

The Colby Echo.

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No. 9.

The Colby Echo.

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YEAR BY THE STUDENTS OF

COLBY UNIVERSITY.

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"Once more the rapid, fleeting year
Has brought old Christmas to the door;
Come, let us treat him with such cheer
As folks were wont in days of yore."



THIS is our "holiday" number. No more pretentious, however, on that account than any other, but yet laden with Christmas greetings and best wishes for the New Year for all its readers. We have to strain our imagination to make the two days allowed us at Christmas look like Christmas holidays in the general acceptance of the term, but as our calendar is arranged we can't complain, for we shall have holidays enough, 'ere long, to make up for any lack of them at the proper season.

WHY can't our base ball nine take a trip into Massachusetts next spring? We may seem to be anticipating things, in talking of the next ball season before the winter is fairly under way; but, since there are but eight weeks more in this term and the next term does not commence till March, we think that we are not allowing too much time for the consideration of the subject. The manager of our nine cherishes the hope that the scheme may meet with the approval of the faculty, and that the trip may actually be made next spring. A Massachusetts trip has come to be an annual custom at Bowdoin college. Why not here? We need not feel alarmed at the record our nine may make. It can't be worse than that which the Bowdoin team is accustomed to make each year, and we have reason to believe it will be better. We have a first-class team and our manager is ambitious to make the most of it this next season. The bad weather this fall has deprived our men of a good deal of much-needed practice and a trip like the one proposed, made before our grounds are in suitable condition, would be invaluable for getting our

nine into good form for the coming contest. It would also increase interest in base ball among the students at Colby.

We see no reason why the scheme is not feasible and we sincerely hope that the faculty will take the matter into serious and immediate consideration and that next season we may show to the colleges of Massachusetts that the Bowdoin's are not the only respectable ball players among the Maine colleges.

IN looking over the Terms of Admission in the new catalogue, our notice is at once drawn to the lists of requirements in English for the next four years. We are glad to see that to fulfil these requirements, some knowledge of English Literature will be indispensable. According to previous catalogues, an acquaintance with some one of Shakespeare's plays was all the English that was required for admission. The lists which our catalogue now presents are those drawn up and adopted last spring, by the Commission of New England colleges. They appear in the catalogues of all the colleges which belong to the Commission. This Commission originated a little more than three years ago, when the Association of New England schools and colleges appointed a committee, consisting of Pres. Eliot of Harvard, Prof. Hitchcock of Amherst, and Prof. Poland of Brown, to "try and unite all the New England colleges in the establishment of a Commission on Admission Examinations, each college to appoint one member of the Commission." The result is that fourteen colleges have united, as follows: Amherst, Boston University, Bowdoin, Brown, Colby, Dartmouth, Harvard, Smith, Trinity, Tufts, Wellesley, Wesleyan, Williams and Yale. Prof. Taylor is the representative from Colby.

Thus far the meetings to consider the requirements in English only have been held. The subject of Modern Languages will be considered next. When the lists in that department have been made out additional courses will have to be offered in all the fitting schools in Maine.

THE catalogue for the collegiate year 1888-'89 has recently been issued, wherein is presented the revised course of study. It deserves from us something more than a passing notice.

Anyone who was a student of this college ten years ago would be bewildered at the changes which have been made in the curriculum since his day. The students then, among other things, were complaining on account of the amount of Greek and Latin required in the course. The dissatisfaction, without doubt, had just grounds. To-day only one term and a half of Greek and but one term of Latin is required after the Freshman year, both appearing as electives through the remainder of the course. This reduces the amount of Greek and Latin required in Colby to the minimum in New England colleges. An earnest plea for a Chair of History was made in an early number of the ECHO. Our History schedule, according to the revision, offers three required and three optional courses, making possible six consecutive courses in that branch. The course in the Modern Languages has been greatly improved. Three electives in German are now offered, in addition to the one required course. More extensive improvements may be expected before long, when more or less preparation in these languages will be required for admission. The new course in English is admirable. Seven courses are open in Rhetoric and English Literature, of which four will be devoted to the study of authors themselves, exclusive of text-books. The drill in Elocution in nine required (one hour a week) courses offers a marked contrast to the amount of attention paid that department a few years ago. To this a course in Oratory will be added in 1890. Extensive scientific courses are also offered, including a large number of electives. An elective course in Hebrew, which was instituted last spring, will hereafter be offered in the last term of the Senior year. The system of required gymnasium exercise of forty-eight weeks speaks for itself.

This revised curriculum we regard as a happy combination of the required and elective systems. No chance for election is given in the first two years, whereas in the last two the studies are largely optional. The old conventional system, so long in vogue in Colby, on growing obsolete, was replaced by the unsatisfactory method of making elective two distinct courses, a scientific and a classical. This was soon abandoned. Then came the temporary course, arranged a little less than a year ago to be in effect in the absence of Prof. Small, in

which vast improvements were made on anything which had preceded. This is to be followed at the opening of next term by the new course.

Those who are Seniors now commenced their Junior year under the double course system. Their brief experience in this system was marked by dissatisfaction, which found voice in repeated appeals to the faculty for the substitution, for one study or another, of something else. Then the temporary course was entered upon with great relief and gratification, and their final term will be under the perfected course. When they came here as Freshmen, they found no opportunity for intelligent physical training, and the equipments of the gymnasium were rapidly falling to pieces through neglect. Compare that state of things with that of to-day.

We congratulate the class of '92 on the possibilities opened to them through the new curriculum, and those who are approaching the end of their college life almost wish to be able to commence over again that they may share its benefits.



A CHRISTMAS ANTHEM.

I.

O Babe of Bethlehem! we pray,
Now fill our hearts this Christmas-tide
With peace, and love, for all mankind,
And keep us near thee, close beside!

