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There is nothing more mysterious, more beautiful, than the body and mind of the human being. There is nothing more fascinating than life. When we throw aside our prejudices, our envy, our thoughts of man's proneness to sin and evil, of man in the practical life, he immediately appears to us in true beauty and true glory. Every man is a piece of clay, into which the great Spirit of God has breathed life, which has fashioned the human frame into beauty that challenges all nature, and has given him a brain, broader and deeper than the ocean, and a soul that shall live throughout eternity. When we think of his beauty and power in his present fallen condition, with the depths of darkness that are in his nature, the wild instincts that hover 'round him, and the dark streams
of sin that course his life, admiration deep and profound fills us with wonder, and we reflect upon what man must have been before man's fall.

Our thoughts recur to Adam surrounded with the glory of a new creation; looking for the first time into the wondrous depths of the mysterious sky and admiring its twinkling jewels; gazing with rapture upon brilliant foliage, upon sparkling rivulets, upon silver streams, upon beautiful flowers, upon mighty trees and the mountain peaks' lofty height; drawing for the first time from the ocean around him a breath of air rendered sweet by the flowers that please his sense of sight; the music of his soul gives him the first thrill of delight, as it renders a responsive chord to the notes of the nightingale and the murmur of the brook. Was the scene of all this beauty and grandeur meaningless? Were all his senses given him for no purpose? There were faculties and capabilities in his nature that would utilize all that he saw in the interest of his development. He would not sit, in a passive state, with glory all around him; for a will to do, and senses to appreciate, had been given him, and under the influence of these gifts, development first began.

The world of human beings have inherited those gifts, and under their influence the members of the human family are constantly developing, upward or downward.

Inheriting all in Adam's nature, the human race has inherited his fall, and it is with fallen man we have to deal, and with an inherited tendency to fall still farther. Some catch in the fall and slowly climb to a grand eminence, others continue falling, until the dark depths of perdition hide their miserable existence. Falling and rising we may term development, and the master influences of this development are heredity and environment. These influences develop the child into noble manhood or womanhood, or into human wrecks, steeped in corruption and shame. These influences, operating on the sea of humanity, build noble structures, form noble characters, destroy hopes, wreck lives, and polish rough jewels into shin-
ing brilliancy, either to scintillate in the firmament of noble life or twinkle faintly through the darkened shadows of moral night.

We have to deal more especially with the development of the morals and intellect, and in this article, of course, we give to the word intellect its broadest meaning, which is the mind. The glory of the mind consists in the possession of two eyes, the eye of sense and the eye of reason. Through the eye of sense the mind looks out upon the world of matter and fact; through the eye of reason it looks out upon a vast world of idea and relation. By the power of the intellect and will commerce is kept up between these two worlds, and facts are changed into ideas and ideas to facts. Knowledge of the heavenly bodies is made into astronomy, atoms are converted into chemistry, plants into botany, and rocks into geology. Great painters change ideas of beauty into marvellous paintings to bless the world, and we have Raphael’s transfiguration. Great musicians convert ideas of harmony into beautiful music to stir the soul of man, and great sculptors change ideas of form into sculpture, which augment the world’s collection of the beautiful. This commerce of the mind enters largely into the development of man. The ultimate and essential nature of the intellect will never be arrived at. Many things are explained by thought, but intellect itself is never explained. And this faculty of comparing, judging, and reasoning is found everywhere, in science, politics, art, industrial inventions, learning, and history. From the earliest times the hereditary gift of this wonderful faculty has been acknowledged. There has been a tendency, however, to disbelieve the heredity of the higher modes of intellect. But all schools of thought admit the unity of the intellect, and if you admit the heredity of the lower modes you must admit the heredity of all intellect. But we would not, in giving to heredity its true office as the master influence of development, disparage the value and importance of education and environment. The very essence of inspiration and strongest and
highest encouragement, we would contend, is associated with well chosen environments, and to depreciate education would be to do violence to our deepest convictions of its power. For the noble institutions of learning that grace our country and other countries, which are laying the foundation for stronger and more powerful governments, we have nothing but the deepest love and sympathy, and we would join heartily in singing their praises with the multitudes who are benefited by them; yet we contend that it is not disparagement of these agencies to affirm that the motive power that utilizes both environment and education is heredity. Without capabilities inborn, education and environment are useless. It is nothing less than folly to educate a man for one profession, when all his talents or hereditary gifts indicate his success in other professions. Heredity shapes the human career, points out the path of life, seizes opportunities, and utilizes education and environment.

Moral and intellectual development is not accretion. No matter what a man’s surroundings, if he possesses the ability to rise, he will rise. He utilizes education to change environment. So it is, when you predict a youth’s career you do not base your predictions on his environment, but on his inherited capabilities. Ever and anon you hear of a man picking up a jewel from the gutter, some one of intellectual power from base surroundings. When you man is walking through the dark quarters of some one of our large cities, where poverty and sloth and crime reigns, where he finds there a boy, whom he immediately perceives to have ability, does he look at the surroundings or into the bright face and catch the flash of intelligence from his eye? He aids the boy, and the boy becomes a great man; and some of the greatest powers of the world have been found in this way. Was it the boy’s environment? No! The gentleman had passed hundreds of other boys on the same day. Boys were all around him. It was the flash of intelligence, from burning and shining gifts, which penetrated to the innermost parts of the gentleman’s
sympathy and demanded the recognition that natural ability always receives. No matter if a man be surrounded with everything that tends to broaden and develop, if he has not inherited a will to work, facilities to seize advantages, and brain power to understand, his excellent environments are worthless. Nero was the pupil of Seneca and surrounded with excellent influences, yet he departed from the truths taught by his teacher and plunged into the very lowest depths of human depravity. You see a man, like a grand oak of the forest, rise above his fellow-men, and you say his environment is the cause; if this were true, his life and achievements would be consistent with the same. It was the will to do, the brain to learn, inherited at his birth, which caused him to rise.

'Tis nonsense to bring the objection that this is the exception, not the rule, as proof against the superior strength of heredity among all men. You visit the forest and view the stately oak, seemingly perfect in its mighty, sturdy strength. That night a fearful storm sweeps across the country and this mighty oak is thrown crashing to the ground, while by its side a much smaller tree remains safe and sound. In surprise you examine the larger and find a serious weakness. After all everything in human affairs depends upon the strength or the weakness of human nature. No circumstances can raise or lower a man from himself. His hereditary gifts determine his environment. Environment has something to do with making him, but he has all to do with making environment. If he is born with the capabilities that go with mediocrity or the lowest walks of life there he remains; and if in these spheres, with ability to rise, he will rise like a star in the heavens.

Mr. Ribot shows that among fifty-one poets, twenty-one will be found who had one or more distinguished relatives, and also cites an illustration from the family of the Bachs, which during a period of nearly two hundred years produced a multitude of artists of the first rank. In reading this work of Mr. Ribot, with its matchless arguments and many illustrations from life, one is led irresistibly to the truth of the strength and inflexible necessity of heredity.
All these truths apply equally as well to the morals as to the intellect. Buried in our beings, existing in the bottom of our souls there are savage instincts, unconquered appetites, and nomadic tastes, that slumber but die not. Carlyle says: "Yes, we may pause in sorrow and silence over the depths of darkness that are in man, if we rejoice in the heights of purer vision to which he has attained." All around us we have instances of men who from earliest youth have had such an intense love for whiskey or craze for gratification of lusts, inherited from parents or family, that despite the most favorable environments they have gone down, down into the very depths of moral corruption and degradation. At a certain place in our country out of nine hundred and four convicts, four hundred and forty were recommitted and in another place in a house of detention there were one hundred and nine prisoners belonging to only fifty families; among them were eight members of one family and several families were represented by two or three members.

Education furnishes a glossy varnish which circumstances often shake off and the true inherited nature is left revealed. As Carlyle has fitly said: "Civilization is only a covering underneath which the savage nature of man continually burns with an infernal fire." We have inherited a tendency to sin from Adam, and sin is the foundation of all bad morals. Morals can be developed downward as well as upward, and through the influence of evil natures our fellow-men are often dragged to the lowest depths of moral darkness. On the other hand, if the tendency to good morals is in the possession of the human, no matter what the blackened and corrupt surroundings, no matter what the evil and dark influences, they will rise above their surroundings like a beautiful star, upon the still more beautiful canopy of noble life. Otherwise, how can you account for the many lovely and spotless characters that are born in the very midst of vice and crime, and yet like a noble vessel ride these mighty waves of evil influence to fairer and better climes of life. Singing birds have by nature notes peculiar to their species; men and women have by nature capabilities compatible with their sphere in life, their moral and intellectual
Heredity is the life, and the growth can be nothing else but the life. There is a difference, a broad difference, between growth and accretion. The human does not develop by accretion, but by a healthy growth. Education and environment are the influences of accretion and they are the growth from without—hereditary growth is from the centre, and man's morals and intellect are only developed by a growth from the centre. Consider the lilies of the field. Delicate and invisible fingers fashion them into beauty—fresh, inspiring beauty. Once they
were surrounded with soil, imprisoned in the crust of the earth, but by virtue of the inherent life in the seed, they burst forth from their surroundings, reared their proud heads above their environment and blossomed forth in loveliness, the admiration of mankind. Just so the human, if heredity furnishes the life, will break through environment and rise to the sphere in life that his capabilities justify. It is nonsense to assert that with birth heredity ceases its influence and environment begins. Heredity is the life, and it remains the life until death, and the life is the prime cause of the development.

