

# The Colby Echo.

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No. 12.

## The Colby Echo.

PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER FRIDAY DURING THE COLLEGIATE  
YEAR BY THE STUDENTS OF

COLBY UNIVERSITY.

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"It is not growing like a tree  
In bulk, doth make man better be;  
Or standing long an oak three hundred year,  
To fall a log at last, dry, bald and sere.  
In small proportions we just beauty see;  
And in short measures life may perfect be."



ONCE more the ECHO bids farewell to its readers. A vacation of seven long weeks must intervene before the editors will resume their journalistic labors. A vacation which, though without doubt a welcome assistance to those who are engaged in teaching in the country districts, comes to the others like a snow storm in summer. At the time when all other colleges are throbbing with studious life, our doors are closed and our Campus is deserted. At the time of the year when one can study to the best advantage, when opportunities for employment outside of the pedagogical line are obtained with difficulty, the student is cast adrift to dispose of seven weeks as best he may.

The authorities have not made this arrangement without careful consideration, we admit, and we may seem at fault to complain; but yet it appears to us that the time has come for a more modern calendar at Colby.

WE regret to announce the temporary loss of Prof. Mathews. He has accepted the chair of Greek in Newton Theological Institution and will not return till the end of the college year. Prof. Small, whom we have missed since the first of last October, will continue his studies at Johns Hopkins till summer, and thus our board of instructors will be somewhat crippled next term. The absence of the two professors will necessitate some changes in the course of study till their return. In the place of History a course in Physics will be required of the Sophomores, History will be dropped from the list of Junior electives and the Seniors will have to forego the election of Hebrew.

REV. THOS. DIXON, of the Dudley Street Baptist church, Boston, delivered a lecture at the City Hall on the 22nd ult., in the course of entertainments given by the local Y. M. C. A. The lecture was entitled "Backbone," and it merited a greater appreciation than was manifested, if we can judge from the number who attended. The audience was inexcusably small and the college students were conspicuously few. Now, after so much has been said by the students and their representatives about the want of opportunities for hearing good lectures and about the desirability of establishing a college lecture course, such a small attendance at a first class lecture, like the one referred to, is discouraging, to say the least. The student is bound by no obligation to attend a lecture given under local auspices, to be sure; but such a demonstration of indifference to a good opportunity shows up an unfortunate tendency among students which is displayed in many instances—a tendency to make strong demands for some innovation and, when they get what they ask for, to show a miserable lack of appreciation. This is unquestionably the best way to discourage the friends and authorities of the college from making special efforts in their behalf.

THE "go as you please" principles—if such an expression be allowed—are getting such a hold on many of our American colleges and universities that if the tendency has its way, in a generation or two, requirements, in every college which is "progressive," will be the exceptions and everything will be determined by the choice of the student. The ranking system has been the target of much scholarly and journalistic criticism and condemnation and the system of examinations, closely connected with the matter of ranking, is now getting a renewal of attention.

There is much to be said and much has been said against such a system as we have here at Colby, but there is a good deal of sentimental "humbug" in these arguments as well. The enemies of examinations like to dwell on the great evil of "cramming" which, they say, is induced by the system. They hold that it injures the education of the students, that it tends to neglect day by day and over-exertion at the last merely for the sake of passing the examination. But when the daily standing is

of as great importance as the examinations there is no reason for neglecting one and relying wholly on the other, and it is safe to say that in this college few lives have been sacrificed to over-preparation for examination, while undoubtedly much good has been derived from hard and special work, done with examinations in view. It is a common experience that the student gains more knowledge on the subjects he has been studying during the term in the last few days of special preparation before the examinations than he got in all the rest of the term together. That is, he gets his knowledge in such a form that he can conveniently handle it when confronted with the purple manuscript.

Fewer examinations and these as far as possible in original work done at the student's leisure, greater freedom for students in their attendance upon recitations, etc., have been strongly urged; but such methods, however advantageous at Oxford or Cambridge, would result at Colby in a vast amount of injury. The wholesome dread of examinations which prevails at the end of each term has a powerful influence upon a student in his endeavors to get a complete mastery of the subject in hand. The thorough testing of a term's work which these examinations effect, stimulates the careless to a constant effort, that he may be able to stand the test, and the diligent to unrelaxing work, that he may show to his instructors the proof of his diligence and be credited therefor.

As for optional attendance upon recitations, we are hardly ready for such an innovation here.

Some teachers even prefer the "viva voce" method of examinations in colleges as a better test of a student's attainments than the written method. We were surprised to find an essay by an eminent teacher in which the method was advocated at considerable length. The defects of this method, to those who have had the opportunity of making a comparison in their own experience, are too evident to need mention.