II.

As joyous as the angel choir
That sang, "On earth good will to men!"
Let our hearts be, and fully cleanse
Us from all known and secret sin!

III.

Such love to us thou'st fully shown,
Such sacrifices thou hast giv'n,
By condescending man to be,
To lift man up to thee in heav'n.

IV.

We sacrifices, too, would make;
We love and kindness much extend,
So thou wilt look on us well pleased,
And with much love wilt us commend.

V.

O help us, Lord, our duty do,

Despite what others think or say;
Not only now, this hallowed week,
But ever, Lord, from day to day.

VI.

If gold or silver, Lord, was ours,
If we of this world's goods could show,
Much light and comfort everywhere
Upon thy people we'd bestow,

VII.

Though poor in purse, our spirit's rich,
And now sends greetings far and wide;
Peace, love, good will to all we send
Throughout this blessed Christmas-tide!

ROGER BURRAGE'S CHRISTMAS EVE.

AN eerie night it was. The wind, howling mournfully, swept through the trees, rattling their branches. The snow, falling heavily, was driven into great drifts or banked against the tree trunks or thrown like a witch's shroud over some clump of underbrush. The solitary path was fast filling with the feathery flakes; a soft white covering was spreading over the gaunt, chill arms of the trees on either side.

Suddenly along the dim whiteness of the path the figure of a little old man, holding a lantern, crept into view. So shrivelled was he, so lean and bent, that one might almost fancy him to be some wizard of the forest who might at any time bestride a broomstick and vanish. On and on he crept, working his way like a wedge through the hindering drifts and thick flakes. The feeble light of his lantern revealed from time to time, as it swung in his hand, a fuller outline of his figure. Every feature, every limb gave the impression of trying to escape scrutiny and of shrinking into as small a compass as possible.

The eyes, which were nearly hidden under stiff, gray brows, gleamed as the lantern fell upon them. They were eyes which seemed always to be hunting for something, always on the watch lest they should betray a secret.

Such a man was Roger Burrage, creeping, on this Christmas eve, along through the Bleak Woods. He was a man in whose face evil appeared to be fairly antic. One might imagine such a face on some chief devil, leering over the writhings of a lost soul. As he drew near the edge of the woods he began to draw deep breaths and to clutch his disengaged fingers and to hiss words through his toothless gums.

Stopping for a moment, he fumbled for something in his ragged coat, and when he had

half clutched it, half caressed, withdrew his hand once more and moved wearily on.

'Twas a dark crime that Roger Burrage was meditating. The depths of his cruel and uncontrolled passions had been stirred and he was bent on a pitiless revenge. He was now entering the town, and as he passed on from street to street he shrunk into the strips of shadow thrown by the buildings on either side like a shadow himself. His light footsteps made but a feeble chink as he moved along. He was nearly at his journey's end. The house of his victim was just in sight; one brief half hour and his revenge would be complete; his fury would have filled itself to the full. Roger was thinking out the last diabolical details of his plan when a sound, at first soft, but gradually swelling, attracted his ear. He was just in front of a church which threw a subdued light over the snow from its stained glass windows. Roger paused, a strain of music floated out to him, but it was not that which arrested his attention. Words, long, long ago familiar, came to his ears,—

"Lo, on His cradle the dewdrops are shining,
Low lies His head with the beasts of the stall."

He drew nearer and softly pushed the door open. The choir were rehearsing for the Christmas services. Roger listened with rapt attention as they sang,—

"Say, shall we yield Him in costly devotion
Odors of Edom and offerings divine?"

It was wonderful to see his hard wizard's face touched by the passing shadow of an expression which belongs to childhood. He stood until the hymn was finished and then stole noiselessly out.

The glorious sun of a Christmas Sabbath shone down on Roger Burrage as he made his way back through the Dreary Woods. On every hand the snow sparkled keenly against bush and tree. A holystillness was over everything. Far away St. Andrew lifted its snowy crown, which nestled in the soft, overhanging clouds like an ideal of purity.

And Roger, in the sweet sense of having subdued a cruel passion, felt something of the peace of the Christ child stealing into his chill old heart as he trudged wearily on.

Judge Bonney is expected to favor us with a lecture some time this term.

THE FIFTY-FOURTH CONVENTION OF DELTA UPSILON.

THE fourth of November last was the fifty-fourth anniversary of the founding of Delta Upsilon at Williams College. During these years the fraternity has, by a conservative policy, enlarged its chapter roll, until now it is found in twenty-five of the most prominent northern colleges east of the Mississippi. By the invitation of the Cleveland Alumni Delta Upsilon Club and the Adelbert Chapter, the Annual Convention to commemorate the birthday of the fraternity, was held at Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 24, 25, 26, 1888.

Wednesday, the first day of the convention, was spent in greeting the new-comers, making acquaintances and seeing the sights. Special cars from Central New York state and New York city brought most of the eastern delegates, who, by the time they reached Cleveland, were fast friends. Gradually the corridors and reading rooms of the Hotel Stillman became alive with Delta Upsilon men, who were exchanging cards and indulging in conversation. In the afternoon of Wednesday the company broke up into small parties which, under the guidance of the Adelbert boys, were shown over the city. The Forest City of Ohio, situated on the shore of Lake Erie, with a population of over 200,000, and containing many places of interest, offered plenty of amusement for an afternoon. Euclid Avenue, which has justly won for itself world-wide fame, and which Bayard Taylor declared to be the finest avenue in the world, was acknowledged by all to be the most attractive sight. A ride on the cars through Euclid Avenue and back, past the Case School of Applied Sciences and the business portion of the city, brought us to the Viaduct, which is an immense bridge elevated high above the buildings and water, connecting East and West Cleveland, and it is regarded by the natives as the ninth wonder of the world.