Right marvellously has heredity utilized what we know as environment. No longer is the mission of the innocent sunbeam, kissing the earth, clothed in mystery—its uses are explained, its necessity is emphasized. No longer does the old mother earth hide her treasures, but many are converted by the power of thought into new usefulness, are found to have a mission. Wax and steel and electricity are utilized to form the wonderful phonograph. A combination of iron, steam, and steel covers our country with a network of railways. Iron, brick, mortar, and stone are furnished to construct the beautiful residences that grace our avenues, our splendid churches with their spires piercing the sky, and our magnificent public buildings, the object of national pride. No longer is the roar of the waters of Niagara, as they execute their mighty leap and send their silver spray as a beautiful mantle to cover their raging interior, meaningless, but the mighty power of the falls is utilized to run the cars on the streets of Buffalo. No longer the "Iron Gates" bar the great natural inland waterway between Western Europe and the East, but by the accomplishment of a stupendous piece of engineering they have been at last unlocked. The inventions, the improvements, the engineering feats, the marvellous utilization of the power of electricity, all the glorious products, in the last century, of man's power to think, ever fill the mind with wonder. How mysterious is life, and yet how practical is living.

What a wonderful structure is the human being, beautiful with the stamp of intelligence, fascinating with the promise of
future in eternity, withal the grandest, the most beautiful, the sublimest product of Divine workmanship. In the broad fields of universal existence, man's tendency to be noble and good is the flower of brightest hue and sweetest fragrance, and his tendency to evil casts a darkened shadow over the records of man's doings. On the broad canopy of human existence man's intellect is the sun that touches with beauty other objects and renders existence fascinating and mysterious. No more beautiful gems ever adorned the crown of a queen than the gems of thought, created by man's intellect, that beautify crowns of knowledge. Never would I claim for this noble faculty a mechanical accretion, never! That would destroy its beauty! It is a healthy growth. * * * Human life spreads out before us like a vast illimitable ocean. How fascinating to watch, to study, its sometimes mountain-like waves. Here a wave of evil influence, like lightning, traversing the distance of the ocean, and marking destruction in its majestic progress. Grandly it sweeps along, here a noble vessel riding its bosom like a swallow, there a weaker vessel, torn from its anchor and sent to the bottom, destroyed, utterly demolished; and the wave dashes on, making deep inroads on the shores of time and meeting reefers to send its silver spray high into the air as a crystal monument of its destructive life. Noble vessels viewing the danger, turn their course, to reach secure harbors, peaceful havens, beyond the troubled waters. Brighter, more thrilling, more beautiful than the grandest product of the artist's brush, is the picture our imaginations paint of that mighty workman heredity, preparing vessels to ride these waters, developing the human being from childhood to manhood or womanhood. How the attractiveness of the picture is augmented, as the great superior influence seizes opportunities, uses education and utilizes environment, in its glorious work of the development of men and women to stronger intellects, brighter minds, and purer morals. Framed with the flowers of justice, its lustre brightened by the acknowledgment of its power in experience and history, and its beauty deepened by
banished prejudice, this picture is seen by every eye, in its true grandeur, appears to every mind in its true power—this is heredity, the master influence of moral and intellectual development.

K. W. CAWTHON.

To Poverty.

O, Poverty! hard, relentless orge,
Thy doings fill almshouse and morgue.
Like quick contagion dost thou fly
Amongst the millions and cause them die.
O dire monster! born of hell,
What tales of horror thou couldst tell.
'Tis thou, who since the days of yore
Hast brought starvation to the poor.
'Tis thou, who hast caused the hungering maid
To exchange her virtue for needed bread.
And thou hast allowed the winter's wind
The poor in freezing clutches bind.
Some poor unfortunate, with empty purse,
Because of thee, he errs and gains a curse.
Terrible progenitor of sin and crime,
Shalt thou continue throughout all time?
Can God have meant thee and Wealth to live?
Or did he intend that the earth should give
To each hard-working, honest man
A more than mere existence in the land?

Friendship.

Men of all ages have felt the power and beauty of friendship, and have striven to express in words their thoughts and feelings concerning it. The character of these compositions varies from the rude apothegms of the ancients, to the elaborate essays of modern times. Cicero, in his "Laelius," expressed his views in regard to it in the following beautiful language: "They that take friendship from their lives, seem
to take the sun from the world.” Christ himself felt the need of human sympathy and yearned for human friendship.

The origin of friendship is the mutual desire for each other’s companionship, that exists among all members of the human race. This desire begins to operate at the same time as man’s first intelligible thought, and continues, with varying intensity, all through life. Just as that unaccountable force known as gravity holds together in perfect unity and concord the entire material universe, so this principle in man is striving, against many opposing forces, to harmonize the great race of humanity. It was the recognition of this principle that gave birth to the following thought, which is quoted by Bacon: “Whoever is delighted in solitude is either a wild beast or a god.”

This feeling, however, is far from constituting friendship. True friendship comes from the desire to have some one with whom we may be perfectly frank and sincere; some one with whose thoughts we may mingle ours; some one to sympathize with us in adversity and to rejoice with us in prosperity. The union established as a result of this longing is what we call friendship. And so we would define friendship as a silent compact between two persons that enables each to participate, as far as possible, in the thoughts and feelings of the other. Here, it may be observed, that it is this very thing that so often causes broken friendships to develop into bitter enmities. For in such a compact as has been described, two persons will disclose to each other not only their virtues, but also their imperfections. And these, when no longer looked at through the eye of love, will become hateful and loathsome, and will so render their possessor. The knowledge of these imperfections may even be employed to direct, with deadly aim, the fiery darts of jealousy and hatred. Thus what was once the most intimate friendship is turned into the most unrelenting animosity.

Now, the most superficial observer cannot fail to notice that not everybody is capable of being a party to such a compact. Just here the question naturally arises, “Between whom can
perfect friendships exist?" Accepting our definition as cor-
rect, the answer to this question will depend on the answer to
this other question, "Who are capable of being perfectly frank
and sincere?" Certainly not vicious men, for they have a
multitude of thoughts that they would not dare reveal to any
one.

Since none but perfectly virtuous men can be perfectly in-
genious, it is evident that virtue is a necessary requisite to
friendship. Virtue and friendship are themselves two devoted
friends, travelling hand in hand, mutually assisting and
nourishing one another. Since man is not capable of judging
of true virtue, and since virtue is the true basis of friendship,
all friendships must be more or less uncertain according to a
man's power of recognizing virtue. Of course this power is
greatest in the most virtuous persons. On the other hand,
since there is some good in all men, it is possible that the best
part of even a bad man's nature will so assert itself as to
render him capable of being a friend. But, since the evil in
what we call a bad man is so overwhelmingly greater than the
good, and therefore more likely to dominate his actions, true
friendships are rarely formed between corrupt men, and even
if contracted, are not at all likely to continue. Yet this desire
for friends may so far operate in an evil man's nature as to
bring about a reformation in his character.

Nevertheless, when it has been said that virtue is the basis
of friendship the whole truth has not yet been told. There is
necessary a mutual attraction, which operates in that same
mysterious manner between persons as does chemical affinity
between particles of matter. There must be a certain con-
geniality of tastes and unity of purpose to insure lasting
friendships. While it is pre-eminently true that friendship
founded on any other basis than this is empty and not worthy
of the name—yet other things, such as gratitude for benefits
received, may, when affections grow lukewarm, serve to keep
friends together till love shall have completely reunited them,
just as bandages hold together a strained or fractured bone till
nature shall have completely healed it.
The notion that friendships formed between persons bound by no ties of blood are stronger and surer than those springing from any natural relationship, is erroneous. Indeed, quite the reverse is true, for the fact of kinship insures, to a great extent, the necessary similarity of temperament. Then, too, the mere knowledge that such a tie exists has a tendency to engender a tenderer feeling than would otherwise exist. When one discovers that those whom he has always counted as relatives are not really such, he can never occupy the same relation towards them as before. It is quite refreshing to know that even at this day, when the disregard of children for their parents is so universally lamented, there are many instances where not only is proper respect shown by child to parent, but even warm and sincere friendship exist between them. In general, however, friendships are more likely to exist between brother and brother, or brother and sister, or sister and sister, because they are apt to be even more nearly alike than parent and child, and there is apt to be less constraint on account of disparity of age. It may be urged by some, that the noted friendships in the world's history have not been between relatives. In answer to this, be it said, that just as the unattractive dandelion found in a barren plain attracts our eye more, and calls forth more admiration than does the most beautiful bed of lilies in the midst of a well-kept flower-garden, so friendships are most noticed where they least occur.

