

THE Alfred Student.

VOL. V.

ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., OCTOBER, 1877.

No. 1.

The Alfred Student.

Published Monthly, (10 Numbers per year, beginning with October,) by the Literary Societies and Faculty of Alfred University.

TERMS:

Per Year, if paid in advance..... \$1 00
Per Year, if not paid in advance..... 1 25

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

1 column, \$3 for one insertion. \$5 for 3 months, \$9 for 6 months, \$13 per year, (10 months.)
½ column, \$1 75 for one insertion, \$3 50 for 3 months, \$5 for 6 months, \$7 for one year.
1 inch, 50 cts. for one insertion, \$1 for 3 months, \$1 50 for six months, \$2 for one year.

Address all business communications to
EARL P. SAUNDERS, Alfred Centre, N. Y.

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(REV. N. V. HULL, D. D., Editor,)

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EVERY THURSDAY,

— AT —

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VOL. V.

ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., OCTOBER, 1877.

No. 1.

Literary Department.

"THE SUMMER IS ENDED."

O, Autumn rains, though fast ye fall,
Yet nevermore can ye recall
The green grass of the May.

Nor sighing winds, on restless wing,
The breath of clover blossoms bring,
Or roses, past their day.

To freshen some late aftermath,
Is all of hope your service hath—
The Summer to retrieve.

So, too, O tears, too late ye rise,
Too late ye fall from time-dimmed eyes—
The *past* knows no reprieve.

And sighs that swell o'er joyance gone,
Or break o'er golden hopes undone—
They are but wasted breath.

Be sweet, then, roses, in your day,
And all young hearts be true and gay,
For after, cometh Death.

M. E. C. SHEPPARD.

RENAISSANCE.

In its former acceptation, Renaissance was the revival of Grecian architecture, under Michael Angelo and Bramante. It is now, however, taking on a broader signification, being applied to all art, civilization, and religion of that age.

Before the downfall of Rome, there existed, throughout Southern Europe, Northern Africa, Southern and Western Asia, a civilization nearly akin; but when Rome surrendered to the Gothic Nations, elements were introduced from which developed modern civilization. Springing ahead, it now bears little resemblance

to that of Asia. At the fall of the Roman Empire, Europe entered what is termed the Dark Ages; completely conquered, there was a gradual intermingling of the barbarian modes with the manners and customs of Ancient Rome.

From the fifth to the twelfth centuries, no one element alone held sway, constant strifes arising between the powers and the barbarians still clinging to their wandering life. During the tenth century, the idea of home-life dawned upon them; chiefs became landed proprietors, collecting around themselves serfs, building castles, from which originated their peculiar domestic life. Though seemingly crushed during the reign of feudalism, there still existed with the serfs that inborn love of personal liberty, which, in its fullest extent, was unknown to the Romans, having been given Europe by the Germanic Nations.

The European cities at length revolted, making themselves free. There was no premeditated plan, as they were completely isolated from each other; but there seemed to arise a spontaneous desire, a uniformity of feeling throughout the cities. It is impossible to fix a precise date to this event, for who can tell of struggles for freedom of the brave hearts crushed by deferred hope, of the many attempts and failures ere they triumphed? Finally, however, charters were drawn up between noblemen and serfs, and though often violated, the freedom of the cities was consummated. Owing to this revolt, a union sprang up between king and people, compelled as they were to call on him for protection of their charters, which led to connections with the State previously unknown. Another great result of the enfranchisement of the cities

was the struggle of classes. Everywhere else society contained its ruling class; not so with Europe, each class attempted to hold sway. This is one of the grandest elements of modern civilization; this alone has kept it from sinking into that lethargy into which Egypt has fallen.

From the fifth century, society contained kings, a lay aristocracy, clergy, husbandmen, civil and religious authorities—the germs of a government; yet no government existed; but in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries a revolution had taken place, two principal features appearing on the stage—the government and the people. The Crusades were the fundamental cause of this change.

The Crusaders, as travelers, had a new country opened before them, the richness, extent, and beauty of which they had never before dreamed. On coming in contact with other minds, their views were enlarged and broadened. They now entered an unexplored field, leading to broader development of mind. Political relations were established; and, by these, European civilization rapidly progressed.

When Rome surrendered, the Church was found among the conquered; but the subordinate's place was not hers, and she immediately began to reform the conquerors. Her attempt was to establish a theocracy, but the innate freedom of man could not long endure bondage of soul, and at last there arose a man who, coming forth like Elijah, grand and strong in the might of God, dared assert his individual liberty.

A principal result of the Reformation was the giving of the Bible to the laity, having previously been for the priesthood, but now all mankind could share in its doctrines of faith. It was not with religious creeds alone that the mind was occupied during this period. In the monasteries, much time was devoted to the study of antiquity. At the beginning of the fourteenth century, a classical school was established, inspiring its disciples with admiration not only for Homer and Virgil, but for all of ancient society, for its institutions, its philosophy, as well as for its literature. Ancient society far surpassed European of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and it is not

strange that fastidious minds, becoming disgusted with the barbarous modes of their own time, devoted themselves with enthusiasm to the study of a society so far superior, and thus attempted a revival of this same antiquity, thereby aiding the governing of men, though not ruling by force of arms.