Thursday morning the first business session was opened. About a hundred delegates reported, representing every college chapter and nearly every alumni association. A hearty address of welcome to the delegates was given by the President of Adelbert college, in whose speech was mingled reminiscences of the days when he was an undergraduate Delta Upsilon student and bright prophecy for the future,

with his words of welcome to Cleveland and Adelbert college. The morning and most of the afternoon were taken up with business sessions. In the afternoon it was announced that seven of the young lady friends of the delegates had engaged a suite of rooms at the hotel and would be pleased to receive the delegates.

In the evening occurred the reception given by the Cleveland Alumni Association and Adelbert Chapter of Delta Upsilon. The dining hall of the Stillman was given up to dancing, the corridors to promenades, the parlors to *tete a tetes*, and in the reading room, which was extensively decorated with the chapter banners and fraternity colors, the refreshments were served. All the belles of Cleveland and vicinity were present, gold and blue were prominent in many of their costumes and beauty in all of their faces; no one but a hermit could fail to enjoy himself.

The business to be transacted required the whole of Friday, and thus interfered with the plans to visit Adelbert college and the Garfield monument, where it was intended to have the picture taken.

The literary exercises of the Convention were held in the First Presbyterian church, on Friday evening. The program consisted of a Poem, by Mr. F. W. Ashley; an Address on German Students and their Fraternities, by Dr. Henry Fortlage; an Oration, by Rev. George Thoms Dowling; music by the Cleveland Mandolin Club, and Fraternity songs. Both the poem and address were interesting and won hearty applause, yet it was the oration which was the best received. The oration, on the Lucky Man, was treated in a way which held the attention of the whole audience; it was filled with practical advice to young men, yet it was not heavy or dull, for Mr. Dowling succeeded, with apt stories and witty comparisons, in making his subject both valuable and interesting.

After the close of these exercises, the delegates soon found their way back to the parlors of the Stillman, where with songs and stories the time was passed pleasantly until twelve o'clock, when the procession was formed for the banquet, the last and in many respects the most pleasant event of the convention. After the banquet had been disposed of and the or-

chestra had played its best music, the toasts on the list were responded to, each one being introduced by one or two stories by the toast master. Then followed songs by the larger delegations and impromptu responses from the alumni. Too quickly came the time when the fifty-fourth convention must end; it was four o'clock when, after the circle had been formed and the parting cheer and song given, the toast master arose and the convention adjourned.

Full of gratitude to their Delta Upsilon brothers in Cleveland, the delegates sought their rooms, only to rise in a few hours to return to their colleges, bearing with them increased love towards their fraternity, a fuller appreciation of the influence of Delta Upsilon, and impressed with the hearty good fellowship and sterling integrity of its members.

GEOLOGICAL FIELD WORK IN THE NORTHWEST.

AS early as the year 1850 it became necessary for the Land Office authorities to inaugurate some system by which the public lands of the United States could be described in the deeds given to settlers. The method adopted was to run certain base lines north and south, and east and west, and thus to divide the land into large blocks. These blocks were then subdivided into townships six miles square, and the townships into sections, each containing one square mile. The sections were numbered from one to thirty-six. The townships were numbered in accordance with their distance from the base lines. Townships in a row running east and west are known as towns, and the lines dividing them as town lines. Those in a row extending from north to south are known as ranges, and the lines dividing these as range lines. T 50 N R 30 W of the 4th Principal Meridian is, accordingly, that block of land six miles square, which lies fifty towns north of a certain east and west line and thirty ranges west of a certain north and south line, designated as the fourth meridian.

In the forests the section and township lines are marked by blazes on the trees. At each section corner a post was set up and four trees were marked with the numbers of the sections, towns and ranges surrounding it. At each half mile other posts were placed. These are the quarter posts, so-called because they are

used to mark the limits of quarter sections. If trees did not fall down and rot, or if the blazes on them remained distinct, there would be no difficulty in locating oneself in the woods at any time. But unfortunately only a practiced eye can be depended upon to detect these marks. The difficulty of finding them is further increased by the numerous old hunters' trails which everywhere cut through the woods, and are apt to lead an uninitiated person astray, and by the carelessness with which many of the old lines were run. In Minnesota, more particularly, the survey was abominable. Lines which should have run north and south sometimes vary as much as forty-five degrees from this direction. Since their direction and ages are the great aids made use of in detecting these lines, it may readily be imagined what confusion is introduced when they vary as much as this. In consequence of these difficulties every exploring party must be provided with a man skilled in finding section lines and corner posts. These men are known as woodsmen. The judgment and knack required for this work is of such a high order that a good woodsman can earn from three to five dollars a day and expenses.

In addition to finding lines, the woodsman is responsible for all locations within the section. Outcrops of rocks occurring within the limiting lines of a section must be located. This is done by pacing. Two thousand paces are allowed to the mile, and fractions of a mile are measured entirely by paces. It would appear impossible at first sight to pace accurately enough for geological mapping, but a little experience enables even a novice to measure short distances with sufficient exactness for all practical purposes. A good woodsman will rarely make a mistake of more than thirty paces between corner posts. Even when running diagonally across sections, with no line to guide him, an error of forty paces in the three thousand is almost inexcusable. When we remember that a straight course may carry one through swamps, over rivers, up ragged cliffs, and down into steep valleys, an error of one per cent. seems unworthy of consideration. To guard against even so small an error as this it is frequently found advisable to pace backward and forward from one corner post to another until the differences are reduced to such small dimensions as to be neglectable.