It may be here observed, that the truest friendships can exist between only two persons. While a man may have around him a great many with whom his relations are perfectly cordial, yet there will be only one to whom he will turn in times of great perplexity, or at moments when he desires some one to whom he can pour out his whole heart.

On the other hand, there must be at least two parties to friendship. This statement may seem superfluous. Yet the question is sometimes asked, whether it is nobler to be content with being simply allowed to love, or to expect from our friend some token of his love. At first thought, the former seems to
be the more unselfish and nobler position. Yet, when we reflect, that the kindnesses bestowed upon us by the object of our affection are but symbols of his affection, that when they cease his love wanes, and that dangerous results may follow from disclosing our thoughts to one that does not love us, we must conclude that the latter is not only wiser but nobler.

Others have ably discussed the causes that break friendships. If asked to sum up these causes in one word, we would say "selfishness." But we prefer to speak of the means by which friendship may be perpetuated. Of course, there must always be a lack of restraint, for if this is cherished, it is sure to weaken, and eventually destroy, friendships. Some say that we should love our friends as we love ourselves. We think it no reflection whatever on human nature to say that this is impossible, for man is such that he cannot enter into the thoughts and feelings of his friend as if they were his own. His own likes and dislikes are ever present with him, while it is only at intervals that he can in any measure become acquainted with those of his friend, and then he receives a very unsatisfactory and imperfect knowledge of them. However this may be, a man should strive to acquaint himself with his friend's nature, and, so far as is right, suit his actions to it. If the rules laid down by Paul, in his concise but powerful treatise on this subject, in I. Cor. 13, are followed, there will be no broken friendships. It is only when they are violated that the following lines from Goldsmith are in the least applicable:

"What is friendship but a name,
A charm that lulls to sleep,
A shade that follows wealth or fame,
And leaves the wretch to weep."

The fact cannot be ignored that, since all men are imperfect, there will be a time when friendships weaken. Consequently such cases should be provided for. Of course, all reserve should be cast aside, and there should be a frank discussion of the real or fancied wrongs. In the settlement of such misunderstandings, there should be none of the spirit of "going
half-way,” for there is always likely to be great misunderstanding as to what “half-way” is; but each should be willing to do all that is right for him to do in order to effect a complete reconciliation. If these principles are carefully observed, friendship will remain to heighten the joys of youth, to lighten the cares of middle age, to brighten the gloom of old age, and prepare for the world beyond.

B. O. H.

Reason versus Love.

How oft in times now past and gone,
In youth’s bright, happy lovely morn,
Has some fair maid my heart entrapp’d,
And all my soul with rapture wrapt.

But, yet, each time I have prevail’d,
And never have I often fail’d
To throw this feeling far from me,
And set my mind and heart scot-free.

For reason's voice I always heard,
And his dread mandate ever fear’d.
Should his stern voice be disobeyed,
The morning star of life would fade.

And oh, so hard my heart became,
And all my feelings were so tame
That beauty on me shed no light
That reason could not put to flight.

And so I often sat in doubt,
Without one hope or joy about,
Thinking how lonely life would be
Without a wife to comfort me.

For sailing o'er life's stormy sea
With no one in the boat but me
Would be a very daring deed
Without a single hope of meed.
But now again, to my surprise,  
Emotions in my hard heart rise,  
For all my soul is lost in love,  
And all my hopes do soar above.

Yet, reason's voice e'en now I hear  
Eagerly whisp'ring in my ear.  
For thy command I ling'ring stay—  
Oh, speak, Reason, direct the way.

Now as I wait for thy command,  
Beside love's ever glitt'ring strand,  
Speak thou to me in thy own might:  
"This time thou hast chosen aright,  
For Love and I do both agree  
That she was fram'd and form'd for thee."

A. J. H.

Byron, the Poet.

A PROMINENT living philosopher in one of his latest  
works has said that man agrees in but one thing, and  
that is in being different. This gracefully-expressed  
thought has been nowhere better illustrated than by the  
opinion of others on Byron. The widely-diverse conclusions  
regarding him as a poet and as a man, have again shown, as  
already in every other great question, that minds of the  
highest order of intellect, and hearts of the purest integrity of  
purpose, may reach widely different conclusions. Like Na-  
poleon, Byron is either idolized or condemned. No two per-  
sons' opinion of him are the same; if they agree in kind, they  
differ in degree. Southey, in all sincerity, regarded him as  
the principle of evil incarnate; Moore looks at him as if he  
were something of an archangel; Carlyle considered him a  
mere "sulky dandy"; while Goethe, followed by all the lead-  
ing critics of France, Italy, and Spain, ranked him as the  
first English poet after Shakespeare. And likewise there has  
existed ever since a remarkable diversity of opinion regarding  
the quality of his verse. But a few years ago that learned
French critic, M. Taine, in his admirable literature placed Shakespeare and Byron side by side, while but a few months ago Mr. Lang, in a magazine article of a few hundred words, attempted to show how ephemeral the poetry of Byron was, and after several wise, profound, and characteristic remarks, clinches his argument and sweeps away all opposition by stating that at a certain library Byron’s poetry was not called for one-half as often as was some book of, I think, Miss Laura Jean Libby. I was surprised to see that Mr. Lang failed to use the powerful argument that his child, whom I believe is about four years old, much preferred Mother Goose’s stories to Byron’s “Manfred.” I am sure that such an argument would have added the apex to his monumental effort and silenced forever the feeble voices of Byron’s admirers.

But whether a man who writes poetry has genius, whether he is a poet according to arbitrary canons, whether he has within him the fire from Heaven, are questions that may be answered in every way about every poet of every clime. The idol of to-day is shattered by the withering sarcasm of to-morrow; the poetry of to-day gives way to her victorious sister of the next. Yesterday classicism had full sway, but before the sombre hue of twilight had resigned her dominion to the darker shadows of night romanticism was perched on high; and this, in turn, being laughed away by Don Quixote, we have to-day realism, and to-morrow, perhaps, it will be neo-romanticism—each reigning but for a moment over the world’s fickle taste. But though the phase itself is transient, and is but a reflection of the deeper feelings throbbing in the breasts of all, yet ever there arises some Homer, Dante, Shakespeare, or Milton, who embodies in himself the perfection of the conflicting desires, and through whom, as an abiding light, we see, feel, and think with them. The depression and uplifting which the poetry of Byron has been enduring since his death are but the metamorphoses through which all true poetry must go before it reaches its final end. The changes in the rank of Byron have simply been greater and therefore more palpable.
Over-estimated in his own day it was unduly depressed after his death, when the romantic glamour of his own personality had worn off. The criticism of to-day is but the final spasmodic movements which precede his final and just ranking, which will inevitably place him among the greatest of English poets.

In this article I am desired to treat of Byron as a poet and not as a man. But while it is always difficult to separate the literary character of a man from his personal character, it is especially so in the case of Byron, for there is ever present in all of his lines his passionate and impressive personality. If he is judged as a writer alone, his proportions measured, his verses judged and compared by the scrutiny of professional workmen, he may be pronounced the inferior of Tennyson, Coleridge, Shelly, or Pope. But if such an examination determines the rank of a poet, Pope should be placed above Shakespeare or Milton, instead of being regarded as the third-rate poet that he is. We recognize that simplicity and perspicuity are important qualities of style, but there are greater ones, such as energy and richness, and in this Byron rivals Milton or Dante. They who condemn him are those who prefer the clothes to the man, for it is little by form and almost wholly by matter that he commands attention. His poetry is a jewel that sparkles, although set in rough setting.

