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# Alfred Student.

VOL. IV.

ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., OCTOBER, 1876.

No. 1.

## Literary Department.

### MIXED SCHOOLS.

Educationally ostracised, industrially an inferior, matrimonially a serf or appendage, politically nonexistent, civilly a child—such hitherto has largely been the history of woman. Notwithstanding, having learned the alphabet, she is already knocking at college doors for admission. Some have arisen and let her in, others are trying to compromise by throwing to her such crumbs as fall from her master's tables in the form of local examinations, and other, while many colleges have slammed their doors in her face and left her out in the dark and cold, to grope, and freeze, and starve. Is her demand a right and proper one?

Humanity, the offspring of Divinity, is an organic unity, with a nature, prerogatives, privileges, needs, and destiny, conformable to its origin and nature. It is not made up of individuals, segregated like a sand heap, but wrought into organic unity. This humanity is bi-fold, masculine and feminine, with correlate and co-equal rights, prerogatives, and needs, one in its inspiring principles and ultimate aims, mutually necessary and helpful in all culture and progress, co-ordinate in all labor, with constant and mutual ministries, with co-equal, self-sovereignty, and mutual self-sacrifice. Humanity thus organized and living in its bi fold nature, sustains vital relations through all its parts, none of which can be destroyed or checked without injury to the whole. This bi-fold structure of humanity gives a law of ceaseless reciprocal influence, ministration, and inspiration. This is the divinely implanted or-

ganic life which sets mankind primarily in families, as the stem from which branch all legitimate human organizations, social, civil, educational, and religious. Primarily, both naturally and historically, the family was the home, the church, the state, the school. Through the slow process of civilization, these functions have differentiated into nations, churches, and schools. The sentiments of domesticity, friendship, sociality, patriotism, philanthropy, and perfection, are the living forces in these organisms. These organisms are not ends, but means for perpetuity, culture, civilization. The highest, most harmonious and symmetrical development of all the powers of each individual is attained only when there is a free and reciprocal action in all the parts of these human organisms. Man is the unit of which mankind is the unity or brotherhood, and it is in and through the organic unity of these units, in which each lives for all, and all for each, that the richest growth and perfectness of development is attained. Indeed, there can be no growth, culture, progress without this mutual co-ordination of powers. All isolation of individuals, all segregation of classes, on the principles of caste, birth, sex, or occupation, becomes abnormal, dwarfing, and distorting. Every individual needs to be constantly subject to the great mental and spiritual actions and counter-actions of a manifold society, with its amplifying and enriching culture.

The family is the divine type for all training of men and women together in this earthly preparatory school, for the larger, higher, diviner school of heaven. The family is essentially bi-fold, not only for perpetuity, but likewise for the highest culture and happiness. There may be less complexity with less of high-toned and

sensitive morality, and mutual trust, and delicate bearing, critical and exacting tests of goodness, required in a family where the children are all boys or all girls; but it is only when both are found under the same "roof-tree" that the charm, delicacy, tenderness, tempering manliness with gentleness, inspiring delicacy with courage, where decision is toned by amiability, with all the nicely balanced conditions and opportunities, furnish a curriculum of culture, complex in its simplicity, untranscended by any college course, making a difficult, yet efficient, beautiful school.

That church, likewise, which is not all masculine or a monastery, or all feminine or a nunnery, but composed of both men and women, living and acting in the broad, stirring realities of the world, is the one best calculated to bring out all the spiritual gifts and graces necessary to form a symmetrical working Christian character. So likewise the State presents the richest, most diversified, and noblest civilization, not, when only one mind expresses all, as in absolutism, though the monarch may, like a good shepherd, tend and care for his sheep, the people, never so tenderly and wisely; but rather that republic of the future where all shall have a voice and power in determining the quality and quantity of the civilization. It is in civilization as in nature, the elevation of type is wrought in and through the increase and variety of organs and complexity of functions. The nobler the kind, the more complicated the specific parts. The higher the organization, the more complex is it. A republic is higher and more complex than a monarchy. The noblest civilization to society, or culture to individuals, comes from complexity amid uniformity of gifts, dispositions, inspirations. So likewise a school gives a more healthy and diversified type, a more varied and richer culture when composed of both sexes and various grades, than can be obtained by sorting and arranging by sex, classification, and isolation. And the richness and variety thus obtained, being not an artificial distortion, but a natural growth, will be permanent. God united the sexes in the family, the church, the state; man and Satan have separated them in the cloister

and the camp. True education, like art, consists in harmonizing the generic or human with the individual, each race, sex, class, individual mutually toning the other. The broad, generic powers are the essential, the individual peculiarities give tone and coloring. The essential powers of the spirit are neither masculine nor feminine, but human, sexless. Thought knows no sex. A common education in family and school places worthiness above gender. Neither man nor woman should be so educated as to emphasize their individual peculiarities, but seek first the common, broad, human elements, leaving individual differences to develop themselves freely. Instead of dividing humanity into two great sections, and forcing each into a mold, place the sexes in right relations in culture, and each receives from the other impulses and assistance toward the perfection of the best qualities of both. This reciprocal action, ministration, and influence of the sexes, is as essential to the best educational results, as to the best results in the family, in society, in the state, in the church. All educational institutions should rest upon the same divine basis as the family. Under such a system, boys and girls, young men and young women, help each other forward, not merely toward excellent scholarship, but toward a perfect humanity. The whole action and interaction of a college thus organized is that of a family, while a college with its prerogatives and privileges based on sex, is a system of caste as cramping and deteriorating as any other caste system or monkish organization. You may obtain unlikeness by distortion as well as by natural growth, but it will be an abnormal distortion, and, like all artificial distortions in the vegetable world, be blotted out as soon as nature has a chance to assert itself. Make a girl unlike a boy by shutting her apart and teaching her that affectation and feebleness are synonymous with grace and refinement; or a boy unlike a girl, by teaching him that rudeness and selfishness are spirited and manly qualities. On the other hand, by bringing them together, the natural differences of sex will give a natural diversity and a richer character. Out of it would come a quick perception of mutual proprieties, delicate attention

