

The Colby Echo.

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No. 13.

The Colby Echo.

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CONTENTS.

VOL. XIII., No. 13.—Apr. 12, 1889.

THE SANCTUM:

Our "Spring Announcement".....	155
Realization of Old Hopes.....	156
An Appeal to Subscribers.....	156
Chances for More "College Spirit".....	157

LITERARY:

Colby Lawyers.....	157
Annual meeting of Commission of New England Colleges.....	159
A Word About Harris County and Houston, Texas..	159

THE CAMPUS.....	161
EXCHANGES	164
COLLEGE CLIPPINGS.....	165
WASTE-BASKET.....	166
PERSONALS.....	167
LITERARY NOTES.....	168

"O mighty-mouthed inventor of harmonies,
O skilled to sing of Time or Eternity,
God-gifted organ-voice of England,
Milton, a name to resound for ages!"



HERE we are again! Our college has fairly aroused herself from her long hibernation, and with yawning doors and opening windows has awaked to greet the welcome Spring. Refreshed by her nap, she seems to have taken new life, and the Spring term has opened with that wide-awake air which makes it the most delightful of the year. Forthwith the ECHO appears, and with it reverberate words of persistent advice and criticism.

The disappearance of the snow, which has covered the campus for months, is one of the most reliable signs of spring at Colby, as elsewhere; but with us there is another accompaniment of coming warm weather which each year immediately follows the melting cloak of snow. It is a painful revelation. Lying in every stage of decomposition back of each dormitory may be seen old shoes and hats, bottles, tin pails, waste paper, slop-jars, rags and almost every article to be found on the floor of a well stocked junk shop. Huge ash heaps loom up their ghastly peaks at intervals from the Boardman willows to the gymnasium, and there are other unmistakable signs of neglect on the campus.

Granting the convenience of having the liberty of throwing all superfluities out of the back window, everybody will admit that the appearance of a dump in any part of the college grounds is hardly in keeping with the boasted beauties of our campus. An amendment to the ancient and honorable "Laws of Colby University" regarding this matter and a wholesome college spirit to back it, would do much to improve the appearance of the campus behind the dormitories.

Again, there has not been enough care taken recently by our Lord High Janitor and Chief Superintendent of the Campus about restricting teams to driveways and keeping them off the turf. To be sure no one more zealously looks out for the college interests (as well as his own) than does this same L. H. J. and C. S. C. The assiduity with which he is accustomed to drive the students off the grass and insist that they confine themselves to the walks is quite worthy a picket guard. But the last few months have seen a falling off. The way the sod has been cut up in places by the unchecked passage of heavy wood and coal carts, through the fall and winter, demands a word of remonstrance from the ECHO. The ball ground, a part of which has been used as a convenient roadway to property beyond, is in a pitiable condition therefor, and the ground between North College and Coburn Hall would need but little more ploughing to prepare it for sowing. Surely such things ought not to be.

These observations are humbly submitted to our dusky "Vice President."

There is another matter which, we think, the ECHO should notice. That is, in reference to subscribing to the *Oracle*. It is this term that our annual will appear, published, not by any one class or society, but "by the *students* of Colby University." The members of the board have been hard at work through the vacation in order to make this publication worthy the college which issues it; and we hear that some of the students are somewhat delinquent about giving it their hearty support.

Instead of subscribing generously, they say that one or two copies will be as much as they can find use for, and refuse to do their share. To such we know of no inducement that we can bring forward for increasing their subscriptions; but a little public spirit, which will cause a man to support a college institution for the sake of the college rather than for any hopes of personal advantage, will do a great deal in helping on the *Oracle*, ECHO and everything else in connection with the college.

THE ECHO hardly expected the immediate realization of any of the hopes for the present year which were expressed in its columns a few issues ago. Our strongest appeals were of necessity seasoned with some degree of

patience. We are forced to realize that everything desirable is to be had only by waiting for it, and especially in matters of this nature we have to be reconciled to allow "days of grace." It may be a rather dangerous thing to admit, this of not always expecting, at once, a response to our suggestions; but there certainly has to be a good deal of it in college journalism and it is quite reasonable that there should.

The Thursday morning lecture course had been urged in a recent number, and hence we were delighted when Dr. Pepper announced on the first day of this term, that a course of historical lectures would be delivered here by Dr. Dalton, of Portland, on successive Thursday mornings, commencing with the 4th inst. The unfortunate illness of the lecturer, which has required the postponement of the course for a few weeks, does not affect our appreciation of its having been arranged, whether it was in response to anything we have said or not.

We certainly did not entertain very strong hopes that ground would be broken for a new building on the campus before the close of another term; but we are looking forward now to seeing such a building well under way before then, and anticipate a start on it in a few weeks.

The need of a suitable Physical laboratory has been continually growing greater and the erection of a separate building was planned for it as soon as the necessary means could be obtained. The munificence of Col. Richard C. Shannon, of the class of '62, who has offered fifteen thousand dollars to aid the project, will enable work to be pushed immediately. A description of the new structure will be published in an early issue of the ECHO.

AMONG other innovations, there is one which it would be very gratifying for us to see at Colby. It has often been hinted at and as often regarded as of small consequence. We mean *prompt* payment of ECHO subscriptions. It may surprise a good many of our nominal supporters that we have the audacity to make such a bold suggestion, inasmuch as the matter of paying for the ECHO *in advance*, or even somewhere near the time when subscriptions are due, must be quite a new thought to some, if the indications of our subscription list are worth anything. We take this opportunity, as another volume approaches its com-

pletion, of proposing to every one concerned, in the college and out, that all back payments are in order at once. These sentiments are indorsed by our managing editor.