Take, for instance, Pope’s “Essay on Man,” which is, perhaps, the most correct poem ever written—“a velvet lawn,” as Dr. Johnson says, “shaven by the scythe and levelled by the roller”—and then read “Childe Harold,” which is at once Byron’s best and worst production. The first is indeed a “velvet lawn,” smooth, uniform and gentle, gliding gracefully along and almost wearying by its uniformity. You read the latter with mingled feelings, for while Pope has neither surpassed nor fallen below your expectations, Byron first amazes by his dazzling flights, and then wearies by his labored execution; first dazzles by his glittering effulgence and then bores by his prosaic truisms. One has reduced poetry to a mechanical art, while the other uses it as the outlet for the irrepressi-
ble thoughts of a grand and fiery soul. One is clear through his shallow lucidity, while the other in moments almost rivals Pythagoras' "music of the spheres."

It is the lot of poets "to learn in suffering what they teach in song." Byron, while appearing the least so, is in reality the most sincere of poets. His sole object in writing all through life was to divert the dull moments of indisposition, of the monotony of a vacant hour. His misery and indignation ever stimulated him to remarkable activity. "The passion or feeling of the moment seized too strong a hold of him to leave his hand free for triumphs of execution." He wrote too rapidly and thought too deeply to be a dramatist of the first order. Yet he is as truly a character delineator as Shakespeare, but in a widely different sense. For while Shakespeare with unmatched genius enters a Desdemona, Othello, or Hamlet, and makes these individuals play upon each other, and by their action and reaction bring about the causes which manifests their nature and decides their fate, Byron, fenced in by his own individuality, can draw but one character, but draws that with the whole vigor of his volcanic intellect. Thought kindling thought with fiery rapidity produce a Cain or Manfred which, for Hannibal-like determination and Mephistopholitic energy, is unsurpassed by even Shakespeare. As an example of his richness and energy combined with glowing imagery, I repeat one of his unequalled fascicles:

Even as a broken mirror, which the glass
In every fragment multiplies; and makes
A thousand images of one that was,
The same, and still the more, the more it breaks;
And thus the heart will do which not forsakes,
Living in shattered guise, and still, and cold,
And bloodless, with its secret sorrow aches,
Yet withers on till all without is old,
Showing no visible signs, for such things are untold.

Henry Cameron N.
Sympathy: A Part of Life.

To be sympathetic we must have an adequate knowledge of the idea with which we are to sympathize.

This would seem to preclude the possibility of our sympathizing intelligently with any peoples, ages, or ideas without becoming thoroughly acquainted, so far as is practicable, with those beings.

This fact is strikingly illustrated in the case of our ministers of State to foreign countries. After spending years in Spain, among Spanish people in their every-day life, our Consul tells us that life there is not so bad as some who have told us of the fearful conditions prevalent, would have us believe. Again, when we find one who knows accurately of the Church and its workings, we find one who does not think it so blameworthy. While there are scores of places open to censure he also shows some form deserving commendation, such as its power and stability in organizing. Further, we notice that the young student who had delved continuously into Latin constructions for a term of years, is not nearly so ready to denounce a classical education as the latter-day American who "hasn't any time except to specialize."

After even a very meager observation of these facts, we are likely to ask ourselves the reason for this change in our temperament. We've denounced Spanish rule, shouted "Cuba Free." We've read and endorsed volumes against Catholicism. Some of us have decided to cut short our academic work, claiming that too much time would be lost otherwise. Then why is it that those who go into the affair come out with more praise for it than blame? Is it that we lose our former position of unbiased (?) observation in gaining the new? That instead of verifying our former views of disapproval, we have become contaminated and are no longer capable of regarding affairs as they exist? That certainly cannot be; for it can't be maintained, that when I go to a great metropolis, and study its government, that I become corrupt as some of its officials,
and therefore lose my right of opinion in the matter. Isn't it rather that I become more liberal, more sympathetic, in that I know more of it, and find in place of so much charged corruption that it is not all so bad as we are told; that the law governing is probably more at fault than those administering its demands. In the same way, why do we offer so many excuses for the Frenchman's morals, the Englishman's greed, the Southerner's poverty, when we come to know more of each. Simply this, they are human concerns, have to do with life as it is. Stripped of all adornment, severed from all artificial customs, we cannot but be pleased with, admire, and sympathize with life as we find it.

WAITING.

W. S. McN.

Waiting.

Slowly trickle the sands of life,
Through the glittering glass of time,
Slowly the days of this worldly strife,
Pass on for me and mine.

For the minutes are days and the days are weeks,
And the hours of life seem years,
While the light of my soul, the love of my youth,
Is hid in a vale of tears.

For waving his hand, with a smile on his lips,
He sailed for a foreign shore,
And he and his bark were lost in the dark,
Mid the sullen ocean's roar.

As I sit and spin my eyes grow dim,
And I dream of that distant strand,
Where me and mine at the end of time,
Will be greeted when we shall land.

A. D. J.
THE PLACE OF SYMPATHY is obscured by the enormous abnormal development of other elements of character, elements which are in themselves virtues but, by being perverted to selfish ends become vices. Accordingly we take pleasure in commending to our readers an article upon sympathy, in this issue. We do this because the truths related to this essential part of a complete character are not obeyed with the degree of devotion that is their due. While it is true that sympathy fosters intimate acquaintance, it is equally a truism that there can be no sympathy without acquaintance. And yet in our maddening rush of daily life of selfish strife, we do not take time to think that the man we jostle may have troubles as heavy as ours, and conscientious opinions which, if we understood them, would engage our cordial sympathy.

We are by no means so pessimistic as to think that there is in life nowadays no human sympathy at all, or as to believe that there is less than formerly; for we are nourished by the milk of human kindness. But there is not enough yet. Before you may be able to abide upon a plane upon which you can do unto others as you would have them do unto you, a lofty structure of unselfish virtues must be raised, and among the parts of this structure, sympathy will not be the least.

THE ART OF DEBATE seems to be almost utterly ignored by some prominent members of Literary Societies we know. A thorough discussion of this art would be so difficult and voluminous that we shall not attempt here even a general outline of the treatment. But at the risk of doing no good by emphasizing an idea that is at once trite and truistic, we wish to lead those of our readers who need it, into a broader conception of the art of debate.

Once in a while, we hear some one say, when he has been appointed to uphold a given side in a debate, "I can't speak
on that side of the question; the question is altogether one-sided, and I can't speak against my convictions." The debater has not learned, or has forgotten, that it is not his business to express his own convictions, no more and no less, as the ultimatum of pure reason. He has only to discover and systematically collect (to be presented in as effective a manner as possible), the arguments that can be adduced upon his side of the question. If they are all, in his own opinion, overwhelmingly outweighed by arguments upon the other side, this fact is only another reason why he should present them all and present them as forcibly as possible. And let him not think that his saying, "I think," or, "It seems to me," will make up for any lack of thought in arranging his arguments, or that a direct expression of his personal opinion will have much weight with his hearers when they expect him to be biased, temporarily, toward the side he attempts to uphold.

If any one is stupid enough to believe that, when his convictions are decidedly upon one side, no plausible arguments can be presented upon the other; the sooner he "gets the starch knocked out of him," the better. Then he may be ready to learn that nearly every question can be supported by arguments almost equally sound and strong, and that—excepting the well-known statement, "Every question has two sides"—every question does have two sides, both of which may be defended by apparently plausible arguments.

THE GINTER. The proposed action of the citizens of Richmond MEMORIAL. in raising an endowment fund of $100,000 for the Mechanics Institute as a memorial of their regard for the life of Maj. Lewis Ginter is very suggestive.

It is a double-entry record at once of the character of Major Ginter's life as it was appreciated by his fellow-citizens and of the interest Richmond people take in education. It is an evidence that they believe with all their heart in technical education, and incidentally of the high esteem the old Mechanic's Institute of Richmond has worthily acquired in the minds of the people. Grammar-school and higher classical education are of equal importance with technical training, and it will be
a sore disappointment if the citizens of Richmond shall allow
the public schools of the city to be closed a single day on ac­
count of lack of money to pay teachers. No matter who have
been responsible for the present emptiness in the treasury of
Richmond's School Board, the threat to close the schools must
not be carried out if the inhabitants of the city are really in­
terested in all-round education.

It is also an illustration of the fact, well known and often
illustrated, that a man may accomplish vastly more by getting
other people to work, than by undertaking to do it all himself.
Major Ginter, out of his wealth, might have bequeathed $100,-
000 or more of his own money to the endowment of the Me­
chanic's Institute. But, while he indicated his appreciation of
the school, and his interest in its work, by bequeathing it
$5,000, the example of his life, still manifest in his death, will
induce hundreds of men to contribute mites from their hard­
earned savings. The $100,000 will be given to the school, and
it will represent thousands of hearts warm with zeal for the
object of their beneficence. "Where your treasure is, there
will your heart be also," is true in earthly things as well as in
heavenly things, and the endowment of the Mechanic's Insti­
tute by the contributions of hundreds of Richmond's people
will mean far more than the single grand contribution, that
Major Ginter might have made, would have meant for its con­
tinual perpetuation in honor and usefulness among the people.