There is one other system which has its advantages and which is worthy of consideration. By establishing a standard of excellence in daily work which should exempt the student who came up to it from taking examinations, there would be inducements to efforts for daily excellence which do not now exist. Yet it has

this serious defect, that as daily class room work does not fairly show the student's comprehension of a subject, a system of this kind will encourage "parrot" work, to the detriment of more substantial acquirements, and will deprive the student of that review of a term's work which one gets by preparing for and successfully passing an examination.

Our system demands unrelenting application and this is its most distasteful feature in the eyes of those of whom the application is required; but till our college becomes something else than a place for work, this feature is not worthy of consideration as an objection.

#### GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT, COLBY UNIVERSITY.

In consequence of the fact that there nowhere exists a full and systematic collection of the minerals and economic products of the State of Maine, it has been thought well to attempt the beginning of such a collection, in connection with the geological department of Colby University.

The wealth of Maine in structural and gem materials is well known throughout the country, but is apparently not so well recognized within the State itself. The principal reason for this is that there is no place in which are brought together the minerals and gems, the ores, the building materials of the State, and the products obtained from natural sources, in such a way as to be readily accessible to those interested in such things. To afford an opportunity for the people of Maine to become acquainted with the abundant resources of their own State, it is proposed to start a collection which shall embrace not only those materials found in the State, which are of economic importance, but also of those which are of scientific interest.

In order to make such a collection valuable it must be representative; and to gather a full suite of representative substances will require the combined efforts of many individuals. I therefore take the liberty of calling for aid upon all those who are in any way interested in the development of the natural resources of Maine, and as well upon the intelligent community in general. It is unnecessary to point out to a business man the advantages of placing on exhibition the materials which he may be engaged in mining or manufacturing.

Donations to this collection are asked for, and when received will be acknowledged in the columns of the college paper. Minerals should be plainly marked with their proper names, the exact locality from which they are obtained, and with the donor's name. Rock specimens should be cubes of four inches on an edge. They should be polished on one side and finished on four sides in such a way as to exhibit their properties to best advantage. On the sixth side, (which should be opposite the polished side) they should be rough. A card bearing the name of the donor and of the company quarrying the rock, as well as the scientific and popular name of the material, should always accompany the specimen. Other materials should be labeled with corresponding accuracy,

and if used for the manufacture of commercial products, specimens of these should also be sent.

Donations to the scientific collection may be made either in specimens or in money. If money should be sent, care will be taken to invest it to good advantage, and due credit will be given to the donor on the labels of the minerals thus secured.

Specimens and remittances may be addressed to

W. S. BAYLEY,

Colby University, Waterville, Maine.

January 15th, 1889.



#### GEOLOGICAL FIELD WORK IN THE NORTHWEST.

##### A HARD TRIP.

IN the autumn of '86 the writer was instructed to attempt a trip from Tower, a mining town in Northeastern Minnesota on Vermilion Lake, to Grand Rapids, the most northerly settlement on the Mississippi River.

The object of the trip was to trace the limits of a belt of rocks known to outcrop in a railroad cutting south of Tower, and also at the Pokegama Falls of the Mississippi. The distance between Tower and Grand Rapids, as the journey was planned, is a hundred miles. Between the two towns were no settlements, and no storehouses from which provisions could be obtained. The surface of the country was known to be rough and ragged, consisting of bare knolls of hard rock, and extensive areas of open and cedar swamps. No one seemed to be acquainted with its interior, as it offered no inducements to settlers or to miners. In short, the little that was known of the country was of such an unpromising nature that no geologist, and but few woodsmen, had ever penetrated its depths.

Nevertheless, on about the twenty-fifth of October, a woodsman and two trusty Indians were secured. Provisions sufficient to last fifteen days were obtained, and the party started. At the last habitation, all surplus equipage was bundled together and left behind. It was decided to make the run as light as possible. Snow was expected every day, and the reports of the country that had been received tended to cause some slight dissatisfaction among the

men. The equipment taken comprised two tin pails, a baker, a frying pan, two blankets, a very small tent, two axes and a gun, with powder and shot. The strength of the men was reserved for carrying provisions.

For a short distance a trail was followed. This led about fifteen miles into the woods, so that one-sixth of the entire trip was accomplished in two days. Around the camp-fire on the night of the second day every one was in high spirits—only eighty-five miles to go, and thirteen days' provisions to do it on!

On the next day the trail was left and the party took to the woods. Here the work began. The first mile was through a windfall, where in progressing ten feet, a climb of about a hundred and a descent of the same distance was necessary. The next mile was through a cedar swamp, where the uprooted trees and projecting roots were so large and numerous that it was impossible to move forward except by crawling on all fours. Crawling is even more laborious than climbing. At nightfall it was found that two miles had been accomplished and one more day's food had disappeared.

On the following day the same kind of country was met with. One and a half miles was added to the score, and the spirits of the party began to droop. It looked as if the reports of bad traveling had not been exaggerated, and that a hard trip was in prospect.

