sleepers heard,

Each heavily-hanging leaflet stirred
With a little expectant quiver and thrill,
As the cloud bent over and uttered a word—
One volleying, rolling syllable.

And once and again come the deep, low tone
Which only to thunder's lips is known,
And the earth held up her tearless face,
And listened as if to a trumpet blown—
A signal-trump in some heavenly place.

The trumpet of God, obeyed on high,
His signal to open his granary
And send forth his heavily-loaded wains,
Rumbling and roaring down the sky,
And scattering the blessed, long-harvested rains.

The Alfred Student.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY IN THE INTERESTS OF ALFRED
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It is some time since we gave our subscribers an invitation to pay up, but as the volume draws to a close and we begin to urgently need what is due us to settle our accounts, we are emboldened to ask our friends to send us, as early as July 15th, all moneys due us on subscriptions. This is a personal appeal and means every debtor to the STUDENT. By promptly heeding this hint, delinquents will save us trouble and embarrassment, and themselves the chagrin of receiving a more pointed and direct dun.

AN almost universal desire was felt on the part of the Lyceums and the patrons of the Anniversary Lecture to hear an address this year

from some eminent politician, and correspondence was had by the Lecture Committee with Blaine, Conkling, Cox, Thurman, Carpenter, Chandler, and others; but, owing no doubt to the extra session of Congress, and the present activity in the political field contingent upon the near approach of a presidential canvass, the assiduous efforts of the Committee were fruitless in obtaining a "stalwart." They have, however, procured as our Anniversary Lecturer the famous traveler, and able and entertaining public speaker, Major Dane, who will give us quite as pleasing and instructive a lecture as would a heavy political magnet or an eminent divine. We most heartily concur in the choice.

The approaching Anniversary is heralded in the busy preparation of the graduates and Commencement speakers, as well as in the swooning influence of the Cantata rehearsal. The exercises certainly will not be wanting in number, nor do we think, on the whole, they will be uninteresting; yet we would utter a word of protest against the over-amount of literary emanations of Commencement Week. We venture to say that no other University or Institution has a like amount of exercises. An incessant flow of essays, orations and declamations, for three days, compels one's belief in the aphorism that "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing." Such productions as may be good are buried in the words which precede and follow them, and what are themselves poor undergo no helpful change. The four Literary Societies present each a programme two to three hours long, with not less than five or six pieces, followed by a four or five hours feast (?) of Commencement orations. Why the Institution so persistently adheres to the time-honored and tedious practice of each graduate, irrespective of the size of the class, pronouncing his or her thesis, we fail to see; for, indeed, it has not the valid claim with the Lyceum, that it is remunerative. A Musical Conservatory, Baccalaureate Sermon, Lecture, thirty-five to forty orations, songs, Class Day exercises, &c., are too much for us. In behalf of the patient yet submissive endurance of the audiences, we ask for a change in our Commencement programme.

Were the Lyceums to unite in a single entertainment—and one object of their presentation might still be effected in a higher price of admission—or present two separate entertainments, they would do themselves as much credit. Were the best students or best speakers only of each class to deliver their orations, thus leaving time and opportunity for Class Day exercises—the most interesting of any of the week—the people would appreciate the welcome change. Let Alfred in part follow the example of the Universities of Michigan, Johns Hopkins, and California, which have abolished Commencement exercises entirely, by doing away with one-half of its usual efforts. Undoubtedly the parents of the speakers are rejoiced at the public appearance of their sons and daughters, but their delight and satisfaction ought not to be paramount to the dutiful public.