IF our readers will pardon us, we will indulge our mood and continue a little further in this not altogether happy strain, expressing our dissatisfaction with the status of one or two other little matters in college.

Setting aside every other consideration, the mere question of doing the fair thing ought to be entertained by every student who enters the reading room. The man who makes use of the periodicals of the room and refuses to join the association which supports it, needs nothing more to reproach him than his own conscience. There are lots of men who are doing this very thing, particularly in the Freshman class, men unwilling to help pay for the papers, but altogether too glad to read them at the expense of others. Now, gentlemen, if you wish to do the gentlemanly thing, consider the utter meanness of your position and either do your share in the support of the reading room or keep out of it altogether as not welcome there.

It is reported that not more than one-half of the class of '92 are members of the Base Ball Association, and from other organizations come similar reports not at all flattering to the Freshmen, as a class. It is often of little use to growl at such matters, but it will do no harm to offer to every delinquent this consideration, that no man has a right to consider himself a worthy member of this college, who does not connect himself intimately with her interests.



COLBY LAWYERS.

By A. H. BRIGGS, Esq.

HON. Thomas Robinson was graduated from our College in the class of 1827. Of this class, numbering fourteen, not one is living. After graduation, four of them became clergymen, of whom Rev. Enoch W. Freeman, whose early and sudden decease at Lowell created afterwards so strong a sensation, in con-

nection with the trial of his widow, in Boston, for the murder of a later husband, was perhaps the most gifted. One became a tiller of the soil, that early employment of the race in which the best education and scientific procedure are the first in importance. One was a student of medicine and a teacher. He died at the early age of thirty-one, five years only after leaving college. But a gifted and promising man was Samuel Stevens, as we have heard.

Eight of this class became lawyers, and all good lawyers and successful. Mr. Robinson in college was a close student, thorough and diligent. Born in 1801 and entering college at the mature age of twenty-two, he was able to master the curriculum of that day (which was no easy task) and stood high in his class. But he did not go to college for the mere standing he might take, nor for mere college honors, but for that solid training of the intellect which is so valuable in post-graduate studies and in professional life, and so conducive to success. At that time the course of study was provided for young gentlemen by those having the control of and in some degree responsible for their education; who knew what they needed, if not what they desired, better than they themselves could know. Whether this is best or not has been questioned, and is to be settled perhaps by the experiment now being tried in many of our colleges. Experiment is perhaps the best test, and if "elective studies" shall be as successful in producing graduates in the future, who shall stand as high in all the callings of life as those of the past, according to their numbers, then the result will show there is at least no harm in the elective system. But if this shall be the result, much that has been held to be sound, practical, common-sense reasoning in regard to the matter will be confounded. If young and inexperienced persons are to choose their college studies, the rule will be, that they will choose those very studies they need the least, and avoid those they need the most. It is in vain to answer that the elective system is only a partial election; for if it is best for a young man to choose a part of his college course, why not best for him to choose the whole? Can any man say? Where can the line be drawn? At any rate, in Mr. Robinson's time students had that old course, and they were obliged to fight the thing right through and become masters of the situation.

So far from being elective, it seemed as if the course, in some parts of it, was invented on purpose to realize the idea expressed by a distinguished citizen of Maine at our commencement dinner, many years ago, when this matter of "elective studies" was first mooted. Said he: "If I had the control of this matter I would do with young men and boys as the old lady did to make money by keeping boarders—I would find out what they didn't want and give them enough of it." But detest it as they might, and many times did, both faculty and parents and conscience held them to it, without modification or relief; and it did them good. No man could get through college, at least in the smaller colleges, where his individuality was not lost, without some thoroughness of mental discipline, which was a life-long source of blessing and gratitude. They might not *know* so much as graduates of this day, but they *knew how* to know. They might not be so *learned*, but they *knew how* to learn the most intricate affairs and the most profound science.

With this preparation Mr. Robinson went forth to the great battle of life. After studying his profession he settled in Ellsworth in 1831 and continued to be resident there during his life. He lived thirty-one years after he graduated and died in 1858, at the comparatively early age of fifty-seven. As an advising lawyer he was reliable and safe. His conduct of cases in court was with careful preparation, much discretion and great success.

Hon. John A. Peters, the present learned and able chief justice of Maine, writes of Mr. Robinson: "He was my friend and my father's friend. I studied law with him in 1842-3. He was a grand man and without deficiencies, mental or moral. He represented Ellsworth in the House of Representatives, and Hancock county twice, in the Senate of Maine. He was in all the litigated cases arising in the eastern section of Hancock county, having as his opponent Hon. J. W. Hathaway, afterwards a justice of the S. J. C. These two were the leading lawyers of the county. Robinson was a fine advocate, having an apt way and happy faculty for a jury lawyer. I remember well his telling speeches at the bar and in political halls. He was a Whig, and I call to mind an able and ringing speech made at a Whig state convention at Portland in 1852, in favor of sending

George Evans as delegate at large to the Whig national convention. Much opposition to Evans grew out of the slavery question, which opposition was not very open, but disguised, under the plea of locality. Other parts of the state were claiming other candidates. I had no doubt then, and have none now, that Robinson's speech carried the convention. He displayed on this occasion that ever ready shrewdness which was one of his peculiar powers. Said he: 'If counties are to be considered, Hancock, which has never had a state delegate nor a state officer, makes a demand; and Hancock county, to a man, presents the name of Geo. Evans, a man large enough to belong to *all* the counties.'

