MESSENGER

Vol. 1 No. 4 May, 1895

65 Editorials
66 La Fin de Siecle
   Jos. P. Gibson
67 Chaucer
   R.E. Brestell, ‘95
69 A Legend of the Blood Root
   Herbert Seymour Hastings, ’98
70 Fellows
   F.
   Emphasis
71 The American Tories of the Revolutionary Period
72 A Reflection
   Seym.
74 The Hague
75 My Pipe
   Bachelor
76 College Notes
77 Hodge Podge
   Yelsnil
78 To the Weavers of the “Bloo” [a poem]
   Untitled [A poem]
   Veritas
The
S. Stephen's College
Messenger.

CONTENTS.

Editorials.................................................. 6
"La Fin de Siècle," ..................................... Jas. P. Gibson, '97, 6
Chaucer........................................................ R. E. Brestell, '95, 6
A Legend of the Blood Root, ....................... Herbert Seymour Hastings, '98, 6
Fellows......................................................... F., 7
The American Tories of the Revolutionary Period, Watson Bartemus Selvage, '98, 7
A Reflection................................................. Herm, 7
The Hague.................................................... B. A. Robbins, '98, 7
My Pipe......................................................... Bachelor, 7
College Notes................................................ 7
Hodge Podge................................................ 7
To the Wearers of the "Bloo,".............................. 7

Vol. 1. Annandale-on-Hudson, N. Y. No. 4
May, 1895.

Entered as second-class mail matter, at the Post-Office at Annandale, N. Y.
PROSPECTUS

The S. Stephen's College Messenger.

Published Every Month during the Session by the
Students of the College.

Its character will be literary. Terms, $1.00 per session of ten months. Subscriptions may commence with any number, and will always be for ten months, exclusive of vacation. Subscriptions to be paid invariably in advance.

While contributions are expected from persons not connected with the College, and especially from the Alumni, the chief purpose for which the paper is maintained is to train the students in the art of composition.

No contributions will be published if written on both sides of the paper.
Contributions to be published under a pseudonym must be accompanied by the name of the author.
Contributions to appear in any particular number must be received before the fifteenth day of the preceding month.

Address:
"Editor-in-Chief,"
The S. Stephen's College Messenger.

Rates of Advertising in The Messenger:
One-eighth page, one month, . . . . $1.00
One-fourth page, " . . . . 2.00
One-half page, " . . . . 3.50
One page, " . . . . 6.00

All business communications and subscriptions should be addressed to
"Business Manager,"
The S. Stephen's College Messenger,
Annandale, N. Y., N. Y.

The S. Stephen's College Messenger.

THOMAS WORRALL, '95, Editor-in-Chief.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS:

BUSINESS MANAGER, E. G. GILBERT, 2d, '95.

VOL. I.
Annandale, N. Y., May, 1895.
No. 4.

COMMEMCENCEMENT draws near; the annual recurrence of which, with all its festivities is hailed with delight by the student world. This is the last number of The Messenger that will appear until after commencement, June 13th, when the commencement number will be issued. The exercises will begin with the Baccalaureate Sermon, which will be preached by the warden of the college on Sunday, June 9th, at 4 o'clock in the evening. We give in another place a full list of the exercises of the week following, and on behalf of the Senior Class we extend a cordial invitation to all the patrons of The Messenger to be present. The members of the Senior Class are, with the assistance of the Marshals, making every endeavor that the week may be a pleasant and memorable one for their friends.

The Messenger appears rather late this month for two reasons; first, because it was nearly May when the term began; and again, it has been almost impossible to get any literary work done on account of the great number of back examinations, which have been occupying the attention of a good portion of the college. While speaking of back examinations, we cannot refrain from reminding some of our readers of the revelation made by the late ordeal. There were ten failures in the Freshman Class—an alarming number, even for the Freshmen. While we expected failures in this class, we never in the wildest flight of imagination pictured to ourselves such an alarming state of affairs. Now, little boys, this will never do. Such a showing, in addition to placing your standing as students the very lowest of any class in college, reflects discredit on us all. You have been allowed a few more privileges than it has been our custom to grant Freshmen, and it almost appears as though, instead of making the proper use of them, you have descended to their abuse. As you grow older, you will discover that knowledge, even of how to get through an examination, is not acquired without hard study; and unless you do considerable hard studying this term, you will never get.
out of your present verdant condition. We congratulate the Sophomore Class. Not a man in the class failed. The average mark 90.8 needs no comment, and is surpassed only by the standing of the Senior Class.