* *

We can not give the article above an editorial endorsement, yet we willingly give it a place in our columns, as we are always glad to do all criticism and comment upon matters relating to the University, or to college matters generally. One of the primal objects in establishing the STUDENT was to furnish an organ for the interchange of ideas upon college and educational methods and topics, and the columns of the STUDENT are open to all correspondents upon all topics of interest to students, although, as in the present instance, the editors may differ widely in opinion from the correspondent. In regard to the method of conducting the exercises of Commencement day, we prefer to accept the wisdom of the faculty and trustees in preference to the supposed opinion of "the dutiful public," at least until we have better evidence than we now have that the patrons are dissatisfied with the present custom of allowing each graduate to pronounce his thesis. It has happened in the past that upon each Commencement day, no matter how long the programme of exercises, the chapel has been crowded with eager and attentive listeners. This attendance, for year after year, does not argue very strongly that "the time-honored and tedious practice" is

distasteful to the patrons and friends of the Institution. People who attend college commencements simply and solely to be entertained may complain of the length of the exercises, but those with a genuine interest in college matters and college men are usually glad to hear a dozen or more young men and women pronounce their graduating orations. Until we have some better reasons for "a change" than those given above, we shall try to endure the present custom, which gives us "a four or five hour feasts (?) of Commencement orations." In regard to the change proposed in our Lyceum public sessions, the question is debatable. It is true that an occasional change in the conduct of these literary entertainments adds to their interest. But when we consider that the first aim of these public sessions is not pecuniary benefit, neither are they solely for the entertainment and pleasure of the audience who honor them with their presence, but mainly a means and opportunity for the culture and improvement of the members of the Lyceums, we are convinced that the present method best attains the object sought, that of affording all members of the Lyceum, so far as possible, an opportunity to present a public exercise at some time during their connection with it. So this "incessant flow of essays, orations, declamations," so painful to our correspondent, will probably go on as long as it is considered a means of improvement, even though the writer may be unable to stand up under it.

SCIENTIFIC men have wrestled with a great problem, and come to the conclusion that the sun will cease to send forth its light and heat and become a cold, black cinder in just 17,000,000 years. Now why wouldn't that be a better time for the Second Advent to bring the world to an end than in 1880?

University and Town.

A LADY who has had ample opportunity to know whereof she speaks, says that the drives about Alfred are "perfectly delightful," while the scenery is "too lovely for anything."

DRIVING has been a popular recreation among the students of late.

PROF. LEWIS's house, just above the chapel building, rejoices in a new coat of white paint.

THE new stone steps at the front entrance to the Brick are being pushed rapidly toward completion.

RHETORICAL exercises are now held on Friday afternoons instead of Wednesday afternoons, as formerly.

SAUNDERS, the artist, whose work has made him celebrated as a photographer, is now at work on the pictures for the Senior Class.

A FRESHMAN gives it as his opinion that a certain theologian will succeed admirably as a minister if he only settles in the right kind of a *pasturage*.

A CERTAIN young man says that he used to get shaved three times a week last term, but now once a week is sufficient. The reason is obvious; his girl is not in school this term.

SURVEYING Class. Irritable Senior at the theodolite—Miss G., don't come near the compass with your big hat; it may affect the needle. Prof.—Miss G., did you *steel* your hat?

"Has the cow an immortal soul," is the theme of some learned arguments by different writers in the *University Herald*. They have evidently been studying up on the milky whey.

THERE has been a conspicuous absence of chapel speeches this term. Perhaps the Faculty think there will be enough of them Anniversary Week to more than make good the average.

THE OROPHILIANS are fortunate in having secured Judge Dexter, of Elmira, a former member of the Society, to give the Lecture at their session the coming Commencement. Mr. Dexter is a man of conceded ability, an eloquent speaker, and we confidently predict an excellent lecture.

WHAT did the buffalo hide; or the deacon skin?

PRESIDENT ALLEN recently received from a lady alumnus fifteen dollars, to be expended in shrubbery to adorn the University Campus. A most commendable example of judicious generosity, certainly.

SPECIAL efforts are being made to make the exercises of Commencement Week as interesting as possible, and the Alumni and former students who can make it convenient to visit Alfred at that time, will be sure of a hearty welcome.

THE Alfriedians visited the Alleghanians on the evening of May 17th, and were well entertained. The programme was varied, spicy, and interesting, the leading feature of which was the lecture, "The origin and growth of language," by Mr. T. A. Burdick.

