

The Messenger (archival - 1870-)

Volume 24
Number 1 *The Messenger, Vol. 24, No. 1*

Article 1

10-1897

The Messenger, Vol. 24, No. 1

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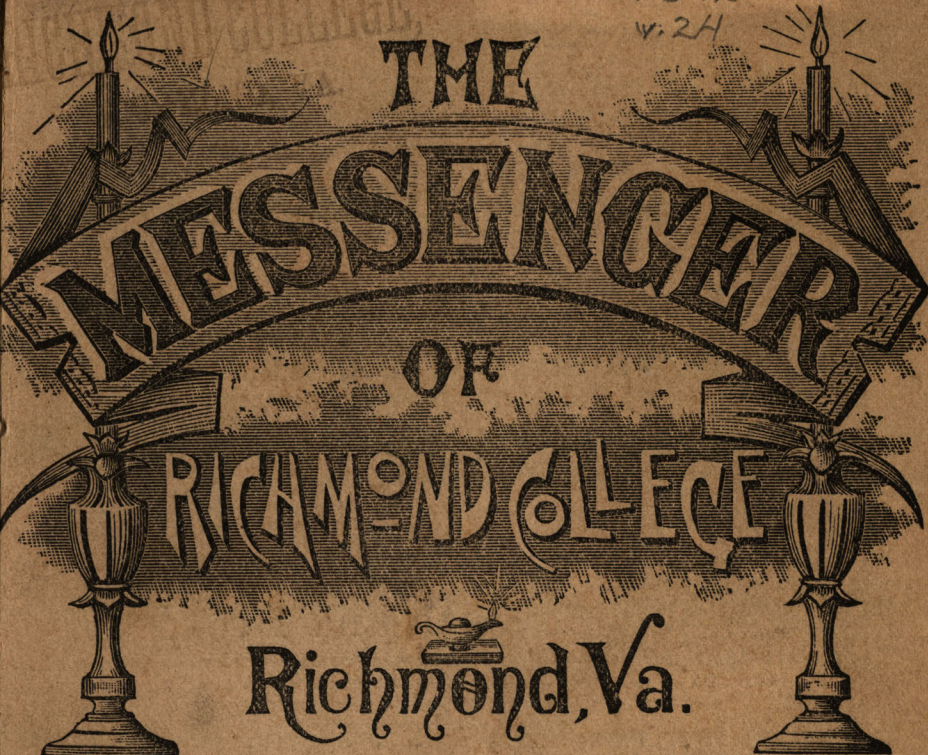


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(1897) "The Messenger, Vol. 24, No. 1," *The Messenger (archival - 1870-)*: Vol. 24 : No. 1 , Article 1.
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Published Monthly by the Philologian and Mu Sigma Rho Literary Societies.

Vol. XXIV.

OCTOBER, 1897.

No. 1.

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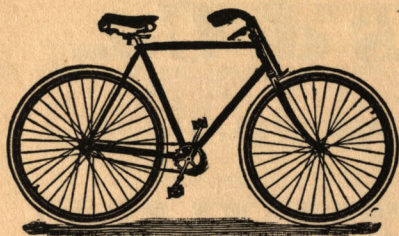
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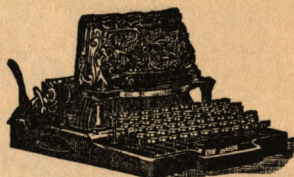
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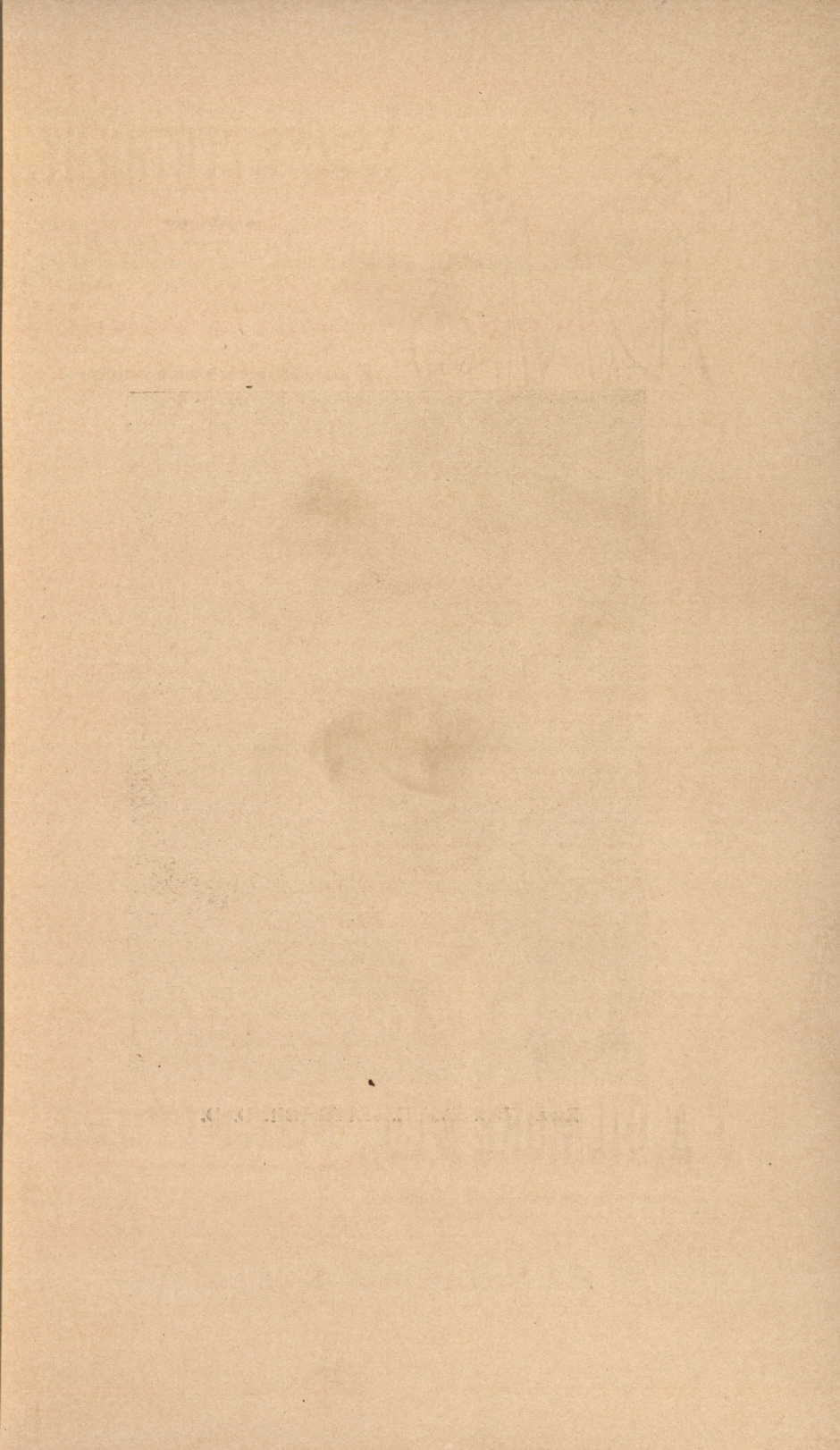
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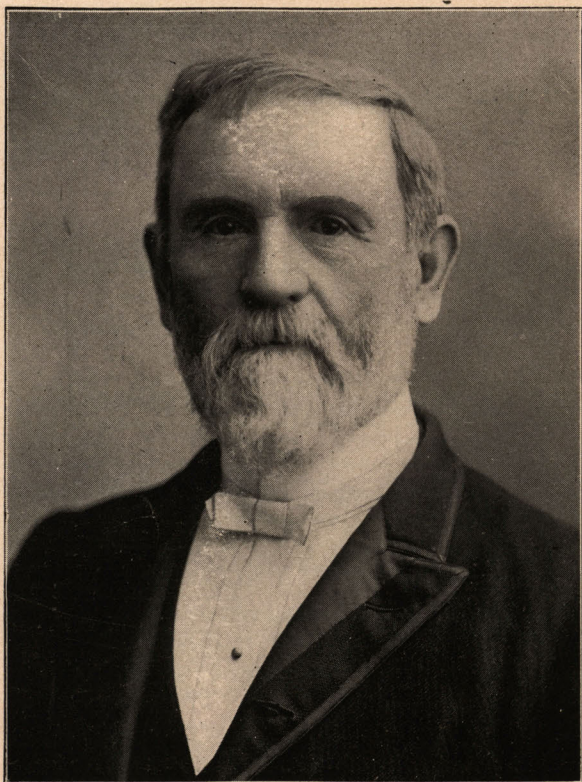
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Richmond College Messenger.

VOL. XXIV.

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No. 1.

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Valedictory.

DELIVERED JUNE 21, 1897, BY OSCAR L. OWENS, OF THE
MU SIGMA RHO SOCIETY.

It is a gracious provision of a benign providence that we can receive joy and peace from the alliance of soul with soul.

This relation we call friendship. There is nothing that gives so much joy, for friendship is itself the very symbol of joy; there is nothing that so inspires a person to noble deeds, for friendliness is one of the noblest exercises of the human soul.

In the summer days of youth, when time has not cropped the roses from the cheek, and when pain and disappointment have not wrinkled the brow, the youthful heart is buoyed up with hope and pleasant anticipation. That step so graceful and quick, that voice so clear and sweet, that countenance

radiant with joy and happiness, are all indicative of a life of freedom—a life to which sorrow and suffering are strangers. At such a period in life the heart is most susceptible to the influences brought to bear by friends, and the impressions made by a sincere friend are as lasting as life itself. Such, then, is youth, and with the heart free from care, and with the joys of sacred friendship, life itself becomes a joy—a blessing to the world—a very benediction from heaven. So we would join with the poet in his song of rapture:

“Joy, thou goddess fair, immortal,
 Offspring of Elysium,
Mad with rapture, to the portal
 Of thy holy fame we come!
Fashion’s laws indeed may sever,
 But thy magic joins again;
All mankind are brethren ever
 ’Neath thy mild and gentle reign.”