A compact party for geological work as undertaken by the government in northwestern forests, consists usually of a geologist, a woodsman, two packers and a cook. The cook is required to carry all the cooking utensils, comprising, among other things, a portable oven for baking bread, several tin pails, a frying pan, and the tin table (?) ware. The packers carry the provisions and the greater part of the camping outfit. The woodsman packs what little stuff accumulates around the camp, takes care of the geological specimens and watches over the note books, maps and instruments. The geologist, it is needless to state, finds it pretty hard work to carry himself.

The camping outfit for five men includes two tents, about seven double blankets, about five pounds of extra clothes, a gun and one good dial compass. Everything else must be left behind. Even books and writing material are forbidden on long trips. One ounce of unnecessary weight is a greater load than ten pounds of provisions.

By far the most important man in the party is the cook. It is he who refreshes the tired travellers with salt pork and beans. It is he who rouses the sleepy slumberers on dark, cold mornings, with the welcome cry of "breakfast." It is he who puts good humor in a disgusted crowd by dealing out a little sugar in the bread and calling the mixture cake. When clean and skillful in inventing new dishes, the cook is the most popular man in the party. When slovenly and careless, he soon decides that the work is not tasteful to him.

The geologist whose heart is in his work, anxiously seeks a man for cook who is noted for his early rising. It is rarely that too early a start is made. The preparation and consumption (not eating) of breakfast, and the packing occupies so much time that six o'clock generally rolls around before the day's work can be begun. Occasionally, however, a tartar is secured. In the summer of 1887 the writer was in charge of a party whose cook was a brisk little Irishman. This little fellow was an early riser. On one occasion, after a hard day's work, he asked for his orders for next morning. Thinking to have a little fun at his expense, he was told to have breakfast ready at eleven minutes past three. Knowing how very tired he was, and knowing also that it always took

him two hours to prepare breakfast, the matter was regarded by all except the cook as merely a joke. Much to the surprise of the writer, and much to the disgust of the others, at eleven minutes past three the entire camp was aroused by the cry, "breakfast on the table and the coffee getting cold." It was too late then to back down, but no more three o'clock orders were given to that cook after a big day's work.



Cold!

A new co-ed!!

Deuced cold!!!

Another co-ed!!!!

Y-e g-o-d-s!!!!!!

Royalty Club.

"A merry Xmas to all."

"Le's have a straight waltz."

Ben Bunker goes but to return.

How will the Xmas vacation be arranged?

Catalogues for 1888-9 are out. The changes are not obscure.

Prof. Hall takes a trip to Boston Dec. 7 and the Juniors take a cut.

The latest returns show about a half-dozen X's to the credit of '92.

Mikey's edict has gone forth and we smoke no more. Oh! ma, ma!

A remarkable occurrence—eight professors attended prayers Dec. 15.

The final volume of the Encyclopedia Britannica is now in the library.

The new course of study, to go into effect in the spring, is very acceptable.

Roberts' position on the ECHO will be supplied by Averill, '90, this term.

If you want a nest egg in your P. O. box, get the librarian to send a dunning letter.

Church fairs are in the ascendancy. The poor student wails no more at poverty.

The Juniors felt flattered (?) when Prof. Smith told them that for novel reading they take the palm.

Rev. A. W. Jackson, of Augusta, lectures in the chapel Thursday morning, Dec. 20.

Prof. Small, while pursuing his studies at Baltimore, stops with Prof. Bayley's folks.

Prof. Bayley spent his Thanksgiving vacation at Prof. Mathews' home in Brookline, Mass.

E. T. Wyman has been elected Deke editor of the *Oracle* in the place of F. P. King, resigned.

Prof. Hall promises for the next ECHO a short description of the new arrangement of the college library.

A new and elegant piano has been placed in the gym. To all exercises will now be added the poetry of motion.

Hon. Cyrus Woodman, of Cambridge, and E. F. Merriam have presented a number of books to the library this term.

Merchant's loss, in the death of his mother, has called forth many expressions of sympathy from his friends and classmates.

Prof. Elder will continue the study of Christ's life this term. It is hoped that all upper classmen who can will attend this exercise.

A Junior gives for an excuse on non-attendance at church, "over-sleeping," and then finds fault with an unexcused absence on his term bill.

On the Prize Entrance Examinations this fall no prizes were awarded. Some are unkind enough to insinuate that they were not worth giving.

At a late class meeting of the Seniors, Harry Frye tendered his resignation as Class Orator and Beecher Putnam was chosen to fill the vacancy.

A country sheet publishes the following as news from Alna: "Willie A—— returned from Waterville last week." The student raves, but the paper is still published.

Our good Samaritan, Rev. Medville McLaughlin, returned from his Western trip Dec. 1. Once again his college friends find the latch-string out and a royal welcome within.

The way the old folks look at it: Father (examining son's term bill)—"Look here, Bill; what do all these absences from literary exercises mean?" Billy (not athletic)—"Don't know, unless they're gym. cuts." Father (disgusted)—"Umph! Call that a literary exercise, do they?"

A fragment of the headstone from the grave of George Dana Boardman has been presented to the College by D. A. W. Smith. It will be placed in the Boardman Missionary Room.

Euterpe seems to be with us again. A number of the students aid in choral singing at the Episcopal church, while the Methodist choir is composed entirely of students. Wyman, '90, leads the latter.

What can be done with a Freshman (not a co-ed.) twenty-six years of age, tall and able-bodied, who runs and tells pa—rather the President—when a few small Sophs. call 'round for a smoke and social chat?

A few favored ones spent the evening of Dec. 8 at Miss Celia Hall's, by invitation of "The Catskill Club." The time was pleasantly passed in making and eating candy, roasting and re-roasting chestnuts, etc., etc.

Freshmen have still a thing or two to learn that are not in the books. At the last Congo. sociable and entertainment, two of our best specimens, entirely ignoring the pretty door-keeper, bolted in and took a front seat. It is needless to say that they settled.