"Mr. Robinson was a tall, commanding looking man, (though lame and always walking with a cane) with a face abounding in the look of intelligence and intellect. He was a thoroughly good, honest, generous and benevolent man, and as a social companion he could not be excelled. The community trusted and believed in him. He was not a member of any church, though he was attached to the Congregational society, and in all respects set a becoming example to all men. His death was almost accidental. An ulcerated tooth was treated so unfortunately as to create intense inflammation in his head, of which he died. His death was regarded a great loss to all. He was twice married, leaving quite a family of sons and daughters by the first wife. God bless his memory."

Hon. Eugene Hale, the popular and distinguished Senator in Congress from your state, in writing of Mr. Robinson, says: "I went to Ellsworth thirty-one years ago, on Mr. Robinson's invitation to become his partner, and his death occurred three months afterwards, after a very short illness.

"He had the largest and best practice in the county, and was looked to by people all over the region as a man of first importance. He had great good sense and fine humor, a good knowledge of law, and was one of the hardest men to beat before a jury that I have ever known. He had identified himself with the Republican party, and if he had lived, would have taken many of the honors that went elsewhere.

"After his death his family broke up and

moved away. Possibly the only survivor is his daughter Elizabeth, the wife of Hon. Charles A. White, of Gardiner. His youngest son by his first wife, Dr. Willis Robinson, moved to Texas, and I do not know if he is now living. His second wife, who survived him about twenty years, was Margaret Meade of Castine, and she had two small children at the time of his death, both of whom died shortly after."

These men knew him well, and proud may the college be when *such men* can say *such things* of one of its alumni.

THE annual meeting of the Commission of New England Colleges on Admission Examinations, was held in Boston on Friday and Saturday of last week, April 5th and 6th. The request of Middlebury College to be allowed representation in the Commission was formally voted upon, and her delegate, Professor Eaton, was received. This makes the number of colleges represented in the Commission fifteen, including all in New England, excepting Bates and the University of Vermont.

Friday evening a conference was held between the Commission and the professors of Modern Languages from the various colleges and a committee representing the preparatory schools, to discuss the subject of admission requirements in French and German. Mr. Tetlow, speaking for the schools, said that the movement to substitute modern languages for Greek was one not to be checked, but was destined to extend, and that it must be through the Commission, whose work was being watched by the colleges of the whole country, that the terms of the exchange of the old language for the new languages, must be determined. Professor Fay of Tufts discussed the question on the side of the college teachers, and was followed by Professor Cohen of Harvard, and the modern language instructors of Smith and Wellesley, who all agreed in deploring the loose and inaccurate character of the preparation now obtained in French and German as compared with the thorough and scientific training received in Latin and Greek. What was needed was more grammar—a severe and untiring drill in French and German grammar.

At the meeting of the Commission, on Saturday, there appeared before it a committee representing the American Society of Naturalists,

who asked to be heard on the question of introducing into the requirements for admission to college, a requisition in Natural Science, to include a certain minimum of Knowledge of Phaenogamic Botany, Physiology and Physical Geography. Professor Rice of Wesleyan, and Professor Farlow of Harvard, speaking for the committee, urged the arguments in favor of the proposed new departure. After the Naturalists had withdrawn the Commission debated the question and voted to refer it for consideration to the faculties of the various colleges represented in the Commission.

A WORD ABOUT HARRIS COUNTY, AND HOUSTON, TEXAS.

SETTING aside the fact of the lurking prejudices of the South towards the North, consequent upon the late unpleasantness, that still too prominently show themselves, I feel that one reason at least why our hardy, enterprising, monied men of the East do not seek the rich, alluvial soils of Texas and other Southern states, in preference to the rocky and unfertile wilds of Colorado and Dakota, is due to the fact of their not having sufficient knowledge about this subject. While I in no sense of the term seek "to boom" any particular state or city, I wish in a calm and modest way to picture briefly the fertility of this region, and its future possibilities under the efficient management of men of means, push and brains.

Harris county, of which Houston is the chief city and shire town, is situated in the southeastern part of the state upon Galveston bay; its shores are washed by the waters and fanned by the delightful breezes of the Gulf of Mexico, from which it is distant only thirty-five miles. It is contiguous to the counties of Brazoria, Chambers, Fort Bend, Galveston, Liberty, Montgomery and Waller. These counties are the richest and most productive of any in the state for cattle, corn, cotton, sugar and molasses.

The county embraces 1800 square miles, about four-fifths of which is prairie, dotted here and there with magnolia, pine and pecan timber. The soil in the southern part of the county is a black, waxy lime; in the northern and eastern parts it is dark, friable earth, with a slight admixture of sand. Near the edges of the prairies, where there is a growth of small

pine trees, it is of a yellowish, compact soil; the bottoms, contingent upon the streams, are a deep alluvial. The climate, for the most part, is genial and salubrious the year round. The heat of our summers is oppressively excessive. Our winters are free from the rigors of a New England clime, and yet for my own part I very much prefer the ice and snow of the good old "Pine Tree State" to the "eternal mud and slush to be encountered here."

We have really only two seasons, the rainy and dry; this is now our rainy season, and it does seem as if the *divus hydriarum* kept them always in an inverted condition, or had gone off on other more important business, for it rains so constantly that it would not be stretching the truth to say *pluit semper*. One would not manifest such a dread at this state of affairs if there were well paved streets and a sufficient sewerage to drain off the surplus water. It is really a shame to say that in this city of a boasted population of 36,000 (?) we have only *one paved street*, and the result is that, in consequence of these incessant rains, it is impossible to get around without being besmattered and bemired completely.