It is with joy that we hail the season which brings with it the out-door sports; the time when leisure moments may be spent on the campus in the open air. Though Spring is welcomed by all, it is especially greeted by the student at S. Stephens; for during the Winter all sports and the exercise which is necessary to keep the body and mind sound are suspended, for the want of a gymnasium. Indeed, such a building is one of the most pressing needs of the college. The students have been struggling to secure funds sufficient for the purpose, but without very great success, as there is little more than fifteen hundred dollars on hand. The matter is of such importance that it is to be hoped that those who have the welfare of S. Stephens at heart may take such action as will place upon our campus, as speedily as possible, a permanent and fitting gymnasium building.

"La Fin de Siècle."

The frequent recurrence of the above phrase in the current literature of the day, brings to our minds the fact that we are rapidly approaching the end of this Nineteenth Century. It also leads us to speculate as to what the Twentieth Century may bring forth.

Truly, it may be said that never in the history of the human race, during a like period of time, has the progress of civilization been so great; never has there been such a wonderful advancement in the fields of invention, science, art and literature.

It seems strange to us, who live in this age of railroads, telegraph and telephone lines, steamships, books and newspapers, that our ancestors could exist without them. It is doubtful if the present generation could live with out those conveniences, not to say luxuries, to which it has become accustomed; yet, a hundred years ago, many of them were not dreamed of, and others were in a very crude state.

Every thoughtful man is apt to wonder, at times, whether the present era of improvement is to continue, and the world be brought closer to that idea state, which has existed in the minds of prophets and philosophers; or whether there will be another retrograde movement, such as has occurred with various nations in the past. Surely the civilization of those ancient nations, the Assyrians, Babylonians, Egyptians, Romans and Greeks, in some respects possibly as high as our own, is not to be despised. Yet what has been their fate? They all reached the zenith of their power, and then were destroyed, either by their own excesses, or were overwhelmed by the tide of barbarism which surrounded them.

Can it be, that the civilized governments of to-day are doomed to a like fate? Shall another century see a partial relapse into barbarism? It does not seem possible to us, and yet it may be so. Doubtless the Greeks and Romans, when they were masters of the known world, did not so much as dream of the destruction which was so soon to overwhelm them. However, the influence of the present age, and especially of those inventions which almost annihilate time and space, tends to draw more closely together the various nations and tribes of the earth; and to enable each to understand and to profit by the customs, manners and learning of the rest.

Again, our age has one great factor which the empires of the past lacked, viz: the civilizing influence of the Christian religion. This certainly has a far greater influence in redeeming a people from the darkness of barbarism, than any other cause, and its rapid spread by those missionaries who have given their lives for the cause of Christ, leads us to look forward to that millennial age, when, as the prophets tell us, all the world shall acknowledge the true God; and when, "every eye shall see Him, and every knee shall bow at His name, who is King of Kings and Lord of Lords." How near we are to this glorious age none can tell. "No man knoweth the day nor the hour when the Son of Man cometh."

Shall not we, who profess and call ourselves Christians, do what we can towards preparing the world for this second advent, by helping to spread the gospel of peace?

If every Christian would do something, be it ever so little, toward this great object, either by personal work, by financial aid, or by encouragement and prayer, the Twentieth Century might see a more wonderful change in the human race, than the one which is now drawing to a close.

Jos. F. Gibson, '97.

Chaucer.

"How exquisitely tender is Chaucer, and yet how perfectly free he is from the least touch of sickly melancholy or morbid drooping!" These words, uttered by Coleridge, sound the key note of that harmonious symphony of poems, to which the exalted genius of Chaucer has given birth. If a comprehensive knowledge of human nature, combined with a marvellous power for tuneful versification and a genius for picturesque description are a true standard, by which to estimate the poet, we must accord to Chaucer a place among the foremost bards of the world. Chaucer is the first great English poet, and is fairly entitled to be called the "Father of English Poetry." To him belongs the honor of having been the first to make the
English tongue the vehicle of exalted poetic thought. During the peric from the Norman conquest to the time of Chaucer, Latin had been t\ of language of science, French the medium of fashionable literature.