to manly and womanly habits, refinement of feeling, a higher and purer tone of morality. Boorishness, roughness and foppery of boys, the flippancy, simper, helplessness, and sentimentality of girls takes on a common sense, and fresh naturalness, touching all that is poetic and delicate, self-sacrificing, generous, courageous in both, tending to make each noble, independent, capable.

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### IMPERATIVES.

---

Arouse thy languid zeal !  
Thy life inspire  
With grand desire,  
Whose quickening fire  
Each leaping pulse shall feel.

Above opposing flood  
In triumph rise !  
Beyond, there lies,  
In glad surprise,  
A teeming world of good.

Resist the Siren's voice !  
Her luring strain  
Should strive in vain  
Thy heart to gain  
From wisdom's better choice.

Let passion's angry flow  
Thy breast ne'er fill !  
Unyielding will  
Should bid, "Stand still,  
And there no further go !"

Withhold a tattling tongue  
From ready blame !  
Lest some fair name  
Thy word defame,  
Some heart with grief be wrung.

Each word, and look, and deed,  
Should ever show  
A kindly glow  
For human woe,  
A balm for hearts that bleed.

From pride and malice free,  
Life's currents fleet  
Should ever beat  
With impulse sweet  
For all humanity.

Rebuke official greed !  
The love of self  
That strives for pelf  
From public shelf,  
Nor heeds the country's need.

Ignore the slavish band  
Of party ties !  
In justice rise  
Against the lies  
That blot with shame our land.

Dispel dark error's gloom !  
With radiance bright,  
Let truth's own light  
Pierce through the night,  
And all the world illumine.

Aye, leap the narrow creeds  
That dwarf the soul  
With low control !  
The higher goal  
Is gained by worthy deeds.

Faith points the blissful way ;  
Our feet must climb  
The slopes of time  
To heights sublime  
That bask in endless day.

Arouse thy languid zeal !  
Thy life inspire  
With grand desire  
Whose quickening fire  
Each leaping pulse shall feel.

O. M. ROGERS.

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### POETRY.

---

Poetry is the oldest of the fine arts. It was the first fixed form of language, the earliest perpetuation of thought. It existed before prose in history, before music in melody, before painting in description, and before sculpture in imagery. Before the dawn of letters, it was employed to communicate the lessons of wisdom, to celebrate the achievements of valor, to promulgate law. It has been, is, and must continue to be one of the mightiest of the world's civilizing forces.

A person having a mind of moderate capacity, enriched by liberal culture, may construct easy, elegant, and spirited verse. He may so cultivate this talent as occasionally to select some happy theme, handle it with unaccustomed delicacy and force, and produce something worthy of literary longevity; but it is the true poet only whose lay quickens the pulse, flushes the cheek, warms the heart, and expands the soul of the reader or hearer. We regard the proverb, "Poets are *born*—not *made*," as a faithful saying, and worthy of all accepta-

tion. No poet ever learned his art, or taught it to another. Poesy is the gift of God. Although original genius is materially aided by learning and refinement, it has been found among the rudest people, like native gold and unwrought diamond, as pure and perfect in its essence, though incrustated with baser matter, as among the most enlightened nations.

The oldest specimen of oral literature we find in the oldest book, and it exemplifies the peculiar characteristics of Hebrew verse—parallelism, antithesis, and amplification. It is the speech of Lamech, in the fourth chapter of Genesis:

"Adah and Zillah, hear my voice;  
Ye wives of Lamech, hearken unto my speech;  
For I have slain a man to my wounding,  
And a young man to my hurt.  
If Cain shall be avenged sevenfold,  
Truly Lamech seventy and sevenfold."

Moses, whom we know as the first historian and legislator, is also the first and most sublime poet. "In his history," says Rollin, "poetry, even at the first instant of its birth, appears perfect, because God himself inspires it, and the necessity of arriving by degrees at perfection is a condition annexed only to arts of human invention." Take the account of the Israelites' passage through the Red Sea. The history of this event is given in the fourteenth chapter of Exodus, and the choral celebration of it follows in the fifteenth. In prose, the event is circumstantially narrated; in verse, it is merely touched on by allusion, or splendidly amplified for ideal effect. Thus, in the history, we read, "The waters were a wall unto them on their right hand and on their left." This is plain fact, supported by an ordinary metaphor. But hear the poet:

"With the blast of thy nostrils, the waters were gathered together;  
The floods stood upright in a heap,  
And the depths were congealed in the heart of the sea."

The dying words of Jacob are unquestionably verse in structure, and the substance of them, at once poetry and prophecy of the highest order. A single extract will suffice: "The sceptre shall not depart from Judah, nor a lawgiver from between his feet, until Shiloh come; and to him shall the gathering of the people be."