It is a thing of daily occurrence to see teams bogged up on the principal streets of the city. 'Twas only a week or two ago that a man, in driving on Main street, had his horse to bog, and before he could cut him free from the harness the horse actually perished in the mud and water! A few days ago I was on Main street and witnessed quite a ludicrous episode. A negro teamster had his hat blown off and tossed by the wind right in front of his team. In his frantic efforts to stop his horse he cried out, "Whoa! whoa!" but all to no purpose, for the cruel wheels of the wagon passed right over it, burying it deep in the mud. The old negro looked at his hat with a look of indescribable humor, then casting a glance around upon his spectators he pathetically exclaimed: "Did yo' ebber see anything to beat dat!"

The original site of Houston was located on the south half of the lower of the two leagues (8,856 acres) granted to John Austin, and situated near the head of Buffalo Bayou. This land was purchased by Messrs. A. C. and J. K. Allen of Mrs. T. P. F. L. Parrott, formerly the wife of John Austin, Aug. 26, 1836. The sum stipulated was \$5,000, and the deed declared

that "the above price is the just value, and should it hereafter be worth more, she makes a donation of the excess to the purchasers, be it more or less."

During the latter part of 1836 the town of Houston was laid out and named by Messrs. Allen, in honor of the hero of San Jacinto. Dec. 15, 1836, the Congress of the Republic of Texas passed an act temporarily locating the seat of government at Houston, which remained the capital until Oct., 1839, when it was removed to Austin, which had been selected as the permanent seat of government.

When the Mexicans invaded Texas, in 1842, President Houston had the executive offices again located at Houston, where they remained until November of that year, when the President convened a Congress at Washington in the Brazos, at which place the seat of government remained until it was again permanently located at Austin in 1845. Houston was incorporated a city by the Congress of the Republic, Dec. 29, 1837. Its first mayor was Dr. Francis Moore, Jr., elected Jan., 1838.

Houston is one of the most enterprising cities in southeastern Texas and has many special advantages, being the head of ocean navigation, the natural outlet for the products of Texas, the chief manufacturing city in the state and a great railroad centre, there being no less than eleven completed roads that have their termini here, with the cheering prospect of several others now under construction. The railway lines that now centre here have a total mileage of 5,570 miles, just 628 miles less than the total mileage of the entire state!

There are many beautiful residences in the city, and one of the prettiest and most tastefully furnished is that of a negro, Mr. Milton Baker, a dealer in real estate, and whose wealth aggregates up into the thousands. Chief among the public buildings are the City Hall, the Masonic Temple, the Houston & Texas Central railroad station, the new Court House, the new Cotton Exchange, Capitol Hotel, and new post office, now in process of erection. Its streets are wide, but destitute of paving, save in the case above referred to.

The social life of Houston is restrictive, as is that of every town and city of the South. The place of the Dago, Italian and negro is that of menials; higher than this they dare not aspire.

The social relation of the Dago *does* become changed as he becomes more Americanized and wealthy, but I've never seen a change of the social ostracism as respects the negro. *Aethiops semel semper Aethiops*, seems to be the proscriptive policy exercised towards him, as if a man was to be estimated by his *color*, or absence of it!

Houston has a well organized school system, which is under the efficient management of a thoroughly alive superintendent; about 2,400 pupils receive instruction in these schools. Large, commodious and handsome school buildings adorn every ward in the city *for the whites*, but the blacks have been sadly neglected in this respect, there being but one decent building in the whole city for their accommodation. This senseless discrimination and flagrant injustice is further shown towards the blacks by scaling down the salaries of their teachers, who receive just about one-half as much as white teachers for the same work; this is notably so as respects payment of principals.

No description of the "Bayou City" would be complete without some reference to "Market Day," which is invariably each Saturday of each week. In the market are exposed for sale all the fruits, vegetables, meats, fresh candies, jewelry and fancy goods of the season. As a rule, about everybody goes to "market," as it is the especial gala day of the city. Has one a friend he wishes to meet? The market is the place. Does one wish to see and converse with his best girl? The market is the trysting place. Does a libertine wish to meet his mistress? The market is the place. It is really a spectacle worth the seeing to watch the promiscuous hordes of peoples—Danish, French, German, Italian, Irish, Swedes, and other nationalities pour into the market, like a great swarm of bees, and to note their peculiar habits and characteristics. Good, bad and indifferent all find a common centre here, and judging from what I can glean of facial expressions, coupled with unmistakable actions, I fear it is the bad class that congregates the most largely. Whenever one visits Houston he must not fail "to take in" the market, if he would see at a glance the city's best and worst.

Reverting to the subject of public schools, it can be said for Texas that, without a doubt, it is the richest state of the Union for schools.

Besides a permanent school fund, invested in interest-bearing bonds, there have been set apart for school purposes 32,716,101 acres of public land. Of this amount there had been sold, up to 1884, 3,037,804 acres, and about 2,000,000 more acres leased. The money derived from these lands becomes a part of the available school fund. The schools are further supported by funds derived from the following sources: (a). An annual poll tax; (b). One-fourth of the occupation taxes; (c). A general tax on values; (d). Special taxes voted by the property-holders of school districts and cities. I know of no state in the Union that has greater possibilities, educationally and financially, than has the "Lone Star State," which is rapidly assuming a very important and prominent position among the brighter constellations of our older states.