Chaucer saw the possibilities of his mother-tongue, and with the cour; that is engendered by conviction, he left the beaten path, and made Engli; the material for his art. Previous to the Norman conquest the nation literature of England had given signs of activity. the national life at thought seemed to be passing through a quickening process. But amid t clamor of the conqueror's arms, the voice of literature, still feeble, w hushed and seemed forever stilled. The introduction of Norman French hi driven the English tongue from the circles of refined society into the cotta of the rustic.

A foreign monarch ruled, and a foreign aristocracy had supplanted t\ native nobility. English thought was crushed, and English literature seemed to lie in the stillness of death. But it was the night before t; glorious morn; as the lion crouches lower before he bounds aloft, so Engli literature sank to practical inertness before it experienced that glorious ou burst, which it reached in Chaucer. He was a true poet; one who spoke all classes. He stands at the turning point of two epochs, the age chivalry, and the revival of learning, being in touch with both. He was p: eminently a man of genius, though a disciple of foreign poets; origin; though a translator of their work, and by his disposition and education, \ was qualified to depict the chivalric world and romantic tendencies of t time. His stores of wit, humor and pathos were exhaustless, and his powe of description wonderful. Although at times his humor judged from modern standard, is broad, he yet shows a delicate appreciation of mor sentiment. In the dexterous use of various forms of versification, and in k knowledge of human nature, he has no superior. Chaucer was not or original, but he also displays a singular impressibility.

The literary influences of the age were reflected in his productions. In l writings we can trace the influence of the romantic poetry of the Fren trouvère, as well as that of the Italian literature of his day. But wheth suggested by the trouvère or derived from Boccaccio, we can say of his wr ing what Lowell remarked, “There is no touch of cynicism in all he wrot R. E. Brestell, ’95.

A Legend of the Blood Root.

(SANGUINARIA CANADENSIS.)

It was not far from the Garden of Eden, which God made so beautiful for His first children, that the Blood Root first grew. When Adam and Eve left their home they sadly missed the flowers, which grew but scantily in the region whither God had driven them. One day Mother Eve was awaiting the return of her two sons, who early in the morning had gone away to sacrifice unto the Lord the first fruits of their labors; and because the mother had already waited long, she started out, hoping to meet them, as they should return walking arm in arm surrounded by Abel’s flock. She wandered far, listening anxiously for the bleating of the sheep, until she came to a place where two altars stood. She recognized them as those of her sons; for one was covered with a mass of fruit and vegetables, now blackened and withered by the sun; the other bore evidence of the fire of sacrifice. Near this latter the weary and lonely mother knelt down to wait and pray for her boys. When, after a long time, they did not come, and she was reluctantly about to leave the spot, she espied some delicate white flowers springing from the moist ground. They seemed to her, messengers of peace and sweet reminders of the unblemished life in Eden, and kneeling, she eagerly gathered them to her bosom. They yielded readily to her touch, and rejoicing she was about to kiss their delicate petals, when she saw that each one was bleeding, root and stem. Her hands were reddened with their life blood, as, startled and trembling at the voice of thy brother’s blood cryeth unto me from the ground. The voice of thy brother’s blood cryeth unto me from the ground."

For the remainder of their lives, the grieving parents loved these little flowers, jealous of their growth in any other place; but Cain, ere he fled with God’s curse upon him, dug up a sod full of the blossoms and carried them away into the land of Nod. There he nourished them, spreading them and their lesson broadcast. Men, for ages afterward, pointing to the Blood Root, explained to their children the wonderful symbolism of the flower.
Truly its delicate purity speaks of brotherly love; but, when bruised, it bleeds to warn us of the dire result of hate.

Herbert Seymour Hastings, '98.

Fellows.