This relation which springs up between individuals, which tends to unify the family, which is a basal element in the unification of national interests, and which relates every person to every other, savors of divine goodness and wisdom. Friendship is the sheltering tree along the roadway of life, and with its refreshing shades renews the strength of the weary pilgrim; and then, when the slanting rays of life’s setting sun shine but dimly about his pathway, and the shadows of approaching evening fall around him, friendship cools the parched tongue, bathes the feverish brow, and makes the heart glad with a thousand kindnesses. So, in the very twilight of life, friendship seems to smooth over the rough places of the way-faring pilgrim, and to make the sunny spots through which he has passed become brighter and more beautiful; then it is pleasant for him to look back through the vista of time upon the sorrows and felicities of by-gone years.

Many words of our language have surpassing beauty and sweetness, and when addressed to the heart exalted with joy or to the soul bowed down in grief, they are messengers of peace, and partake of the immortality of the affections from

which they spring. What a gracious gift of love is this, that heart can speak with heart, and in sweet communion quaff immortality and joy!

At the mere utterance of some words the heart grows sad and the eyes become suffused with tears. To say "Farewell" is the last sad duty we pay to objects and scenes endeared to us by association. We could hardly refrain from weeping when we heard the words, spoken in the familiar and loving accents of a mother's voice, invoking a blessing upon him who was leaving the home of happy childhood days. Indeed, every person has at times melted under the subduing tenderness of a last farewell. 'Tis felt when a nation mourns the loss of her truest and greatest statesmen, and moistens with her tears the final resting-place of her honored dead; 'tis felt when we hear it linger on the quivering lips of a dying friend when the silver chord is about to be loosed and the golden bowl to be broken, as the soul takes its flight unto God who gave it. And we speak the word ourselves when we stand over the grave and consign the dust to its native dust and see the little hillock rise over the form and face we shall see no more.

But the farewell I have come to speak to-night has joy mingled with its sorrow. It is sad, because we are about to part from friends who are dear to us, and to dissolve a brotherhood which, for the last four years, has scattered over our pathway the sunshine of joy and happiness. It is a joyful parting, because it is a prelude to the greetings of friends ready to receive us to their hearts, and joyful because the anticipation of "home, sweet home," revives memories made sacred by hallowed associations; for "home is the oratorio of the memory, singing to all after-life melodies and harmonies of old remembered joy."

What a host of recollections is arrayed before the mind, as we review the familiar scenes and summon from the "shadowy past" forms of persons and objects of our earlier college days! Once again we experience the awful realities of the first few weeks spent within these classic halls. What a discouragement it was to anticipate the day of graduation as it lay be-

yond the lapse of so many long and weary years! But time is a "river of passing events" with a sweeping current: no sooner is an object brought to sight than it is swept away and another takes its place; but this, too, will be swept away, and its record only will be left. The junior years have given place to the senior, and the senior, in turn, has followed in the footsteps of the junior. Our college days are gone, and must now be viewed from afar through the golden portal of history. The merry-voiced bell with its iron tongue will ne'er again summon us to chapel, or speak of duty every hour! Yes, ye are gone, O college days, gone to mingle with the "irrevocable, changeless, deathless past," but those scenes will live long in our memories, and will refreshen the dreary waste of life; and from them the soul, in the unknown years of the future, will derive its purest and most unblemished happiness.

"And now ye waiting homes that listen to
The never restful wash of ocean waves,
Ye homes that dot the purple hills and rest
Within the verdant vales of th' bonny South;
Ye homes that lie beside the far away
And rapid-rushing rivers of the West—
Wreathe o'er the door fresh boughs of mistletoe,
And open wide your arms of love, for, with
The fragrant summer-time the too-long absent
Ones unto your bosoms now return."

Our connection with Richmond College as students has awakened within us a sacred love for our *Alma Mater*. There are few things more dear to the heart of a loyal alumnus than the institution where he drank from the "Pierian" spring of learning. In bidding farewell to the members of the Board of Trustees, we wish to express our gratitude for the privileges we have enjoyed here, and also to congratulate them upon the improvements soon to be begun under their direction. To-night we join with thousands scattered throughout the length and breadth of this land, rejoicing in the wonderful prosperity, the extending reputation, and the still more glorious future that awaits our College!

It is now my sad duty in behalf of my class-mates to speak the parting word to the members of the Faculty. It was the privilege of both Plato and Xenophon to have great and noble teachers, and they have handed down through all these years enduring evidence of grateful friendship for them. We must flatter ourselves, beloved Professors, that our love exceeds the love of Plato and Xenophon ; for, the larger benefits and more abundant opportunities which you have given us, must necessarily inspire gratitude and friendship in proportion. We feel that the friendship and love you have extended to us will give inspiring force to our efforts to achieve success in the great arena of life. We bid you an affectionate farewell.

But what shall we say to the people of Richmond, who have received us so cordially into their homes, bestowed upon us so many acts of kindness, and manifested an interest in us on all occasions? Words are inadequate, my friends, to express our appreciation; our emotions are too deep for utterance. We can only say we are sincerely grateful for all of these things, and shall carry from this place most pleasing recollections of you and your city. Here we have made acquaintances and formed ties of friendship that will always be a blessing to us, and will be,

“The rainbow to the storms of life,
The evening beam that smiles the clouds away,
And tints to-morrow with prophetic ray.”

Farewell to the members of the Athletic Association. We have all been pleased to note the marked increase of interest in athletics during the past session. The tennis court has been the scene of many a hotly-contested battle. We have witnessed with pleasure the exhibition of skill, strength, and endurance that contributed so much to a successful field-day. We have enjoyed the contests on the basket-ball grounds, when the Invincibles and Olympics strove so faithfully to win the prize of honor. But our interest reached its culmination, and a mighty wave of enthusiasm and pride swept over us, when we saw the crimson and navy-blue waving victoriously

over so many base-ball fields heretofore invincible! With congratulations for your success, and with best wishes for still greater achievements on the *diamond* of '98, I bid you farewell.

And to you, my fellow-students, I must say, "good-bye." During the years we have spent here we have experienced happy fellowship. Together we have witnessed the downfall of Troy before the crafty Odysseus, and have traversed the snow-covered districts of Armenia with Xenophon as our guide. We have listened with rapture to the words of the sweet-voiced muse—the "violet-weaving, pure, softly-smiling Sappho"; have bowed at the shrine of Athene, and have received inspiration from the eloquence of Demosthenes and Cicero. Together we have associated on the campus, as well as in the class-room. Our lives have shared in common each other's successes and failures, and link upon link has been added to the golden chain that binds our hearts together. 'Tis sad to part, but,

"We only part to meet again;
And life is made up of meetings and partings,
Of greetings and farewells."

And now, in the words of our esteemed poet laureate,

"The day is done. The distant stars
Look down through evening's purple bars.
The hands in peace will fold them now,
And pillows press the wearied brow.
The home-bound laborers cheerly call—
'Good-night, and joy be with you all!'"

Henry W. Drummond.

WHEN the mind appreciates a conscious expansion of its own conception, among the many ~~evolutions~~ ^{experiences} experienced is that of gratitude to the cause of so pleasurable an effect. Particularly is this fact manifest in the religious world; so much so indeed that our hearts are filled with love and reverence for those who have influenced our thought and inten-

sified our convictions concerning the spiritual kingdom. We look with pity and contempt upon ourselves who, in the past, have been so narrow, so bigoted, so utterly selfish; and with feelings of pride and pleasure experience within ourselves a process of mental evolution that bids fair to make us broad-minded and large-hearted citizens of the world. I say, at such a time as this we naturally turn with feelings of gratitude to the author of so great a change. It is for this purpose I have written this brief eulogy as an humble tribute to the memory of one who has taught me to think, feel, and act in a world made more beautiful and lovable by his exalted thought so grandly conceived and yet so simply and sweetly expressed. When Henry W. Drummond passed away he left a place that, if filled at all, must be filled by one who has walked in his footsteps and imbibed this genius and thought. As we read his charming works, there naturally comes before our minds that little scene in the life of our Savior when he made that startling declaration to the little group of his followers: "Except ye be converted and become as little children ye cannot enter the Kingdom of God." Drummond's works and life remind us of the purity and innocence of a child with a supreme love for and trust in the father. His "Greatest Thing in the World," which has been read by most of us, presents this love to us as the greatest factor in the Christian experience. If we have this love our possibilities are boundless—faith and the other virtues naturally and necessarily follow. If we have it not, all our other good qualities are naught and cannot exalt us into fellowship with God. "Natural Law in the Spiritual World" appeals especially to the student. His yearning for truth is satisfied, while those things that were formerly only parts of a material universe, now appeal to him as potent instruments in the hands of the Great Architect to be used in fitting man for his highest destiny. Perhaps the greatest work of Mr. Drummond is his "Ascent of Man." This, like all of his works, is noted alike for its depth and simplicity. Even a child can appreciate it, so simple is its language and the idea

conveyed, and yet it offers food for serious and consecutive thought. Surely his was a grand idea of man's capabilities, and when we consider his association with all conditions of men and his deep study of anthropology, we too become sanguine concerning the moral and mental evolution of our common humanity. Professor Drummond was a student as well as a teacher, and for this reason he was peculiarly fitted to influence the student mind. Perhaps this accounted for the great love that existed between him and his students. He was at once a teacher and a brother, a fellow-struggler for the student's goal—the truth. To his noble mind a man was a man, and as such the grandest object of God's creation. Wealth influenced him very little, and social distinction still less. Whatever else a man possessed, he was the possessor of an immortal soul and bore the image of his Maker. And in this he possessed more, according to Mr. Drummond, than the world could give or take away. The lecture on "Growing like Christ," appealed to the writer more forcibly than any of Mr. Drummond's efforts. We grow like Christ not by renouncing individual sins, for if we confine our attention to any one point of weakness, we leave other points unprotected from the enemy. Not by seeking to emulate individual virtues, for we naturally become virtuous as we dispossess ourselves of those things that war against virtue; but by the Spirit of Christ and that alone can we grow like him—even "from glory to glory." And we can obtain this Spirit only by living close to him, in daily and even hourly communion with Christ, in the home, in the counting-house, through the still watches of the night. The Christian that seeks, always finds; and in this seeking he experiences communion with Christ, and in this communion he grows like him.