Nothing daunted, a fresh start was taken on the following day. The country was no better; but worse than this, the survey lines had never been run. It now became necessary to run by dead reckoning, as it were. No means were at hand for correcting the variation of the compass, the needle of which sometimes danced around merrily in response to the demand of the iron-bearing rocks underlying the region. As long as the sun shone, it could be taken as a guide by which to steer the course. But this aid was not granted long. Clouds soon overspread the sky, snow began to fall and matters took on a serious phase. Should the trip be abandoned and should the leader of the party confess himself beaten, or should an attempt be made to continue the journey and conquer the obstacles? It was decided to go on.

At this point all extra clothes were thrown aside, everything that was not indispensable to

the welfare of the party was abandoned, and the tramp was resumed.

At the end of a week four tired and woe-begone specimens of humanity sat around a huge camp-fire, whose glow lighted up the snow-clad branches of leafless trees, and calmly discussed the situation. Thirty miles were behind them and seventy miles in front. Seven days' provisions had been consumed and eight days' food remained. What was to be done? The majority vote was in favor of the discontinuance of the journey, but the member who was intrusted with the veto power, promptly overruled the majority and ordered the march to be resumed.

Bright and early the next morning, the second week's work was begun. Before sunrise breakfast had been eaten and packs were made up all ready to start, when two poor, ragged, half-starved fellows rushed out of the woods and asked for food. They had made the trip from the other end and reported the country villainous. In spite of this unwelcome news the party was ordered forward. For three more days the same slow progress was made. Windfalls and cedar swamps, bogs and precipices were vanquished singly, and ten more miles were added to the distance traveled. Matters now began to take on so serious an aspect that all hands were ordered on half rations.

For three or four days affairs remained in about the same condition. As soon as there was sufficient light to read the compass, the party was up and off. Until after dark the steady plod was kept up, and step after step was wearily placed in the rear. Snow continued to fall. The bushes were all covered with a heavy coating of ice and sleet that made traveling anything but comfortable. Nor had the two weeks' work improved the clothing.

At the end of the second week one hat had disappeared, one sleeve was lacking from a flannel shirt and one pair of trousers was minus a leg. All the boots had been worn through their soles and the sharp, frozen twigs found no difficulty in penetrating the socks. The tent had been burned on one side, so that it offered but little protection from the driving sleet. To add to these discomforts was that of continual hunger, a sensation which no one can appreciate but he who has felt its pangs.

The effect of insufficient food was very soon noticed in the increased weariness after a day's labor and the tendency to sleep even at mid-day. At night the tent was pitched on some hard little knoll of rock that was never level, but always sloped, so that three of the worn-out travelers were continually being awakened by the one on the down side attempting to crawl out from under them. In the morning the lack of restful sleep and the gnawings of hunger made themselves evident in the sullen expression on the faces of all. The hard work was also producing its effect. Before rising, each man was compelled to work his lower limbs with his hands, so as to limber the knee joints sufficiently to enable him to stand and walk. He had then to thaw his boots and put them on, and melt a little snow to wash in, and his toilet was completed.

Without a word the little pieces of pork and bread were eaten, the packs were made up and the journeying began again, to be interrupted at noon for a few minutes only while coffee was being made and drank. Day after day the same routine was gone through with until at the end of the third week, sixty miles were recorded as finished, and only thirty remained between camp and food. But things began to look decidedly blue, only one meal of pork and bread remained, and the men were already so weak that they fell asleep at every stop for rest, and had to be roughly kicked before they awoke. At the average rate that had been accomplished, ten more days were necessary to complete the journey and reach food. For the first time during the trip the leader began to wonder as to its issue.

On the next day breakfast was omitted. Each man was given his ration and told to do with it as he thought best.

On this day fortune smiled. The cedar swamps disappeared and open spruce swamps took their place. These spruce swamps were covered with a thin crust of ice that broke under the tread of the men and let them down into about two feet of icy water. But who cared for the ice cold water, when he could stand upright again and walk!

At about eleven o'clock an old meadow was struck, from which the hay had been cut by the Indians the year before and had been left standing in a stack. It was decided to stop

and warm the pork and make the last meal a gala one. While the boys were gathering wood for the fire the writer lay on the hay and began to think of home. Gradually his thoughts commenced to wander. He was again at home, in his mother's pantry. Between his knees was an immense clothes-boiler filled with scraps of stale and broken bread. What a feast he made! Slice after slice of stale bread disappeared and the boiler remained as full as ever. How delicious it was! No emperor could have selected more pleasing food. But look! There, down in that corner is a little piece of cake! He reached out his hand to take it, but just as his fingers had closed upon it he was cruelly recalled from his Elysium by an unwelcome voice yelling "dinner."