As the barbarians became civilized, and a government was organized, needing no longer castles as places of defense, they began to enlarge and beautify, thus making them into homes. As these grew more beautiful, furniture necessarily took on a finer form. At first this was brought either from Rome, or farther east.

This revival began in Venice, and there reached the height of elegance and grace. Being a central port, she controlled nearly all commerce, and having conquered the greater part of the adjacent coasts, swayed an unbounded circle of wealth. Her inhabitants consisted largely of merchants in whom a feeling of pride existed for their city and their homes; consequently, art took rapid strides onward. The revival commenced during the time of many great discoveries; and, although the Renaissance was wonderful, yet had they never developed the Crusades; and thus been left to work out their own destiny, it would probably have been far grander, making it impossible to conjecture what marvels they might have achieved. Outstripping the Romans as they did by strength of intellect and race, not merely in man, but in woman, a race which accorded her the deference she had never before received.

Ancient Rome was now springing into life again. Her splendor had waned before the oncoming ages; her sleep had been long unbroken, but now she arose in new beauty. The Renaissance reached its glory in the period termed the "cinquecento," under Francis I. and Henri II. This is one of the most brilliant epochs through which humanity has ever passed.

In the thirteenth century, decorative art had become, in a measure, superb, but it lacked ease and grace, fettered as it was by religious symbols. When the curve was introduced, a new light shone forth, toward which art had been darkly groping for centuries; and it might

have struggled on for centuries more, had not certain Roman arabesques been discovered, wherein was found the missing link. And from that time, art burst forth gloriously; it revealed in new forms and beauties, like a bird freed from its prison-house, breaking forth wild with joy and song.

Constantinople had, in a measure, preserved her literature, customs, and traditions, and she was thus enabled to aid the West. Hindoo numerals, superior skill in surgery and astronomy were also brought from the East. The schools of Cordova were the best, and the Arabs welcomed the Christians. Italy being closely connected with the East, took the lead in learning, and, in the fourteenth century, such names as Dante, Petrarch, and Boccaccio appeared, giving to the Tuscan tongue its prominence. About this time, the Turks, having conquered much of Southern Europe, compelled the Greeks to move westward, thus conducing to the advantage of Europe, as it brought a new influx of learning and elegance within her borders.

The middle of the fifteenth century was the ushering in of many important events of the Renaissance, among the first of which were the mariner's compass and printing by moveable type. This was the greatest invention since the alphabet, and caused almost a revolution in literature.

While the nations of the West were forming themselves into governments, and the people were excited over the discovery of America, the conquests of Mexico and Peru, the useful arts were keeping pace with the progress. In the arts, architecture took the lead under the school of Michael Angelo and Bramante, the ancient Greek forms taking the place of the Gothic. It is a peculiar fact that in the literature and the arts, no one or two great names appear alone, as Michael Angelo, the Colossus of art; Correggio, Titian, and Raphael; these brought art to the highest perfection yet attained. "At no period in the world's history," says the historian, "has the human mind displayed more wonderful energies than in the latter part of the fifteenth and the first half of the sixteenth centuries, and in no field of intel-

lectual exertion is this more apparent than in the fine arts."

E. A.

EDUCATION—THE WILL.

The active forces of the mind need to be educated, both in order to give proportional and symmetrical culture, and significance and efficiency to the culture of the other faculties. If the mind were intellect alone, it would ever remain as a placid sea, throwing off thought as the sea reflects the rays of the sun. With emotions and desires added thereto, it would be like the same sea, passively tossed by the furious storm. By the addition of the will, there is given to the mind its essential energy, changing it from passivity to activity. Will culture is essential, not only for battling effectually with ourselves, but with the world also. The pathway of life is full of difficulty and danger, and the goal can never be reached save by courageous fighting. The "golden fleece" is guarded by "flame-breathing dragons," which can not be overcome save by decisive onsets. The lives of most are like many railways—full of heavy grades, short curves, and frequent stations. Skillful engineers are required in order to run such roads in safety, and make good time. They must have not only a clear eye, but likewise steady nerve and decisive hand—a hand that trembles not, nor falters, as dangers flash athwart the track. The down-grades in life are many, where we run with fearful speed, past stations of safety, and upon certain destruction, unless we have the requisite skill and decision to apply at such times, the reversed action and power on which the only hope of safety lies. Or, dangers there may be, which no prudence can avoid, no reverse action and power can avert, where one must conquer or die. Have we power to meet such, and shatter them into a thousand atoms? Or perhaps no alternative is left but with that patience which smiles at grief, to wrap the spirit about with the mantle of fortitude, and sit, in its own native dignity, unmoved amid darkness and tempest. Fortitude and courage are demanded by all the events and duties of life, and the culture of these virtues are an essential part of education.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Dear Student,—Thinking that you would be glad to receive correspondence from your absent friends, I had intended to write you a description of Madison, Wis., where I passed a month very pleasantly during the vacation. I should have told you of its charming surroundings; its four lakes, which furnish the city with boating, bathing, and fishing; its many-shaped mounds, which are a study for the antiquarian; its gorgeous sunsets, which have set on fire many an artist's brush; its unique Capitol, containing the third historical library in the United States, a fine collection of stones, and the best display of copper implements extant; its well-begun Art Gallery, and lastly its State University. But as I have not now time to describe these, I will enclose a little poem, written for the ladies of Madison, by H. W. Longfellow, on

THE FOUR LAKES OF MADISON.