I could dwell longer upon the works of him whom I loved and whose memory I revere; but all the articles that could be written would not have the effect of one hour's perusal of Drummond's works. I realize that my opinion and criticism amount to little; however, I earnestly commend Mr. Drum-

mond's works to the careful study of my fellow-students, and if the result in their case is similar to that experienced by me, then love for God will be intensified, then interest in and love for humanity will be enlarged, and they, themselves, will grow daily in grace and in the knowledge of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ.

B. M. HARTMAN,
Richmond College.

Ecstasy.

'Twas on a bright midsummer's golden day,
When she and I beneath the shade did sit;
The birds from bough to bough did flit their way,
And sang sweet songs, as if their throats to split.

And I—my throbbing heart was full of love,
Like that celestial flame in heav'n above;
Therefore my voice did tremble like the leaves
When autumn's biting wind their warm heart grieves.

And she—her soft, brown eyes my soul did thrill,
And ev'ry crevice of my heart did fill;
Can I forget how soft that sinking gaze
That lit my soul with love's bright, living blaze!

No longer able the thought to control
That burn'd, that surg'd my shaken, troubled soul,
Said I, I said, I said—well, what, you know;
She said—ah, me!—she said, she answer'd, No!

Then, then, with pensive look and downcast eye,
That gave full force to each sad broken sigh,
She gaz'd upon the grassy, florid ground,
And gloomy, horrid silence reign'd around.

Upward again she turn'd her heavenly face,
All cloth'd with nature's sweet and lov'est grace,
Said she: "Had you this said one month ago
I had not answer'd, answer'd quite just so."

O God, forgive, forgive my sad delay,
And help me now—yes, now, from day to day
To profit by this lesson sadly learn'd,
And fan that flame that deeply in me burned,
For may its warmth ne'er leave my breast
Until I pass to perfect rest.

Ah, me! some voice yet speaks within my soul,
And bids me let my anxious burdens roll
Away; "for," says this welcome, tender voice,
"Be calm, and let thy aching heart rejoice."

Yes, yes; in some near future joyous time,
When angel choirs around me sweetly chime,
She will lay her tender hand in mine
And say, with accents soft: "I will be thine."

May Heaven speed that happy day
When all my fears shall fly away,
And I shall sit by her dear side
And claim her as my lovely bride.

A. J. H.

"May I See You Home, Miss?"

HE reclined in the hammock, leisurely smoking his cigar. Ever and anon merry peals of laughter came over the lawn from the hotel's veranda. The soft night-wind bore the water's gurgling music from the Shenandoah and Potomac, as they rushed together on their journey to the sea. The moon shed her silvery beams athwart Maryland and Loudoun Heights, which seemed to frown majestically, and, in imagination, resembled giant sentinels grimly guarding the pass into the beautiful Valley of Virginia.

On a rustic seat near the hammock sat a maiden whose face though not strikingly beautiful yet had that which betokened good sense and firmness of character, while the perfect symmetry and graceful outline of her form might have furnished a model for Cleomentes. "Dick," she said, breaking the silence, "what is your idea of love?" The young man sprang

up quickly, causing one end of the hammock to break, and thus gently seating him on the green sward. "Chance has furnished me with an appropriate answer," he said; "you see the very mention of love upsets me."

"Charmingly said, Richard; but to my mind love has lost much of its spontaneity from the romance with which it is invested. American civilization as such does not permit of much in life that is romantic, yet a girl is not satisfied unless she is wooed in a highly romantic way. Then, too, an engagement once made can never be broken. If the man becomes convinced, after the proposal, of their unsuitableness for the journey of life, he must not say so; for the girl is sure to jump in the nearest river, take the most virulent poison, or die of a broken heart. The girl, more than likely, earnestly desires to be released from the engagement, but dare not speak; for, according to the latest novel, she is presented with a horrible picture of her former lover becoming a confirmed drunkard, and sinking in adject wretchedness to the grave. So the foolish creatures marry and make their whole lives miserable."

"I can't see," broke in Richard, as he vainly endeavored to repair the broken hammock, and more vainly endeavored to change the course of conversation, "how you can attack even the extravagantly idealistic on such a night as this. And there is another reason for not being prosaic. See that object at the foot of the hill which appears as a dark mass in the moonlight? It was there, we are frequently assured, that the spark of liberty was ignited which culminated in a great conflagration of personal freedom. With such environment you could not become sternly practical on this most romantic subject, and, consequently, this sentiment must have been developed before you came here for the summer."

"The fort is quite a familiar sight," said Kate, "but as for the philanthropic movement that followed Brown's criminal deeds, I have lived to discover that the most learned have never been able to determine whether the acts of the aggressor were instigated most by philanthropy or malice. In regard to my ideal of love-making, I received that from Hannah."

"Who is Hannah?" asked Richard, as he seated himself in the hammock which he had at last repaired.

"Hannah is the grocer's wife at home. She was our house-keeper and John was our grocer. After the marriage I asked for an account of the courtship. 'Well, Miss Kate,' she said, 'it was this way. I received the groceries when John brought them, and thus we came to speak. As the visits increased, I would somehow look in the mirror whenever I heard the rumble of John's wagon; and he began to stop by the steps long enough to discuss the parson's last sermon, while I held the tea and sugar in my best white apron. One evening, as I turned to leave the church, some one asked: 'May I see you home, Miss?' and John continued to see me home until our marriage.'" At the close of the recital the only sound that broke the stillness was the guests leaving the veranda.

"Was that all," asked Richard, after some moments of silence. "Yes," said Kate, "and I must go in."

Richard Brandon was the only son of General Brandon. He had come to Harper's Ferry to pass the summer while awaiting an expected appointment in the army. He had spent his boyhood days at Durham, and it was at the little village church that he first saw Miss Katherine Bragonier, whose father was rector of the parish. He had formed a strong attachment for Miss Kate in those early years, and now, after a long absence at West Point, had come to Harper's Ferry to find that she, also, had chosen Bolivar Heights for the place to spend June's pleasant days. Since his arrival at the hotel he had passed most of his time in her society, and was contemplating a more serious relationship than that of friend. He had rendered it quite apparent to Miss Bragonier that a proposal was forthcoming, and it was to avoid this that she had introduced the conversation about love-making, which was a gentle hint that if he persisted, he would be refused. A few days after this, Richard received the commission that should send him from the beautiful scenery of the Valley, and, what was far more beautiful to him—the girl he loved. A letter

from his father accompanied the appointment, advising an acceptance of the commission, and to start, after another week's recreation, for his command in New Mexico. Richard resolved to show Kate the letter, and fortunately found her alone. As she finished reading it, he looked into her dark eyes and asked: "May I see you home, Miss?" "Yes, Dick, all the year round."

E. D. T.

America's Future—What?

"Westward the course of empire takes its way;
The first four acts already past,
A fifth shall close the drama of the day;
Time's noblest offspring is the last."

IN the early days of creation, midst the fertile valley of the Euphrates, the first dynasty was founded. Of these early times, we have very few authentic facts. Yet, out of the dimness of the past, we now and then catch a glimpse of great powers. Mid the shadows, we see the Babylonian Empire, one of the earliest of nations; the Chaldean Empire, and the Persian Empire, the conquerors of Babylon and liberators of the Hebrews. Each of these had its part in the nurturing of the then embryo wisdom and social condition of mankind. Reaching far back into the past, is the Egyptian dynasty, at one time the centre of wisdom and of power. Their priests lifted the vail which hid the secrets of nature, and gazed upon the hidden stores of knowledge, which at this day have been brought into the full light. Later, as the power of Egypt wanes, we find the centre of wisdom transferred to Greece. There, her philosopher, over two thousand years ago, laid down morals by which we are regulated to-day. With the overthrow of Greece, Rome takes her stand as first among nations. With military prowess, she subjugated all surrounding countries, but greediness was her downfall. Her power slowly declined, and the Carolingian Empire, with Charlemagne at its head, was recognized as the seat of power. A few years

later the German Empire comes forward, only to be pushed into the background by the French. Under Napoleon that nation rapidly advanced in influence, until almost all Europe was subjugated. Under that daring general, the star of the power of France pressed steadily upward, until the memorial day at Waterloo, when it reached its zenith. Then, with the swiftness of a comet, it descended into obscurity. As the power of France waned, that of England waxed strong, so that in a few years we see her saluted as the first among nations in wisdom, strength, and morals. Now is civilization seen at the highest point yet attained. The English people seem most fitted for the establishing of a great and powerful nation. Yet He, who watches over and directs all things, knew that the conditions were not entirely favorable. So, in His foresight He had for some years been preparing a new home for wisdom and for power.

When the United States in 1782 had thrown off her yoke and stood freed from shackles while yet a babe among nations, the foresighted predicted a bright prospect for the American people. The most foresighted, however, did not conceive of the power she was designed to become. The rise of American power has been felt around the world. It has changed the government of France, given the English commoner more liberty, made Mexico a republic, broken the power of Catholicism, awakened a desire for advancement in China and Japan, and has been the fountain-head, from which has flowed a vast stream of sentiment for liberty and freedom, which has permeated every square mile of this beautiful earth upon which we live. The English-speaking people represent the greatest power in the realm of science, of art, of wisdom—of all that combines to make a great nation. As Rome was to Italy, Athens to Greece, so is America among all who speak the English tongue.