The real dinner was not as acceptable as the imaginary one. All might have gone well if the pork had not been eaten first. As it happened, hungry stomachs were too weak to receive such coarse food. Scarcely had the meat been swallowed before it evinced a powerful tendency to jump out into the open air. Four men at the same time discovered four pieces of pork rising into their throats, and each one promptly grabbed his lips with both hands to prevent the meat's escape. It was too precious to lose. No one knew where the next meal was coming from.

After conquering the pork, the tiny piece of bread was eaten, and the march was continued. Four, five, six miles were covered. Swamps were covered by crawling, windfalls were clambered over, swollen rivers, in which the cold water reached to the arm-pits, were forded, and during it all the sodden snow fell from the branches of trees upon the now almost unprotected persons of the wanderers.

When tired nature refused to be bullied further, it was decided to camp. The words no longer meant a big meal, a cheerful fire and a jolly company. With a gloomy, determined look, the men began to cut their tent poles, muttering at the same time that it was at least five more days' work to food, when one of the party, who had been sitting on a log quietly ruminating, suddenly jumped to his feet, tossed up his hat, danced around like a madman for a moment, pointed his finger to the tree tops some distance away and shouted, "smoke!" The change wrought in the other men was



magical. With a bound and a shout tent poles were thrown aside, packs were shouldered and the discoverer of the smoke led the way toward it.

In a few minutes it was found that the smoke came from the chimney of a hut, which had recently been built to accommodate the advance agents of a lumbering concern. Immediately another camp was started, and this time the men worked with a will. The leader smoothed down his hair, pinned together the two halves of his flannel shirt with pine splinters, and reconnoitered for food. He went up to the hut and told the "boss lumberman" that his party was half starved and that he must have food. He acknowledged that he had no money, but promised to leave any reasonable amount that might be named, in the hands of the postmaster at Grand Rapids. After a little preliminary skirmishing, a note book with the talismanic letters "U. S." stamped upon it was produced, and a bargain was effected.

Laden with coffee, sugar, rice, flour and other like delicacies, the leader returned to camp, where he found the pots boiling and the frying pan sizzling as if in anticipation of work enough to keep them busy for some time.

If you should be told how much was eaten that night you would denounce the statements as false, because they would contradict those of eminent physiologists who have measured the utmost capacity of the human stomach.



"God bless you, sir!"

"We shall, my lord!"

Term closes Feb. 12th.

A few of the boys received and accepted invitations to the governor's reception on Monday evening, Feb. 4.

Rev. S. C. Fletcher, of Dexter, has accepted an invitation from the Y. M. C. A. to preach before the association on the last Sunday of the term, Feb. 10.

Prof. Mathews left Waterville Monday night. He will teach in Newton Theological Seminary

during the coming vacation and also a part of the spring term.

The boys are beginning to return for examinations. Seeing them come back makes us look forward to the warm days of spring, when our ranks will again be full.

Elections for the spring term must be made before examinations, as otherwise we shall "really have no right to elect at all." Seniors and Juniors, remember this.

Prof. Bayley has a valuable article on "Quartz Keratophyre from Pigeon Point and Irving's Augite Syenites" in the *American Journal of Science* for January, '89.

We were all as glad as ever to see the treasurer of the college, Judge Bonney. No doubt he was as much pleased to see those of us who were able to meet his demands.

Prof. Frank S. Capen, formerly of Colby, is now Principal of the State Normal School at New Paltz, N. Y., and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Didactics.

Rev. A. W. Jackson, of California, who was to have lectured in the chapel Thursday morning, Jan. 31, did not come. Sudden illness in his family obliged him to disappoint us.

Professor's answer to a puzzled student's question—"Yes, things do get mixed up sometimes. Don't let's mix them up any more." Student remains quiet during the rest of the recitation.

The Sophomores had three recitations in Rhetoric last Monday and for several days have been doing extra work in this study. Prof. Mathews' departure before the close of the term is the cause of it.

The school which Mr. Whitney has been teaching on Front street has been changed to the red school house on the Plains. The school seems to increase in size and influence under the direction of Mr. Whitney.

The Waterville Y. M. C. A. gave a social and supper Wednesday evening, Jan. 30. The tables were set twice to accommodate all the guests and a pleasant time was enjoyed by all. A few of the college boys were present.

The interest which one division of the Junior class takes in science was well illustrated one cold morning not long since, when they might have been seen on the back campus, taking observations. One would naturally suppose

warm weather the time for such work, but evidently they could not wait for that.

Rev. Thomas Dixon, of Boston, who lectured in City Hall Tuesday evening, Jan. 22, addressed the students in the chapel for a few moments on the following morning. His allusions to "molasses" and "red hair" some of the boys thought hardly applicable to them.

The spirit of fun has not entirely died out of the students, as was shown by the condition of the settees in Prof. Warren's recitation room recently. Charitably disposed persons, however, might regard the shortening of the legs of the front settees as an act of kindness, on the part of the boys, to the Lilliputians.