Four limpid lakes, four Naiades,
Or sylvan deities are there,
In flowing robes of azure dressed,
Four lovely hand maids that uphold
Their shining mirrors rimmed with gold,
To the fair city in the West.

By day the coursers of the sun
Drink of these waters as they run
Their swift diurnal round on high.
By night the constellations glow
Far down their hollow deeps below,
And glimmer in another sky.

Fair lakes serene and full of light,
Fair town arrayed in robes of white,
How visionary ya appear!
All like a floating landscape seems,
In cloudland of the land of dreams,
Bathed in a golden atmosphere.

G. M. C.

A CLERGYMAN, a widower, with seven grown up daughters, left home a few days ago for a neighboring city, and wrote back that he had some news which would surprise them—he had just married a widow with six children. The seven grown up daughters had an awful time till he returned—alone. One of them mustered up courage to ask, "Where is our mother?" "In heaven, I hope." "But I mean the

widow with six children that you married?"
"Oh, I married her to another man."

The Alfred Student.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY IN THE INTERESTS OF ALFRED
UNIVERSITY AND HER LITERARY SOCIETIES.

TERMS: \$1 per Annum, in advance.

Articles for publication should be addressed to THE ALFRED STUDENT, while business communications should be addressed to EARL P. SAUNDERS, Alfred Centre, Allegany Co., N. Y.

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VOL. V.

The STUDENT now enters upon the fifth year of its existence. A new Board of Editors have been elected, and modestly, yet courageously, assume their duties. To us the management of a college paper is new work, yet we do not tremble. We have no apologies to make, and no favors to ask that are not fairly earned. Not boastingly do we lay claim to superiority or excellence, but we enter upon the duties assigned us, resolved to do our work well. We shall aim, as has been the manifest object of the STUDENT in the past, to encourage true manly and womanly culture, to enkindle enthusiasm and energy, to stimulate to higher aims and broader views. In all our departments, we shall strive to instruct and entertain. No unjust criticism or unfair mention shall wittingly find its way to our columns, and we shall expect that our critics will treat us with the same fairness—that is all we ask. It shall not be our province to find fault, but where we find errors

and misconceptions, we shall strive to correct them, not in a spirit of pedantry, but with a desire to help and benefit. Where we find narrowness and bigotry, we shall oppose them. Where we find worthy desires and aspirations, we shall encourage them. To this end we shall work. If we fail, it shall not be from the want of a laudable ambition to make the STUDENT a worthy representative of Alfred University. We expect the patronage of students and towns-people, because we are justly entitled to it. From those who have gone out from the University, we ask not only for their names upon our subscription books, but that they shall, now and then, send us back word from their places in the busy world, that shall encourage those now within our walls, and bind the past more closely with the present. We call upon the Lyceums to *work* for the support and growth of the STUDENT. It is your journal; we but your servants.

HELPS.

Clustering around colleges, and thriving in an atmosphere where learning thrives, are certain *helps* to culture. They are valuable auxiliaries, helping to round up and fill out the student's life, giving a practical culture that does not come within the province of the class or lecture room. First among these helps are the literary society and debating club. No thorough student will deprive himself of the advantages they afford. In them are always found the best and most progressive students of the college, and the personal contact and acquaintance with such will not fail to have a helpful influence. There are advantages springing out of organization and brotherhood (if the object of organization be laudable), that can come from no other source. A brotherhood fosters trust and sympathy, and heightens man's confidence in man. He who labors for the "good of an order," for the benefit of an association dedicated to learning, is doing unselfish work, and his reward is growth in manly culture. The varied benefits of such associations are too apparent to need an advocate, nor to the old students do we need to mention these

organizations connected with our University; they know and appreciate their advantages; but a word concerning them, addressed to the "new-comers," may not be inopportune. We invite you to visit them, to join them, and work with them. If you mean to work, the helpfulness will be mutual. We take pride in referring to the rooms and libraries of our Lyceums, particularly to the session rooms of the ladies' societies—each handsomely carpeted and supplied with chairs, chandeliers, pictures, curtains, book-case, and piano. While the gentlemen have paid less attention to the fitting up of their rooms, they have established larger libraries. Between these Lyceums there are no petty jealousies or unfriendly rivalry; yet each strives to excel, thus stimulating all to more earnest work, and giving a constant and healthy growth.

In this connection, we call attention to the Science and Art Club. Its object is the thorough and practical consideration of the various branches of art and science. Its meetings are conducted in an informal manner, thus giving an opportunity for a freer and more general discussion than is afforded by more deliberative bodies. Whatever your course of study, you will find in the meetings of this club a great help. Its sessions are held once in three weeks, at the residence of Prof. E. P. Larkin.