The Business Manager of the MESSENGER has had printed a
supply of posters, upon which appears the name of every one
who has an ad. in our journal. One of these cards, at the bot­
tom of which is also printed the fire alarm signals of Richmond,
has been placed in every student's room. They are ready for
reference when the fellows are about to go shopping.

Our Business Manager requests that all the students and all
the subscribers to the MESSENGER buy from those who adver­
tise with us rather than from others. This is right; for if it is our
duty to do unto others as we would have them do unto us, it
is hardly less than our duty to do good unto them who do
good unto us.
Library Notes.

To one who walks the halls of our spacious Library and casts his eye o'er the titles of a few of the magnificent volumes that fill the cases, must come the thought that the students of Richmond College are certainly to be congratulated on the excellent opportunities furnished them for general study, reading, and deep research. For gathered in the building known as the Jeter Memorial Hall are nearly fifteen thousand volumes. There one may find what suits his taste, however fastidious he may be in literary matters.

But a thing of interest to new students, and old as well, is the round table that stands near the entrance of the hall. Here one may find the latest books by the best authors. It would be a great pleasure to make lengthy mention of each precious volume, but we must content ourselves with a list making note of a few, hoping that you will be led to a closer inspection of each one brought to your attention.

A book of interest just at present is Dr. Nansen's *Farthest North*. Being a record of a voyage of exploration of the ship "Fram" (1893-'96), and an account of a fifteen months' sleighing journey by Dr. Nansen and Lieutenant Johansen. Embellished with one hundred and twenty full-page illustrations and sixteen colored plates of northern phenomena.

Dr. Nansen is now in this country delivering a series of lectures on his Arctic trip. While here he will be entertained and decorated by the leading scientific societies of America. He will remain in this country until December 20th, and during this time there will be few nights that he will not delight some gathering of learned men with thrilling accounts of his trials in frozen lands. The dedication is appreciated when we know it is to his wife, and I give it here: "To her who christened the ship and had the courage to remain behind."

*The Conquest of the Country Northwest of the River Ohio (1778-1783)*, and Life of General George Rogers Clark. Over
one hundred illustrations. Sketches of men who served un­
der Clark. By William Hayden English, President Indiana
Historical Society.

This is a book interesting to Virginians particularly, as
General Clark was a native of this State, being born in Al-
bemarle county November 19, 1752. This volume will be
very helpful to the members of the Geographical and Histori-
cal Society in their study of this great explorer and conqueror
of the boundless forests.

James Lane Allen, the Kentuckian, gave to the world some
little while ago a book of such a delightful mien, that a short
mention at this late day will not be amiss.

The Choir Invisible, for such is its title, bears upon its front
the unspeakable repose, that unhurried haste, which is the
distinguishing characteristic of literature; it is all alive with
the passion of beauty and pain. It is distinguished through-
out by a sweet and noble seriousness, through which there
strains a lonely light, a wayward fancy, like the wanton sun-
beams stealing through the pines upon fair Amy Falconer, a
prototype of beauty, as she rides her old horse to town on
that eventful morning. With her entrance the tale stirs itself
to flight, and bears your interest on tireless wings to the all-
too-soon conclusion. It is a story of goodness, a story of a
Kentucky Sir Galahad of one hundred years ago. John Gray
takes this part, and well. He is a man and a gentleman. A
soul of unconquerable determination, a fighter in the world,
whose first defeat bears him down until he thinks himself lost
forever, only to rise to nobler heights and grander passions.
Up he struggles, faltering, still on till the climatic point in his
life is gained in his parting for the last time with the woman
whom he had learned to worship, when “Beauty sprang from
the breast of pain, and the sight let the nobler passions play.”

The Hon. Peter Stirling, by Paul Leicester Ford, is a book
that will be appreciated by the student, for the Hon. Peter
himself is a student and hard worker, who only after long
years of work and waiting reaches any sort of success. He is
eminently a good man. A man that you will love for his kindliness if for nothing more. The story deals somewhat with politics in New York city, and just at present will throw light on the question of how, what some papers persist in calling, the ignorant Irish can be controlled. It will be time well spent that any one uses in reading this book.

_The Seats of the Mighty_, by the Canadian writer, Gilbert Parker. To one who has read this gentleman’s tales of the frozen plains of Canada, nothing need be said in commendation of this book. The story has to do with the French and English war, and its leading character is a Virginia soldier.

_A Guide to Chamonix and the Range of Mt. Blanc_ comes to us with the compliments of its author, Mr. Ed. Whymper.

_Scientific Foundation of Analytical Chemistry_ treated in an elementary manner. By Wilhelm Ostwald, Ph. D., University of Leipzig. Translated by George McGowan.

_History of Virginia Debt Controversy._ By William L. Royall. The author is a citizen of Richmond, a practicing lawyer both in the courts of Richmond and New York city.


_Children of God and Union with Christ._ By Samuel B. Schieffelin.


_Subject Index to Prose Fiction._ Compiled and arranged by Zella Allen Dixon, A. M., Associate Librarian University of Chicago.

_Joint Metallism._ By Anson Phelps Stokes.

In the September number of _Science_ will be found a very interesting report by Prof. Charles H. Winston of a notable hail-storm that occurred August 10th at Manassas depot, in Prince William county. In this storm fell stones, as Prof. Winston says, “honestly estimated, two inches long, one and a half inches wide, and three-quarters of an inches thick,” these were only average ones, too.  

ALLAN D. JONES.
Dr. J. L. M. Curry visited the College last month, and while here made a very entertaining speech to the students. The Doctor has charge of the Slater and the Peabody Educational Funds and is a great friend of all institutions of learning. He is particularly interested in Richmond College, for in his admirable address he said: “Of all the colleges scattered through this great land of ours, Richmond College is the one that occupies the warmest corner of my heart.”

He protested that he was not at all able to make us a speech, that he had consented to do so only at the very urgent request of President Boatwright. But apologies were not at all necessary, for his reminiscences of his early school life were very charming. He contrasted the methods of instruction and the magnificent buildings of modern times with those enjoyed by the student of fifty years ago. He congratulated us on living at the present age, showing us clearly that surrounded by so many advantages, we should work diligently, appreciatively, thus preparing ourselves to meet and consider rightly the many great questions that will confront us when we leave these halls and take up the struggle for which we are now being fitted.

On Thursday evening, October 21st, the students were pleasantly entertained by Mr. Frank Cosby, of Richmond, who will teach Expression for this session. He is a talented gentleman, having studied his art under the best teachers of the leading schools of eloquence in this country.

He rendered very delightfully, the dagger scene from Macbeth, a selection from Poe’s poems, and “The Dying Soldier.” He closed the evening by reading Tennyson’s “Break! Break! Break!”
"The German O, whether long or short, is always round."—Prof. Boatwright.

"Say G, are you a ministerial student?" "No, I'm from South Carolina."

President Boatwright went to Boston to deliver an address before the Baptist Social Union of that city on the 3d inst. It was a big time for the Baptists around the Hub, and we have no doubt but President Boatwright "blew great guns" along the line of his subject, "The Renaissance of Denominational Education." But he doesn't talk about that now—only about what he saw in New England. He spent several days visiting Harvard and schools of less note, and learned a great many things, he says. Among others, he met President Elliot and Professor Darwin, who is the son of the famous Charles Darwin and was at this time lecturing at Harvard on "Tides," about which he probably knows more than any one else in the world.

Mr. E. M. Long, an alumnus of Richmond College, L. L. B. of Yale, and Professor in our Law department, has been elected Alumni Editor of the MESSENGER. This department therefore shall not suffer in the future.

George Ragland, B. A. ('96), went to Baltimore, intending to enter the Hopkins University, but agreed to come back to his Alma Mater as Instructor in Mathematics. He has charge of the Junior class, and is devoting himself to faithful work for them. During his spare time he is studying French and German.

The Eleventh Annual course of Thomas lectures was delivered on the 4th, 5th, 8th, 9th, and 11th. The lecturer was Prof. James Henry Breasted, Ph. D., of the University of Chicago, and apart from the lectures, which were most entertaining and instructive, Mr. Breasted's stay among us was highly appreciated. He stopped in the city at the Jefferson
Hotel, but was frequently on our campus. He visited our Library and Museum, dined at Professor Mitchell’s, took a bicycle ride with several of our Professors, and on the only Saturday evening during his stay in Richmond he met a large number of students at Professor Mitchell’s and delighted them with an hour’s talk about university life in general and the University of Chicago in particular. Professor Mitchell has attended this university, and for this reason, if no other, he and Dr. Breasted were especially drawn toward each other. Several of the Richmond College students have decided to go to this university after leaving college.