THROUGH the generosity of Mr. Isaac G. Thompson, a copy of the *Albany Law Journal*, of which he is the managing editor, now comes regularly to the Reading Room. Mr. Thompson was a student at Alfred years ago, and has since distinguished himself both as an able writer on legal topics and a successful practitioner at the bar.

THE order of the coming Anniversary exercises is as follows: Saturday evening, June 28th, the Annual Entertainment by the Conservatory of Music; the Baccalaureate Sermon, by President Allen, Sunday evening, June 29th; the Anniversary Session of the Athenæan Lyceum, Monday afternoon, June 30th; Orophilian, Monday evening; the Alfriedian, Tuesday morning; Alleghanian, Tuesday afternoon of July 1st; Annual Lecture before the Societies, Tuesday evening; Wednesday, July 2d, the usual exercises of Commencement Day.

THE Lecture Committee have engaged Major Dane to deliver the Annual Commencement Lecture, which will be given before the Literary Societies, Tuesday evening, July 1st. Major Dane has received the most flattering

compliments from the people and press as an eloquent and entertaining lecturer wherever he has spoken, and we are confident that his lecture will be well worth the hearing. Of the many compliments that he has received from the press, the following from the Boston *Daily Globe* will give some idea of how he is regarded as an orator: "From the beginning to the close, the interest of his hearers was not permitted to flag for an instant. Never in so small a compass of time have incidents, events, anecdotes, criticisms, jest and humor been crowded together as in that discourse; and one seems to forget himself at times in the feeling that he is actually experiencing what he is in fact only hearing some one tell about."

THE CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC will give, on Saturday evening, June 28th, The May Queen, a Pastoral Cantata. Words by Henry F. Chorley, composed by William Sterndale Bennet. This Cantata is considered to be one of the best compositions that the Musical Department has ever attempted; it has been well received in New York City, and will unquestionably prove a source of delight to all who may be favored to hear it. Costumes will be imported expressly for its presentation, and we are assured that every effort will be made to achieve success in its rendition. Some of the principal *dramatis personæ* are the May Queen, Queen of England, Robin Hood and retainers, and gallant and lover of the May Queen. There will be choruses, recitations, solos, duets, and pageant music; and it is intended that the orchestral music will be assisted by several pieces from the Cornet Band.

THE Art Department of the University furnished an entertainment on the evening of May 26th. President Allen gave a very interesting and instructive talk on Pottery, illustrated by many rare, beautiful, and unique specimens of the Ceramic art, ancient and modern. In view of the attention and study that this art is just now receiving, the lecture was particularly interesting, and the President, in a pleasant way, showed his audience very many things about pottery, and thoroughly

canvassed his subject from Egyptian brick to Dresden porcelain. The lecture was followed by a vocal solo by Miss Susie Burdick, which, though nicely rendered, was greatly marred by the noise and conversation behind the curtains, perhaps unavoidable, in preparing for the exercises which followed. The remainder of the evening was consumed in music, readings, and recitations, tableaux and impersonations, concluding with a sociable.

THE ALFREDIANS visited the Oraphilians Saturday evening, May 10th. The opening oration was given by E. A. Higgins, on "Political Integrity," which was followed by a recitation entitled "The Revolutionary Rising," delivered with excellent effect by Mr. L. D. Seager.

Mr. C. B. McDowell read a carefully written essay on "Our Public School System," in which it was logically argued that the moral and intellectual welfare of our country depends on a high order of excellence being maintained in our public schools.

The Lyceum paper "The Radiator and Review," containing a variety of interesting articles, was read by Mr. J. McLennan.

A lecture was given by Mr. Charles Smith, on the Life and Labors of Hannah Moore.

"The Premier and His Policy," the subject of the closing oration, by W. H. Ingham, was a well-written production on the public life of Lord Beaconsfield.

A vocal solo, entitled "Once Again," which was finely rendered by Miss Velma K. Crandall, added not a little to the enjoyment of the session.