What Fellows of a college? They are at Oxford and Cambridge, young men of distinguished scholarship, of the best cultivated minds who stand in the first class, or, are what are called wranglers. After they have graduated with high honors, they are elected to what are, called fellowships. Say for instance at Oriel College, at Oxford, these scholars are elected to live in the college, have a salary and leisure to devote themselves to study. They have well trained minds and they are now expected to make use of their training and culture in giving instructions, by teaching, lecturing, and writing. How often do we see on the title page of a book By Isaac Williams, B. D., Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford. This means that this man and scholar has been studying after he graduated B. A., or he is now instructing the world.

Then they serve another purpose. There are from ten to twenty in each college, at Oxford, these scholars are elected to live in the college, have a salary and leisure to devote themselves to study. They have well trained minds and they are now expected to make use of their training and culture in giving instructions, by teaching, lecturing, and writing. How often do we see on the title page of a book By Isaac Williams, B. D., Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford. This means that this man and scholar has been studying after he graduated B. A., or he is now instructing the world.

Then they serve another purpose. There are from ten to twenty in each college, at Oxford, these scholars are elected to live in the college, have a salary and leisure to devote themselves to study. They have well trained minds and they are now expected to make use of their training and culture in giving instructions, by teaching, lecturing, and writing. How often do we see on the title page of a book By Isaac Williams, B. D., Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford. This means that this man and scholar has been studying after he graduated B. A., or he is now instructing the world.

Then they serve another purpose. There are from ten to twenty in each college, at Oxford, these scholars are elected to live in the college, have a salary and leisure to devote themselves to study. They have well trained minds and they are now expected to make use of their training and culture in giving instructions, by teaching, lecturing, and writing. How often do we see on the title page of a book By Isaac Williams, B. D., Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford. This means that this man and scholar has been studying after he graduated B. A., or he is now instructing the world.

Then they serve another purpose. There are from ten to twenty in each college, at Oxford, these scholars are elected to live in the college, have a salary and leisure to devote themselves to study. They have well trained minds and they are now expected to make use of their training and culture in giving instructions, by teaching, lecturing, and writing. How often do we see on the title page of a book By Isaac Williams, B. D., Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford. This means that this man and scholar has been studying after he graduated B. A., or he is now instructing the world.

Then they serve another purpose. There are from ten to twenty in each college, at Oxford, these scholars are elected to live in the college, have a salary and leisure to devote themselves to study. They have well trained minds and they are now expected to make use of their training and culture in giving instructions, by teaching, lecturing, and writing. How often do we see on the title page of a book By Isaac Williams, B. D., Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford. This means that this man and scholar has been studying after he graduated B. A., or he is now instructing the world.

Emphasis.

A woman said to her servant boy, "Go and ask How old Mrs. Jones is." He asked "How old Mrs. Jones is." It is hardly necessary to say that the two ladies did not speak again for some months, when we discovered that the trouble was only a matter of the emphasized word.

The American Tories of the Revolutionary Period.

From our earliest childhood, we have been accustomed to hear thrilling stories of the bravery of our Revolutionary forefathers. We have delighted ourselves with the "History of the Revolutionary War, in Words of One Syllable, for Children," and in school we have wrestled with scores of Generals and useless dates. We have learned, and declared, "The Midnight Ride of Paul Revere," and various similar pieces, but few of us realize the fact, that there were many people, in the colonies, who remained firm in their allegiance to Great Britain.

The revolutionists declared that taxation without representation was tyranny, and ninety-nine out of every hundred Americans have believed that that settled the matter.

On the other hand, there was a long and bitter war of words, which raged for several years before the breaking out of hostilities, and continued to the establishment of the present Federal government. In this conflict, some of the brightest intellects of the day fought for their principles, and judged from a mere literary standpoint, these writings are worthy of our attention.

The revolutionist side of the discussion is too well known to be repeated; but the Tory side is almost unknown. They urged, that as they enjoyed the protection of the mother country, it was only just that they should bear their share in paying the vast debt, which had been incurred in their defence. In their minds, the memory of the French and Indian war needed no retorting, and they felt that their security was cheap at any price. The tax was light. Even its bitterest opponents admitted that.