Dr. Breasted is a young man of pleasant address and his private conversation and manners are very affable. He expressed profound appreciation of the cordial hospitality he found in Richmond. Compared with Richmond people the Orientals still have something to learn about hospitality, he says.

As a lecturer, Prof. Breasted is excellent. He speaks without any manuscript at all; his articulation is perfect, and his voice, which is powerful and clear, he modulates with splendid intonation. The Chapel, in which the lectures were given, was crowded at every lecture with a thousand people, or more, and each one could hear the lecturer’s every word. The History, Art, and Monumental Survivals of Ancient Egypt, was the subject of the lectures, and Dr. Breasted is specially fitted to lecture on this subject. He is at the head of the department of Egyptology in the University of Chicago. During his residence in the Nile valley, he familiarized himself with the languages of ancient Egypt, made excavations at various sites and gave much attention to forming the collection of antiquities which now fills the Museum at the University of Chicago. Professor Breasted is an acknowledged authority in his specialty. Thus he has a first-hand acquaintance with the records and remains of the early civilization of Egypt, so far as they are known to any man. The lectures were fully illustrated with stereopticon views made from photographs of the
Nile and its valley and the surrounding desert, and of the cities and temples and pyramids, and their sculpture and painting and inscriptions. These were recently-photographed views, one at least, (that of the sculptured image of a certain Egyptian nobleman), having never been shown in this country before.

The general outlines of the five lecturers, which Dr. Breasted closely followed, were as follows:

I.

Beginnings; the Historic Opinion of Egypt; the Decipherment of Champollion; the Nile and its Valley; 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 Conquests; 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.

Since our last issue, the following officers of the Philologian Society were elected for the next term: President, Jno. J. Hurt; Vice-President, W. L. Prince; Recording Secretary, C. C. Pearson; Corresponding Secretary, G. C. Smith; Treasurer, P. B. Hill; Critic, K. W. Cawthon; Censor, A. C. Harlowe; Sergeant-at-Arms, T. R. Sanford; Chaplain, Jas. D. Gwaltney; Historian, H. G. Noffsinger.
President Hurt's inaugural address was so good and so eloquently delivered that the Society manifested its appreciation by a vote of thanks.

Sixteen of the students have formed a new mess-club, which is more nearly a mess-club, pure and simple, than either the Refectory or the "Feast-hall" of the Hotel a la Bouis. The members do not know just how much their board will cost them, but they estimate it at $6 a month as against $10 or $7.50 at the above mentioned halls. The headquarters of the new club are near "Sheep Hill" and they get all meats cheap.
At its first regular meeting held October 5, 1897, the Society was called to order by President S. C. Mitchell. After the regular order of business, the following were elected officers for the ensuing term: Professor S. C. Mitchell, President; Mr. J. J. Hurt, Vice-President; Mr. A. C. Harlowe, Secretary; Mr. A. D. Jones, Treasurer; Messrs. Josiah Moses, W. F. Rudd, and R. S. Garnett were elected reporters to the MESSENGER, Dispatch and Times, respectively. The following new members were elected: Messrs. W. D. Bundy, Russell county; W. H. Davis, Norfolk, Va.; H. L. Dudley, Roanoke, Va.; W. B. Anderson, Madison county; C. C. Pearson, Richmond county, Va.; C. E. Kirkwood, Roanoke county.

At its next meeting held October 20th, Mr. Josiah Moses read an interesting paper on Lord Beaconsfield. The following were elected members: Messrs. P. K. Graybill, N. G. Woodson, C. K. Hening, W. E. Swann, C. H. Strong, W. E. Churn, P. B. Hill, J. H. Brown. The Society was then kindly invited to hold its next meeting at the home of the President, S. C. Mitchell.

This meeting, held November 2d, was a most delightful one. A very interesting paper on Benjamin Franklin was read by Mr. J. E. Johnson, after which refreshments were served. There were a number of invited guests present, and the meeting ended with a few minutes of delightful social converse. Among the ladies present were Mrs. Boatwright, Mrs. Boothe, and Misses Lala Pollard, Maude Pollard, Emma Harris, and Daisy Winston. The papers for this session will be upon Virginia Statesmen about the time of the Revolution. This will afford students from other States an opportunity to learn from Virginians the celebrated history of their Mother-State.

At the next meeting papers will be read by Messrs. R. E. Loving and R. S. Garnett upon Thomas Jefferson and Chief-Justice John Marshall, respectively.
The regular semi-annual meeting of the College Y. M. C. A. was held October 23d at 8 P. M. in the College Chapel. After Scripture reading by President Johnson, prayer was offered by Mr. H. M. Fugate.

Under committee reports, A. J. Hall, chairman of Committee on Bible Study, reported that four classes have been organized with a membership of sixty-two.

S. M. Sowell, chairman of Committee on Mission Study, reported that twenty-five names had been enrolled as members of the Mission class.

The Treasurer, J. P. Scruggs, reported that the finances of the Association were in a good condition.

J. W. T. McNiel, chairman of Committee on Religious Meetings, reported a good attendance at the two meetings held each week.

G. C. Smith, chairman of Committee on Work at City Almshouse, made a very encouraging report of the work at this station.

R. W. Neathery, chairman of Committee on Work at Soldiers’ Home, reported a good attendance on chapel services, and said that the old soldiers have organized a noonday prayer-meeting in addition.

B. O. Hutchinson, chairman of Committee on Work at the Penitentiary, read a very encouraging report, and followed it by an earnest appeal for more helpers in this work.

Prayer was then offered by Mr. A. J. Hall for the success of our work at these mission stations.

J. W. T. McNiel, chairman of Committee for Work Among New Students, reported that the results of their work were very good.

O. L. Owens, chairman of Membership Committee, presented the names of about thirty-five men for membership, all of whom were elected.
President J. E. Johnson stated that efforts are being made to arrange for one or more meetings to be held at an early date in behalf of the colleges of the city.

Dr. C. H. Ryland, the Superintendent of Grounds and Buildings of the College, is fitting up a reading-room, which will be in charge of the Y. M. C. A. The room is located on the second floor of the main building and near the English lecture-room. It will doubtless be soon completed, and supplied with papers and magazines. Then the students will have opportunity for reading on Sunday as well as on other days of the week.

The Week of Prayer begins Sunday, 14th instant. Devotional services will be held every day, and at the same time every student will be urged to contribute by self-denial to the work of the International Committee. It is an inspiring thought that during this week there will be prayers offered in every college and in many of the churches and homes of the land for the salvation of souls and development of purer Christian life among young men.

Eugene C. Peed, our fellow-student who has been ill with typhoid-fever at the Retreat for the Sick for several weeks, is improving, and is thought to be out of danger.

GLEE CLUB.

The Richmond College Glee Club has not yet been reorganized, but several meetings have been held. There is a prospect of a much better Glee Club this session than last. Most of its members of '96-'97 have returned, viz.: First tenor, J. P. Scruggs, G. C. Smith, W. M. Seay. Second Tenor, S. L. Morgan. First Bass, E. T. Poulson, Goodwin Frazer. Second Bass, J. R. Taylor, A. C. Harlowe. Several of the students have applied for membership and are being tested by the efficient instructor, Prof. R. E. Gaines.
FOOT-BALL.

Thy rough limbs seem to promise a vigorous mind within.—Juvenal.

The Richmond College Foot-Ball Department has unfurled its colors, and portrays a team which, though unexperienced, is a team that will protect their own goal just as if the Serpent of Hesperides or of Pontus had the keeping of it. (Thanks to Mr. Juvenal.)

For several years foot-ball has been slighted by Richmond College, and, of course, to start a team out this year meant patience, work, and money. All of these we possessed, save the latter, which is just as important as the rest.

When a college lets foot-ball drop for a year or two, as we have done, it is almost a death-blow, which cannot be fully realized until you attempt to organize a team the following year after such a mistake.

Some friend, unknown to us, kindly consented to furnish a trainer if we would furnish material for a team. This we did, although most of us were green, i. e., in regard to foot-ball.