The G. A. R. fair, held in City Hall, Jan. 23, 24, 25, was well attended every evening. An interesting entertainment was provided each night, as well as a good supper. A number of the boys assisted the young ladies of the Methodist and Unitarian churches as waiters, and, it is unnecessary to add, felt well repaid when it was over.

The young ladies' gymnastic class of the Waterville Y. M. C. A. gave an exhibition drill in club swinging Saturday evening, Jan. 26. 100 tickets were sold, and the money realized is to be used in purchasing some apparatus for the youth's department of the gymnasium. The drill was really very interesting; the young ladies went through it with an ease and grace in which the boys would find it difficult to excel or even equal them. Refreshments were served after the exhibition.

Whatever part of the Commencement orator's entertainment devolves upon the boys we feel sure will be well sustained. Nothing has happened for some time so pleasing to the majority of the students than the announcement that Hon. Benj. F. Butler will deliver the oration next Commencement. Certain traditions floating around college in regard to Mr. Butler's early life in this vicinity call forth for him a livelier enthusiasm on the part of the students than could be caused by any other public man. His letter of acceptance, which was read in chapel a few mornings since, was received with loud applause. The letter read as follows:

BOSTON, Jan. 22, 1889.

*My Dear Mr. President:*

I have the graceful duty to acknowledge the receipt of your note by the hands of Messrs.

Smith & Webb containing a flattering invitation to address the alumni of Colby University and Waterville College, on the occasion of their annual gathering in July next.

I accept with alacrity, upon three conditions: life, sufficient health, and if I am not absent from the country, as I may be compelled to be in search of the continuance of the two former. Hoping then to greet you with cordial expression of thanks, and my brothers of the alumni,

I remain very truly your friend and servant,  
BENJ. F. BUTLER.

Thursday, Jan. 31, being the day of prayer for colleges, there were no recitations. In the morning Rev. C. V. Hanson, of Skowhegan, preached to the students in the chapel. His subject was "The Portrait of a True, Religious Man." Various passages were taken from the Bible to show the different qualities which such a man will exhibit. His sermon was listened to with interest and attention. The afternoon service in the Baptist church was attended by some of the students.

Prof. Elder interested a good number of the boys at the regular evening meeting by his talk on "Steadfastness." He regarded "Watch" as the command of first importance to the Christian and "Stand" as the second. Christians often think they can do nothing in the cause which they profess to support and so become careless. Those are just the times when we need the command "Stand." All the boys would have found the talk very interesting and profitable.

The Junior Prize Debate occurred in the chapel Saturday evening, Feb. 2. As it was a departure from the usual college exhibitions, considerable curiosity was felt as to how it would succeed. The result, however, has left no doubt as to whether a debate is to be preferred to the ordinary Junior Exhibition. As Prof. Mathews had had entire charge of the preparation for the debate, Dr. Pepper announced at the opening that it would be under his direction. By the rules of the debate, each disputant was allowed fifteen minutes. At the end of thirteen minutes notice was given, so as to allow the speaker two minutes in which to complete his argument. After all had spoken, five minutes were allowed each side to correct misstatements and misrepresentations. The chairman of the committee, consisting of Hon. S. S. Brown, W. C. Crawford and Prof. Bayley, in giving their decision, stated that they had

been highly entertained by the manner in which the debate had been conducted, and that, owing to the force of the arguments on both sides, they had considerable difficulty in coming to a decision. Referring to their notes, however, they felt obliged to decide in favor of the negative side. The following is the program:

MUSIC.

PRAYER.

MUSIC.

## QUESTION:

Resolved—That a candidate for public office should be elected on the ground of party issues and not on grounds of personal character.

## AFFIRMATIVE.

DANA WARREN HALL,

MELLEN AUGUSTUS WHITNEY,

GEORGE NORTHRUP HURD.

## NEGATIVE.

CHARLES WORTHEN SPENCER,

ARTHUR BARDWELL PATTEN,

FRANK ALBERT GILMORE.

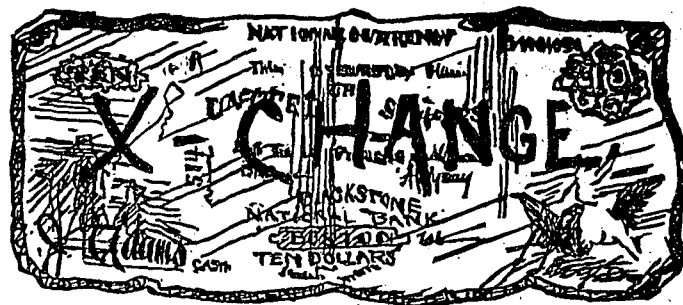
MUSIC.