The Reading-room is an other valuable auxiliary in giving broad and liberal views. In times like these, when each day brings some fresh development in science, art, letters, and law, we must read the newspapers, if we keep abreast with the times. The days of cloister learning are past. The study of ancient lore alone will not suffice. The writers and teachers of Queen Ann's time could educate an Englishman of Queen Ann's time, but they cannot wholly educate an American student of to-day. The mind, like a merchant's ledger, must be posted up to date by the journalist. What we believe to be an axiom to-day, may be upset to-morrow. The fall of some venerable theory that has been accepted as infallible for ages, or the rise of some new truth, the establishment of some new principle, may be chronicled in our morning's *Gazette* or *Times*. The les-

sons of to-day must, in part, be learned through the newspaper press. Hence the Reading-room—and many newspapers!

Another *help* in the development of men is found in the gymnasium. In striving after intellectual culture, we are too apt to neglect the proper development of the physical. Mental activity and bodily activity are not incompatible; but physical strength and endurance are necessary to support active minds. It is not enough, physically, that students eat, drink, and sleep, but they must exercise; and so we recommend "our Gym."

VARIOUS TOPICS.

—Why can't we have a lecture course this Winter? Surely, we ought to patronize such an enterprise.

—*Proverbs*: "A merry heart doeth good like a medicine." So does the STUDENT. Subscribe!

—Write for the STUDENT. We want short, crisp articles from old students and young. Anything worthy of a place in the STUDENT will be thankfully received.

—One of the local papers of an adjoining county says: "Diphtheria, within twenty days, decimated a family in Saratoga county, a mother and seven children dying in that brief time." What a family! Eighty is a large number for one family in New York State. It would be considered pretty large even in the country of the Latter-day Saints, beating even the late Prophet, in the aggregate.

—The long cherished abuse of hazing is fast losing all its charms for American students. Its days are numbered, and only in a few colleges is this kind of ruffianism still allowed, and they must succumb to a growing popular opinion against it. Those colleges that tolerate this barbarism need to "reform." Lehigh University has determined to put down this abuse. Half a dozen students of that institution recently caught a wretched freshman at night, and stripped him almost naked, causing him great suffering from cold and exposure. Instead of quietly overlooking the outrage, on the score that "boys will be boys," as has been

the custom of many schools in the past, the Faculty suspended two of the delinquents for a year, and expelled the ringleaders. In speaking of this affair, the New York *Tribune* says: "This is the true method of dealing with the matter. Let boys be boys in every outbreak of manly impulse and fun, but an outbreak of brutality is another thing. Hazing, fagging, and kindred observance are tolerated in England almost to the taking of life, because precedent makes any custom sacred to John Bull. Precedent, thank heaven, is no demigod in America; and the last trait which we are likely to borrow from our English cousins is their coarse love of horse-play. There is quite enough common sense in public opinion here to give ruffianism its right name, wherever found, and the college which, in this matter, first listens to public opinion will soonest further its interest."

At Home.

PROPHECY AND HISTORY.

In the Home Department of the July number of the STUDENT appeared the parting words of our much honored ex Editress:

"The end has come. The rumbling of the chariot is heard in the distance; the whirlwind approaches; the mantle (thin, as the readers can testify, but the best we have) is falling, the mist descending, our sight failing. Will some one tell us, some day, if our bald-headed successor picked the mantle up?"

If this had been the only record made by that pen, we could not doubt its prophetic power, so exactly do those words correspond with the real history that has taken place since they were penned. Let us review the words: "The rumbling of the chariot is heard in the distance." The facts, as follows, can be proven by the best authority, though we fear their effect on the peace of a newly made family (see marriage notices), and would withhold them but for the importance of the subject under discussion: Our ex-editress, or her ghost, was seen passing through Stannard's Corners, a

day or two after her disappearance from our village, and the Charioteer was one of the "sons of the prophets," to whom we let a carriage at a corresponding date; but "the end (of such drives) has come," as will be seen by the above reference to our marriage notices. "The mantle . . . is falling; will some one tell us, some day, if our bald-headed successor picked the mantle up." The bald-headed successor reports that he found the mantle ("thin" and torn, as he testifies, "but the best" and only one he has found) on a starlight night, a few feet north-east of the Gothic, under the right front foot of Ursa Major; and the same is carefully preserved, and awaiting rooms in the Memorial Hall. We will give a short description of it for the benefit of those who may die before the completion of the rooms. It much resembles a small umbrella. It has a bad rent across the top, which is a strong argument in favor of those who hold that the owner ascended; but the objectors call attention to the broken handle, to the generally shattered condition of the frame, to the many small perforations in the mantle, besides the large aperture in the top, and ask the question, Could anything have produced this but a sulphuric explosion? But we prefer to wait results before we *Prate* (Pratt) more on the yet to be, or *Wager*, concerning the undeveloped.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Local improvements prevail at Alfred Centre, notwithstanding the hard times. John M. Mosher's new dwelling house is to be occupied soon after Nov. 1st. It is pleasantly situated a little way from Main street, on that attractive thoroughfare known as "Lovers' Lane," a way with which many of our readers are familiar.

The residence of James Crandall, opposite the printing office, on Main street, is nearly completed. It is one of the finest specimens of architecture in the village.