A GREAT addition has been made this Spring to the shade trees and ornamental shrubbery on the University grounds. Over a hundred and fifty trees have been planted, a large share of them being evergreens; elms, maples, and birches are among the number. On Wednesday, the 21st ult., seventy-five evergreens were planted on the Campus, most of them in the vicinity of the Chapel, many of the students taking a commendable interest in the work. The following are the names of those who bought

and planted trees: Professors Williams and Scott, Mrs. E. P. Larkin, Misses Lizzie A. Nelson, Zina Saunders, Ada Lewis, Mary M. Robins, Grace R. Lewis, Minnie Ensworth, May Allen, Susie M. Burdick, Mrs. W. H. Crandall, Miss Nellie Green, Messrs J. J. Jeffrey, T. M. Davis, Frank Hill, J. C. Hughes, James Schoonmaker, M. J. Raub, J. R. Jeffrey, W. H. Farnham, V. A. Baggs, Willie Vannoy, Grant Walker, B. I. Jeffrey, W. R. McCray, E. W. Rogers, W. R. Clarke, J. R. Hatter, S. L. Maxson, E. E. Hamilton, D. I. Green, C. B. McDowell, O. D. Williams, E. P. Saunders, E. A. Higgins.

PERSONAL.

Miss Ida Lewis teaches the school in Lanhpear Valley.

Mr. N. W. Williams is now giving music lessons to classes in Belmont and Scio.

Mr. W. I. Lewis, of the Class of '76, made a short visit in town some time ago. He is now a successful lawyer at Duke, Pa.

Mrs. J. H. Kellogg, of Battle Creek, Mich., *nee* Miss Ella E. Eaton, will visit Alfred during the Anniversaries, and give the lecture on the Alfredian programme.

Miss Callie A. Stewart, who has been a student here several terms, returned to her home at Little Rock, Ark., the fore part of last month. Her friends in Alfred follow her with their best wishes to her Southern home.

Prof. D. R. Ford, of the Elmira Female College, well known as a former student and teacher at Alfred, is to preach the Baccalaureate Sermon at the coming Commencement of the Mansfield State Normal School, at Mansfield, Pa.

Dr. Daniel Lewis, well known as a former resident and student of Alfred, will lecture for the Alleghanians at their coming Commencement session. Dr. Lewis is now a successful physician in New York City, a thorough student, and, we doubt not, will do credit both to himself and the Society.

Mrs. H. L. Herrington, who will ever be gratefully remembered by the many students who have boarded at her house at different

times during the past ten or twelve years, has for months been prostrated with rheumatic difficulties. She is now at Dr. Burdick's, at Hartsville, receiving the water-cure treatment, and we earnestly hope it may afford the needed relief and restoration.

SCIENTISTS ABROAD.

The classes in geology and botany took a trip in search of specimens, on Friday May 9th. An invitation was extended in Chapel, to all those who were interested in science, to accompany the party, and quite a number not in the classes promptly responded. The plan that had been decided upon, was to begin at the head of the little glen, about two miles south of the town, thoroughly explore it to where it opens into the valley below, proceed down along the railroad, and on to Andover. Stone hammers, trowels, dredges, fishing tackle, and other implements of war, were brought into requisition, and, with laden lunch baskets, the party, consisting of about thirty ladies and gentlemen, headed by President Allen, and accompanied by Prof. Coon, Mrs. I. F. Kenyon, Mrs. T. R. Williams, and others, started immediately after Chapel.

To say the least, the party, as they advanced to the field, presented a picturesque appearance. Quite a number of young men, impatient to begin the strife, proceeded up Main street, their stone hammers and other weapons glistening in the morning sunlight; the stage wagon, which for years has been noted for its generous comprehensiveness, containing the ladies and the President of the Day, followed some distance behind, and a few stragglers brought up the rear. The glen was reached in good time, and the scientists began their work. They proceeded slowly down along the little stream, leaving after them a track of death and devastation. Flowers, that perhaps had been glorying in the thought that they were "born to blush unseen," were ruthlessly uprooted; crabs, lizards, and other inhabitants of the stream, were cruelly torn from the bosom of their families, so to speak, and unceremoniously immersed in alcohol; insects were hailed, and

readily persuaded to yield their lives in the interest of science; snails were frightened from their lairs, run down, and bagged with boyish triumph; while the fossils that had lain unmolested for centuries in their rocky retreats, must have thought that Gabriel had blown his horn, and it was now time for them to get up and dust.