The Athletic Exhibition, Wednesday evening, passed off in a manner exceeding our expectations. A few of the boys have been putting a good deal of time upon preparation for it and to them is due its success, in a great measure. It would, perhaps, be hardly just to mention any one thing as better than another. The several class drills passed off very creditably, while the tumbling was an especially interesting feature. The monotony, if there was any, was well relieved by a somewhat striking costume worn by one of the participants. The following was the programme:

MUSIC.

1. Dumbbell Drill, Sophomores  
Leader, Mathews.
2. Horizontal Bar, Leader, Pepper  
A. Wyman, Hurd, Patten, Soule, E. T. Wyman,  
Gorham, Mathews, Teague.
3. Hitch and Kick.  
Gilmore, Patten, Dunham, Foster, Gorham.
4. Wand Drill, Juniors  
Leader, Hurd.  
MUSIC.
5. Fencing Drill, Seniors
6. Running High Jump.  
Averill, Gilmore, Cottle, Foster, Luce, Stoddard,  
Teague.
7. Special Club Swinging and Club Tossing.  
Hurd and Teague.
8. Special Fencing.  
King and Stevens.
9. Parallel Bars, Leader, Hurd  
Nye, Pepper, Gilmore, Soule, Spencer, Wyman,  
Mathews, Stoddard.  
MUSIC.

10. Calisthenics, Freshmen  
Leader, Sturtevant.
11. Tumbling and Pyramids, Leader, King  
Drummond, Pepper, Gilmore, Hurd, Patten, Wyman,  
Gorham, Mathews, Morse.
12. Indian Club Drill, Leader, Nye  
Pepper, Hall, Hurd, Miller, Soule, Spencer,  
Mathews, Rogers, Teague.  
MUSIC.



The *Transcript* is a welcome guest. The editors congratulate the students on the acquisition of a new and thoroughly equipped gymnasium.

The *Ariel*, published by the Senior and Junior classes of the University of Minnesota, is a first-class college paper. The January number is rich in all its departments. A criticism on Robert Elsmere is one of the best we have read.

For an institution of its kind the Academy at Bridgton gets out a very creditable paper. We notice on the first page of one issue a list of lectures to be delivered before the students. Among the names of the lecturers we notice those of H. Bernard Carpenter and Dr. Thomas Hill. The *Stranger* is always welcome to our table.

Number One, Vol. XVII. of the *Bates Student* is at hand. The *Student* has always been one of our best exchanges and this new number is fully up to, if not a little above its past issues. The new cover is a change for the better, we think. The advice given in the editorials, though somewhat old, is nevertheless pertinent. The literary department is as usual well filled.

In the Communication column of the *Courier* we notice the following "advice to the editors:"

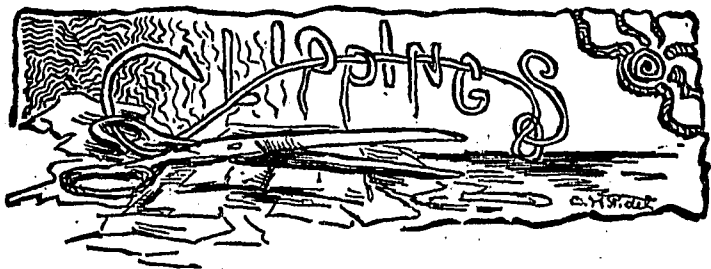
"Be sure to put your own names in the paper at least a dozen times in each issue. Collect and print all the stale, senseless gags in circulation. Give all news in an indirect manner, so nobody will know what it means. Have at least six editorials concerning 'Success.' Sail into the choir. Next into the faculty; it is a splendid target for chronic grumblers. If possible, don't use words found in Webster.



They're old. Get something new; coin words of your own. Pat the professors on the back every chance you get; your rank depends on that."

We take the liberty of quoting the following from an article in the *Free Lance*, entitled "Fraternity, a caste in college:"

"As to depriving the student of precious moments, the practical instruction of association with congenial persons far over-balances the moments said to be lost. They are not lost, for the time a fraternity man spends in his chapter hall enlarges his social qualities and gives him a closer insight into the minds of men than could otherwise be acquired. I acknowledge that college fraternities create jealousy, but it is a jealousy that is met with between institutions of similar character. It is a rivalry for the lead. Statistics show that those colleges rank among the highest where good secret fraternities exist in the greatest number."



Amherst is to be lighted by electric lights.

Oberlin has no college colors, song or yell.

The Harvard library is open four hours on Sunday.

Foot ball is compulsory at Downside College, England.

The annual income of Oxford University is \$6,000,000.

Yale's '88 class averaged one thousand dollars yearly expenses.

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

The finest college building in the world is being built at Syracuse.

The number of students enrolled in the 365 colleges in the United States is 65,728.

Oxford University has appliances for printing in one hundred and fifty languages.

It is the custom of Trinity for the Freshmen to give an annual dinner to the Juniors.