A few doors above, on the east side of Main street, is a brick-veneered building, erected by Dea. O. D. Sherman, in the front of which fine

show-windows are now being placed. It is the first building of the kind in the village, and is a substantial ornament. It is to be occupied by the Deacon as a hardware store, tin shop, and a dwelling.

The new brick kiln near this village is in successful operation, and furnishes a fine quality of building material. W. C. Burdick is placing thousands of these brick on his vacant lot, at the corner of Church and Main streets, preparatory to the building of an extensive block for business purposes.

Mrs. Kenyon's stone Cottage, unique and attractive, is nearly ready for the roof.

The villa-like cottage of Orthello S. Potter, south of the University grounds, lacks only a little paint inside to make it ready for its new mistress. (See marriage notices.)

On the new street, unnamed as yet, which runs along the southern boundary of the University grounds, G. W. Rosebush has nearly completed a semi-gothic residence, which, like Mr. Potter's, makes a decided addition to that newer but very pleasant portion of our village.

Next door to Mr. Rosebush, the builders are crowding the work on the residence of Mr. J. P. Mosher. The contract calls for its completion Jan. 1st, 1878.

On South Main street, J. C. Green has been making additions to his dwelling, of such as a Bay-window, an enlarged kitchen, &c.

Mrs. Milo Burdick, on Lower Main street, has had a Bay-window put in her dwelling, and Samuel Whitford and Stephen C. Burdick have both put an addition on their houses.

On Church street, Dr. H. P. Saunders has added a Bay window and side piazza to his residence, while Irving, the artist, has added a suit of rooms to his building, giving greater conveniences for his residence on the first floor, and his gallery on the second.

On the same street, A. E. Crandall and M. J. Green have been preparing for the Autumn rains by newly roofing their dwellings.

Improvements which have been noticed in our columns before, as in progress, such as the additions made by W. C. Burdick to his house near the hotel, have been completed during the

vacation. All in all, local improvement is the order of the day in Alfred Centre.

There are prophecies of a revival of the "stone age" in our town. Not content with stone cottages and bridges, several of our citizens are indulging in the luxury of stone walks in their yards and along the street in front of their dwellings. The quality of the stone used is very fine, and the improvement is one to be proud of.

ISLAM THEOLOGY.

Islam theology teaches that, after death, the good are aided to cross the bridge Serat, which is very long and no wider than a hair; but the wicked attempting to pass are harassed and tormented until they are precipitated into hell, which waits beneath. We can not vouch for the truthfulness of this theory, nor should we care to seek further knowledge through personal experience. But we rejoice to write that the old carriage bridge on University street, with its possible horrors and disasters, is no more. In place thereof is an arched stone bridge—a first-class article, of which the following is a description: "Rip-rap" foundation, 16x60 feet; length of arch, 48 feet; span, 6 feet; main piers, 5 feet thick and 6 feet high; height of arch, 9 feet, with an average thickness of 3 feet; protecting wing walls extend upstream and obliquely from mouth of the bridge, 18 feet; "railing" walls, 20 feet long, with piers at each end 2 feet square, surmounted by a 28 inch square pyramidal cap; railing finished with a 22-inch coping, in pieces averaging 7 feet in length; date of building neatly cut on south-west cap stone. The bridge gives ample room for a carriage drive and two sidewalks. The banks have been terraced, above and below, to furnish earth for grading around the new structure. Thus the "way to learning" is made pleasant and easy.

The people and the authorities were so well pleased when the large bridge was completed that they immediately commenced the erection of a stone foot-bridge at the south-east corner of the Park, which, if possible, is to excel the main one in beauty. In this the arch is thir-

teen feet long, with a span of twelve feet, and five feet spring. It is being finished with an eye to the æsthetical. More than 600 perch of stone were required for these bridges, at a cost of more than \$1,000. The large bridge is said to be the first arched wagon-road bridge built in Allegany county. The second one has just been completed by Road Commissioner Thos. Place, at Baker's Bridge, on Depot St. Pres. Allen has had the general oversight of the bridge building at the Centre, while to Ayers, McMahon, and McGlion should be attributed the superior workmanship.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously passed by the Alleghanian Lyceum:

WHEREAS, the Supreme Disposer of events has, in his wisdom, removed from the sorrows of earth to the unfading glories of the higher life, DELANSON F. THARP, a highly esteemed member of this Society; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the members of the Alleghanian Lyceum, deeply realize the loss of a congenial and warm-hearted brother, always faithful in the discharge of the duties imposed upon him.

Resolved, That we have reason to rejoice in the knowledge that the closing hours of his earth-pilgrimage were "soothed and sustained by an unfaltering trust" in the atoning blood of Him who "giveth His beloved sleep."

Resolved, That we tender the family and friends of our lamented brother our heartfelt sympathy in the hour of bereavement, and commend them for consolation to Him who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That we solicit the publication of these resolutions in the ALFRED STUDENT.

T. A. BURDICK,
S. H. COON,
R. STILLMAN, } Com.

The Orophilian Lyceum passed the following:

WHEREAS, God, in his infinite wisdom, has removed by death, Mr. N. D. MUNCY, a member of the Orophilian Lyceum; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the members of the Orophilian Lyceum, have lost an efficient, energetic member, and the world one whose prospect for success and usefulness was bright and promising.