Verse was antecedent to prose in the progress of literature; and verse has existed from the infancy of the world, and was employed for history, laws, chronology, devotion, oracles, love, war, fables, proverbs, and prophecy; indeed, for every combination of thoughts which were intended to be long and well remembered. Not only is poetry the oldest, but the most excellent of the fine arts. It surpasses all other literary composition in harmony, beauty of thought, style, and imagery. The language and sentiments are so intimately connected that they are remembered together. They are soul and body, which can be separated only by death—a death in which the dissolution of the one causes the disappearance of the other; if the spell of the words be broken, the charm of the idea is lost. Music, painting, sculpture, eloquence, history, and philosophy, may claim poetry as their sister by blood—older, indeed, than all, yet in perfect youth, the nurse of each, yet more beautiful than either of them.

We realize that we have not the ability to do justice to this subject. The writer of this imperfect article is not a poet; but he is heartily in sympathy with the following lines from the pen of James G. Percival:

"The world is full of poetry; the air  
Is living with its spirit, and the waves  
Dance to the music of its melodies,  
And sparkle in its brightness. Earth is veiled  
And mantled with its beauty; and the walls  
That close the universe with crystal in  
Are eloquent with voices, that proclaim  
The unseen glories of immensity,  
In harmonies too perfect, and too high.  
For aught but beings of celestial mould,  
And speak to man in one eternal hymn,  
Unfading beauty, and unyielding power.

'Tis not the chime and flow of words, that move  
In measured file and metrical array;  
'Tis not the union of returning sounds,  
Nor all the pleasing artifices of rhyme,  
And quantity and accent, that can give  
This all pervading spirit to the ear,  
Or blend it with the movings of the soul.  
'Tis a mysterious feeling, which combines  
Man with the world around him, in a chain  
Woven of flowers, and dipped in sweetness, till  
He tastes the high communion of his thoughts,  
With all existences, in earth and heaven,  
That meet him in the charm of grace and power."

# The Alfred Student.

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## SALUTATORY.

The ALFRED STUDENT comes before its friends in this first number of its fourth volume, with bright hopes for the future. It has labored, in its brief life, under the embarrassments and discouragements incident to a new publication, but its prospects for the future are fair.

The managers of the paper are determined to make it a worthy representative of Old Alfred, and are sure that the thousands who have been within her walls have enough interest in their Alma Mater to support such a journal; a paper which shall keep alive the connection between old student friends, and shall show them what their youngest brothers and sisters are now doing in Alfred. The editors desire to make the paper lively, readable, and instructive; to call forth contributions from the students of past times, while also representing fully the culture of the students now on these grounds.

Articles—short, crisp, vigorous, and to the point—are earnestly desired from any student, old or new, male or female. Any one whose labors and thought in life's active duties have taught him some lesson of value to the student world, or any one whose school days now inspire him to write from a mind newly awakened to the wonders and beauties of studying, thinking, and growing, is cordially invited to write for us. The active student, especially, should

write. This paper is your representative, young man and woman, and offers you a valuable field for the exercise of your talents, an efficient means for your own literary culture. It should contain, at least once during the year, a specimen of your best literary work. Do not send us the article which you "sat down and threw off, in a few leisure moments one afternoon," (unless you are a genius of transcendent powers,) but the *very best* literary work that you can do. You will reap an ample reward in your own culture.

It is said that when the able and venerable editor of the New York *Observer* was a young man, he wrote an article for a paper, and submitted it to the editor. "Can you not condense your article?" said the editor. The young writer condensed his article, but on again presenting it, was met with the same question. After repeated trials, the article, the result of so much thoughtful pruning, was published, was copied far and wide, and was the first success of an honorable and successful literary career. In the story is a valuable lesson to all young writers. Alfred student, write us such an article! We send out this first number of Vol. IV. to the students of Alfred, past and present, hoping for their cordial support, both in literary contributions and in subscriptions.

## THE LYCEUMS AND LITERARY CULTURE.

The STUDENT, as representative of the literary societies, will not, perhaps, transcend its mission if it suggests improvements, criticises failures, and treats of society matters in general, now and then, not in a spirit of complaining and caviling criticism, but of helpful sympathy. The complaint we have, at present, to make is, one that we must share with most of the college literary societies, viz., a too great decline in literary zeal and ambition. The disposition to refuse literary appointments, the slighting manner in which much of the regular work is done, the absence of a high literary ambition, of a refined literary taste, are quite noticeable, and demand careful attention and thought. While we have much to be proud of, we need

to arouse ourselves to more determined efforts in our society work. We need to read less of the literature of the day in our Reading Room, and more of the master pieces of English literature in our libraries. Shakespeare and Milton, Burke, Bacon, Lamb, Motley, Macauley, Prescott, the great writers of English, ancient and modern, remain on our shelves unread, while the daily and monthly journals, and the novels of the day, are faithfully perused. A careful, critical, and loving study of the master pieces of literature is one of our needs. A more apparent need, but depending greatly on the first, is that of a high ambition in the societies themselves.

Our Lyceums have long been, and are the glory of our University. They have gained a noble name, and have given, and are giving, an exceedingly valuable and practical culture. It rests upon the members now to make that culture in the highest degree efficient and thorough by their faithfulness in all their society work. Such labor repays not only the individual, but the society of which the individual is a member, and hence should be earnestly performed by every loyal society member.