The revolutionists, however, declared that the tax was tyrannical, simply because they were not represented in Parliament. To this the Tories replied that they were represented in Parliament, just as much as half the people in the old country, who had no franchise, and that their interests were the same as those of the English on the other side of the water.

One peculiar thing, which we learn from this controversial literature, is that many, even among the leaders of the revolt, were perfectly loyal to George III, who— notwithstanding his seventeen children and his petulant temper— seems to have been an excellent king, when he was not out of his head. It was at the door of Parliament that revolutionists laid the blame, and against them, and not against the king, that they took up arms. So firm was the adherence of the colonies to the House of Brunswick, that troops were assembled in New York and Boston in the name of George III; and even after the war was over, there was talk of proclaiming him "King of America."

We are wont to suppose that George Washington was so far above re-
proach, that no one would dare to lampoon him; but we find him insulted with every vile title that his political enemies could invent, and openly reviled in the newspapers.

Many, not to say most, of the best people in the colonies remained loyal or refrained from active participation. This was especially true of the clergy who had taken the oath of allegiance, at their ordination, and the ruling classes, who felt themselves bound by their oath of office. In dozens of Maryland and Virginia parishes, the priests took down the royal arms from over the altars, and retired into Canada, and in other cases the Tory lay-impropriators drove out the revolutionist clergy, and denounced them as perjurers. Hundreds of the bravest soldiers in the British army were Americans, born and bred, and fought as bravely and suffered as much as their neighbors, who had espoused the other side of the quarrel. Many a merchant and planter cast his entire fortune into the coffers of Cornwallis, and many a tombstone tells the deeds of a Tory red-coat.

Even after the war was ended, many Tory land-owners refused to pay taxes to the general government, and in some cases even went so far as to send the money to England by packet. In fact, it was not till that generation had passed away, that the royalists submitted to the inevitable, and began to exercise the rights of citizens.

A century has passed since these worthies rested in their graves; and, though we look back on them with a sort of pitying contempt, let us remember that many of those around us may hold opinions directly opposed to ours, and yet be true of heart.

Watson Bartemus Selvage, '38.

A Reflection.

I was sitting with my friend in his room at college. It was a very comfortable room; neatly, almost elegantly, furnished. Moreover, nearly all the little articles of bric-a-brac were associated with some interesting event, and he had been telling me of some of these, when a call came to him from without, and he excused himself. I had just asked him about a little gilt edged mirror, in size not more than fourteen by six inches, that hung above his desk, and before he left, he said: "That belonged to my mother when she was a girl." Immediately the little glass became doubly interesting, for I had grown to know my friend's mother by many of his lovable traits, which I attributed to her.

It was late afternoon, and the corners of the room were receding into the gloom. I began to wonder, as I often do, of older people, what this mother was like when young; and while I thus mused, the sinking sun broke through a rift in the clouds and lit up the little glass opposite to me. I was surprised to see within its frame, not simply a reflecting crystal surface, as I had expected, but a girlish face with laughing eyes and waving hair. The face was aglow with life; its expressions continually changed; and I seemed to see the history of a girlhood pictured before me. Sometimes the lips pouted and tears swelled up in the eyes, but anon the smiles broke out. Again it would be sober and thoughtful for some time, "for the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts."

The sun suddenly was darkened and the face in the frame was obliterated. I regretted keenly its disappearance, for it was a lovable face, and I would have studied it longer in its varying moods. Even while I thus regretted, the clouds broke again and light illumined the face; but it was changed. I gazed eagerly to assure myself that it was the same, and waited for the smile which I knew would convince me. It came; I was assured of the identity of the laughing maiden was no longer there. They were the same eyes, but more sober, for the thoughts had grown deeper and were no longer dreams but very real plans for life. Now the face did not gaze away far off in space, "in maiden meditation fancy free." The eyes, so full of soul, seemed to take cognizance of others about, and to lighten or darken with objective rather than subjective suggestions. The smiles were gentle, sympathetic smiles, and the sorrow that appeared upon the face was grief for others.