The services of Mr. Wertenbaker, a former member of the University of Virginia team, were secured. This gentleman took hold of the rough-hewn timber, and by cutting here and there, chipping off a defect first in one place then in another, has succeeded in erecting a structure which can stand many blasts. This team practices every day, and is progressing rapidly. Its true we struck rough weather in Hampton, but although defeated we are not to be compared to the pigmy warriors referred to by one of our Latin satirists that charged the swooping birds of Thrace, and were snatched by the curved talons and borne far away. In the language of one of the students, "We were taken into camp, defeated, but by no means disgraced."
Richmond College is indeed fortunate in having as manager of her foot-ball team Mr. Dean. He has shown in the games already played that from a financial point of view he is a good manager. By his untiring efforts he has procured equipment for each member of the team. He has procured several games with teams from all over the State. Mr. Dean has done everything reasonably within his power for the comfort of the team. Fellow-students, let's give him our support. The foot-ball team may be defeated, but rest assured she will never, no never, disgrace the colors she so nobly bears.

Of our trainer, Mr. Wm. Wertenbaker, too many words of praise cannot be said in regard to this gentleman, who has taken so much interest in his duties as trainer. He seems to enter with his whole soul into the training of the team. Our standard at present is almost wholly due to his energy and perseverance. He has made many friends among the students, and well may we say that it will indeed be a pain to many of us when our genial and gentlemanly trainer parts from us.

The following is the line-up of the team: Daughtry and Stone are playing at centre; Daughtry has played on the College team before; Stone played centre at Pantops Academy during last season. Thraves, Powell, and Williams are playing guards. Foot-ball is entirely new to Thraves. Powell has likewise never played before. Williams captained the Carson and Newman College team for two years. At tackle we have Ellyson, Bloxton, and Neathery. "Puss" Ellyson is too well known in foot-ball circles to need an introduction. Bloxton has played on the College team before. Neathery played "Sub" on the College team during 1894. On the ends we have Parke, Pope, and Scott. Parke and Pope played last year on the strong team from the Randolph-Macon Academy. Scott is also a new man. Kaufman, who is playing at quarter, is a new man, and the writer knows nothing of him. Lankford and Frazer are playing at half. Lankford played on local team at his home in Norfolk year before last, while Frazer played "Sub" on the College team of 1895. McNiel is playing at full-back, and is captaining the team. He has
played on the College team before, and in the same position. We have secured as apothecary for the team, Dr. W. G. Bidgood, whose invaluable services have been effectual in every emergency.

As was stated in the last number of the MESSENGER, the team after only a few days of practice contested with the Athletic club of Richmond, and were defeated by the score of twenty to nothing. Only a few days after this, green as we were, we took our initiatory trip. We "tackled" the Hampton Athletic club, and were defeated by thirty-two to nothing. When we consider the facts, that the Hampton Athletic club are all experienced players, and that they weigh twenty pounds more to a man than we do, we feel justified in saying that our team put up a very good game. Hampton scored twenty-six of her points in the first half, three of these being made on "flukes." This team seemed to have the good fortune in this game of having a man knocked out (?) every few minutes. While we realize that they have not the time to train as much as college men, yet we do not think it right for them to resort to such tactics.

The next game played was with Randolph-Macon College on October 16th. Many old students will recall the spirit of rivalry that has existed between Randolph-Macon and Richmond College. The writer recalls the last game of foot-ball in which these two colleges met. He also recalls the fact that only one-half was played. The score at the end of the first-half stood twelve to nothing in Richmond College's favor, and as the supporters of each side were well worked up it took but little to bring out their rage. A general fight ensued, and consequently the second-half was not played. But this year the game was devoid of any such mannerisms.

Richmond College did not play up to her standard in the first-half, and hence Randolph-Macon scored in about eleven minutes after play was begun. They missed goal. Time was called with the ball in the possession of Richmond College and Randolph-Macon's goal endangered.

During the intermission Trainer Wertenbaker reminded the team of the fact that they were not playing as they ought.
With this talk fresh in their minds the team "started in" in the second-half, the motto "do or die" staring them in their face. Frazer was substituted for Lee at left-half. As soon as time was called Randolph-Macon kicked off and Pope carried the ball for fifteen yards. Richmond College carried the ball from there on to a touch-down, never losing it once on downs. McNiel kicked goal. Score six to four. Again Randolph-Macon kicked off and Richmond College advanced the ball several yards. They lost the ball only once after this on downs, and when time was called the ball was in Richmond College's possession and on Randolph-Macon's one-yard line.

It was a close and interesting game, and we feel proud in saying it was devoid of slugging.

"In league of friendship, tigers roam the plain,
And bears with bears perpetual peace maintain."

Our next game was with the Petersburg Y. M. C. A. team on October 30th. The tide ran to suit Richmond College in this game, in consequence of which they showed some very clever playing. Two halves of twenty minutes each were scheduled to be played, but only one of twenty minutes and another of ten minutes were played, as darkness interfered. In the last half the team from the Cockade City indulged in some unnecessary quarrelling that tended to detract from the good record of the first half, which was entirely devoid of any such offense. Richmond College won by the score of 26 to 0, and lost the ball only twice on downs.

The next game, the game with the team representing Hampden-Sidney College, was undoubtedly the prettiest game played by us this season. Hampden-Sidney outweighed us but were unable to break up our interference, which was superior to that in any other game we have played. A fumble in the first half by our quarter-back caused the ball to bounce along on the ground for several yards. It was quite easy for one of the Hampden-Sidney men to pick the ball up and, with no one in front of him, to make a touch-down. We do not mean to say that they did not make the touch-down, but we do say that it
it was not made by the superior work of the Hampden-Sidney team. But suffice it to say that they scored and kicked goal, making the score at the end of the first half 6 to 0 in favor of Hampden-Sidney. After ten minutes' intermission play was resumed. Here Richmond College showed her superiority. After several gains, varying from six to fifteen yards, Richmond College sent Ellyson between tackle and end for a touch-down. McNiel failed to kick goal. Again Richmond College obtained the ball and again reached Hampden-Sidney's two-yard line. Here Hampden-Sidney played beautifully, causing Richmond College to surrender the ball after three unsuccessful attempts to pierce their line. But our men were bent on victory, and victory must be theirs, was their sole ambition. Hampden-Sidney signalled for a kick, and ere the ball was in possession of their full-back two of our boys were on him, causing him to fumble. Williams fell on the ball, scoring a touch-down, and thereby winning the game. McNiel again failed to kick goal. Time was called with the score standing 8 to 4, with R. C. victorious.

Our next game was with Columbian University on November 2d, and it came in the form of a defeat. Columbias had on their team two of the Hampton Athletic Club-men, and also representatives of the Columbian Athletic Club of Washington. They defeated us by the score of 22 to 0. Our team was badly crippled, Williams being out of the game on account of a broken finger, and Pope unable to play but part of the game on account of a hurt rib. Columbia's interference was at times almost impenetrable. The game was clean, and, comparing the experience of the two teams, we might say that it was interesting.

Our next opponent was the strong team from St. Albans, which met us November 11th. This game was devoid of slugging, and a very interesting one, the daily papers to the contrary notwithstanding. The officials, although unprejudiced, were unable to see the fouls indulged in by the St. Albans team. In two instances in which the ball was downed by
our centre it was given to St. Albans. Of course the decision in these two instances were delivered as seemed fair in the mind of the official; still knowing as we did that it was R. C.'s ball, it necessarily tended to arouse our anger, and hence make us a little careless.

The first half of this game was beautifully and cleverly played. The score at the end of this half standing four to none in favor of St. Albans, they having made a touch-down by blocking Ellyson's punt. And yet the morning papers publish it as a one-sided game, and from it the reader infers that R. C. played a very poor game. The game was very interesting, and whoever attempted to write an account of it ought to have written it as it was, and not as he might have wanted it to be.

V. P. I.

November 13th we were beaten by the big boys from Blacksburg: score, 36 to 0. Our team had hardly hoped not to be beaten, for the V. P. I. team outweighed them by about twenty pounds to the man; and yet, the score would no doubt have been more in our favor under more propitious circumstances. Two of our heaviest men, Williams and Thraves, were unable to play that day. Moreover, V. P. I. had the advantage by holding the ball in the first half; nothing succeeds like success, and their apparently easy superiority heightened by their advantage, tended to dishearten our men during the first half, which ended with the score 30 to 0.

In the second half, when our team got the ball, they got themselves together and played hard. The game was soon called on account of darkness. V. P. I. had scored 6, and their goal was in present danger from Richmond College.

The game was delayed by slight accidents which were unavoidable, and it may have seemed slow. A noteworthy fact is that the game was free from all indecency or unfair play—the cleanest game on the Richmond gridiron this season.
TENNIS.