In this connection, we may be pardoned for a suggestion in reference to the manner of debating. Of late, most of the speeches in debate have been a series of disconnected statements; each debater presenting point after point with a mere mechanical union between them, with no more vital connection than there is in the bricks of a wall, and with far wider "chinks." The speech in a debate, of all speeches, should be a live, organic one. All hesitation in hunting up from notes a forgotten and disconnected point kills the speech. If but one point can be held in mind, its clear and forcible presentation and elucidation will avail more than a dozen disconnected and lifeless arguments. The young debater should strive, in learning to debate, to make his speech telling; for the end and aim of debate is to convince. When he can handle one point in a masterly way, he may add another, until at last he may weave together into a compact and convincing speech any number

of separate points, each occupying the position of strength as regards the other points.

The power to debate skillfully and successfully is one of the most valuable that can be acquired in our societies, and is worthy a careful and determined effort, and can only be gained by a thorough study of the end to be gained in debate, and the most efficient means of gaining it. The able and successful debater can not fail of being a forcible and interesting speaker in all styles of public speaking, and so every speaker should perfect himself in this form of expressing thought and influencing people.

### POLITICS AND MEN OF CULTURE.

The complaints against men of culture on account of their inactivity in politics has led us to a firm resolution to keep alive an interest in politics during our student life, so that when we become "a man of culture," if we should ever be so fortunate, we would be ready to aid in the political movements of our country. With this purpose strong in our hearts, we have stood ankle deep in mud to see a political orator fling mud at "tother" party; we have shouted ourselves hoarse for "our" candidate, the only hope of the nation; we have presented ourselves at bonfires and tarbarrel conflagrations; and at last we have attended a "monster" mass meeting. The distinguished gentleman who was advertised to speak failed to do so, for the simple reason that he was not there; a rabble of children who surrounded the crowd and shrieked, shouted, and howled, and whose *playfulness* did not attract the attention of the tall and elegant gentlemen who were sporting blue coats, clubs, and German silver breastplates, prevented the outskirts, of which outskirts we were one, really enjoying the speech; somebody spit tobacco juice on our pantaloons; the speaker called us "an honest yeomanry from the hills," "a sturdy yeomanry," (our pantaloons resembled candlemonlds); our driver lost his heart and was so long finding it that we did not get home until the wee small hours; it rained during our ride home; and after all our trouble, a friend, (he belongs



to the other party,) told us, confidentially, that the speeches were all "gammon," there wasn't a word of truth in them, and besides we had a suspicion that certain flashy fellows about us could do more towards controlling political movements and securing the fat offices than we ever could.

In spite of all this, however, we still believe that students, ministers, teachers, and all men of culture have a duty in politics. When all men who know the truth teach that truth; as ministers not teaching the doctrines most pleasing to men but that which does the most for their development, as teachers striving to make *men and women*, and not merely to go through a routine and draw a certain salary, and as editors, teaching what is true rather than what is popular, then we may hope that the men of culture may have some influence in deciding the destinies of our nation. At present, a shallow morality, a feeble culture on the part of those claiming culture, a superficial mode of thinking and reasoning, form a large element in the nation.

When as students, we culture ourselves deeply, learn to think independently and radically, convince ourselves that success in life consists of something else than in getting into notoriety and place, learn the science of government, political economy, and, in short, make ourselves thoroughly honest and capable men, and are careful not to forget all this when we seat ourselves in the editorial or teacher's chair, or take our place in the pulpit, at the bar, or on the forum, we may feel morally sure we have done something for our country, and that ultimately we may have some influence over our fellows.

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#### THE METRIC SYSTEM.

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The utility of a uniform system of weights and measures is recognized by all who have given the subject careful thought, and the question has been, 1st, What system to adopt? and 2d, How shall it be brought into general use? The first question has been settled by the adoption of the French Metric system, by the leading European nations, and the making it legal

by the United States and other governments, and by its use by scientific men in their investigations. The adoption and use of this system in this country is the question now to be settled. The initiatory steps in this direction must be the teaching of its principles and their use in all our colleges and schools, followed by the discussion of the various questions pertaining to it before the people by the press and other avenues through which they may be reached. Some of our colleges have gone to work in this matter in earnest, the first of these to adopt being Amherst, and others are following its lead. The friends of this system have organized a Bureau in Boston, having its office at 13 Tremont Place, for the purpose of agitating the question, and of furnishing information through the press and their own publications and charts for instruction. This being the first permanent organization in this country, it is hoped that it may succeed in its purpose, and eventually secure the adoption of this much needed reform.

H. C. C.

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### At Home.

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WHILE the STUDENT makes its best bow, and gives you its heartiest greeting, it would beg you not to utterly disregard its new dress, which it hopes you will consider both tasteful and appropriate. With the present number, our paper enters upon its fourth year of publication. Whatever the successes or failures of the past may have been, they are entirely finished, and in one sense a new beginning made. In our efforts to make the STUDENT what it should be, we ask the hearty co-operation of our friends, confident that if our purposes be united, the work will go steadily onward.

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HON. A. M. F. RANDOLPH, Attorney General of Kansas, has favored Alfred with a call. He graduated from Alfred Academy twenty-three years ago. From his remarks in Chapel, we judge that he retains a vivid recollection of his school days. Can it be that by his reminiscences, so frankly given, the security of surrounding orchards is endangered?

# ALLE-ORO-ALFRIE-NÆAN.

A joint session of the four societies was held in the Chapel Oct. 14th. The following programme was presented:

Prayer, Rev. A. H. Lewis

*Music.*

Salute, Belle Brasted  
Soliloquy, "Dorothy Dodge," Mary Bradley

*Music.*

Two scenes from "The Merchant of Venice."