I was startled by a familiar voice which said: "Hello! Why haven’t you lit the lamp? Been asleep, eh?" I reluctantly confessed that I had been dreaming, but changed the subject by asking my friend to continue the story of the little mirror. "I don’t know much about it," he said. "I suppose it has reflected a good deal of my dear mother’s life; for she had it when she went away to school, and also after the war, when she went South to teach the little pickaninny idea how to shoot."

"Seym."
The Hague.

ANYONE intending to spend a vacation, or a honeymoon abroad, would do well to consider the beauties and conveniences of The Hague, Holland. There is a delightful suggestion of comfort in the very atmosphere. As for hotels the Vieux Doelen is fully capable of taking care of and supplying the wants of even the most fastidious. The Portier is better than an Encyclopedia, because he volunteers his information. He can tell you about every train in Holland, every band concert or other amusement in the city. It will pay you to treat him well.

Sundays there are more like Saturdays in New York. There are always two or three excellent band-concerts in the different parks. These concerts are patronized by the very best people, and at some, cards are necessary for admittance. Beer, cigars and the like are served, but pipes are not allowed, as I learned to my chagrin. Dutch gallants with their sweethearts are seen in great numbers. No one is in a hurry—not even the waiters, except perhaps for their pay.

If you are fond of bathing, the beach at Schevingen, two or three miles from The Hague, will satisfy you. The beach can be reached by a line of horse-cars, over an avenue shaded the entire distance by trees. On the beach, large covered wicker chairs are offered for rent and horses are almost forced on you, which, when hired, must be forced in turn.

A stroll along the beach will be entertaining. Children without number, are playing in the sand, while their nurses knit in chairs.

In place of bath-houses large covered wagons are used. You are put in one of these and pulled out into the surf. When once you have entered the water the attendants never take your eyes from you, and should you venture further than a hundred yards from the shore, they will yell at you like mad, and if this has no effect, they will set out in a boat after you. Of course when you finish, two or three line up to “tipped,” but small fees will answer the purpose.

The wagens for the women are a hundred yards or more from those of the men, and men and women are not allowed to bathe together.

Refreshment can be obtained at the elegant hotel called the Kurhaus, at which regular summer resort prices are asked, possibly, on account of the music furnished afternoons and evenings.

In The Hague are many interesting things to be seen. The Royal palace, two or three art galleries, some quaint old buildings and the canals. The Queen is a very interesting little person but seldom seen in public as she is an invalid.

The Dutch people impress one as being very courteous, slow and deliberate.
College Notes.

—Mr. James L. Lasher, '96, has been elected Marshal for the coming Commencement. The Marshal is always chosen from the Junior Class, and it is one of the highest honors which can be bestowed upon a Collegian by his fellow students.

—The following programme has been arranged for Commencement Week:
  Sunday, June 9th, Baccalaureate Sermon by Rev. R. B. Fairbairn, Warden of the College, 4 P. M.
  Monday, June 10th, Class Supper, 10 P. M.
  Tuesday, June 11th, Senior Ball, 9 P. M.
  Wednesday, June 12th, Senior Reception, 4–6 P. M. Missionary Sermon, 8 P. M. Fromenade Concert, 9:30 P. M. Society Reunions and Fraternity Banquet, 11 P. M.
  Thursday, June 13th, Commencement Exercises, 12 M.

—On Wednesday Morning, May second, the college was aroused by the usual noise and din which only a Freshman class returning from the burial of its Algebra, can create. The event passed off this year without interruption, but it is a question whether a burial minus the parson is valid. The announcements of the burial are of a new and original design, representing an ancient moss grown tombstone with a Latin inscription. The inside pages contained what was supposed to be a newspaper account of the illness of the Algebra, which was personified. Some puns were introduced at the expense of the members of the class. It is now to be hoped that the Freshmen, having reached the height of their glory, will subside somewhat into ante-sophmore dignity.

—The recent removal of our books from the quaint chapel-like structure specified in the catalogue as the gift of Mr. John Bard, to that building of classic dignity, Hoffman Library, turns our attention to a few points of interest. Twenty years ago our volumes numbered but two thousand; and, until a few years since, were kept in a room of Occident. This centre, as it were, of college growth, had long been crowded. Even in its second home, increased from time to time by the libraries of the late Dr. Gray, of Racine College, and others, space could not be found for all the books. The recently added volumes, about five hundred in number, from the late Dr. Stryker's library fill a gap formerly felt, in the absence of scientific works. Dear as is the memory of the late professor, whose life in its quietude seemed a charmed one, we peruse his books with a feeling akin to reverence, while an almost sacredness attaches itself to the very slips of figure-covered paper, on which are photographed lightning-like calculations of the superior mind now at rest.