"Glad to see you."

Ah! Ah? Ah!! Ah!!!

Junior articles will be due May 22nd.

A physical laboratory and observatory!

Prof. Bayley spent the vacation at Johns Hopkins University.

The number of volumes added to the library during vacation is 162.

Judge Bonney was at the college March 30th, on his customary errand.

The Presumpscots will play with the Colbys on the diamond April 20th.

Dodge & Adams will furnish the pennant for the coming base ball contest.

Prof. Hall attended the inaugural of President Harrison on the 4th of March.

H. R. Hatch returns to the Junior class, after an absence of over two terms.

'92 gains three new members this term, Ford, Pike and Saunders, and loses Dodge.

Gilmore, '90, was absent the first week of the term, on account of the death of his brother.

Rev. Asa Dalton's Thursday morning lectures have been postponed on account of sickness.

The first of the series on "The Great Historical Ages" will be given in the chapel May 2nd.

Murphy, the Skowhegan tailor, took measurements for several spring suits at the college last week.

The Seniors have chosen Carleton for the class photographer in preference to artists from away.

Two new patterns of parallel bars and a net for the base ball cage have been placed in the gymnasium.

The first league game will probably be played April 30th, if fair, instead of May 1st, as given in the schedule.

Hatters from Portland respectfully solicit the patronage of those in the college who wish to purchase a stylish silk tile.

Prof. Taylor was in the West during vacation, to look after some property which had fallen to him from an uncle.

Nearly all who have been teaching through the winter or the vacation are back again. Sampson returned from Flagstaff this week.

The following are the Sophomore appointments: Miss Fletcher, Messrs. Basset, Caldwell, Cottle, Gorham, Leadbetter, Rogers, Smith, Watson.

A few members of the Society for Mutual Admiration attended the High School sociable April 3. They played tucker and copenhagen for entertainment.

Of the Juniors, seventeen are taking chemistry, nineteen English Literature, and sixteen Mineralogy. Misses Hall, True, Spear, Littlefield and Cummings are reading Latin.

The *Oracle* board have nearly completed their literary work and the most of it is in the hands of the printers. If the printers are prompt, we shall have the *Oracles* early.

The Skowhegan Athletic Club gave an exhibition at Fairfield on the eve of April 4th, under the direction of Hurd, '90. A few of the boys were present at the ball which followed it.

The improvement made in the appearance of some rooms through the vacation is noticeable. The painters have been at work in several. In a little more time the old, dingy apartments will all disappear.

Of the colleges in the country Colby ranks

among the first eight which offer a course in geological research according to the most modern methods. A report published by the government is the authority.

Passers-by declare that a certain quaint and retired mansion on College street

Has been heard to beat

With the sound of feet

keeping time to the music of the dance.

The bill has passed the Legislature and Colby is to have the State Geological Collection. It will be here in a few days. During the vacation Prof. Bayley has made arrangements with the Department of the Interior and the Smithsonian Institute for contributions to the collection.

The remains of Hobart W. Richardson, formerly editor of the *Portland Advertiser*, were brought to Waterville April 4th. Several boys of Mr. Richardson's college fraternity, escorted them to the hearse. Mr. Richardson was a graduate and formerly a tutor in Greek at Colby.

A call was recently issued for a meeting of the Ah Skyward Society, to choose its officers for the ensuing year. As the proceedings were strictly private they cannot be given here. Full preparations, it is understood, will be made before the fall term to receive all worthy men from '93.

The enthusiasm manifested at the Y. M. C. A. meetings is gratifying to those interested in that work. The term opens auspiciously. The attendance at the opening meetings was large, and every member has taken a more active interest than ever. Several new voices have been heard this term.

Prof., giving rules for laboratory work (which he stoutly insists must be observed)—1st, *never hurry*. A few days later, with characteristic drawl, (to student who is over-cautious in following above direction)—You work so slow, Mr. M——, I should think you would forget what you were doing.

Occasional object lessons in prohibition are given by leg-weary inebriates who wander within the college inclosure. A war worn veteran of the New Hampshire 11th was the latest, and occasioned the usual amount of sport. Such pitiable sights are weighty arguments for total abstinence.

During its tour the first of the winter vacation the Colby Athletic Club gave exhibitions at Belfast, Bangor, Ellsworth, Houlton and Calais, in Maine; and Fredericton, St. Johns and Woodstock, in N. B. One of the pleasant things of the trip was the royal entertainment received from the University boys at Fredericton. They are jolly good fellows.

Every one is waiting to hear more about the new building, but nothing definite has been determined yet, except that the money is forthcoming. Prof. Rogers has drawn a rough plan of the structure as he wishes it to be. It was found that the building committee did not have full and final authority, so the matter awaits the action of the trustees. It will be two weeks before a decision can be obtained.

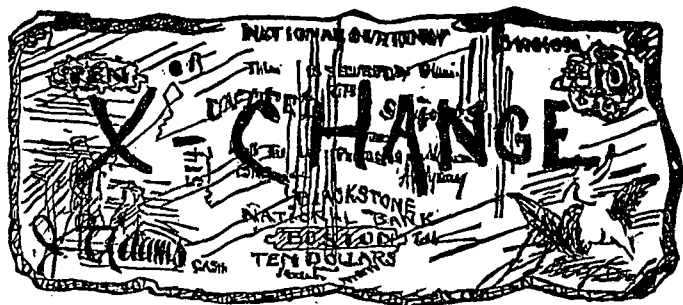
Two of our professors will be absent the most of the term. Prof. Small is still at Johns Hopkins. Prof. Matthews is at Newton Theological Seminary, and will not return until the latter part of the term. His department is in charge of Prof. Gunnison, a Harvard graduate, who has been studying at Newton. Every one who has been in Prof. Gunnison's classes feels that the professor is not out of his place and understands his business. Dr. Pepper has the Seniors in Political Economy. History in Prof. Small's department for the Juniors is omitted.