Antonio,	I. A. Place
Shylock,	G. B. Cannon
Bassanio,	W. H. Ingham
Gratiano,	D. C. Hopkins
Portia,	Jennie Green
Nerissa,	May Allen

*Music.*

Poem, "Childhood," O. D. Sherman  
Valedictory, G. B. Cannon

*Music.*

Discussion—

*"Resolved,* That it will be for the best interest of our country that Rutherford B. Hayes be elected President for the next four years."

*Affirmative—*Celia Dowse and T. A. Burdick.

*Negative—*Maggie Donlon and W. C. Middaugh.

The Salute showed us that this our second century was being ushered in by a terrible war of words. That the politics, which should be held as something sacred, had been brought by the contending parties to nearly the lowest depths of degradation. And that now woman should step forward, not as a voter, but as an educator. In order to do this, and also to take a higher stand in society, she should be more thoroughly educated. That *more* pains, if anything, should be taken with her education than with her brother's. The delivery was good and every word distinctly heard.

Dorothy Dodge, a lady one hundred years old, gave us a sketch of her life, one important event being her dancing with George Washington and with what respect he regarded her. Her principal thought and what seemed to sadden her the most, was, that things were not as they used to be. This was one of the best things of the evening.

The scenes from "The Merchant of Venice," were the loaning of the money to Antonio, and the court scene where Shylock demanded a pound of Antonio's flesh. The parts were all very well given and showed drill.

The poem was a delightful reproduction of memories, and carried many back to the happy hours of childhood.

We are unable to give the subject of the Valedictory owing to poor enunciation.

The selections of music were good and well rendered.

The discussionists showed that the welfare of their country had been thoroughly considered by them. But we can say nothing of the discussion, except what can be said of all political disputes. Each tried to see which could say the most against the opposite party. They succeeded so well in maligning the side of their opponents that we are not able to draw the dividing line.

All went away well pleased with the exercises and wishing that such could be held oftener. "A LOOKER ON IN VENICE."

KENYON MEMORIAL HALL.—Excavations had been made to the depth of several feet into the hardpan, and on the 13th of September, the contracting masons and builders, Messrs. Drehmer and Stevens, of Hornellsville, commenced the work of laying the foundation. Water-lime grouting was poured upon the hard bottom of the trench, and broken stones pounded into the mortar to the depth of four inches, then more grouting was poured on, and the heavy sand-rocks and fire-stone boulders gathered from the adjacent creeks were placed into position on this bed, giving the foundation the appearance of Stone-henge or some old Druidic Cromlech. On these rocks were laid a foundation four feet wide, the whole thoroughly drained outside and in, so that no water can ever stand in the foundation trenches. The contract requires that the first story be completed on or before the first day of November next. This will include about half the mason work for the whole structure, since the lower wall is far the heaviest. The window caps and sills and the water-table are of beautiful blue sandstone, neatly cut and bush-hammered, from the Canisteo quarry of Mr. J. Mullen. The walls are being solidly constructed of stone laid in water-lime cement, and the work is progressing finely.

Now, dear friends of Alfred University, all you who are interested in the Kenyon Memorial Hall, so necessary to the immediate wants of the Institution, and which is also to stand as a

lasting monument to its beloved and revered founder, remit the whole or part of your subscriptions, promptly, to Prof. Larkin, so that a punctual settlement of the first installment on the building contract can be made on the first of November. This is an excellent opportunity for those who desire the honor of assisting in the erection of this monument to President Kenyon to forward their names with the amounts which they are willing to contribute for such purpose.

THE PRESENT TERM opened, and thus far has passed pleasantly. There is a good attendance, and we think all things combined to render this a happy and profitable term. Comparatively, few familiar faces are seen. The majority of the students now enter, for the first time, our list of workers. To each of these, we bid a hearty welcome, hoping as the weeks go by to become better acquainted. Those who have been here before, hardly need this encouragement, but fall naturally into the accustomed routine of study. Gathered, although we are from homes widely separated, all our purposes heretofore having been entirely distinct and diverse, yet we now meet as co workers, aiming to attain the same results. The associations of school life are, perhaps, next to those of home, most endearing. No matter how widely the subsequent years may separate classmates, a peculiar interest in each others welfare is always felt. It is in this unity that our strength lies, and we trust this feeling may be largely developed during the present term, and thus insure a satisfactory and pleasant result.

NATURAL HISTORY.—We take pleasure in acknowledging contributions to the Cabinet of Natural History as follows: In Conchology some beautiful specimens of "*Cionella Subcylindrica*, Linn.," from W. I. Lewis, Esq., Coudersport, Pa.; several species of Unionidae and Univalve fresh water shells from Wisconsin, presented by Justin Burdick, A. O. Allen, and Mrs. E. A. Allen, and a valuable and interesting box of Unionidae from Dr. James Lewis of Mohawk, N. Y., containing several rare species from the Southern States; In Entomology, a beautiful specimen of *Macrosila quinque-maculata*,

Howorth, from L. Neinderff, Hornellsville, N. Y. We are also indebted to Hon. N. I. Norton, M. C. from Cattaraugus county for three volumes of Hayden's Survey of Colorado, for 1873-4.  
E. P. LARKIN.