Resolved, That we tender to his parents and friends our sincere and heartfelt sympathy, and commend them to Him "who doeth all things well," for comfort and consolation.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and one also furnished for publication in the ALFRED STUDENT.

E. A. HIGGINS, }
L. M. DENNIS, } *Com.*
W. H. INGHAM, }

THE BEAR DANCE.—One day last month the quiet village of Alfred Centre resounded with the growling of bears, mingled with the equally hideous yelling of boys and men (?) which indicated the fact that something unusual was taking place. Hastening to the scene of action, we found a crowd gathered around the "liberty pole," on Main Street, where there were some nine animals performing to an interested crowd of spectators. Three of these seemed to excel the other six in their performances. The three were completely covered with long hair, could walk on four feet or two, could climb a tree, dance, while one of the smaller animals (these were somewhat like men) sung. The larger animals, judging by their embraces, seemed to be very affectionate, and to excel the six smaller animals in generosity also, as the following illustrates: The smaller animals "passed the hat" among the spectators, and invariably put the proceeds into their own pockets, while the larger animals showed their entire indifference to pecuniary reward, apparently only ambitious to please the audience. They showed their appreciation of the fine arts by having their pictures taken by our world-renowned artist's employee.

PICNICS.—Picnics came to us during vacation as by an epidemic. The Sabbath school picnic, of the Alfred Centre and neighboring schools, was a very large and pleasant affair. In addition to this, there were picnics of all sorts, for all sorts of people. "Class picnics," and "family picnics;" picnics at home and picnics abroad; picnics by day and picnics by moonlight; picnics on Pine Hill, and in the dell on Lovers' Lane; picnics for a few, and picnics for many; so we drifted on with jolly recreation, untrammelled by any rules relative to "Unpermitted Association," and caring little for weariness or sunburnt faces in those delightful days of picnics.

VACATION CLASSES.—Miss Amelia Stillman gave lessons to a large class in painting, including several ladies from abroad, during vacation.

President Allen and his daughter Eva conducted a successful and very enjoyable class in elocution, by which the usual quiet of vacation was oftentimes disturbed.

Several parties read Latin under Prof. Maxson during the same time, so that the work incident to school life was by no means suspended.

Alfred Centre is a pleasant and desirable place in which to spend the weeks of Summer, and there is no reason why each Summer vacation should not witness similar scenes by way of vacation studies.

PRESIDENT Allen and Prof. Larkin have done some fine work in gathering geological and conchological specimens during their vacation rambles. Their explorations have included portions of New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and other places. Rare sport and rich results came to them at Yellow Creek, Ohio, in the line of fossil fish. Six or seven boxes of specimens have already arrived, and there are more to follow.

A PROFESSOR very commendably labored with a suspicious student, and endeavored to arouse him to a sense of the demands that rested upon him. The next day, said student accosted the Professor, who was making a visit to a neighboring village, in about the following language: "Hic—how—ye do, Prof., hic. I have made up my, hic, mind, to be, hic, somebody—hic!" The Professor thought so too.

THE latest way of evading the law of unpermitted association. It was last Sabbath. As we came from town, we saw him tenderly bending over *her bed* (flower bed). Yes, that delta-shaped flower bed up by the Observatory was tended by her own hands; and now who dares to dispute his right to water with his tears the flowers she caused to blossom with her care?

MRS. ALLEN spent some time during vacation, painting, at LeRoy, N. Y.

On the evening of Sept. 26th, the members of the classes of Prof. W. R. Prentice, together with a few personal friends, surprised the Professor and Mrs. Prentice by calling *en masse* to congratulate them upon the occurrence of the fifteenth anniversary of their marriage. The company was large and happy. Numerous presents of glass-ware, including a large and beautiful mirror, and a neat little speech by Mr. Higgins, were presented. The Professor made a very happy reply, and all in all, it was an enjoyable affair, and gave evidence of the popular verdict that Prof. Prentice is the right man in the right place.

MISS JULIA A. KEMPSHALL, the authoress of "What a Boy," and other works, has been stopping a few weeks in town. She is a lady of rare talents as writer and speaker, and wins all hearts with whom she comes in contact. It was a matter of great regret to her friends that they were not able to secure a lecture while she was here. They are in hopes of being able to secure her services at some future time.

THE Cabinet has just received from Hon. F. H. Harmon, of Eureka, Nev., a fine specimen of silver ore. It was taken from 1,550 feet level of the Consolidated Virginia Mine, and the great Comstock Lode, Virginia City, Nev. It is rich in silver, and also contains some gold. It would yield one thousand dollars to the ton. Mr. Harmon visited us whilst on a flying trip East.

THE School of Oratory for the vacation proved a grand success. Many have written from a distance to know if there will be a session during next vacation. Few schools give the attention to oratory that our University does, and we know of no place where pupils of limited means can have such advantages, coming within their means.

MR. AND MRS. C. D. REYNOLDS entertained a number of their friends on Tuesday evening, Oct. 9th, the occasion being the fifth anniversary of their marriage. A beautiful marble top center-table was presented by the friends.