Now, then, comes a problem. Is America's greatness limited? Is her wisdom like Egypt's, simply a stepping-stone to higher knowledge? Is her social foundation like that of

Greece, only a beginning for something more perfect? Is her prowess like Rome's to be surpassed? Shall her star like that of France reach a zenith and then plunge into obscurity? No!

Ages ago, when God first made this green earth, power and wisdom began. Year after year, century after century, it has waxed in perfectness. And as it grew it steadily advanced westward. Starting in eastern Asia, it has completely encircled this old earth, and now it has reached America, just across the water from its birthplace. Each centre of power had its part to perform. Each nation has improved and augmented the wisdom and influence which it has received. Slowly but surely the all-wise Creator was carrying out his divine plan. It was his hand that guided advancement, and as time rolled on it was he who led Columbus into the wonders of a New World. There he laid the foundation for a great power, and when all was ready, gave to us the keystone of our power—our liberty.

No! America's star shall never reach its zenith. It presses steadily upward toward a distant point in the heavens—perfectness. It shall never reach its goal, but as the years go by, each one shall mark a step nearer the ideal. We may never be "Utopia," but we shall be *America*. Petty civil strifes may, like drifting clouds, roll over the country, yet like clouds, they will roll away, leaving the land bathed in the sunshine of prosperity. The English tongue shall become almost universal; American customs shall supersede all other customs. Science and art shall attain great perfectness in our universities. On sea and land shall we be recognized as most powerful. Our people shall be happy and contented. And on that last great day, when Gabriel shall sound the trumpet calling "the quick and the dead" of all nations, ancient and modern, assembled there, *America shall be first*.

BRINNE.

The Olympic Games: Ancient and Modern.

WE may safely affirm that the great athletic contests aroused more genuine enthusiasm in the Greeks than any other institution of classic antiquity. It may, perhaps, be impossible for us of this enlightened age to share that enthusiasm; but if we will only divest ourselves of present associations and imagine that we are living in the vivid past, we may at least admire the fervor of those men of old.

We cannot, however, in the scope of this brief paper, explain the weighty significance of these games to the Greeks. Not only the general public, but even statesmen and philosophers, gave to victory in these contests signal importance; for a successful contestant was considered to have conferred glory and undying fame not only upon himself, but upon the now proud State that gave him birth. Many a politician, through the influence of an Olympic victory, furthered his plans and secured to himself the victory of an otherwise unattainable policy. And at that critical moment, when all Greece was threatened to be overrun by that seething mass of Persians under Xerxes, so important did the Greeks consider the celebration of their accustomed festival, that they left Leonidas and his immortal three hundred Spartans to hold at bay that mighty army until the festive days were over.

These games were religious in their origin. The Greeks believed that the souls of the departed were gratified by those scenes that delighted them most while living. During the Heroic Age they were no more than games or sacrifices performed at the tomb of some hero. Later they grew into religious festivals celebrated near the shrine of some god, whose presence, they believed consecrated the place. The Olympic games were celebrated in honor of Olympian Zeus, at his temple at Olympia in Elis. During the month in which the games were held a sacred truce was proclaimed. All hostilities were suspended, and no armed force could enter the territory of Elis without incurring the guilt of sacrilege. We are

told that proud Sparta had to pay a heavy fine for taking up arms during the sacred month, and that at a later age even Philip of Macedon apologized for an insult offered by one of his soldiers to a traveller to Olympia.

It may also be well to add that the mode of conducting war in Greece at this time encouraged the growth of athletics. The air-ship, breech-loading rifle, and Gatling-gun were implements of war wholly unknown to the Greeks; and physical strength, corporeal stature, and a dexterous handling of the limbs were a soldier's chief qualifications. And as Greece was ever in a state of turmoil and strife, she naturally urged an athletic training upon her youth. Sparta made such a training compulsory, and other States encouraged it by every conceivable means. They kept constantly before them the idea that their effective strength was only equal to the sum total of their individual strength. And this individual strength was attainable only through encouragement of the athletic tastes of the citizens.

This encouragement on the part of the States naturally took the direction of local contests which were usually in honor of some local deity. From these minor contests arose those four great games that afterwards acquired a world-wide celebrity. These four greatly surpassed any previous contests, and, as the bright and glorious sun outshines the little stars, so the brilliancy of the Olympian feast surpassed that of any of them. And it is to this majestic feast that we wish to confine our attention for a while.

We shall not here attempt to trace the successive steps by which this great festival arose to a position of pre-eminence above the minor festivals and even became the greatest of the Panhellenic celebrations; but it must suffice for us to look at it when the full light of history dawns upon it. Whatever may have been its origin and the various changes to which it was subjected, it was revived in the ninth century B. C. by Iphitus, king of Elis, and Lycurgus, the Spartan legislator.

As we have said above, the scene of this festival took place in Olympia, a rich, fertile valley, situated between the Alpheus

and Mount Cronius. In this beautiful plain lay the olive groves and the Altis, or sacred grove of Zeus. There were also statues, altars, the Stadium, temples, and other buildings erected for the convenience of the Greeks coming from all parts of the Hellenic world. The singing birds, as they flitted from the groves to Cronius, the babbling brooks, as they coursed their way to join the Alpheus, the sacred groves—all seemed to raise their voices in harmonious accord and bid these weary visitors welcome.

To state just how many visitors were present on these occasions would, of course, be impossible; but we do know that the number was immense. The seating capacity of the Stadium was about 40,000, and we are told that it was often very difficult to find a place. So large and varied an assemblage naturally furnished some of the features of a great fair or exposition. There were present not only the athletes and those interested in athletics, but hither, too, came artists, poets, and politicians to display their talents. Historians read their latest productions, and philosophers discoursed upon nature and the unseen world. It was indeed a harvest time for the merchants; nor did the showman fail to put in his appearance. But the chief, absorbing interest centered in the athletic games.

The Olympian games were celebrated every four years, and the interval between two successive festivals was known as an Olympiad, or Pentaeteris, as the Greeks called it, because it came every fifth year, according to their mode of reckoning. The first Olympiad began with the year 776 B. C., when Coroebus was victor in the foot-race. From that time the records of Olympian victories were cherished so carefully that the year 776 B. C. came to be used by the Greeks as the starting point in their chronology. It may be of interest to note that the measurement of time by Olympiads has survived in the writings of classical archæologists to the present day.

Originally the festival was confined to a single day and consisted of a single event—the short foot-race of 600 yards.

From time to time other contests—such as wrestling, boxing, the Pentathlon, and the Pancratiun—were added. Chariot racing was also introduced, and became the most popular of all the contests. Strange to say, there was no combat with any kind of weapon, but the boxing contest had all the brutality and more than the danger of a modern prize fight.

The only prize offered was a garland of wild olive, but this was the greatest of all honors to the Greeks. It was the height of a Grecian's ambition to have his name read out as victor before assembled Hellas. Such a victor was considered to have conferred great honor upon himself and his State; his statue was generally erected in the Altis; on his return home, substantial gifts awaited him, and poets vied with one another in singing his praises.

Such were the ancient celebrations at Olympia. Their celebrity was maintained for many centuries after Greece lost her freedom, until finally, in the year 394 A. D., they were abolished by the Emperor Theodosius. But even as a little seed, trampled in the ground and left there to die, will spring up into life again, so these games, that had burned with so brilliant a lustre and whose light had now been extinguished, were destined to spring up into life again with renewed strength and vigor.

Fifteen hundred and two years have now passed, and we imagine ourselves in Athens. The buildings are beautifully decorated, and everywhere is a vast concourse of men, women, and children. They are all hurrying to that "temple of athletic sports" over yonder, which has recently been restored to its former grandeur. We force our way through the crowd, and soon find ourselves in the Stadium surrounded by about 60,000 persons. It is in the afternoon of April 6, 1896, and the King of Greece arises and declares the opening of the Olympic games.

It is indeed a thrilling moment. The vast multitude can no longer restrain their emotions, and a chorus of 150 voices burst forth in singing the Olympic ode, written for the occasion by the Greek composer, Samara. When the last chords

of the Olympic ode have been sounded the games begin. The dark clouds of discouragement that have been hovering over the heads of those in charge now fade away, and success sheds its brilliant rays over the whole event.

The games lasted about a week, and consisted of fencing matches, foot races, bicycle races, weight putting, discus throwing, high and long jumping, pole vaulting, and various other gymnastic exhibitions. All contests were conducted under amateur regulations, and Prince George was at the head of the judges. He acted as final referee, and personally supervised every contest. Being a conscientious man, he cast aside all party feelings and made fair and impartial decisions.

Proudly for America, her sons succeeded in capturing a goodly share of the prizes. The prizes were an olive branch, a diploma, and a silver medal. And though the intrinsic value of the prizes was trivial, yet what other recompense could a man wish when he heard the cheers of the people arising in honor of himself and his national flag? When the Greek youth rushed into the Stadium as victor of the long-distance run an example of ancient enthusiasm was displayed. A lady in the audience sent him her beautiful gold watch, an inn-keeper gave him an order for 365 meals, and it was with great effort that a wealthy citizen was dissuaded from presenting him with a check for 10,000 francs.

After the prizes had been awarded, the athletes marched around the Stadium in triumphal procession. The occasion was rendered still more memorable by Mr. Robertson, an Oxford student, reciting an ode which he had composed in honor of the games. The King, then arising, declared the Olympic games of 1896 at an end, and retired from the Stadium amid lofty strains of music and thrilling cheers of the people.

Before closing this paper, let us notice a few points of contrast between the old and the new Olympic games, and see wherein lies the modern character of the games which recently took place at Athens. In the modern games bicycle races were substituted for chariot races, and fencing for the brutalities of pugilism. Again, the ancient games were exclusively

Hellenic in character; they were always held at the same place, and the competitors must be of Greek blood. The modern games were, on the other hand, international and universal, both in origin and regulations. As their founder says, "their creation was the work of barbarians." One other point claims our attention. At the celebration of the ancient games no women were allowed to be present, under penalty of death; while at the modern we find that the women constituted a large percentage of the spectators.