READING ROOM.—The following is the list of magazines and papers to be found at the Reading Room: *Magazines*—Scribners, Harpers, Atlantic, Popular Science. *Papers*—New York Daily Tribune, New York Semi-weekly Tribune, Harper's Weekly, Frank Leslie's Illustrated, Missouri Republican, Weekly Inter-Ocean, Salisbury Press, Narragansett Weekly, New York Observer, The Standard, Friendship Weekly Register, Journal of Education, Toledo Blade, Canisteo Valley Times, Elmira Leader, Brookfield Courier, Wheaton Illinoian, Cuba Patriot, Independent, Baptist Union, Christian at Work, Christian Union, Sabbath Recorder, South Western Presbyterian, Hornellsville Herald, Methodist Recorder, Christian Observer, Christian Cynosure.

POLE RAISING.—Thursday, Oct. 5th, was a gala day for the Republicans of Alfred and vicinity. About two o'clock on that afternoon, a goodly assemblage of people might have been seen, gathered to demonstrate their loyalty to Hayes and Wheeler. The first exercise was the raising of a flag-staff, from which floats the banner of the Republican leaders; after this Hon. Mr. Norton addressed his hearers at some length upon the political issues of the day. Music was furnished by both the Almond and Alfred Bands. A half holiday was granted the students upon that day.

OWING to the unpleasant weather, the usual resorts have been less frequented than during some former terms. We have, nevertheless, seen some faces turned expectantly toward "Lover's Lane," or "Smoking Seat," occasionally casting an anxious glance behind to see that no wary Professor was in sight.

WORK is progressing on Memorial Hall. Every one will be glad to see completed a building we much need.

POLITICAL QUESTIONS apparently agitate the public mind largely at present. Some of our young ladies even assert their determination to have nothing whatever to do with those gentlemen whose party lines do not accord with their own. We suppose they consider that, being unable to take any active part, their influence can only be exerted in this way. We have not learned that any marked results have followed this course, but such zeal can not long go unrewarded.

DURING the past few weeks, there has been quite an influx of visitors to our quiet little town. Among them, we are glad to mention Hon. O. Allen, of Austin, Minn., who, after a residence of twenty-one years in the West, for the first time re-visited his Alma Mater. In a lecture in Chapel, he spoke with much feeling of the changes which had taken place during his absence, and paid loving tribute to the memory of the instructors whom he knew when a student here.

WE would that we could whisper it directly into the ears of our friends, or say it "unknown to ourselves," but we can't, that there is a comparatively large amount of money due the STUDENT for subscriptions, &c., which we want *very much*. The mickles, in many hands, would constitute a muckle in our hands, which and only which, can make us financially happy. Moral—please send in your daes.

ONE of our boys recently established quite a reputation for scholarly zeal and industry, by stating that he was up till three o'clock, studying. It at last transpired that he was at Hornellsville the night of the Republican Mass Meeting, and was studying how to get home.

WE extend sincere congratulations to our friends, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Williams, and wish them always a bountiful share of happiness and prosperity.

SUBSCRIBERS will notice the reduction in price of the STUDENT if paid in advance, and save twenty-five cents by remitting at once.

WE would call attention to the advertisement of Williams & Titsworth, who have recently formed a copartnership to carry on the business formerly conducted by T. W. Williams. Both are old Alfred students. Give them a call, or send them your orders by mail.

THE Alleghanians add to their Library, this term, Thackeray's Works, and some of Hawthorne's. The Alleghanians and Orophilians together, are now able to furnish the standard novels to their members.

WANTED—237 new subscribers to the ALFRED STUDENT at \$1 per annum, payable in advance; also 115 at \$1 25 per annum, payable in three or six months.

WE beg the indulgence of our subscribers because of the lateness of this issue. We shall endeavor to be prompt with the subsequent numbers.

BURDICK & GREEN's column advertisement will be found in this number of the STUDENT, which please read, and govern yourselves accordingly.

NOTICE the premium list, and avail yourself of the opportunity there offered for getting pictures of great interest to every old Alfred student.

THE Reading Room Association gave an entertainment Wednesday evening, Oct. 25th, consisting of literary exercises, followed by refreshments.

BREATHES there Alfred student, with soul so dead  
Who never to himself or friends hath said,  
"I must, I will support the ALFRED STUDENT?"

ONE "little dollar" will pay for the ALFRED STUDENT one year, if paid in advance. Listen!

QUERY: Were the bonfire, music and general enthusiasm the other evening, *all* for Ohio?

ONLY an even dollar for the ALFRED STUDENT one year. Now, who can not afford it?

THE house of O. S. Potter, situated upon the new street above the Chapel, is something quite unique in its design, we understand.

Those who have paid us \$1 25 for Vol. 4, will be credited with 25 cents on Vol. 5.

## Alumni Notes.

[Any information concerning any of the Alumni or old Students will be most gratefully received.]

### ALUMNI.

'51. Hon. A. M. F. Randolph, of Topeka, Kansas, Attorney General of that State, was recently, at Washington, D. C., admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States.

'54. J. Howard Titsworth is teaching in Atchison county, Kansas.

'58. Thirza D. Pingrey is teaching at DeGoli, Pa.

'63. Rev. A. H. Lewis entered upon his work as Professor in the Theological Department of the University the present term.

'66. Rev. L. A. Platts is pastor of the Seventh-day Baptist church of Westerly, R. I.

'73. Rev. G. J. Crandall is pastor of the Seventh-day Baptist church of West Hallock, Ill.

'74. Miss Julia M. Davis is teaching at Ashaway, R. I.

'74. Rev. D. H. Davis has removed from Verona, N. Y., to the pastorate of the Seventh-day Baptist church in Shiloh, N. J.

'75. Emmet L. Maxson is a Professor of Greek and Latin in this University.