THE ART DEPARTMENT has again been blessed with a rich donation. This time it comes in the form of models of antique vases, from Mrs. Ida F. Kenyon. Please call and see for yourself, those that love the beautiful. Miss Stillman's picture, "Crossing the Ford," took the first prize at the Cuba Fair.

Prof.—"There now, have I spelled my name on that box correctly, Mrs. A——, or have I left out a letter? Mrs. A——. —"You formerly spelled it with a y, like this, S-a-y-l-e-s." Prof.—"That is so, but I had forgotten."

CALIFORNIA gardening in Allegany! At Green and Burdick's hardware store may be seen a cucumber three feet long, weighing ten and a half pounds. How is that for a pickle?

MRS. CAROLINE H. DALL will be with us again in October. It will be a rare opportunity for all to hear from that distinguished writer. She will stop with Mrs. Shepherd while in town.

Oro'.—"You have an advantage over our Society in having so many old numbers that are the pillars of your Lyceum." *Alleghanian*.—"Yes, pillars, if you cut out the a-r."

A YOUTHFUL aspirant for Creedmore honors put his hand in front of an old horse-pistol when it went off, the other day. The result was not at all satisfactory.

THE BAND visited the Agricultural Fair at Angelica, on Tuesday, Oct. 9th. Besides having their expenses paid, some of the leading men of Angelica made them a present of \$25.

REV. DR. HULL has recently returned from a visit to the West, whither he went in search of rest. He occupied his pulpit Oct. 6th for the first time in several weeks.

"HO MUGGIN" (Home Again) is the title of a pretty little poem (?) on the third advertising page.

SOME of the Hornellsville business men say they find it profitable to advertise in the STUDENT.

THE Alfred Centre Cornet Band gave an oyster supper at the Burdick House, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 25th. It was handsomely patronized, thus assuring the Band boys that their music is appreciated, and that they have a host of friends and supporters.

BIG FUN at the Gym. every night between 6.15 and 7. For term tickets apply to Will Ferris.

Alumni Notes.

ALUMNI.

'44. Ira Sayles has accepted the position of Principal of the Academy at Ellicottville.

'45. Lydia A. Maxson *Maxson*, with her son and daughter, has been spending her Summer in Alfred. Her home is now in Philadelphia.

'47. Horace Nye is one of the leading physicians in Wellsville.

'50. Wm. W. Bean is Principal of the Union School at Cuba.

'51. Elizabeth Bartholomew has resigned her position in the Hornellsville Public School.

'52. Prosper Miller is Principal of the Academy at Friendship.

'53. M. C. McAlmont *Warner* has been spending the greater part of the Summer in Alfred. She has returned to Little Rock, Ark. Christiana Skinner, '76, has returned with her as an assistant teacher.

'54. Martha Langworthy *Benjamin* is residing in Alfred.

'59. Rev. D. D. Van Allen is Principal of the Union School at Holland Patent.

'64. Andrew J. Purdy is preaching at Harts-ville.

'66. Lewis A. Platts is preaching in West-terly, R. I.

'75. E. L. Maxson is to be Principal of the Woodhull Union School.

'76. James Davison is teaching the Grammar Department of the school in Missouri Valley, Harrison Co., Iowa.

'77. W. F. Place is teaching in Walworth, Wis. George Scott is to fill the place of E. L. Maxson in the University.

PERSONAL.

Prof. A. B. Kenyon is able to hear his classes, although he has not fully recovered from his injury.

Ira A. Place and D. D. Jaynes entered Cornell this year.

Jennie I. Green is teaching in the Academy at Canisteo.

W. H. Ingham, having decided to teach this Winter, will be of the class of '79.

V. Varnum was obliged to resign her position in the Hornellsville Union School, on account of ill-health.

G. P. Darrow is back again this year.

'55. Mark Sheppard has returned to New York to finish his medical course.

'63. Eugene A. Rudiger is now at St. Marys, Ohio. He is Civil Engineer on the L. E. & L. Railroad.

'63. Rev. Wardner C. Titsworth is preaching at Farina, Ill.

'64. Anna A. and Hattie Stillman, are spending this year at their home in Alfred.

MARRIED,

KENYON—LANGWORTHY—In Hornellsville, N. Y., Sept. 8th, 1877, by Rev. A. H. Lewis, Dr. J. D. Kenyon and Miss Mollie A. Langworthy, both of Ashaway, R. I.

MAXSON—LAMSON—In North Jasper, N. Y., Sept. 18th, 1877, by Rev. A. H. Lewis, Prof. E. L. Maxson, of Alfred Centre, and Miss Alice E. Lamson, of North Jasper.

MAXSON—WELLS—In Cazenovia, N. Y., Sept. 5th, 1877, Henry D. Maxson, of DeRuyter, and Miss Ada A. Wells, of Cazenovia.

PLACE—DUNHAM—In Shiloh, N. J., Aug. 28th, 1877, by Rev. D. H. Davis, Mr. W. Frank Place, of Alfred Centre, N. Y., and Miss Alice Dunham, of Shiloh.