The Juniors are considerably exercised over the coming appointments for the winter's exhibition. Even augury is frequently used, and the Delphian students consulted. The results seem perfectly satisfactory to all except the poor victims. These are sacrificed daily on a hecatomb of chaff.

The Senior class are developing some wonderful theorists. The following is but a sample of their prolificness: Prof. B.—"Why is the ocean salt?" Student—"Because there are salt mines at the bottom." Another, when asked the depth of the ocean, replied: "O, about 13,000 miles, I think."

Special attention is called to the series of articles which Prof. Bayley is now kindly writing for the ECHO. Besides literary merit, they contain beautiful pen pictures of the great West, personal experiences while pursuing his work and much information which it is not only valuable to know, but interesting to read.

Sam, on his termly inspecting tour, finds a room with papered ceiling. Now this is contrary to college law, so our worthy Janitor, as "a member of de fac'ty," must administer a reprimand. Swelling with officiousness, he be-

gins: "Gem'men, dis am again der law," (but overcome with a sense of the sublime, he resumes) "purdy, ain't it?"

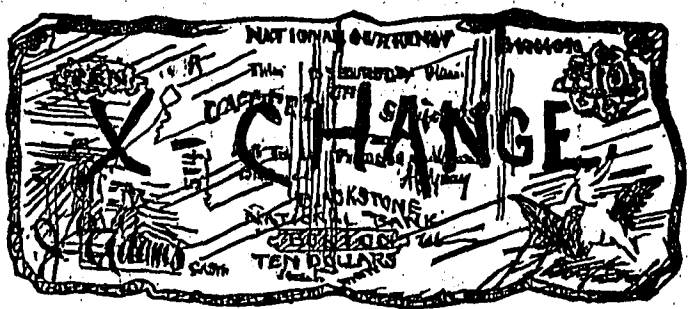
The ninth annual meeting of the Maine Pedagogical Society will be held at Auburn, Dec. 27, 28 and 29. During the morning of the 28th Prof. Taylor reads a paper "On Instruction in Latin in Preparatory Schools," and in the afternoon Prof. Adams has a paper "On Physical Training in the Public Schools." Prof. Hall is president of this society.

For some time past the railway restaurant has been a convenience especially appreciated by late risers and goodly feeders. This of course was a luxury, and therefore a method of curtailing the expense had been troubling a few fertile minds. For the nonce, these minds were non-suggestive. As a last resort, "The Mejum" was called on, for who but he could master such an exigency? His plan was tried, but—alas, their hopes are dead since Mary changed that twenty dollar bill.

We return this term somewhat thinned in numbers, but with no abatement of courage. The Seniors are minus three of their members, the Juniors five, the Sophomores seven and the Freshmen fifteen. A large part of these are busied in doling out their valuable stock of love to the youthful mind in our country districts. Some are canvassing their relatives for books, while a few are preaching. But those who have fallen into clover are "we uns" that were able to work within our college walls. The Freshmen, as usual, are grinding away on Greek, Latin and Mathematics, the Sophs. on Greek, Rhetoric, French and Mathematics; but the upper classmen are enjoying the fruits of their early toil. Yet electives, with all the pleasure and interest attached, require careful and diligent study. The Juniors elect two of their studies from the two groups, French, Latin and English Literature, Physics; for a third study, Physiology is required. The Seniors elect Latin or Geology and German or Higher Rhetoric, History of Philosophy being required. As the divisions are quite evenly divided a good-natured rivalry has sprung up, and the boasting on the merits of individual elections is reaching terrifying heights.

Gymnasium work is gradually settling into the daily routine. Making it a compulsory exercise caused such hard breathing from the

grumblers and from those who were not grumblers that but few of the students attended regularly, some even neglecting it entirely. This indifference had to be and was checked in a summary manner. Term bills formerly *non est* as to absences from literary exercises, were for the fall term well filled. Paters inquired, commanded, and we obey. At the opening of this term, Prof. Adams laid before each class the law of marking; "cut and dried." "The mark *Deficient* will be given in this exercise as in all others, and this deficiency *shall* be made up by work in Hygiene and Physiology." Having overcome this difficulty, preparations for an exhibition at the close of this term will now go on rapidly. The exhibition to be given at City Hall for the benefit of the Athletic or Base Ball Association will consist of class work in club swinging, wand drilling and sword play. To this will be added jumping, vaulting, tumbling and pyramids, besides work on the rings, parallel bars and horizontal bar. Particulars will be given later.



The *College Courier* contains an excellent poem, entitled "Iceland in History."

The *Brunonian* is giving its readers a series of articles on "The Choice of a Profession."

Hon. Eugene Hale and Hon. Leland Stanford have our sincere thanks for public documents received.

The *Censor*, *Monthly Forum*, *Napa Classic*, *Penn. College Monthly*, and *Hamline University Oracle* are new-comers and read with pleasure.

The (Madison) *Aegis* comes out in opposition to the poets who have sung and ministers who have preached upon "The blessedness, the divine gift, and the mission of the beautiful," and gives us in its literary columns a good article on "The Advantages of Being Homely."

The *Kentucky University Tablet* is among our new visitors, and we extend a hearty welcome. The November number contains an excellent article—especially valuable for those who do

not believe in the so-called progress of the world and pine for the "good old times" of their sires—entitled, "Days of Our Grandfathers."