You will no doubt ask the question, What are likely to be the results of the Olympic games of 1896 on the world at large? This, of course, is too hard a question to be answered; but certainly they may be a potent, though indirect, factor in securing peace to the various nations. Peace we shall never have until the prejudices which now separate the different races shall have been obliterated. For the accomplishment of this end, what better means could be devised than to bring the youth of all countries into amicable contests at stated periods? As they anciently tended to unify the different Greek States into one nation, let us hope that their revival may be the means of bringing the different nations into closer union, of tearing down and forever trampling under foot all existing prejudices, and thus free our country of the curse of wars, which arise "because nations misunderstand each other."

J. K. G.

They were playing on the school-ground,
 At the close of a winter's day.
 They had built an icy snow king,
 Just to while the hours away.

He sat in his regal beauty,
 Through the quiet hours of night.
 And they saw him on the morrow,
 Clothed in glittering crystal white;

But when the air grew warmer,
 When the royal king of day
 Flashed on high his burning sceptre,
 The snow king fled away.

* * * * *

They were playing on the campus,
 Trying hard to win the fight,
 Struggling, clinching, tackling, running,
 'Till the goal was just in sight.

But ere Jack had made the touchdown,
 Had the enemy, with pride,
 Thrown poor Jack, and smuggled the ball
 To the goal on the other side.

* * * * *

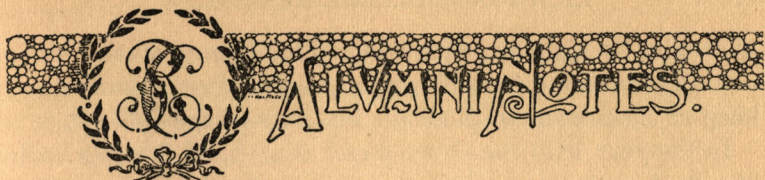
Two-score years had passed since school days.
 They were growing old and gray.
 They were sitting by the fireside
 At the close of a winter's day.

And, as the smoke curled from their pipes,
 It formed a hazy ring,
 Mid which was a foot-ball game
 And a glittering icy king.

And they thought how much their lives had been
 Like the snow king and the game :
 The few sweet hours of victory
 Had vanished ere they came.

But 'twas sweet to build the snow king,
 Though 'twas slain by the morning sun,
 And 'twas sweet to strive for victory,
 Though success were never won.

'B. MERCER HARTMAN.



REV. WILLIAM E. HATCHER, D. D.

It is already known to the readers of the MESSENGER that at the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of Richmond College, held in June last, Rev. William E. Hatcher, D. D., was elected President of the Board, to succeed Dr. J. L. M. Curry, who declined re-election.

It has been deemed not inappropriate that this issue of the MESSENGER should give some account, however brief and imperfect, of the life and labors of this favored son of the College, the first to wear this high honor.

William E. Hatcher was born in Bedford county, Va., that "plant-bed of preachers," July 25, 1835. Coming of a sturdy ancestry, and reared amid scenes that fostered the youth of such men as J. B. Jeter, Daniel Witt, and many others who have risen to distinction, he imbibed in early life those strong characteristics of his mountain home that laid the foundation of his subsequent life. After enjoying such benefits as were to be obtained from country schools, and having meanwhile made a profession of religion, he entered Richmond College with a view of preparing himself for the ministry of the gospel. In June, 1858, he graduated with the degree of A. B., and in August of the same year began his career as pastor with the Manchester church. His work there was crowned with success, and some 400 additions were made to the church. In the year 1867 Mr. Hatcher was called to the Franklin-Square church, Baltimore; but after one year of successful labor, his heart still turning to his native State, he resigned this charge and accepted a call to the First Baptist church of Petersburg. Here he remained seven years, and an increase of nearly 400 members attested the abundance and success of his labors. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was bestowed

upon him by his *Alma Mater* in 1892. During all these years the laborious and faithful pastor nevertheless found time to keep in close touch with all the interests of the College.

In the year 1875 the Grace-street church, of this city, called him to its pastorate, and here ever since, for a period of twenty-two years, he has done a work to which few men would have been equal.

It would be a pleasure, at this point, to dwell upon the methods and characteristics of Dr. Hatcher as a preacher, his gifts as an evangelist (by which, under God, thousands have been brought to Christ), his remarkable versatility, his keen and winning humor, his power over assemblies, his magnetic influence over the young in his congregations; but it is of Dr. Hatcher's connection with the College that this article was intended to treat. Becoming a trustee twenty-five years ago, he has labored for its welfare and lived for its success as few other men have done. In the great memorial work in the year 1873 his voice was heard from the mountains to the sea, and his success in raising funds was almost without a parallel. Living for nearly a quarter of a century within sight of the College, preaching every Sunday to more of its students than any other minister in the city, and brought into close and constant contact with them, he has done a work which we love to dwell upon now, but which we shall never duly appreciate until he is gone from among us.

The alumni of Richmond College are not ashamed to stand among their fellow-men. William E. Hatcher need not be ashamed to stand among the alumni. Following in the footsteps of Robert Ryland, J. B. Jeter, James Thomas, H. K. Ellyson, and J. L. M. Curry, he has enough in the past history of the College to excite his highest ambition in the administration of its affairs. Seeing on all sides the new era that is now dawning upon the College, he has before him enough to call forth the widest sympathies of his nature and the warmest affections of his heart. Under the combined wisdom and energy of the new President of the Board and the young Presi-

dent of the Faculty, the friends of the College all over Virginia and the South look forward with enthusiastic hope to a far wider career of usefulness and efficiency than it has ever before enjoyed.

ALUMNUS.

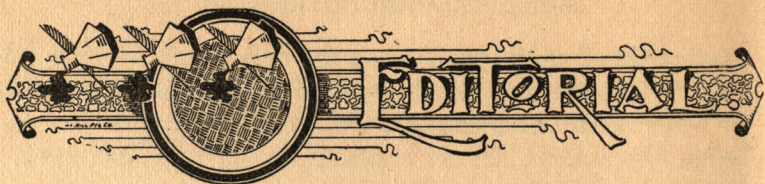
To accompany this sketch we present as a frontispiece, a likeness of Dr. Hatcher. We thought it singularly appropriate that the sketch should be written by Mr. Josiah Ryland. Mr. Ryland is one of the first graduated class of Richmond College, has been associated for many years with Dr. Hatcher, as a member of the Board of Trustees of this College, and closely and actively affiliates with the students. Readers of the MESSENGER will recall his "Recollections of an Old Boy," and will read with pleasure anything from his pen.

Alexander Mitchell Carroll, M. A. ('88) Ph. D., was married September 6th to Miss Carolyn Moncure Benedict, of Lisle, N. Y. Dr. and Mrs. Carroll have sailed for Greece, where the Professor will further continue his studies. This trip, of course, required his resignation of the Chair of Greek in Richmond College.

Meyer Gussie Goldback, B. S. ('95), now has a position as draughtsman with the Richmond Locomotive Works.

George Ragland, B. A ('96), has gone to Johns Hopkins University.





SENIOR'S REFLECTIONS. The opening of Richmond College is auspicious. The number enrolled is far ahead of the number enrolled at the same time last session. Indeed, the present enrolment is ahead of any previous enrolment at any time during the more than half-century of the College's life.

There are more applicants for degrees this session than ever before. The personnel of the Faculty and students was never better, and the *esprit de corps*, as manifested in the Literary Societies, Y. M. C. A., Athletic Association, and in reciprocal and friendly enthusiasm everywhere is remarkable. We older beings are gratified at this, and pleased with the fact that the *Rats* have so promptly and, apparently, earnestly entered into this spirit. True, there may be some outcropping freshness bursting out occasionally around us; but while that freshness is annoying, we suffer patiently, and hope for relief in due time.

At this season, when the boys have more of their daddies' money than they are likely to have again, and advice is cheap, the senior editor may perhaps be pardoned for allowing some dry reflections to fly away upon the breezes of freshness that are so blowing around him.

We are reminded that a very wise man once said, "a little learning is a dangerous thing." And after several reflections comes this observation: "A vigorous Sophomore is farther removed from the common people than a ripened senior." In other words, the case is thus: the populace have practically none of higher education, the Soph. has some of it—quite enough to make him feel that he is different from other people. Further, the senior is perhaps thoughtful enough, not only to realize that he is in some respects different from the populace, but also to see what the difference is, and to understand how he may successfully bridge the gulf. He is

apt to have at least begun by this time to realize that this separating gulf must be bridged; for he will probably have become aware of the fact that a man's life counts for but little in this world except in so far as it influences other lives. We believe that without further dissertation, our chief reason for being delighted at the increased number of graduates will be evident.

THE PRACTICE OF ECONOMY is as necessary for students as for any one else. Indeed, they especially need to practice economy in many ways peculiar to themselves. Most of them begin, when they enter College, to keep house more or less by themselves. In some of the places where the dormitory system prevails the students not only select and provide their own furniture—as well as their rooms, as far as possible—but do their own daily housework. In others they are troubled only with the addition to the necessary furniture, of such pretty and convenient ornaments as they may desire or may be able to purchase. Some students undertake, by batching alone or by forming mess clubs, to minimize the cost of board. Some strive by purchasing only second-hand books, and others, (who want to acquire a classical library), by preserving their text-books rather than selling them, only to buy again in future years, to save money. These and many more are some of the things in which a student needs to practice economy. Not the least important of them all is indicated by the motto that was put upon the window of his room in his college days, so that it might be constantly in view, by Prof. Charles H. Winston, LL. D. The motto is this: "Lose no time." To a thoughtful man it is not necessary to argue the worth of this plea. But every earnest student has appreciated, in some degree, how hard it is to lose no time, or, as it is sometimes expressed, to economize time. The idea is capable of indefinite expansion, but we will not venture even to begin it now. Allow, in conclusion, a few words to indicate what we mean by economy.