POTTER—BARNEY—In Independence, N. Y., Sept. 27th, 1877, by Rev. A. H. Lewis, Mr. Orthello S. Potter, of Alfred Centre, and Miss Clara E. Barney, of Independence.

DIED,

BURDICK—Near Austin, Texas, Sept. 10th, 1877, Oscar F. Burdick, son of Dea. A. Clark Burdick, of Alfred Centre.

CRUMB—At East Otto, N. Y., July 20th, 1877, Frank J. Crumb, aged 22 years.

HAMILTON—At Alfred Centre, N. Y., Sept. 22d, 1877, Charlotte Ervilla Hamilton, aged 12 years and 20 days.

IRISH—At Farina, Ill., Aug. 11th, 1877, Charlotte E. Maxson Irish, wife of Edgar W. Irish, in the 35th year of her age.

LEWIS—At Alfred Centre, N. Y., July 24th, 1877, Minnie A. Lewis, daughter of the late Eld. A. A. Lewis, in the 16th year of her age.

MUNCY—In Cuyler, N. Y., Newell D. Muncy, aged 21 years.

THARP—In Bath, N. Y., Sept. 16th, 1877, Delanson F. Tharp, aged 27 years and 5 months.

The College World.

EXCHANGES are few, but most of them quite heavy with the sayings and doings of Commencement Week, from Baccalaureate Sermon to Class Poem, which in one instance, at least, was just the step from the sublime to the ridiculous. Is it necessary that every Class should have a poem, whether they have a poet or no? And what honor to any Class can such an article be, with neither poesy of thought nor grace of rhythm? Again, Commencement productions are all so fine—treated in such an original manner and with masterly style. No doubt they are tests by which instructors and friends may judge of the future worth and standing of their authors, but to the world at large they are of as much value as the lost arts of the Egyptians.

The *Ingham Circle* is full and interesting. Editorial notes contain one item which the women who are struggling for a broader, freer culture for themselves should not forget, that while the entire fund devoted exclusively to the education of women produces an annual income of \$33,670, that of the Union Theological Seminary, of New York, alone receives no less than \$56,000. "Facts are stubborn things," and this one shows upon whom are bestowed the educational advantages of the land. Commencement Week at Ingham was the fortieth anniversary of that Institution in its present location. The A t Department has a pleasant article on "Art in the Field," which Alfred artists ought to read, if they can not go and do likewise.

"Every college has a distinct individuality which impresses itself upon its college literature. Thus, Princeton is noted for its blue-blooded Presbyterianism and 'codfish' aristocracy; Harvard, for its Cockneyisms; Yale, for its sports and fast people; Columbia, for its apish English manners; Dartmouth, for its country greenborns; Amherst, for its shrewd Yankees; Trinity, for its ancient church foundations; Union, for its old Knickerbocker aristocracy; Hamilton, for Western 'shoddy'; and Cornell, for its progressiveness."—*Colby Echo*.

It was very muddy weather when President Hayes visited Rhode Island, and when he went away he carried away about three-fourths of the State on his boots, and had to sit down in Connecticut and let his feet hang over the line while the despoiled inhabitants scraped off their estates.—*Colby Echo*.

The *Colby Echo* for August comes *wholly* discussing the question of changing the order of the calendar for the school year, and having the long vacation come in the Summer instead of the Winter, thereby separating dog-days and Commencement, which doubtless sometimes have a very warm embrace.

A young lady sent a poem to a British newspaper, entitled "I can not make him smile." The heartless wretch of an editor ventures to express the opinion that she would have succeeded if she had shown him the poem.—*Ec*.

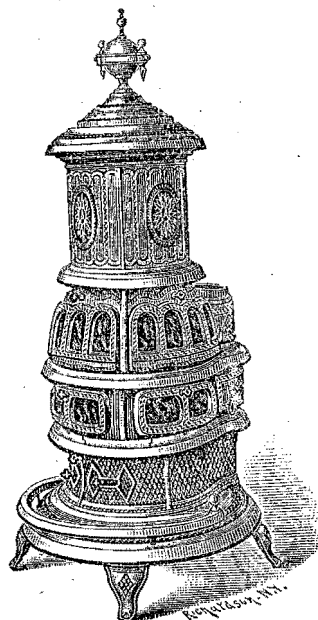
Our moon is going to strike. She says she is tired of this "double-header" business. Mars has two moons to do the work of supplying its inhabitants with moonshine, while we only employ one.—*Phila. Bulletin*.

Cornell is to be represented in the coming Intercollegiate Literary Contest by Miss Bruce, '77, in Latin; Miss Thomas, '77, in Greek; and Arthur S. Hathaway, '79, in Mathematics.

"What is the interior of Africa principally used for?" asked a teacher of a pulpit. "For purposes of exploration," was the reply.—*Colby Echo*.

Exchanges for September are: the *Berkeleyan*, the *Colby Echo*, *Niagara Index*, *Literary Aspirant*, and the *Golden Sheaf*.

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DEPARTMENT OF INSTRUCTION.

Two general departments are in operation—
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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 Provis- ional 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 de-
duction in board bill, except in cases of sickness
or leaving to teach.
3. Parents and Guardians are earnestly so-
licited 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 ex-
travagant and reckless habits.

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dies 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.—1877-8.

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