In a letter to the President of the college, dated April 2, 1889, Col. Richard C. Shannon, class of '62, states that he is willing to assume the amount of fifteen thousand dollars for the construction of a Physical Laboratory and Observatory. He says: "I quite agree with you that it is better to move promptly and vigorously with the work; and that you may do this, I propose to send a first remittance of five thousand dollars on the 20th of this present month, and a second and third of the same amount, according as the work progresses and the funds may be required. * * * Be assured it affords me the highest satisfaction to be able at last to do something for *alma mater*—a cherished purpose formed long ago when thousands of miles away from home and in a foreign land, where I was again and again reminded of the great benefits I had derived from her instruction."

The representatives of the four collegiate base ball teams met at Colby, April 5th. Richards of Richmond, and Watkins of Orono, were

selected for umpires. Following is the schedule of games to be played this season: May 1, Bowdoin vs. Colby, Brunswick; May 4, Bates vs. Colby, Lewiston; May 4, M. S. C. vs. Bowdoin, Orono; May 8, Colby vs. Bowdoin, Waterville; May 11, Colby vs. M. S. C., Waterville; May 11, Bowdoin vs. Bates, Brunswick; May 15, Colby vs. Bates, Waterville; May 18, Bowdoin vs. Colby, Lewiston; May 18, Bates vs. M. S. C., Bangor; May 22, Colby vs. Bates, Brunswick; May 24, Bowdoin vs. M. S. C., Brunswick; May 25, Bates vs. M. S. C., Brunswick; May 30, M. S. C. vs. Colby, Bangor; May 30, Bates vs. Bowdoin, Lewiston; June 3, M. S. C. vs. Bates, Orono; June 8, M. S. C. vs. Colby, Orono; June 12, M. S. C. vs. Bowdoin, Bangor; June 15, Bates vs. Bowdoin, Waterville.

There seemed to be something unusual in the atmosphere on Monday morning last. Perhaps it was the beautiful weather that put every one in the best of spirits. Before the chapel exercise several college songs were sung on the stone steps, with hearty voices, that echoed over all the campus. After considerable jostling and pushing, when each one had filed in and become seated there was still a ripple of merriment, which the dignity and solemnity of the occasion could not suppress. Devotion was said and the Seniors were dismissed; then the Juniors. As the Sophomores were rising, two innocent Freshmen thoughtlessly started from their pews and hastened to go out. It was enough to arouse the warlike instinct. Every Sophomore made a rush and as '92 came up, all joined in battle at the door; the floor shook and trembled under their contending feet, the former wishing to block the way, the latter to clear it, and neither thing was easy to accomplish. The professor stood in mute astonishment at an act of such unparalleled audacity in the house of prayer. One or two kindly tugged at the coat tails of some timid Freshmen, who were fighting in the rear, and remonstrated, but the conflict continued. The upper classmen just outside were delighted at the excitement. The first Freshman who got through was picked up and tossed back upon the heads of the combatants as if he had been a soap bubble. At length, after all had been well squeezed and neither were victorious, each was content to pass out in whatever order he came.



During the six weeks' vacation and the first part of the term, such a large number of exchanges have accumulated that the editors hardly know which way to turn or how to treat them. Good magazines are plenty, and those that fall below what can, under existent environments be justly expected, are in the minority. It will suffice our purpose if we take up at this time a few of the more salient features of college interest.

From the *Wabash* we are able take some language, the like of which is now very rare in the field of journalism. We had flattered ourselves that it existed "only in a fossil state:"

"We thank God we are not as other students are! That we are not windy and blowhard like De Pauw students. That we are not tough and stuck up like they are at the State University. That we are not so green as they grow at Hanover. That we don't have to plow as they do at Purdue. That we don't always get left at the State oratorical like Franklin. That there are not as many flies on us as on Butler students. Thank God we are not like others!"

The trouble which has existed with Samoa, or Navigator's Islands, and which has for some time been a "bone of contention" between Germany and the United States, has also been a matter of wonder to many who do not know the cause. Quite a good many do not understand why this group of islands in the South Pacific should call forth such attention on the part of our government. A young lady at Hamilton College has written an excellent editorial on the subject, and the following are its closing words:

"The question has been asked, 'Why are the Americans so deeply interested in the matter?' Because these islands, being on the direct steamship line between America and Australia, and furnishing, as they do, such a splendid harbor for American vessels, aid her very much in carrying on commerce, and because the only three independent islands of the whole Polynesian group are Samoa, Hawaii and Tonga, and these three are 'the key of the maritime dominions of the Pacific.'

"Were these lost to America, the Pacific would be closed to her commerce."

From the *Lafayette* is taken the following:

"Harvard base ball men are in trouble. and their prospects of winning the championship this coming season are very small. Their crack pitcher, Harry Bates, has left the college under a cloud, due to inattention to his studies. The faculty has been roundly criticised for making an example of Bates, when there were so many others who were as much back in their studies as he. The students feel that exceptions should have been made in his case on account of his usefulness on the ball team. But the faculty take the ground that the boys go there to study first and play afterwards. Bates has been singled out because of the publicity given the fact that he was so far behind in his studies."