Economy seems, from its etymology, to have meant primarily management of a household. In days of old, when every patriarch was the head of his own household, and that household consisted of his married sons and daughters and their children and servants and herds and flocks, as well as his youthful sons and daughters and his own servants and cattle, there was little life except home life—such as it was—and there was little to be managed except the household. As States were formed—city states and federations of city states—and great empires and republics, embracing provinces and metropolises, there arose a need for political economy and for national and international economics. But everywhere and for all time is not the vital and motive spirit of economy the same—to obtain the return that is in the highest ratio possible more valuable than the outlay? Any thoughtful mind sees at once that good economy may require the expenditure of more than does bad economy. He may not be fed the best who's fed the least. In practicing economy men would doubtless act more wisely if they had anything like a proper conception of the value of the usual outlay. We expend not only money, but time and energy and talent and moral principles of honor.

But an essential part of economy is the saving of whatever may be of use.

Our attention has been called lately to the thrift of Germans. An illustration of their scrupulous frugality, which to us is remarkable, is the way their school children are taught to use the municipal savings banks. We clipped the following:

From the cradle the children are taught economy. It is as much a matter of education as the catechism. In some of the schools the children are instructed to gather during their play hours and on their way to and from their homes all such apparently valueless objects 'as old bottles, tin cans, refuse metals, etc., which are sold to the junk-shops and the proceeds deposited to the credit of the child in the nearest savings bank. The same spirit that inspires this economy has caused the number of depositors in the savings banks of the empire to exceed the number of households. It is often the case that

every child and every servant in a family has his own account at the bank, which, when it amounts to a certain sum, is withdrawn for permanent investment.

Is this foolishness? It is only carrying into effect the principle of using everything for the best purpose possible. What good reason is there to prevent us from saving many an odd piece of furniture or of clothing, many a bit of wholesome—if not very delicious—food even, which would be wasted, and from putting it where it will profit most? And if we are right in saving a bit of perishable stuff made by man, what shall we do with time, and, above them all, talent and energy?

UNIVERSITY Truth is immortal. And there will ever be in
EXTENSION. the breasts of men the desire to learn, as well as the inspiration to teach. As this desire is fed, men begin to go further and to apply themselves more thoroughly in order to learn everything that anybody else knows. What motives they have beyond this desire we may not here inquire; but the presence of the desire is evident from the fact that thousands of students now spend years of travel and study in foreign lands.

It was to meet this desire that university extension courses were established. In some places where they may have been offered as an experiment rather than to meet a demand, they may not have been so popular, or so useful, but the general and thoughtful attention they commanded in Philadelphia, for instance, where, in the winter of '90-'91, the attendance of the people upon these courses, and the evident benefit that resulted, inspired the organization June 1, 1890, of a local society, which, in December of the same year, became the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching. Lectures were delivered, and sometimes classes organized at different points by prominent educators.

Now appears another phase of university extension, which reminds one of the free—for a consideration—courses of instruction by mail in law or other profession. Yet it is

broad, and must command more respect from college-bred men trained in a classical course, who are justly prone to laugh at "short-cuts" in education. It is the opening of the Cosmopolitan University.

It is indeed a novel university. The students will not live together, but every one at his home. These are required to pay no fees of any kind, the expense of the work being assumed by the *Cosmopolitan Magazine* until such time as philanthropists may contribute enough to meet the expense.

The courses of study will be different for different students, of course. It is declared that "The central idea underlying the establishment of this new University was that of bringing liberal education, in its broadest sense, within the reach of many who have the aspiration but are deprived of the opportunity." A large degree of success seems to be assured. President E. N. Potter, of Hobart College, will be President, and he will have an able board of advisors. Though the work is not formally begun until October 1st, 5,856 persons, representing every State and Territory and every province in Canada, had made application for enrolment on September 11th. No conditions, except a pledge to do a given number of hours study, are required for enrolment.

This is not designed to take the place of classical schools, apparently, and it is to be hoped that no one who can possibly avail himself of the established classical or scientific course at any college will fail to do so, because of the flattering offer of this new Cosmopolitan University. Yet who may be able to measure the good it may accomplish in trying to carry out its design: "Not only to produce broader minds, more cultivated intellect, and give greater fitness for special lines of work, but to make better citizens, better neighbors, and give a happier, higher type of man and womanhood."

It is interesting to note that while this is being done for the masses, classical schools like Williams College are reducing their enrolment from four hundred to three hundred (as in Williams College) by raising the standard of admission.

During the summer vacation, the individual members of our Board of Editors have experienced widely different fortunes, and it is impossible to reunite them now.

The Alumni Editor has had the delightful privilege of taking unto himself a wife. The bride was Miss Carolyn Benedict, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Dr. Carroll has our most hearty congratulations. But her gain is our loss. Dr. Carroll and wife sailed from New York Saturday, September 18th, for Southern Europe. They will spend part of the winter in Greece, where he will further pursue his studies.

O'Bannon, the Athletic Editor, is at home down in Louisiana, we suppose; we have not heard from him lately. He has our fraternal sympathy and earnest prayers during his stay in the terror-stricken neighborhood of the pestilence.

Stone, another of the associate editors, has gone to a theological seminary. While we remember him in our labors, we hope that he remembers us in his prayers.

Daughtry seems to have imbibed a lot of malarial spirits down in Tidewater Virginia or in North Carolina. Anyhow, he has been suffering while we have been laboring.





COLLEGIANA.

Personal and Impersonal.

AMONG THE BOYS.

There's a Park(e),
and of animals a Coon,
a Fox, and a Wolf.

No Leopard, but Leonard;
And there's a Shepherd.
There's a Martin and a
Graybill,
A Swan
and plenty of geese,
But no Hunter except on the Faculty.

There's a Hall,
one Story
and a Garrett.

There's a Walker
and a Pitt,
a Hill
and a Lumpkin.

There are San(d)fords
and Graves
and a Stone.

Of grandees—
two Dukes,
and a Pope,
a Prince,
and Deans.

There are some Goode,
and but one Ruffin,
but here is Lynch
for Mobley.

One is Lowe,
another Harlowe.
There is one Strong.

Several are Brown,
or Ruddy;
one Garnett,
and one Grimsley.

We have one Hart,
and the diminutive Hartley.

We have a Trader,
and though we still have Owens,
there are Gaines.
There is Cash,
and these are Moore.

Among so many it's
hard to Cullum.
With sadness we have
unloosed Ridd(el)le,
and Pou'li'lson is
still here.

Of useful things—
We are now out of
Cole, Wood, and Coke,
and have no Cook.
But there's a Churn
and a Cooper,
Taylors a plenty,
and Smiths
and a Carter,

and Turners,
 a Shepherd,
 a Boatwright—
 and but only one Freeman.
 We have Blox(a)ton and
 Eggles(a)ton and a Boy'naton.
 There are many more,
 two hundred and fifty in all.
 But to name them all
 Would bring us to Rew(rue),
 And me name would
 be Dennis.

The following new members have joined the Philologian Society: E. R. Brown, of Maryland; C. E. Kirkwood, of Virginia; J. C. Cone, Ohio; W. H. Carter, Virginia; R. O. Norris, Virginia; Walter W. Williams, Maryland; John W. Shepherd, Tennessee; W. E. Churn, Virginia; G. C. Durham, North Carolina; W. B. Compton, Virginia; A. C. Harlowe, Virginia; P. B. Hill, Richmond, Va.; T. R. Sanford, Virginia. W. H. Davis and H. G. Noffsinger were reinstated.

These have joined the Mu Sigma Rho: C. E. Crim, South Carolina; Julian Rawls, Virginia; George P. Bagby, Maryland; H. M. Wharton, Jr., Maryland; W. B. Foster, Richmond, Va.; J. L. Smith, South Carolina; G. E. Mabry, Florida; J. H. Brown, Maryland; J. Parker, Richmond, Va.; B. W. Lacy, Richmond, Va.; N. G. Woodson, South Carolina; J. B. Kaufman, Virginia; J. J. Watson, South Carolina; R. L. Williams, Virginia; C. P. Jones, Virginia; H. L. Dudley, Virginia. L. B. Lloyd, of Virginia, and J. J. Wolf, of West Virginia, were reinstated.

Officers of Mu Sigma Rho for next term—

<i>President</i>	H. L. NORFLEET.
<i>Vice-President</i>	C. T. WILLINGHAM.
<i>Censor</i>	T. B. McADAMS.
<i>Recording Secretary</i>	F. W. MOORE.
<i>Corresponding Secretary</i>	J. D. MITCHELL.
<i>Treasurer</i>	A. D. JONES.

The reunion of the Mu Sigma Rho took place on Friday night, September 24th. J. Emerson Hicks was the orator among the Mu Sig's. Subject, "The Ideal Government." Amusing recitations were given by Paul Bagby. Prof. Kellogg, Mr. Josiah Ryland, Prof. Hunter, and others of the visiting friends made excellent speeches, and were followed by some of the students in a happy manner.

The Philologists held their reunion on Saturday night, September 25th. J. D. Gwaltney eloquently orated before them on "Leadership Born of Intelligence." This, as well as "The Ideal Government," by Hicks, was evidently the result of thoughtful labor. Prof. W. D. Thomas made a most edifying speech in a more than usually happy manner. Several students spoke with happy effect.

The biggest reception at the College, so far, was at the formal opening of the College Monday night, September 27th. The chapel was filled, and the larger part of the audience consisted of ladies and their escorts. President Boatwright presided, and after prayer by Rev. Dr. Hiden and a welcome on behalf of the city pastors by Rev. Dr. George Cooper, announced to the audience the excuses of His Excellency Governor Charles T. O'Ferrall and Mayor Richard M. Taylor, both of whom were expected, but had been suddenly called away at the last hour by business.