From an editorial in the *Hamilton College Monthly* we take the following:

"We notice that an application of the cold-producing power of ammonia is about to be made in the city of Louisville for the purpose of diminishing the high temperature of rooms in summer. Man has fought against the cold of winter from time immemorial, and even in the Arctic regions there is protection against it; but who that has endured the scorching rays of an August sun, has dreamed that the time was coming when even the "dog-star days" would be robbed of their fervor? There are very few of us, possibly, who have not wished ourselves in Greenland or Labrador during the heated period; and, to learn that the temperature may, in July, be brought as low as ten degrees below zero if desired—not in Greenland, but in Kentucky—is welcome news; though it is likely that so much cold as that will never be desired in our living rooms."

The following plan is likely to be adopted soon by the *University of the Pacific*, says the *Pacific Pharos*:

"The daily recitations will count for the student's standing for the term, and the recitations will be made as searching as possible. At the end of the term various subjects will be assigned from the study in hand and the class will prepare articles on the same; which articles will be read before the class and enter into the general standing of the student. By this means the process of "cramming" will be done away with and the recitations made much more interesting and inviting. The subjects to be written upon will comprise all the points of the book, and as they will be carefully prepared each by a separate student, who will give his whole time to the one point of discussion assigned to him, they cannot fail to be of interest and benefit to the class and others who may wish to hear them."

We consider this a great improvement over the system of written examinations in vogue in our own and many other institutions of learning, and therefore invite to it the reader's careful consideration.

The editors and contributors to the *Bowdoin Orient* are evidently disagreed with reference to Aleck Quest's "East Set at Harvard," published in the November *North American Review*. We are inclined to voice the sentiments of the writer in the *Orient* of Nov. 28, rather than criticise the *Review* or Mr. Quest, as was done

by an editor and contributor in a previous issue. He says :

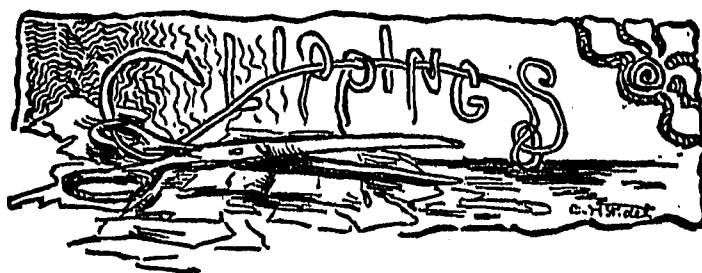
"Quest could not gain personal access to this fast set and work among them. He could not approach the unapproachable. He could not influence nor inform a self-blinded faculty. If, then, we are to have exposure there must be no half-way business; it must be whole-hearted and made with ungloved hands. Otherwise it will fail of popular attention—do neither harm nor good. We conclude, therefore, that Quest's undoubtedly truthful statements were not too plain. The allusions in the *Review* article are not more expressive than the case in hand demands. To produce the living result, plainness and something more than plainness was a necessity, and therefore, neither the *North American Review* nor any other worthy publication could compromise itself in printing what it did. Sometimes even the pure must speak the truth and have no right to withhold."

The *New York Mail and Express* contains in epitome valuable information concerning our colleges and their graduates. The following from its columns will be interesting to us, doubly so, because we are to some extent acquainted with the subject through the use of several of his text-books :

"The University of Rochester suffered a double loss at the close of the late college year, in the withdrawal from its faculty of two of its strongest and most popular members, President Martin B. Anderson, who resigned his trust after a long and successful administration, and Dr. Harrison E. Webster, who was recalled to his alma mater, Union College, as its president. It was a large vacancy which the venerable President Anderson left, but the friends of the University believe that it will be quite filled by the scholarly and experienced educator recently elected to succeed him. Dr. David J. Hill, late president of Bucknell University, Pennsylvania, was with remarkable unanimity designated by the trustees of Rochester to step into the breach. He brings with him a brilliant reputation, a wide scholarship and an enthusiastic energy, which will give a new impetus to Rochester's progress. He is a profound student, a trained and skillful administrator and an author of text-books which have been adopted by some of the leading universities of the country."

The *Vassar Miscellany* for November contains an exceptionally fine and well written article on "Political Parties; Their Uses and Abuses." It is both comprehensive and instructive. Of the formation of a third party the writer says: "The formation of a third political party for the attainment of a single end, this end not provided for in the constitu-

tion, and purely local in itself, is unwise because it defeats its own end and is destined to fail as an independent organization." This is illustrated by the election of 1844, in which the anti-slavery Whigs, "offended by an ill-advised letter of Mr. Clay's, threw away their votes on the candidate of the Liberty party, and thus Mr. Polk, the open friend of slavery, was elected by anti-slavery votes." The circumstances under which the formation of a new party may be justified may be illustrated by the history of the formation of the present Republican party. To the question, "If we cannot take our position with either of the great parties, and the formation of a new one is not justified, what should be our course?" the author replies, "Choose the better of the two, or if both seem bad, choose the lesser evil. The vote not cast counts in reality as much as the vote that is cast, but it counts, not for the best, but for the worst cause. Public patriotism should accomplish what the law of Athens was intended to accomplish when it declared infamous all persons who refuse to take sides in time of sedition." The tendency to confuse national with state and local interests, or the reverse; the temptation to sacrifice reason, common sense, even truth itself, in order to emphasize 'a particular line of policy; and the confusion of executive and legislative questions during the national campaign, are regarded as great abuses of party organization.



I.

December is a cold, cold month,
Yet a merry one I know;
For in that month come the holidays
When joyfully home we go.

II.

Behold the fatal day arrive,
The turkey doth no longer thrive;
He gobbles up a parting crumb
And leaves this world for Turkey-dom.

Men have eyes.
Potatoes have eyes.
Men are potatoes.
Fresh-men are green.
Freshmen are green potatoes.

Every evening out we go
 To the Gym.,
 Round and round our arms we throw
 With a vim;
 Pull the weights, or dip, or chin,—
 At 5.50 we rush in
 Glad we're through.
 Aren't you?