Near the mouth of the glen, the party came upon the site of an old mill, which long since had outlived its usefulness, the crumbling walls of which now present a beautiful picture of picturesque ruins. The railroad was reached about noon, and with appetites sharpened by the exercise and excitement of the jaunt, the party paused and did ample justice to the lunch they had brought. After a short rest, they proceeded down the valley in various groups, reaching Andover about four o'clock. As they gathered at the depot to take the train for Alfred, it is not to be wondered at that their soiled clothing, sunburnt faces and general appearance excited the curiosity of the villagers, who evidently thought that the town had been taken by a band of gypsies. They returned to Alfred tired, it is true, but with a feeling that the pleasure and satisfaction of the trip more than made up for all the weariness and inconvenience it had cost. Although productive, perhaps, of some sentiment as well as science, it was, all in all, a day delightfully, profitably spent in studying the pages of practical nature instead of theoretical text books.

NOTES.

The only specimens that were obtained the latter part of the day were some fresh water clams that ran into the dredges of Messrs. Dunn and Darrow, and were drawn up before they could all escape.

When the party reached the pond near Andover, they found McLennan, who had gone on before, sitting on a log, patiently fishing. But although he used the most tempting bait, he didn't get a fish, nor even a bite—outside of his hat.

A detachment of the party having become more weary or less interested than the rest, lingered behind after the railroad was reached, but very easily regained the two miles they had

lost by a delightful ride on a Pullman hand-car that the generous trackmen placed at their disposal.

President Allen commissioned a representative of the STUDENT to capture all the snails that could be found along the route, instructing him to take along a good dog and gun. He provided himself with a gun, and had he taken a dog it is believed that not a single snail would have escaped. He is confident, however, no stone was left unturned.

Dr. Davie, while walking knee deep in the water, brought up in his dredge what he at first thought was an *Aquaticusorivermous Andovergiganticusness*, but what was his disappointment to find out that it was nothing but a little *Disjuncticulatomoluskii Tiptopsummitensis* of the order of *Akhgiapsodratriizesquii*, very common in sluggish streams and stagnant water in this vicinity.

THE SCIENCE AND ART CLUB.

CLUB ROOM, May 6th, 1879.

The Club convened for its first regular session this term, on the evening of May 6th. Although so long a time had passed since the last meeting, there was no lack of interest. The room was well filled.

The gathered company listened first to a paper by Prof. Geo. Scott, his second article upon the subject—"The Benefits of a Classical Education," in which he claimed that no subject, when thoroughly mastered, was as efficacious in invigorating and strengthening the memory as Latin and Greek; that it is a necessary preliminary to successful scientific study and research, as nearly all technical terms employed in science are derived from Latin and Greek. He spoke earnestly in regard to the intelligent teaching of these languages, and lastly discussed briefly the utilitarian theory, bringing illustrations in proof that classical graduates are much more fortunate in obtaining responsible and lucrative positions than those taking a scientific course.

The second paper was a continuation of a description of the Corcoran Art Gallery in Washington, by Miss A. E. Stillman. This is

the thirteenth paper on art that Miss Stillman has presented before the Club. The series has been full of instruction and interest. The Corcoran Gallery at Washington is destined to be first among the art galleries in America. It is now perhaps as rich in casts, bronzes, relics, statuary, and paintings, as any in the country. This paper was confined mostly to a description of the Hall of the Renaissance, which contains casts of rare objects of plastic art of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

Scientific Miscellany, by L. D. Seager.

SECRETARY.

PHONOGRAPHICALITIES.