The Tennis Association has received excellent support this year. This Association was organized last year, mainly through the efforts of our enthusiastic alumnus, Dr. W. R. Clements. So far, forty-two members have been enrolled. The Executive Committee have been earnestly at work, and have been successful in obtaining back-stops for one side of the courts. Good nets and balls have been secured, and are in possession of the Association. Arrangements have been made to keep the courts in as good condition as possible during the winter months; especial care will be taken of them during the spring and summer months, when we have "thawed out," and feel nimble and spirited. While we are enumerating the advantages offered it might be well to state that we have the material to take advantage of them. Several of the new men are showing up well, and from the present prospects, early as they are, the tournament this year bids fair to be intensely interesting. There is much talk among the members of an intercollegiate tournament. This is indeed a good move, and, if secured, would raise tennis on an equal footing with any of the other manly sports. Tennis has always received good support at Richmond College. Names of members desiring to join the Association can be handed to any member of the Association.

BASE-BALL.

It is too early to prophesy anything definite regarding baseball, but it may be justly said that the Richmond College baseball team promises to be a victorious one. Of course there is new material that has not had a chance to portray its ability. We have a manager who is sure to arrange a very interesting and pleasing schedule. He has secured from manager Donati of the Richmond team the use of the Broad-Street Park for practise. He has also secured the first game with the Richmond team.
Yale's new athletic field, to be completed by November 20th, for the Yale–Princeton game, will hold 15,000 people.

B. J. Wefers, the world's greatest runner, is at Georgetown. He has reduced the world's record for 220 yards to 21 seconds.

The University of California expects to send a trial team east this coming spring. Nearly eighty men are in training for the track team.

The faculty of the Ohio Wesleyan University has decreed that the class standing of those participating in athletics must average not less than 85 per cent. It speaks well for the University to say that such a decree took but one man from the foot-ball team.

Instead of playing a game of foot-ball Thanksgiving Day, Trinity and Wake Forest will have a public debate in Raleigh.

The only inter-collegiate championship won by Yale during the last season was that of Golf.
With this issue of the Messenger we enter upon our duties as Exchange Editor, and while the novelty of the work necessarily renders our task somewhat difficult, we anticipate much real pleasure through this intercourse with fellow colleges. There is one thing especially that makes work painful, viz., to have a disagreeable task to perform. But when the work is something we like, so far from considering it irksome, we rather count it a pleasure; and such, we feel confident, will be the character of our present task.

We welcome the Vassar Miscellany as one of our best exchanges. In the October issue are many good stories and an excellent article entitled, "Paul Leicester Ford." The author of this article displays marked ability as a literary critic, and we hope in the near future to see other productions from the same pen.

This magazine is ably edited and does credit to the college from which it hails.

"The Guilford Collegian" never fails to interest us. Besides a well-filled literary department, the October number contains an able editorial, "News Reading." The editor closes with this excellent advice to students: "Keep informed on the news of to-day which will become the history of to-morrow and all future time. We can scarcely afford to do less or more than this." The following from the Collegian seems especially appropriate for this season of the year.

**DER MELENCHOLY TAYS.**

Der melencholy tays vas come,
Der saddest of der year;
Dey makes me vant mine sourcrout,
Und der lofely mugs er beer.
EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

Der liddle birds haf all flown off,
Der notes vas no more heard;
Und I vas glad ven he vas gone.
Myself dont lof dot bird.

He vakes me up ven I would sleep,
Und mine liddle Gretchen, too.
Dot bird, he vas a liddle steep,
He sings de whole tay thro'.

Der pumpkins, dey vas getting ripe,
Der fruits vas on der tree,
Der hickory nuts vas youst all right,
Und dey vas goot ter me.

Der schack-rabbits vas youst come oud,
Myself vould haf some pie;
So ven dose veary tays vas come,
Dere vas no goot ter sigh.

Der boet vas veeping ven he wrote
Aboud dose leafs so sear,
Vat vas der use in doing dot?
Dere vas some more next year.

The Butler Collegian strikes us as being an up-to-date magazine, and one able to "hold its own" along with other college periodicals. "Translations—Book V. Æneid," is something beyond the ordinary.

Perhaps the most conspicuous journal that has found its way to our table is the Illini; conspicuous, however, for its lack of literary articles. This magazine, though bright and full of college spirit, is sadly in need of a literary department. Athletics and locals in general should have a place in our magazine; but when a college paper so far forgets its mission as to fill its entire space with local news to the exclusion of literary productions, we think it has failed in the very object for which college journals were instituted.
In the *Georgetown College Journal* we find a department—"Our Library Table"—under which heading it is proposed to give a brief comment each month on such magazine articles as may be of special interest to college-men. This is a good feature, and we think other magazines might do likewise.

The literary department of the *St. John's Collegian* could be greatly improved. The other departments are very good.

**GEN. 2, 21-22.**

When Adam from his sleep awoke,
    A radiant creature met his eyes,
Whose beauty on his vision broke,
    As breaks the morn 'neath tropic skies.
With wonder Adam stood transfixed—
    Another day had just begun—
She crossed his vision just betwixt
    The dawn and rising of the sun.
"'Tis morn," he said, "in human guise;
    Fair morn, my homage pray receive."
The vision blushed, cast down her eyes,
And said, "I am not Morn, but Eve."

—*The College Transcript.*

The *Baylor Literary* for October contains a strong article on "The Author of Ben Hur."

This comes at an opportune time, and we congratulate the *Literary* that among its contributors may be found those willing to rank the work of a living author. Brief character sketches of this kind—well worked up—add very materially to the worth of a college publication.

"How shall I propose?" exclaimed the youth. Then an idea struck him. Next day they walked to the graveyard. He tenderly took her hand and said, "Would you like to be buried in papa's lot?" He is still single.—*Ex.*
"Quid est hoc?" asked the instructor of a boy whom he found chewing tobacco. "Hoc est quid," answered the boy.—Ex.

We extend a hearty welcome to the *Clemson College Chronicle* as a new visitor to our table.

If No. I., of Volume I., may be taken as a sample of what this college is to send us each month, we trust it will be our pleasure to look over its matter regularly.

Best wishes and sanguine hopes for this new venture on the part of the S. C. College.

Lack of space prevents our going further into detail, but we wish gratefully to acknowledge the receipt of the following: the *Furman Echo, King College Magazine, Yankton Student, Niagara Index, the Phoenix, Earlhamite, the Rose Technics, and Washington Jeffersonian*.

We send greetings to all of our exchanges, and extend to you a hearty welcome to visit us regularly. The latch-string to our hearts is always on the outside.

**ONE THING MORE.**

We have boiled the hydrant water.
We have sterilized the milk;
We have strained the prowling microbes.
Through the finest kind of silk;
We have bought and we have borrowed
Every patent health device,
And at last the doctor tells us
That we've got to boil the ice.

—Washington Jeffersonian.
The following bits of College news have been gleaned from various sources, but especially from our exchanges:

The College of Mexico is fifty years older than Harvard, being the oldest in America.

Cambridge University, like Oxford, has refused to grant degrees to women. Thirty students took votes not to take degrees at Commencement if women were permitted there.

Cornell has organized a Fencing Club.

The total registration at the University of Michigan is 3,007.

It is said that W. J. Bryan has given $250 to the Nebraska University, which is to be invested and proceeds given annually to the writer of the best essay on the "Science of Government."

During 1896 the gifts of American rich men for colleges and benevolent purposes amounted to $27,000,000.

Every student entering Kansas Wesleyan is required to add the price of the college paper when he pays his tuition.

No student can use tobacco and remain at Brown University.

Three-fourths of the colleges founded in the last twenty years are south of the Mason and Dixon line.

Princeton's University Library contains 181,307 volumes. A new building, planned to hold 1,250,000 volumes, is in process of erection.

It is said that the University of California is about to establish a Military Bicycle Corps.

Thomas W. Stanford has recently donated $300,000 to the Leland Stanford University for the erection of a library.
RICHMOND

Straight Cut No. 1 Cigarettes.

CIGARETTE SMOKERS, who are willing to pay a little more than the price charged for the ordinary trade Cigarettes, will find THIS BRAND superior to all others. These Cigarettes are made from the brightest, most delicately flavored, and highest cost Gold Leaf grown in Virginia. This is the Old and Original Brand of Straight Cut Cigarettes, and was brought out by us in the year 1875. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS, and observe that the firm name as below is on every package.

ALLEN & GINTER,
The American Tobacco Company,
SUCCESSOR, MANUFACTURER,
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

The Best-Made Clothing, The Best-Wearing Clothing,
The Best-Fitting Clothing,
at THE LOWEST PRICES at

Burk's Clothing House

Being Manufacturers, we save all intermediate or Jobbers’ Profits. It’s worth saving, too. We would be pleased to show you through our stock. We know it will please you. TRY US.

Burk's Clothing House, Clothiers, Hatters, Furnishers,

1003 EAST MAIN STREET.
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