That a college presidency is a position which not every man can fill is proved by the fact that sixteen colleges are looking for suitable men.

The College of Mexico is the oldest American college, being fifty years older than Harvard.

At the last term, twenty-five women graduated from the law school of the University of Michigan.

The act of currying favor with the faculty, which we sometimes see performed, is known as "leg pulling" among Cornellians.

Among the students at Princeton College is one 73 years old. He is studying for the ministry, and expects to graduate this term.

A New York paper is responsible for the statement that one of Amherst's professors uses no chair in the class room. He sits on the class.

By a vote of the faculty, the editors of the Lehigh College papers are excused from the literary work in their courses which corresponds to the work they do on the papers.

An "Economical Club" has been started at Harvard. Its purpose is to furnish students, who live at a distance from the campus, a place to stay during the day. The faculty has given the rooms free of charge.

Gymnasiums at some of the leading colleges and universities cost as follows: Harvard, \$110,000; Yale, \$125,000; Princeton, \$38,000; Columbia, \$156,000; Cornell, \$40,000; University of Minnesota, \$34,000.

The expedition sent out from the University of Pennsylvania to search for the sites of Babylon and Nineveh has been wrecked in the Aegean Sea, off Samos. The accident, however, will not prevent the party from continuing its investigation.

On the question of compulsory church and chapel attendance at Amherst, the college students have voted as follows: In favor of church and chapel compulsory, 152; church and chapel non-compulsory, 112; compulsory chapel and non-compulsory church, 48.

Syracuse University has no "fast set," but it has troubles of another kind. The Freshmen recently organized a prayer meeting association, and failed to invite the Sophomores to be present. This made some of the Sophomores mad, and they have been trying to break up the devotional meetings of the Freshmen.

The directors of the Ontario Ladies' College at Whitby have decided to erect an immense

gymnasium for the students. This, combined with toboggan slide, skating rink, riding school, lawn tennis, etc., furnishes to the pupils of the Ontario Ladies' College a course of physical training unequalled in Canada and unsurpassed on this continent.

The *Englishwoman's Review* says: "We cannot yet rival our cousins in America in the facilities they possess for practicing law; but so far as our universities can give legal honors they have, for the first time, done so in two cases this year. Miss Eliza Orme obtained the degree of LL.B. from the London University, and Miss Letitia Washington obtained a similar honor in the Royal Irish University."

The Women's Medical College of Philadelphia is in its thirty-ninth year, and is the largest women's medical college in the world. It matriculates this year 160 students, among whom are one each from Japan, China and Australia, the others being from nearly every state in the Union. Its course consists of three years, with an additional year's study which is optional with the students, but which is recommended by the institution. An effort is being made to endow a Chair of "Preventive Medicine."

"Fourteen of our twenty-two Presidents had the advantage of a collegiate education. The following shows what degree of education was received by the successive Presidents, and whence derived: Washington, good English education, but unacquainted with the ancient languages; John Adams, Harvard; Jefferson, William and Mary; Madison, Princeton; Monroe, William and Mary; John Quincy Adams, Harvard; Jackson, limited education; Van Buren, academic instruction; Harrison, Hampden-Sidney College; Tyler, William and Mary; Polk, University of North Carolina; Taylor, slightest rudiments; Fillmore, not liberally educated; Pierce, Bowdoin; Buchanan, Dickinson; Lincoln, self-educated; Johnson, self-educated; Grant, West Point; Hayes, Kenyon; Garfield, Williams; Arthur, Union; Cleveland, academic education.—*Oberlin Review*.

Pious Greek professor, remonstrating with Sophomore guilty of repeated vicious practices, lays his hand affectionately on student's shoulder and says: "My young friend, the devil has hold upon you."



### "QUIESCE, CARISSIMA!"

"Quiesce-la, Baby, up in arbore!"  
Canas agitat ventus when spirans lente.  
Quum the bough frangitur pupa will fall  
Corruent pupula, canaque all!"

### ELECTRIFIED.

#### POSITIVELY.

When first I caught the winsome smile  
That dwelt within her perfect face  
I fell a victim to her wile,  
Thrilled by her fascinating grace.

#### NEGATIVELY.

But when I came to know her well,  
Ah, then I felt a lover's woe,  
Before her on my knees I fell,  
And heard her softly whisper, "No."

### THE FIRST QUARREL.

#### TEXT: SMOKING.

"The habit of smoking is vulgar, you know,  
Only fit for those people whose instincts are low,"  
Insisted his wife as she sat by his side,  
To which opposition he calmly replied:  
"You surely call Milton a high-minded man,  
Not so, my dear wife? His life didn't pan  
Out a failure, you know; well now I insist  
If all smokers are low he's down on your list,

Carlyle you'll admit, was a genius, nicht wahr?  
(Excuse me a jif while I light my cigar.)  
He smoked like a chimney, Clarissa, my dear,  
While Lamb smoked each month more than I smoked last  
year.