1st student (singing uproariously),

"Where, oh where is my little dog gone,
Where, oh where can he be?"

2d student (gruffly)—"He can't be far off. I hear him howling."—*Bites Student.*

Senior—"Well, fellows, there is one thing you can not accuse me of, and that is, of ever studying on Sunday?" Junior—"Just so, and you are just as innocent the other six days of the week."—*Transcript.*

A Philo. sent this motion to the Secretary: "I move you that I be excused from this session of Society." Upon the other side of the paper were written these words: "Alice: Keep your bangs away, I like it much better without." Fact.—*Penn. College Monthly.*

Scene in Dr. Krauth's room: Senior—"Professor, I read in the paper the other day that there was a woman in New York who has been unconscious for twenty years, and in that time has taken nothing; do you think that is true?" Dr. K.—"O yes, sir; the graveyards are full of them."—*University Magazine.*

What did the paper collar?—*N. Y. Herald.* What did the necktie?—*Camden Post.* Whom did the shirt cuff?—*N. Y. News.* What did the bootblack?—*Whitehall Times.* What did the watch chain?—*Albany Argus.* What did the shirt flap?—*Elmira Gazette.* What did the bosom pad?—*Waverly Free Press.* What did the hair pin?—*Herald.* What did the fish hook?—*Student Life.* Or will some one please inform us on what the bosom stud?

Why he preferred the study of medicine to painting: The mistakes of the painter are glaringly apparent; but those of the physician are buried.

The young man who married the charming girl with ruby lips and a complexion of alabaster, says he finds her more than his fancy painted her.

A gentleman who was trying to think of the word Universalist, but could not get hold of it at the moment, exclaimed, "Why, he is one of those desulphurizers."

Several young men in New York, who are fond of hugging the girls, are about to organize an association to be called the United States (S)ex-press Company.—*Roanoke Collegian*.

She was declaiming "The Launching of the Ship," and as with a tender voice she exclaimed:

"How beautiful she is! how fair
She lies within those arms, that press
Her form with many a soft caress
Of tenderness and watchful care!"

the professor rolled his eyes in ecstasy and whispered "Beautiful, beautiful figure!" and the boys held each other down in their places, and smacked their juicy lips. Such, alas, are the temptations of co education!—*Vidette*.

How many apples did Adam and Eve eat? Some say Eve 8 and Adam 2—a total of 10 only. Now we figure the thing out far differently. Eve 8 and Adam 8 also; total, 16.—*Boston Journal*. We think the above figures are entirely wrong. If Eve 8 and Adam 82, certainly the total will be 90. Scientific men, however, on the strength of the theory that the ante-diluvians were a race of giants, and consequently great eaters, reason something like this: Eve 81 and Adam 82; total 163.—*Gloucester Advertiser*. Wrong again; what could be clearer than, if Eve 81 and Adam 812, the total was 893.—*Lawrence American*. If Eve 811st and Adam 812, would not the whole be 1,623?—*Boston Journal*. I believe the following to be the true solution: Eve 814 Adam, Adam 8124 Eve; total, 8,938.—*Veritas*. Still another calculation is as follows: If Eve 814 Adam, Adam 81242 oblige Eve; total, 82,967. We think

this, however, not a sufficient quantity; for though we admit that Eve 814 Adam, Adam if he 8081242 keep Eve company; total, 8,082,056.—*N. Y. Mail*. Mathematicians, you're all at fault. If Eve 81421st tempt Adam, Adam must have 81242XL Eve; total, 812,505,170.—*Fort Chester Journal*. Now set 'em up in the other alley. Old Mathematics, you haven't got to the "root" of the matter yet. If Eve 814 Adam, of course Adam 81242 make it square; total, 6,600,263,378.—*Colby Echo*.

The College World.