Stagg has consented to play on the Yale team, and, if a catcher can be found who can hold him, Yale will be in a fair way to maintain her brilliant record.

The *Princetonian* has these words on one's relation to his *alma mater*:

"Loyalty to *alma mater* means more than kindly feeling or expressed sympathy. The loyal graduate finds something to do much more practical than these matter-of-fact sentiments which alumni are supposed to cherish. Graduates do not get rich enough to endow the college immediately after leaving here, but they do become potent enough in influence, especially over young men undecided in their choice of a college to do great things for the college.

"Probably a dozen out of each class teach the first year after graduation. They possess great influence over the young men under them. They should not think that the proper attitude of the teachers is one of indifference, or at best silence toward the choice of college by the preparatory student. The teacher is as responsible there as he is in the other features of educational training. It is his duty, no less than his privilege, to give men information about the institution with whose life and methods he most sympathizes by the purpose of sending them there also. In many parts of the country schools have thus gradually turned the current of these sympathies and students toward some one institution."

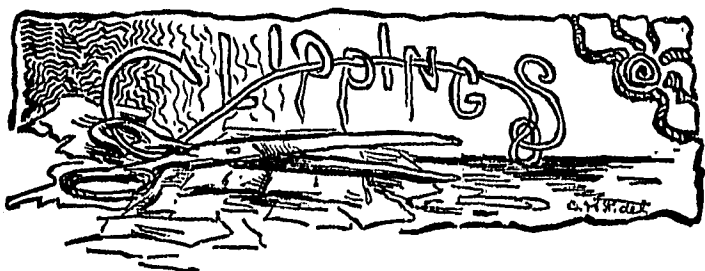
During these halcyon spring days there will be more or less time for each one to devote to reading. Some good suggestions on two of the important motives of our reading will be found helpful—the more so, because they are so often overlooked. The first is given by the *College Courier*:

"We hear too much and read too much that

we do not properly digest. Book after book is read in quick succession. As soon as one is finished another is begun without any further thought than that spent while reading it. If on reading a book—and the same will apply to hearing a sermon or lecture—an outline of the thought contained therein was written out, the reader would find that he could converse much more intelligently on the subject than if he did not do this. It will take a little time, but better know a little well than have a smattering of a great deal."

The second is found in the *Concordiensis*:

"It was Isaac Barrow who, two centuries ago, said: 'The reading of books, what is it but conversing with the wisest men of all ages and all countries, who thereby communicate to us their most deliberate thoughts, choicest notions and best inventions, couched in good expression and digested in exact method.' The thought of the above, that only by thorough and careful reading can we acquaint ourselves with the story of the mental development of the race, is as true to-day as it was when Isaac Barrow lived and wrote. *A chimerical doctrine is that which is held by most students, the doctrine that success in a prize contest means simply the obtaining of the visible end, i. e., a prize.* If we may be permitted to express an opinion it is, that no student who works and works honestly in a prize contest of thoroughly literary character need despair of success, for even if the offered reward may not fall to his lot, he has nevertheless obtained a prize *far more useful and enduring in the added wisdom and mental culture which must be his from a careful study of the lights of literature.*"



Oxford has an income of \$6,000,000.

The Harvard nine last year had a surplus of \$3,650.

Rutgers has received \$35,000 for a new dormitory.

Columbia's president leads the list in this country, for high salary.

Keefe, of the New York base ball team, is coaching the Amherst nine.

The Monday holiday system has been established at Butler College, Indiana.

The Harvard Co-operative society has 609

members, and does a business of about \$50,000 a year.

The Williams Glee and Banjo Clubs will make their western trip in a special parlor and sleeping car.

Courtney, the Cornell coach, announces that, should his crew not beat Yale, he will charge nothing for his services.

At Amherst, applause in class room is manifested by snapping the fingers; at Cornell, by tapping pencils on arm rests.

During the past year Princeton has had more men appointed to college professorships than any other American institution.

University of Virginia: students are allowed to bring their dogs into the class room, but the professors draw the line on "horses."

Two students at Amherst have started a co-operative laundry. They will contract to do all the students' washing for fifteen dollars per year.

It is claimed the largest college building in the West is that of Garfield University, Wichita, Kansas. Its auditorium seats 4,500 people.

At the Boston Tech. each man, after his first year, is put under the care of some one of the professors, who acts as his adviser during the rest of his course.

A scientific expedition will be sent out from Princeton next June to Eastern Oregon to search for fossil remains, which will be added to their large museum.

Ohio Wesleyan University carried off the laurels in the late State Oratorical Contest. Ed. H. Hughes won with an oration on "Philosophy of Inequality."

The Senior class at Williams has twice elected class officers, and both times they have declined to serve, and consequently the class has decided to have no class day.

It is feared that Johns Hopkins may have to close its doors on account of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad failing to pay dividends. Almost her entire endowment is invested in stock.

Prof. C. H. F. Peters, of Hamilton College, and Chas. A. Borst, of Johns Hopkins, are in litigation over the ownership of a catalogue of 35,000 stars. This is the largest that has ever been made.

Harvard athletes have to pass a physical examination before they are allowed to compete at sports. At Johns Hopkins University the candidates must pass an examination in athletics before they are allowed to graduate.

Three Dartmouth Seniors, two Juniors and nine Sophomores have been suspended from college for periods ranging from four weeks to the remainder of the college year, and fourteen Sophomores and seven Freshmen have been put on probation for various disorders.