To the antiquarian, our library offers material for hours of profitable research, if only of title pages. Some one has said, and not without wit, that: "It is nice to know the backs of books." Especially among the collection from the library of the late Rev. J. W. Moore, are valued vellum bound tomes: Folio editions of the Scriptures prior to the days of King James are but examples.

Not to enlarge upon our old books, we can assert that S. Stephen possesses a good general library, which, when properly arranged, and, as we all hope, catalogued by the card system, and on permanent shelves, will honor the structure which now insures its preservation.

Hodge Podge.

—A Freshman was recently heard to remark that he liked to believe in the transmigration of souls. Being asked "Why?" he replied: "It is comfort to think that old Homer is at present digging out with toll all trouble some of his own 'stuff.'"

—During the Easter vacation Mayers asked an old darkey, in Newark, who was mowing the lawn in front of a Church, if he could tell him where to find the Rectory. Thinking Mayers was speaking of a directory, he very innocently remarked: "Guess, boss, yo' can fin' one o' dem right ober dar: de saloon on cornah, sah!" Queer place for a Rectory.

—Dubell, '98, describes the ground around Nero's Golden House as being "beautifully diversified by wood and lawn."

—Knapp, '98, in mathematics says: "Let the sides of the regular polygon be increased eternally."

—One of the Freshmen speaking of tan shoe polish, calls it "Russian leather blacking."

—Robbins '98 asked a young lady whether she prefers wheeling or carrying driving. She says: "I'll take you for wheel or for whoa."

The S. Stephen's College Messenger.

The leaves are out upon the trees,
And all the grass is green;
How can he well be seen?

THE LIBRARY CHAIR.

—We learn that the removal of a landmark has quite deeply affected gentleman of '98. In an alcove in the school-house for many years has been a somewhat decrepit leather-backed chair, in which, formerly, was Log elucidated by the Warden. When fitful fashion or necessity had relegate this bit of antique to a less worthy location, successive librarians sat enthroned
in almost regal state, wondering, perchance, either at the possible number of "speeches" cribbed from "Lord's Lectures," or, how were formed those funny round spots on the ceiling. To many another has this antiquated chair proven a source of comfort; for, how often, when fatigued by a Sophomore straining his ears to get a cue, or by some Junior's forced oratory, has an envied Senior dozed the Saturday morning hour away! This same chair has been an all week round affair; and, on Sundays might be seen young "innocents" clustered about its generous arms, while their faithful instructor taught them words of truth. Now, alas, our friend from Delaware visits the Hoffman Library whither this chair has been removed, and is pardoned if, in dwelling on past memories, a tear is shed at Time's supreme disregard for sentiment.

To the Wearer of the "Blooo."

FOR you, I'm sorry, woman dear;
Scarceay can I repress a tear,
Whene'er I see your bloomers.

Imagine with what fond delight,
Adam would have beheld the sight,
Of Eve in bloomers.

Or, Ulysses, of Homeric fame,
Welcome to his home again,
By Penelope in bloomers.

Alas! "Poor Trilby," even she,
Would never have charmed "little Billie,"
Dressed in bloomers.

Thus, my dear, to close this rhyme,
Let me give you a "tip" in time:

Don't wear bloomers!

It was in the springtime of my life, when all the world seemed like a mighty arena, wherein were mortals striving each with each, that I, becoming weary of the sight, wandered down to the shore of the roaring sea.

And there, soothed and comforted by the dashing waves, I slept.

And while I slept, I dreamed a mighty wave rushing inland o'er-swept me.

It was the wave of youthful hopes and ambitions.

Most precious were the burdens that it bore, gathered from many climes.

Among these was a seed from the Tree of Knowledge, which became imbedded in my heart and there root.

It seemed as though it were a live and passionate thing.

It conquered me.