Dr. William E. Hatcher made a splendid address on "Richmond College and Higher Education." The exercises were interspersed with singing by Capt. Frank Cunningham, of "Dear Mother's Way," "The Knot of Blue and Gray," "S'wanee River," and "My Old Kentucky Home." The reception was thoroughly enjoyed by all present, and not the least enjoyable feature was an address by Hon. William Wirt Henry, grandson of the immortal Patrick Henry, on the "Historic Associations of Richmond."

AMONG THE FRATERNITIES.

Φ. Γ. Δ. has initiated J. H. Fox, of South Carolina; B. W. Lacy, of Richmond, Va., and Harry R. Heflin, of Kentucky.

Φ. Κ. Σ. has initiated C. C. Duke, of Virginia; G. P. Bagby, of Baltimore, Md.; G. B. Graves, of Virginia, and C. M. Scott, of West Virginia.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THOMAS LECTURES.

The next annual course of the Thomas Memorial lectures will be given in the Fall instead of the Spring. The dates fall within this month. The lecturer is James Henry Breasted, Ph. D., of the University of Chicago, and this course of lectures will cover, in a general way, the history, art, and monumental survivals of ancient Egypt. Dr. Breasted is Professor of Egyptology at the University of Chicago, and, though a young man, is eminently fitted both for this chair and to deliver this popular course of lectures. He has a first-hand knowledge of the remains of ancient Egypt; he has not merely read books about them, and run through the contents of museums, but he has been to the sites where these remains were left by their builders. Indeed, he is the first, or among the first, American to obtain this first-hand knowledge of all that remains of ancient Egyptian civilization. The dates for them are Thursday, October 21st; Friday, the 22d; Monday, the 25th; Tuesday, the 26th, and Thursday, the 28th, which immediately precede a course to be given by Dr. Breasted in California.

THE SUBJECTS.

The subjects are as follows:

I. Beginnings; the historic opinion of Egypt; the decipherment of Champellion; the Nile and its valleys; the people; the dawn of civilization.

II. The old Empire; chronology; political organization; religious ideas; the pyramids; the oldest human buildings; the fall of the old Empire.

III. The Middle Empire; social life in the time of Abraham; recent discoveries in the Dashur pyramids; first foreign conquest; Semitic visitors in Egypt.

IV. The New Empire; the rise of Thebes; the conquerors of Asia; the first world empire; the world's first reformer; the possible date of the exodus; the final fall of the native Pharaohs.

V. Egyptian Art; its lesson and its legacy to later nations; the masterpieces in the great museums; a tour among the temples of the Nile; the industrial arts.

The lectures will be illustrated. Professor Breasted says:

"I will aim to make the lectures popularly intelligible, instructive, and interesting, from the layman's point of view, but at the same time truly scientific."





The Association gave a reception to the new students the opening night of the session, Sept. 23d. Most of the new students had arrived and all who had were present. There are more of them this session than ever before, and with the old students who were present, and the families of the Faculty and some friends the Chapel was comfortably filled. The old idea of taking up most of the time with speeches of welcome from a number of pastors and Sunday-school superintendents was given up.

John E. Johnson, President of the Association presided, and speeches were made by Rev. Wm. E. Hatcher, President of the Board of Trustees, State Y. M. C. A. Secretary L. A. Coulter, and President Boatwright. Dr. Hatcher is pastor of the Grace-street Baptist church in this city, and has an especial love for young men. He made an earnest appeal to them to put the Christian religion first in their lives. Mr. Coulter spoke of the work of the Association in colleges, and gave a clear and inspiring account of its spread from its beginning until now when it encircles the earth with students in every country who have given up all to follow Jesus. President Boatwright made a touching appeal to the students to read the Gospel as loving letters from Our Lord Jesus Christ.

Ice-cream and fruit were served in the Refectory and several lady friends were present. The reception was a success.

The regular devotional meetings are being well attended.

Bible study classes and a Mission study class will be reorganized this month.

There will be a regular business meeting of the Association on the third Saturday night.

The Sunday evening reading-room is temporarily closed. The room used last year had to be turned into a dormitory, and another has not been secured.



BASE-BALL.

Just to indicate to those who may not recall it, the success of the "Spiders" in 1897, we append the scores in the games played during the season :

Richmond College	vs.	McCabe's	3- 0
"	"	vs. Stars	11- 7
"	"	vs. Wake Forest	9- 2
"	"	vs. McCabe's	15- 7
"	"	vs. Roanoke College	7- 6
"	"	vs. University of Maryland	8- 6
"	"	vs. Richmond League	3-11
"	"	vs. Hampden-Sidney	6- 2
"	"	vs. Medical College of Virginia	15- 2
"	"	vs. Richmond League	0-12
"	"	vs. Norfolk League	3-25
"	"	vs. Columbian University	11- 1
"	"	vs. Columbian University	11- 4
"	"	vs. Catholic University of America	4- 3
"	"	vs. University of Pennsylvania	4- 9
"	"	vs. Woodberry	22- 8
"	"	vs. McCabe's	2- 6
"	"	vs. Locust Dale	5-11
"	"	vs. Old Leagues	11-10
"	"	vs. Catholic University of America	6- 4

	Battery average.	Fielding Average.	Positions Played.
Leonard	.161	.814	s. s. and 2d b.
McNeill	.397	.885	2d b.
Wills	.303	.779	3d b. p
Rea	.422	.934	1st b.
Ellyson	.303	.960	p. s. s. c. f.
Hirsh	.176	.952	c.
Robinson	.273	1,000	r. f. and c.
Winn	.079	.800	r. f. and l. f.
DeCamps	.328	.949	c. f. and p.
Cunningham	.260	.800	s. s. 3d b. 2d b. rf. c. f. l. f.
Bagby	.279	.854	l. f. 2d b. c. f.
White	.283	.871	r. f. c. f.
Fleming	.333	.909	2d b. s. s.
Kaufman	.182	.875	l. f. r. f. s. s. p.
Average batting of team			.270
Average fielding of team			.884

There were 19 games played, not counting Hampden-Sidney game, of which no score could be gotten; 191 hits made, and 149 runs scored. Rea led in 2-base hits, making 8, and in 3-base hits, making 5.

Between the two leading pitchers, Ellyson pitched 9 whole games and 5 innings each of two games; struck out 69 and gave 28 bases on balls. DeCamps pitched 6 whole games and 4 innings of two games; struck out 28, and gave 31 bases on balls. Each hit six men.

McNeill was re-elected captain, and will again lead the bearers of the crimson and blue through a victorious season.

It may be too early yet to speak definitely of the team of '98, but there is no doubt of the team's being a worthy successor of the team of '97. McNeill, Kaufman, Leonard, Robinson, Winn, and Bagby are already back, and DeCamps, Fleming, and White will probably be back in the spring term.

TENNIS.

The Tennis Association held a meeting September 29th and elected the following officers: President, G. E. Mabry; Vice-President, J. J. Hurt; Secretary, C. C. Pearson; Treasurer, E. S. Ligon.

The Board of Managers, consisting of the above named officers and A. Paul Bagby, Jesse Mabry, and T. B. Spencer took control of the courts on the Broad street side of the campus on Monday, Oct. 4th. Dr. C. H. Ryland, superintendent of grounds and buildings, is arranging to have back-stops built behind the courts, and all will be in good shape.

The club numbers now over thirty members, and there are some crack players; among them are Paul Bagby, winner of the first prize in '96, and the Mabry brothers, who won the first and second prizes in '97.

At a regular meeting of the Athletic Association, Monday, October 4th, R. L. Williams was elected Vice-President to succeed R. D. White.

Allan D. Jones, of Newport News, was elected manager of the Base-Ball Team for the season of '98.

The following standing committees were announced by the President, Prof. J. Rufus Hunter :

Membership Committee—W. S. McNeill, chairman; H. M. Fugate, R. L. Williams, J. D. Frazer, A. W. Freeman.

Foot-Ball Committee—C. M. Dean, manager and chairman; J. W. T. McNiel, R. W. Neathery, R. A. Tyack.

Base-Ball Committee—A. D. Jones, manager and chairman; John B. Kaufman, A. Paul Bagby, G. B. Graves.

Tennis Committee—G. E. Mabry, John E. Johnson, George P. Bagby.

Advertising Committee—John J. Hurt, Allan D. Jones, manager of the Base-Ball Team, and Claude M. Dean, Foot-Ball manager.

Athletic Team Committee—Burnley Lankford, Goodwin Frazer, H. G. Noffsinger.

The Executive Committee consists, according to the by-laws of the Association, of the President of the Association, the President of the College, manager of the Foot-Ball Team, manager of the Base-Ball Team, chairman of Tennis Committee, and chairman of Athletic Committee, and consequently now consists of Prof. J. Rufus Hunter, President F. W. Boatwright, Claude M. Dean, A. D. Jones, G. E. Mabry, and Burnley Lankford.

FOOT-BALL.

The Foot-Ball Team has not been permanently made up yet. Manager Dean has done all that he could, and yet the applicants for the team did not begin practice together until September 29th, and no trainer was in charge until September 30th.

Mr. William Wertenbaker, of the University of Virginia, is the trainer, and will doubtless bring out a good team. Only two, McNiel and Bloxton, of the team of '95, are here now, but there is good material among the new men.

Saturday, October 2d, Richmond College was defeated by the Richmond Athletics. Score, 20 to 0. The next game is with the Hampton Athletics October 9th, and by means of this week's additional training and practice the team of R. C. V. will play in first-class style. The permanent line-up will be arranged after this game, and then Richmond College's Crimson and Blue will wave as proudly victorious over the gridiron as it did last spring around the diamond.