Old Newton at church, with his conscience quite clear  
Fumed with tobacco the pews in the rear.

Your Dickens smoked, too, while Thackeray's clothes  
Were soaked with tobacco fumes thro' to his hose.

In short, dear Clarissa, my list would contain  
The name of each genius from Raleigh to Twain."

Then smiling she answered, with logic elate,  
"You promise to swear off until you are great!"

—*Williams Weekly*.

If you want to be well informed take a paper.  
Even a paper of pins will give you some good  
points.—*Ex.*

An old lady who imagined that the sea must  
be very dirty because so many people bathe in  
it, was consoled on being informed that it  
washed on the beach every morning.

"The sun is all very well," said an Irishman,  
"but the moon is worth two of it, for the moon  
affords us light in the night time when we

want it, while the sun is with us in the day-time, when we have no occasion for it."

Frenchman—"Yes, Miss Bostonia, in the Mediterranean I sailed through schools of sardines." Miss Bostonia—"Nonsense! How could they swim in those heavy tin boxes?"

The following answer was written to the question, "Describe a typical vertebræ?" "A typical vertebræ has two legs for locomotion, two arms for prehension, and thirty-two teeth."



'38.

Hon. Benjamin F. Butler is to be the orator at next Commencement.

Dr. E. H. Gray is prominently mentioned in connection with the Presidency of the proposed Theological Seminary on the Pacific coast.

'55.

Supt. O. C. Gray, LL.D., of Fayetteville, Ark., has been re-elected Professor of Mathematics in Arkansas Industrial University.

'72.

Rev. Howard R. Mitchell began his pastorate in No. Uxbridge, Mass., Dec. 1.

'76.

Prof. A. W. Small delivered a lecture at the Seventh Baptist church, Baltimore, Md., on Monday, Jan. 21st. Subject, "Books and How to Read them."

'78.

Dr. Charles A. Chase has been appointed City Physician of Minneapolis, Minn.

'84.

Edwin P. Burt has accepted a pastoral call from the Adams Street Baptist church, Biddeford.

'87.

R. W. Harvey was on the campus recently.

Forrest Goodwin, who represents Skowhegan in the Maine House this winter, is the youngest looking member of the Legislature. It seems that the young, fair faced, beardless legislator went into the library at the Capitol, one day last week, and addressed the veteran librarian, asking him many questions, one of his peculiar-

ities when seeking information. The elder gentleman asked Mr. Goodwin if he were in the House or Senate, saying, "I know the other messengers by name." Mr. Goodwin replied, "I am not a messenger, I'm the representative from Skowhegan."—*Somerset Reporter*.

'88.

Henry Fletcher, who has been chosen Professor of Sciences at Hebron Academy, was in the city recently.

'89.

Abram Wyman has finished his school at Franklin and returned to college.

'90.

A. B. Patten preached in Gardiner last Sunday.

F. A. Gilmore preached at Winthrop last Sunday.

E. G. Walker has finished his school and returned to take the examinations.

F. T. Johnson was on the campus a few days ago. He will return to college next term.

'91.

H. L. Morse was in town recently.

R. L. Illsley and A. T. Watson have finished their schools and returned to college.

'92.

Herrick, Nichols and Russell are back to take the examinations.


G. C. Sheldon and H. E. Brady have been preaching at Northport.

F. C. Dunbar, who has been at his home for the last two weeks on account of sickness, has returned.

H. L. Pierce will represent Colby at the Y. M. C. A. convention of New England colleges to be held soon in Worcester, Mass.


The Missouri pigs are so fat that in order to find out where their heads are it is necessary to make them squeal and then judge by the sound.

"Say, teacher," remarked a rural specimen of the genus Young America, "ain't there any female cars?" "Female cars?" repeated the birch wielder, slowly and wonderingly. "Why, of course there are not. Car is always in the neuter gender. What ever put such a notion into your head, child?" "Well," said Johnny, pertly, "mail car is in our spellin' lesson and I s'posed likely there were female cars, too. 'Most everything else goes in pairs."



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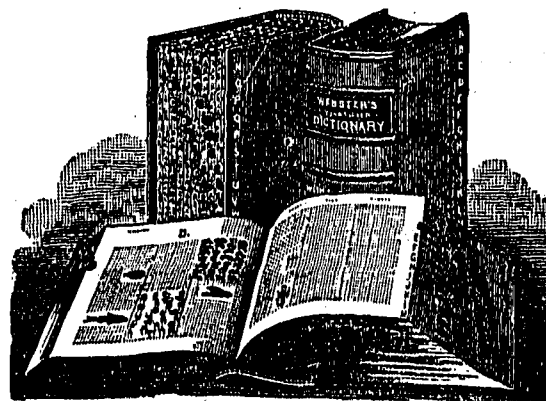
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