THE following is a list of exchanges received: The Tuftonian, Volante, Sibyl, Round Table, Bates Student, College Courier, Vanderbilt Austral, Madisonensis, Vidette, Wittenburger, Richmond College Messenger, Hobert Herald, College Journal, Montpelierian, College Mureury, Cetrus, College Index, Simpsonian, Beacon, Knox Student, Roanoke Collegian, Rochester Campus, Niagara Index, Kansas Collegiate, Westminster Monthly, College Cabinet, The Campus, Student Life, Washington Jeffersonian, College Record, University Press, Concordiensis, Reveille, Echo, Tripod, Ariel.

Elmira Gazette: "At the present time there are but 403 students of both sexes attending Cornell University, and only about 350 young men, against about 700 when the experiment began. There have been vain attempts to prove that this falling off is due to other causes than the experiment of bi-sexual education, but the decrease in the number of students has been so regular at Cornell from 1872 to the present time, while at other colleges there has been but a slight falling off, that all efforts to ascribe any other reason have proved futile. . . . That President White should feel called upon to leave the University at this, the lowest ebb of its fortunes, and, moreover, should intrust the management of affairs to a man who, during his former absence, incurred the cordial dislike of professors and students alike, is a matter of regret to those who have the best wishes of the University at heart. Altogether

the prospects for Cornell's future are not all that heart could wish."

COLLEGE GLANCES.

The Seniors at Dartmouth have petitioned the Trustees of the College to limit the number of speakers on the Commencement stage this year to eight.

Fifty years ago, forty per cent. of the college graduates in this country became ministers. Now only about seventeen per cent. don the clerical garments.

It is said of some of the Seniors of Iowa University, that they wish to hire an orator to speak at Commencement, instead of being tortured by their own classmates.

The faculty of Dartmouth seem to be advocates of base ball, as they have decided to have a week's vacation in May or June to allow opportunities for contests with neighboring colleges.

The University of Lubeuigen, Germany, recently celebrated its four hundredth anniversary. Among the graduates are Melancthon, Kepler, Schelling, Hegel, Denniker, Schiller, and Uhland.

The young Chinaman, who is being educated at Andover, at the expense of the Chinese government, was reported for neglect of duty. The reply came, "Send him home and we will behead him."

Foreign nations are represented at Leipsic as follows: Austria, seventy-one; Russia, sixty-one; Switzerland, forty-nine; Great Britain, nineteen; Greece, fourteen; France, four; the United States, sixty-seven.

COLLEGE RHYMES.

But some it never hits,
Unless it gives them fits,
And scatters all their wits.

Ah, hum! — *Ex.*

Master Sammy Smalls will go to the black-board and write a tripple poetic pun. Sammy:

Something, 'tis that greenswards gather;
Something, 'tis escaped by few;
Something, 'tis that's sad at parting;
'Tis a dew, a due, adieu.

He wished his manuscript returned,
But failed in time to ask it,
And felt indignant when he learned
It had climbed the golden basket.

Thus runneth "Dido's Refrain," an effusion
whose authorship is unknown:

"A curious thing is love,
It cometh from above,
And lighteth like a dove,
On some.

How soft the Spring-time breezes blow
Across the daisy-spattered lea—
The heavens wear a genial glow,
With Jupiter in apogee,
Orion waxes in the West
With colors of chameleon,
While Venus beams with golden zest,
With Mars in perihelion.

Oh, the song of the Soph has no musical rule,
As he howls in the chemical hall;
It is louder by half than the bray of a mule,
Interspersed with a thundering bawl.
What a shaking of the roof as they clatter with their
hoofs!

What a bellowing sound, as they grin!
But they stop—short—never to go again,
When the Prof. comes in!"

A Vassar College girl has been taken violently ill with the "Keramikal kraze," and the *World* prints her poetical ravings, to the tune of "Little Brown Jug." The last verse and chorus will do for this time:

"If I had a love that would give to me
Porcelain, Majolica, and potterie,
I'd 'spoon' him in the gushingest way,
And kiss him a million times a day.
Ha! ha! ha! wouldn't I hug,
If he'd give to me a Majolica jug!
Majolica jug, he! he! he!
Little brown jug, oh, I love thee!"

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