Manager Dean has arranged for games with the Hampton Athletics, Richmond Athletics, Randolph-Macon College, William and Mary College, Fredericksburg College, Hampden-Sidney College, A. and M. College of North Carolina, Episcopal High School (Va.), Columbian University, Pennsylvania State College, Portsmouth (Va.) Athletics, Norfolk (Va.) Y. M. C. A., Newport News Athletics, Petersburg Y. M. C. A., Greensboro College (N. C.), Virginia Military Institute, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, and University of Virginia.





JOHN JETER HURT.

It is said that in England one man in 5,000 attends college; in Scotland, one in 520; in Germany, one in 213; in the United States, one in 2,000.

Ex-Postmaster-General Wilson was installed President of Washington and Lee University September 14th.

Eighty thousand dollars has been bequeathed to Pennsylvania University by the late Eliza W. S. P. Field, of Philadelphia.

Mr. William F. Donovan has been engaged by Worcester as athletic trainer for the next three years. Last year Mr. Donovan trained Brown University.

Prof. Herman Edmund von Holst, head professor of history in the University of Chicago, having renounced allegiance to every foreign prince and potentate, has become an American citizen. Professor von Holst is a native of Russia.

Prof. A. P. Montague, formerly Dean of Columbian University, has become President of Furman University, South Carolina.

President Andrews has withdrawn his resignation from the presidency of Brown University.

Sir John Evans, president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, commenced life as a paper manufacturer.

Furman University has been given, by Dr. and Mrs. F. A. Miles, real estate valued at \$20,000.

President Slocum, of Colorado College, has declined the call to Oberlin College, extended to him last June.

Harvard College and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will each receive about \$500,000 from the estate of the late Henry O. Pierce.

J. O. Rodgers, Yale '98, will not be able to act as captain of the Yale University Foot-Ball Team, owing to a severe attack of typhoid fever. Benjamin ('98) has been appointed temporary captain of the eleven.

Amherst College offers this year a prize of \$500 for the best prepared freshman in the classical division, and a similar prize of \$300 in the scientific division.

The new museum of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences was dedicated October 2d. Addresses were delivered by President Eliot, of Harvard University, and by Mayor Wurster, of Brooklyn.

The report of the Commissioner of Education for 1895-'96 states that the total number of colleges and universities for men and for both sexes reporting during the year was 484, of which number 345 admit women to undergraduate courses of study.

Yale's new athletic field will be entirely enclosed on four sides by grandstands, forming an immense amphitheatre capable of holding 15,000 people. The contract calls for its completion in time for the Yale-Princeton game, November 29th.

It is a noteworthy fact that of the six buildings just erected by Columbia University only two are for general university purposes, while the other four buildings are for the sciences. This seems to demonstrate the importance of the place now occupied by science in a modern university.

Jerome Hall Raymond, Ph. D., who has just entered upon his duties as president of the University of West Virginia, is said to be the youngest university president in the country. Dr. Raymond began life as a newsboy on the streets of Chicago. Later he was graduated from Northwestern University, took graduate work in Germany, at the Johns Hopkins and University of Chicago, from which he received his doctorate degree.

A committee of the Trustees of the University of Missouri has been appointed to investigate the political views of Prof. C. H. Hicks, Professor of Political Economy in the University. Ere long we expect an educator will be afraid for his left hand to know in whose favor his right hand ballots.



EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT

GREETINGS TO ALL READERS OF COLLEGE PERIODICALS.

"The Dance of the Snow Flakes," a Xmas tale from the German of Max Bernstein, in the June number of the *University of Virginia Magazine*, illustrates the folly of anger, the foolishness of pride and ill-will, and the beauty of love, and the intrinsic loveliness of forgiveness. It is the old story of the daughter of a rich man marrying a poor man, the rich man disowning his daughter, and the softening of the old man's heart through the influence of the daughter's child. Fiction is a great medium for the propagation of truths, and the short story has its important place. It is a cause for comfort and encouragement that this is only one of many ways for the extension of good influence. Anything that shows clearly and strongly the beauty of forgiveness or the folly of ill-will and anger, enters as an element of this good influence and is therefore valuable.

An excellent criticism, for the purpose of proving that "Poe was weak but not wicked," is the basis of another article in the same number of the above named magazine. The June issue of this periodical sustains the opinion that all the issues of the *University of Virginia Magazine* are good.

"A Story of Life" in the *Georgian*, June number, impresses us as a short story of much merit. It illustrates several things, but the all-important thing it illustrates is the power of the influence of a noble woman. In this story a young man's life is literally moulded by the influence of the noble character of his sweetheart. It is our humble opinion that a grand stroke for the betterment of the human race would be made, if all women would realize their power, and use it in the interest of the general improvement of the human family. Several other

short stories and a good article on "The Influence of the Critical Reviews upon English History and Literature," render the June issue of the *Georgian* one of the most readable of the exchanges before us.

One or two good articles appear in the *Roanoke Collegian* for June. "The Exposition as a Factor in Civilization," is the subject of an article, with the spirit of which we heartily sympathize. Exaggerations and improbable statements are apt to be made in articles on subjects of this kind. However, in this article such statements are only bordered on. We take the liberty to quote concluding sentence.

"The day seems near at hand, that day for which all noble spirits long, that day when nations shall feel such entire sympathy with all others as will make any serious discord in the general direction of their affairs impossible." This is a beautiful sentiment, and largely true. The only way in which we would alter it would be to put improbable instead of impossible in the last line.

In an article on "The Value of History," in the *Austin College Reveille* for September, we find several good sayings. These, with the conclusion, give it a good flavor. The conclusion is as follows:

Let us so instruct the youth of this land in her past history that they will love her name, understand her institutions, feel that they themselves are America, and that her future depends upon them. Teach them that a wise ordering of future events depends upon an intelligent understanding of the past. Teach them that honesty and virtue should be practiced in public and in private life; that "sin is a reproach to any nation."

Then will our people, guided by the wisdom of the past, solve the difficult questions that endanger our national life, and the nation, freed from the fetters which retard her progress, will bound forward with renewed strength, surmount every obstacle, compel the admiration and applause of all nations, and fulfill her high destiny as the leader and light of the world.

Much attention has, of late, been given by the thinking people to "The Spirit of Trade" and its tendencies. We find a good article on this subject in the *Austin College Reveille*. How appropriate it is that college men should write on great and vital subjects. No young man should leave college before he has given serious, thoughtful attention to great subjects, and formed his thoughts into articles for the college or university magazine.

We wish that we had more time and space to devote to the number of excellent magazines we have before us. Several bright, newsy commencement numbers tempt us to make extended comment on their merits, but we must abide by the stern decree of the Editor-in-Chief, that only a certain number of pages must be taken up by the Exchange Editor.

In the Exchange Department of the *Austin College Reveille* for September, we find a pleasant greeting. We wish to return that greeting, and at the same time say good-bye to all those engaged in the noble work of writing exchange editorials, which work has such small results. With this issue of the MESSENGER, our labors as Exchange Editor will probably cease. We can say with sincerity that the work has been pleasant and eminently profitable. How could it be otherwise? We must realize that the brain and talent which is to direct the thought and determine the prosperity or adversity, the degradation or the honor and glory of our country, is found in the articles which grace the pages of our college magazines. We have several magazines, of which we can justly be proud. The energy and talent which prepare those pages will soon enter largely into the destiny of our nation. This thought is inspiring. When we read a good article, it is our custom to look twice at the name signed to it. Coming in contact with so much excellence in service, we realize the truth of the lines:

"Truly we can count that day lost, whose low descending sun,
Views from our hand no worthy action done."

We rejoice with all friends of education that we have what is called "College Journalism," and, above all, we rejoice with

you because of the excellence of so many of the periodicals which compose this journalism. Before we lay aside our pen we desire to thank all who have contributed to the pages of college magazines and thus to our pleasure and profit, and to express the wish that college journalism may rise even higher than the lofty eminence it has already attained, and that the lustre of its excellence may shine even more brightly in years to come.

“They asked, ‘and what is space?’

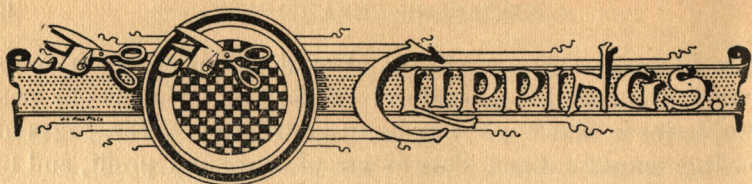
The trembling freshman said:

‘I can’t think of it at present,

But I have it in my head.’ ”—*Ex.*

The students of the University of Virginia are making an effort to raise a sum sufficient to procure a bronze bust of Edgar Allen Poe, to be unveiled on the semi-centennial of his death, October 7, 1899, and to be placed in their new library. Poe was at one time a student at Virginia, but was disciplined for smuggling liquor, fire-arms, and a dog into the college premises.—*Ex.*





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From southern seas,
Wafts landward with its store
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Night's wimpled veil
Is flecked with burnished gold
And tints of ruby manifold.

Far through the west,
All crimson dres't
The evening star burns clear !
A melting, tremb'ling, liquid tear.

Of fire, which soon shall quiv'ring sink
Beneath the flood of dying skies,
As if a radiant cherub tossed
A flashing gem from Paradise.

Thou art, I ween,
Oh ! lambent queen,
With silvery face unmarred,
God's faithful guide for His elect
That journey heavenward.

—S. K. A., '97.



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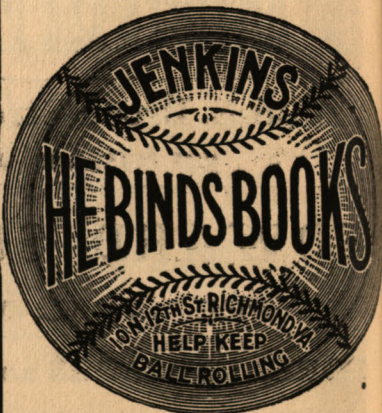
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NEXT SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 23, 1897.

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