'76. D. M. Estee is Principal of the Canisteo Academy.

'76. W. I. Lewis is studying law in Condersport, Pa.

'76. H. J. Spicer is teaching in Battle Creek, Mich.

'76. L. W. Potter is Principal of the Graded School of Hope Valley, R. I.

'76. Rev. U. M. Babcock continues another year in his Theological studies, and is pastor of the Hartsville church.

'76. Christie Skinner is teaching in Hornellsville, N. Y.

'76. N. J. Baker is Principal of the Graded School in the town of Stonington, opposite Westerly.

'76. M. S. Wardner is a missionary engaged in tract distribution in Scotland and Ireland.

### OLD STUDENTS.

'56. Mark Sheppard is in New York city attending medical lectures at New York University.

'64. Dr. Adelbert W. Truman is practicing medicine in DeRuyter, N. Y.

'64-'65. Edgar A. Griffin is a route agent on the C. B. U. P. Railroad, with headquarters at Atchison, Kansas.

'65. Mrs. Phebe West *Howel* is teaching with her husband in Union Academy, Shiloh, N. J.

'74. Miss Alice Dunham is Principal of the Graded School, Shiloh, N. J.

'74. Mrs. S. S. Wardner is with her husband in Ireland and Scotland, also engaged in tract distribution.

'74. G. E. Cotton is proprietor of a boarding house in Philadelphia, where he has entertained many of his friends visiting the Centennial Exhibition.

'75. H. A. Place is attending medical lectures in the New York University, New York city.

'75. Miss Nettie Crandall is assistant teacher in Canisteo, N. Y.

'76. Miss Eva Santee is teaching at Hornellsville, N. Y.

## MARRIED.

BOWLER—BURDICK—In Alfred, N. Y., at the residence of the bride's father, Russell W. Burdick, Aug. 30th, 1876, by Rev. L. R. Swinney, Mr. Addis E. Bowler, of Mystic Bridge, Conn., and Miss H. Libbie Burdick, of Cleveland, Ohio.

EMERSON—WITTER—In Alfred, N. Y., July 1st, 1876, by Rev. L. R. Swinney, Mr. Martin O. Emerson and Miss Frances J. Witter.

HIGGINS—STILLMAN—In Westerly, R. I., Oct. 14th, 1876, by Rev. C. C. Stillman, Mr. Seth H. Higgins, of Plainville, and Miss Julia H. Stillman, of Ashaway.

HOWARD—LEWIS—In West Genesee, N. Y., July 16th, 1876, by Rev. W. B. Gillette, Mr. Edwin Howard and Miss Carrie I. Lewis.

HOWELL—PRATT—In Alfred, N. Y., Aug. 12th, 1876, by Rev. L. R. Swinney, Mr. H. B. Howell, of Almond, and Miss Olive L. Pratt, of Canisteo.

McHENRY—LORD—In Alfred, N. Y., Aug. 3d, 1876 by Rev. L. R. Swinney, Mr. V. B. McHenry, of Almond, and Miss O. A. Lord, of West Almond.

POTTER—BURDICK—In Alfred, N. Y., July 15th, 1876, by Rev. L. R. Swinney, Mr. Edward M. Potter, of Alfred, and Miss Bertie Burdick, of Almond.

VAN FLEET—VANOY—In New Hudson, N. Y., June 27th, 1876, by Rev. W. J. Ballard, Mr. Levi C. Van Fleet and Miss DeEtte Adell Vanooy.

WILLIAMS—CRUMB—In East Otto, N. Y., Sept. 26th, 1876, by Rev. Mr. Smith, Mr. T. Wayland Williams, of Alfred Centre, and Miss Mary E. Crumb, of East Otto.

## DIED,

CANFIELD—In Ward, N. Y., Oct. 23d, 1876, Horace E. Canfield, son of George T. and Mary Canfield, in the 20th year of his age.

WILLIAMS—In Watson, N. Y., Sept. 3d, 1876, Wm D. Williams, in the 31st year of his age.

## The College World.

Here we are at it again.

Prof. Seeley has been elected President of Amherst College.

The annual Rush of Trinity came off on the evening of the 22d of September.

Cornell claims Rutherford B. Hayes, the Republican nominee for President of these United States, as a Freshman.

Dartmouth has raised its tuition. Only sixty in the Freshman class. Prof. Dimond died of brain disease July 6th.—*Tripod*.

Pardee University, Indiana, to whose Presidential chair Hon. E. E. White, of Ohio, was lately called, is only two years old, and said to be worth \$500,000.

"How doth the little busy bee,"—in broken China:

How? Sic belly small chin-chin sting bug  
Im-im impleve ebly slixty minnit a la time.  
Go, pickee up sting-bug juico all a day,  
All kin' places 'loun' flowels jest got busted."

"It was simply an informal affair," wrote the editor, of a little strawberry party at a neighbor's house. "It was simply an infernal affair," read the compositor; and that editor will never get any more invitations from that quarter.

A movement has been begun among the students of the University at Rome, Italy, to erect a monument to Giordano Bruno, the Italian mathematician and pantheistic philosopher, who was burned as a heretic at Venice, February 17th, 1600.

Bates *Student* gives the following statistics of the graduating class of '76: "Whole number, 24; eldest man, 29; youngest, 21. Average age, 24 years 3 months. Combined ages, 484. Tallest man, 6 feet; shortest, 5 feet 3 1/4 inches. Total length of class, 137 feet. Heaviest man in class, 190 pounds; lightest, 135. Total weight, 3,680. There are eleven Free Baptists, seven Congregationalists, one Methodist, one Catholic, one Mormon, three without religious preferences. Four choose law, six ministry, four medicine, two journalism, two teaching; six are undecided."