The inventor of Volapuk is dead.

Volapuk has been placed in the Yale curriculum.

Harvard gave its first degree of LL.D. to George Washington.

Trinity Seniors will plant a tree instead of ivy on their class day.

The valedictorian of last year's class at Rutgers was a colored man.

The largest library in the world is the Imperial at Paris, with 2,000,000 volumes.

Rudel Albrechts, the largest university in Europe, has 285 professors and 5,000 students.

Over sixty men have joined the Hare and Hounds Club at Princeton. Runs are held every Monday and Saturday.

A new book of "Harvard Songs" has just been issued, and contains all the more recent ones, together with some of the older songs.

The *Detroit Free Press* is offering prizes of \$1,600, \$900 and \$500, respectively, for the best, second and third best serial stories sent in.

"John Ward, Preacher," is a novel somewhat like "Robert Elsmere." The author, Margaret Deland, will have an article in the January *Atlantic*.

Have you read "Robert Elsmere?" *Life* brightly remarks that people will be driven to reading the Bible one of these days because it is fashionable.

President Seelye, of Amherst, having refused to testify in the Andover Controversy, the Supreme Court has ordered him to show reason for his refusal.

Harvard college will send an expedition to California to witness the eclipse of the sun January 1. Another expedition will soon be sent to Peru to map the southern heavens.

Col. Brice and Gen. Harrison are both graduates of Miami University, while the wives of these gentlemen graduated from a female college situated in the same town as their husbands' alma mater.

Toronto medical students paraded the streets one night last week, and stopping in front of Dr. McCully's house, commenced to groan and hoot. McCully drew a revolver and fired among them, wounding several.

President Cleveland with his entire cabinet will attend the centennial celebration of Georgetown University, District of Columbia, to be held February 22, 1889. The president will deliver the honorary degrees to be awarded on the occasion.

College journalism originated at Dartmouth in 1800, with Daniel Webster as one of the editors. After a space of nine years the "Literary Cabinet" was established at Yale, followed shortly afterwards by the "Floriad" at Union, and "Harvard Lyceum" at Harvard.

An American student has won an English scholarship—Gorton Taylor Hughes, son of the American Consul at Birmingham, England, seventeen years of age. He was one of fifty-two competitors for a Cambridge scholarship, valued at \$2,000. During the examination, Hughes was confined to his bed by illness, and was obliged to dictate his answers to a stenographer.

Johns Hopkins has opened the year with 202 graduate students, 136 undergraduates and 41 specialists. Of the graduate students, seven are from Maine, four being graduates of Bowdoin. Japan is represented by six men, Canada by five, and China, Russia, Germany, Sicily and Mexico by one each. One hundred and thirteen distinct courses are open to students during the first half year, and two hundred and sixty-eight exercises are held each week.

The statement that there is no longer any demand for orators is certainly not justifiable. It is estimated that 10,000 orators were in the field during the last campaign. The time has come when the people must know what the problems of the day are, and also be able to solve them. In addition to all that is written concerning these perplexing questions, it is necessary to have living orators to unravel the threads in life's tangled web. Now will the written statements reach the illiterate? How are they to be moved but by the orator?

Conditions of peril from wild beasts and snakes exist in India of which it is hard to form an adequate conception in a country like ours. The death list from these causes has,

during the last four years, averaged more than 22,500. Of 22,817 deaths in one of these years, 20,142 were caused by snakes, leaving 2,675 to be ascribed to wild beasts. Last year's returns also mention 60,000 head of cattle as killed by these agencies, of which snakes were, however, responsible for only 2,000, while 20,000 each were ascribed to leopards and tigers. The apathy of the natives in the face of this destruction would be astonishing to a Westerner, as would also their remissness in clearing out places where these nuisances abound.—*Popular Science Monthly*.



What class of artisans would furnish excellent men for the Presidency? Why, cabinet makers, of course.

The following incident faintly illustrates the force of habit: One of the boys—a member of a down-town whist club—who spent Thanksgiving week at home, occupied his place in the family pew on the Sabbath. During the service the pastor gave out a hymn, the number of which our friend did not understand. Leaning forward, he asked of the pastor's wife, who sat just in front, "What's the trump, please?" The absent-minded fellow's confusion can be better imagined than described.

A Yale divinity student, who occasionally edifies the rural districts, preached in Comton recently from the text, "Beware of dogs." This is the story he told the boys when he got back: "Deacon Jones' wife has a very pretty lap dog which she generally takes along to church. When I gave out my text the other morning, the cur commenced to growl, and all through the sermon he was uneasy and acted as though something were troubling him. After the service I went along, as usual, to speak to Mrs. J., and—would you believe it?—the dog fairly flew at me. After Mrs. J. dragged the brute off he kept growling and snapping and showing his molars as long as I remained in his vicinity. Wonderful how a dog can understand what one is saying. If I ever preach there again, I'll aim some gospel truth at that pup that will make him tremble."—*Ex.*

Have dogs so much more intelligence than people think, or are men such greater liars?

At the last session of the Boggsville Farmers' Club, after the records of the previous meeting had been read and corrected, old Mr. Winrow slowly undoubled himself and unraveling the tangle into which his mouth full of false teeth had fallen, said: "Mr. President, a fellow told me a day or two ago that I orter have a 'hencubater.'" Now I didn't wanter show my ignorance, so I wouldn't ask him what he meant, but if any member of this society will explain to me what a "hencubater" is, I shall be greatly obleeged." A pause ensued, long and painful. At last the President, nervously fumbling the gavel, stood up. "Brother Winrow," he said, "has asked a question that no member of this club seems able to answer. The chair must confess that it hasn't thought much on the subject, but from the derivation of the word we can see that 'hencubater' has something to do with hens. The chair, though having ideas of its own on the subject, doesn't care to further commit itself until it has studied the question more fully." Brother Tolaby-well Jones suggested that the secretary be instructed to write to the editor of the *Rural Helper*, asking for information on the subject. Somebody made a motion to that effect, which was immediately carried, and the club proceeded to the discussion of the question of the evening, "Do hens pay?"