We are indebted to George W. Haight, formerly a student of this University, but now a resident of San Francisco, Cal., for a copy of the *Daily Bee*, of Oct. 10th, an evening paper of Sacramento. From that paper we learn that the following persons were examined by the Supreme Court, and all of them passed satisfactorily, and are entitled to practice at the bar: Harry V. Reardon, of San Francisco, son of Judge Reardon, of Nevada county; Cyrus R. McKinley, of San Francisco; Geo. W. Haight, of San Francisco; D. J. Crowley, of Truckee; Edward A. Belcher, of Marysville; J. F. Ramage, son of Judge Ramage, of Sacramento; John W. Stephenson, of San Jose. Parties connected with the Supreme Court state that, taken as a whole, it is the brightest class that has yet appeared for examination.

THE ROWING ASSOCIATION OF NEW ENGLAND COLLEGES.—We learn from the *Trinity Tablet* of Hartford, Conn., that a Rowing Association has been formed, consisting of New England colleges only. Its object is the same as that of the old association, which offered all American colleges a chance to take part—to foster friendly contest.

You want the STUDENT, of course you do.

## PLAIN LANGUAGE CONCERNING A RE- CENT UNPLEASANTNESS.

Which we wish to remark,  
And our language is squa-ah,  
That a man which is dark,  
And has kinks in his hai-ah,  
Isn't coming to lectures with "we 'uns,"  
And "we 'uns" consent to be thea-ah.

Which the lecture was that  
On the "Science of Mind,"  
And our hearts, as we sat,  
Were at peace with mankind,  
When who should come in but a nigg ah,  
And squat ou a seat just behind.

We looked up at Mac,  
And he rose with a sigh,  
And remarked, it's a fac':  
"Well, I wish I may die,  
If I'm goin' to sit here with a nigg-ah,"  
And we left without any reply.

We repeat the remark,  
And our language is squa-ah,  
That a man which is dark,  
And has kinks in his hai-ah,  
Isn't coming to college with "we 'uns,"  
And "we 'uns" consent to be thea ah.  
—*Princetonian, of Princeton College.*

## THE SABBATH RECORDER.

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

A First-Class 36 Column Family Paper,

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY THURSDAY,

— AT —

*Alfred Centre, Allegany Co., N. Y.,*

BY THE

AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY.

TERMS: \$2 50 a year; to Clergymen, \$1 75.

The circulation of the SABBATH RECORDER extends to all sections of the United States, making it a very desirable medium for general advertising.

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MRS. E. J. POTTER,

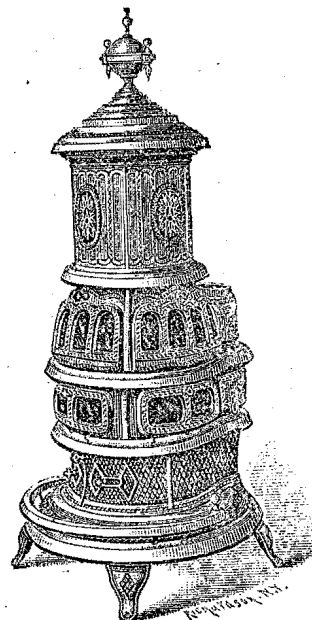
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MILLINERY AND LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS.

UNIVERSITY ST., ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y.

Please Call and Examine.

BURDICK & GREEN'S



HARDWARE,

MAIN STREET,

ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y.

NOW is the TIME and here is the PLACE to furnish yourselves with the comforts of cold Winter. Put into your Kitchen a **First class COOK STOVE**, and into your Sitting Room an **ARGAND BASE HEATER**. The above cut is a poor representation, but the stove itself is one of the BEST. It is said that nearly 50,000 have already been sold. Notwithstanding the large number of imitations that have since appeared in the market, the sale of this WONDERFUL stove has been maintained.

**COME and SEE IT**, and our large assortment of **COOK and PARLOR STOVES** before purchasing elsewhere, and while here you may find something that you may want in our well selected stock of **TIN and HARDWARE**. Especially those that are building, do not put on anything but **TIN** for your roofing. It will last a life time, well taken care of, and saves the trouble of a new roof every ten or fifteen years. Be sure and supply your house with **EAVETROUGHS**, which will furnish your cisterns with good soft water, besides protecting your walls from being thrown down by the water freezing against them, which is source of great annoyance to those that do not use them. All of which will be furnished by the subscribers in the Best of Material and Workmanship, and at **BOTTOM PRICES**.

**BURDICK & GREEN.**

# 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. Hebrew and Cognate Languages.
12. Pastoral Theology.
13. Painting and Drawing.
14. Music.
15. Didactics.
16. 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.—1876-7.

Fall Term begins Wednesday, Sept. 6, 1876.  
 Winter Term begins Wednesday, Dec. 13, 1876.  
 Spring Term begins Wednesday, April 4, 1877.  
 Anniversary of Literary Societies, Monday and Tuesday, July 2 and 3, 1877.  
 Annual Meeting of Stockholders and Trustees, Tuesday, July 3, 1877.  
 Commencement, Wednesday, July 4, 1877.  
 Annual Meeting of the Alumni Association, Wednesday afternoon and evening, July 4, 1877.  
 The Terms continue thirteen weeks.