'36.

Hon. J. S. Wiley, of Dover, is reported to be in very poor health.

'60.

Rev. J. F. Elden, D.D., is chairman of the Executive Committee of the Baptist Convention which recently met in Richmond, Va.

'62.

Mr. Richard C. Shannon, of New York, is expected at his former home in Biddeford for the holidays.

'63.

Hon. Percival Bonney has recently made a

trip, in the company of a few business friends, to Alabama.

'66.

Rev. F. W. Bakeman, D.D., has so far recovered from his recent illness as to resume his labors.

'69.

Rev. A. W. Jackson, D.D., recently of California, is acting as pastor of the Unitarian church in Augusta. He has won an enviable reputation as a man of literary culture and ability.

'80.

Rev. J. E. Cochrane, since his return from Burmah, has been living at So. Paris.

'82.

Prof. W. H. Furber, of Dean Academy, Franklin, Mass., was on the grounds last week.

Supt. W. C. Crawford is to address the Pedagogical Society at its meeting in Lewiston this month.

C. A. True has recently been appointed Assistant County Attorney for Cumberland county.

'83.

A. I. Noble, M.D., connected with the State Lunatic Hospital at Worcester, Mass., for the past two years, has been promoted to the position of Assistant Superintendent.

'84.

E. P. Burt has an interesting article in this week's *Advocate*, on Robert Elsmere.

'85.

A. B. Townsend is studying medicine at the Bowdoin Medical School.

'86.

Irving L. Townsend has a good position as teacher in Oakland, Cal.

G. E. Googins was recently chosen President of the Students' Law Club at Portland.

'87.

C. E. Cook is teaching at Friendship.

Adam S. Green is teaching successfully in Houston, Texas. He also preaches occasionally, having been recently licensed by the Baptist church in this city.

J. F. Tilton, now in Newton Theological Institution, has just been licensed to preach by the Baptist church in this city.

'89.

Beecher Putnam is teaching at East Dixfield.

'90.

A. J. Roberts is teaching at Waterboro.

L. H. Drake has finished his school at Detroit and returned to college.

'91.

C. S. Pease preached his first sermon at the Mt. Vernon Baptist church last Sunday.

'92.

W. L. Bonney returned to college Saturday. Miss Randall, of Boston, and Miss Irish, of Buckfield, have recently entered the Freshman class.

C. H. Reynolds was compelled to return home for a few weeks, on account of trouble with his eyes.

Married, Nov. 29, by Rev. W. H. Spencer, Mr. H. E. Brady, of Enfield, and Miss Alice B. Chase, of Pittsfield.

Hon. William Wilson, who was recently stricken down with apoplexy, died at Hallowell, Wednesday, Dec. 12.




PROFITABLE VACATION WORK.—The Statesman Company, Chicago, afforded very profitable work to a number of college students during the past summer and is prepared to do the same for anyone who cares to give part of his Christmas vacation to the purpose of making an honest dollar. Anyone so minded can learn the full particulars by addressing, with stamp, The Statesman Co., 179 Washington Street, Chicago.

Attention is called to the ad. of B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va. The whole or a portion of one's time may be given to their work.

Cassell's Family Magazine always astonishes us by the amount of good reading and good pictures it gives for a very small price. No wonder that its subscription list is swelling with every mail. Take this January number for example. Here is a frontispiece, the portrait of a beautiful young girl printed in a delicate tint, that is alone worth the price of the number. Then there is the beginning of a capitally illustrated serial, "Under a Strange Mask," by Frank Barrett. Then there is a pertinent little paper on "Presidents and President Making," which is particularly timely, etc., etc.—Cassell & Co., New York.

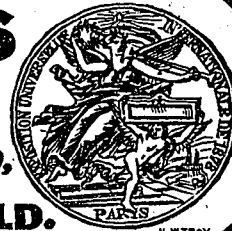
The Magazine of Art for January is a fine number. The frontispiece is a spirited photogravure from a painting by R. Caton Woodville, called "Saving the Guns at Mainward." The opening article from the pen of the well-known art critic, Cosmo Monkhouse, gives a biographical and critical sketch of the young English sculptor, Alfred Gilbert A. R. A., a portrait of whom shows him to be a handsome young man with regular features and a fine intellectual head. "Art in the Theatre" is the subject of the next paper, and we are given some interesting and amusing illustrations from the work of some famous scene painters. "Salisbury Hall" is a description with pen and pencil of one of those delightful and picturesque old places found nowhere in such perfection as in England. Many other articles of interest abound.—Cassell & Co., New York.



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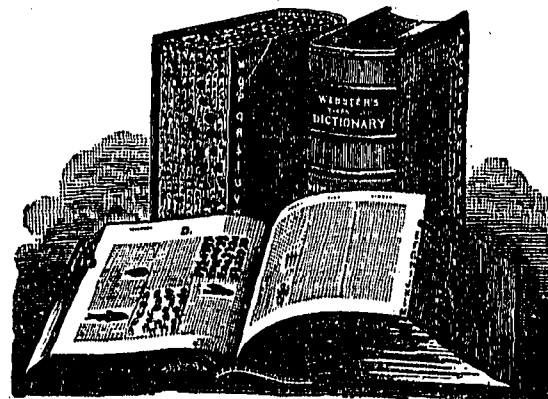
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