Jefferson Davis once remarked in conversation that he thought of all the Northern people he had ever met those of Maine most resembled true Southrons. Perhaps his impression of Maine people was formed on his visit to Brunswick in 1858, when he came there to receive an LL.D. from Bowdoin.

Considerable excitement has been caused at Wesleyan by the hazing of some Freshmen recently. Eight Sophomores took out some Freshmen and after rolling them down hill in barrels set them climbing telegraph poles with the assistance of paddles. After some more "experience" the Freshmen were left in the graveyard to which they had been conducted.

The second prize oration of the Ohio State Oratorical Contest was a direct Plagiarism from an article on "Moral Government," by Prof. Cocker, of Ann Arbor, Mich., which appeared in the *Princeton Review* of January, 1879. Perhaps Mr. Becker thought there was "nothing new under the sun." That may be true, but Prof. Cocker's article is not yet quite old enough to stand a repetition.

Four Sophomores at Lafayette were recently suspended for hazing Freshmen. About forty classmates of the offenders signed a petition to the faculty, requesting the re-instatement of their classmates, and threatened to withdraw in a body if the request was refused. Since then several of the signers were suspended. Before leaving Easton they were photographed with their grip-sacks. The faculty still runs the college.

Henry Hinkley, who died in Philadelphia recently, left \$225,000 to the colleges in which he was immediately interested, of which sum Williams College receives \$50,000, Amherst \$50,000, Bangor Theological Seminary \$25,000 and Philips Academy, Bowdoin College,

Andover Theological Seminary, Dartmouth College, American Bible Society, and the Young Men's Christian Association of Philadelphia, each \$20,000.



TIMELY WARNING.

I.

In the hammock, slowly swinging,
Where the butterflies are winging
Idly through the summer air,
Lies a maiden sweetly dreaming;
Through the boughs the sunlight streaming
Glints upon her golden hair.

II.

Coming close to her, I wonder
At her beauty, and I ponder
Whether it would be a sin
Just to kiss her, or would make her
Angry, if the kiss should wake her,
Pressed above her dimpled chin.

III.

'Neath her lashes bright eyes twinkling
All at once give me an inkling
That her slumber is a sham;
And my faint resolve grows firmer,
When her ripe lips softly murmur:
"Goodness, Jack! Don't be a clam!"

—*Somerville Journal.*

NO, SHE LIVES IN BOSTON.

There was a young lady in Kew,
Who said she had nothing to do;
And she hadn't, because,
By a queer style of laws,
Her mother worked plenty for two.

—*Washington Critic.*

There was a young man from Lubec
Who marked up a new poker deck
But a man they call Moore
Had marked them before,
And gobbled up every kopeck.

SMOKING RUIN.

"The habit of smoking is vicious, you know,
Only fit for those people whose instincts are low,"
Insisted Sheldon, as he sat by my side;
To which opposition I calmly replied:
"You surely call Milton a high-minded man.
Nor so, my dear sir? 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, Sheldoon, 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, McSheldoon, my list would contain
The names of each genius from Raleigh to Twain."

He was absent. In the chemical laboratory:
Prof.—"What has become of Pard? Wasn't
he studying with the class last fall?" "Ah,
yes; Pard, poor fellow; a fine student, but
absent minded in the use of chemicals, very.
That discoloration on the ceiling—notice it?"
"Yes." "That's him."



'29.

Rev. L. S. Tripp, the oldest living graduate,
with one exception, is enjoying a vigorous old
age, and has recently become a resident of
Rockland.

'32.

Rev. C. A. Thomas, D.D., who preached in
Brandon, Vt., continuously for 40 years, died
at that place March 6.

'35.

Rev. James Upham, D.D., is a frequent con-
tributor to the religious press.

'38.

Hon. N. F. Talbot, one of the most prominent
citizens and active business men of Rockport,
died at his home in that town a few weeks ago.

'39.

Rev. S. L. Caldwell, D.D., and Rev. A. H.
Granger, D.D., both of the class of '39, are
members of the committee appointed by the
trustees of Brown University to nominate a
successor to President Robinson.

'49.

The class of '49 expects to have a reunion
here next commencement.

Hon. Mark H. Dunnell, of Owatonna, Minn.,
has been elected to the 51st Congress. Mr.
Dunnell is preparing a memoir of his classmate,
the late Rev. John Rounds.

'53.

Hobart W. Richardson, editor and principal
owner of the *Portland Advertiser*, died last
week at his home in Portland, and was buried
on Friday in the cemetery of this city.

'58.

Rev. H. B. Marshall is pastor of the Baptist
church at East Auburn.

Rev. C. H. Rowe is supplying the Baptist
church at Randolph, Mass.

Gen. Chas. P. Baldwin, of Georgetown, Col.,
writes under date of March 18, 1889: "We
shall send you two good boys from our High
School for your next Freshman class. * * *
The alumni of Colby are yet few in number in
Colorado, but they are and will be aggressive
and will not 'dip their flag' to those of any
other institution in the land."

'69.

Rev. A. W. Jackson has published in pam-
phlet form the lecture on "The Scientific Study
of Literature" that he delivered in the college
chapel last winter.

'72.

Rev. J. H. Barrows is pastor of the Baptist
church at Tenant's Harbor, St. George.

'76.

Prof. A. W. Small is to give some lectures
on the Constitution of the United States, to
the teachers of the public schools of Washing-
ton, D. C.

'77.

Louise H. Coburn is spending a few weeks
in Bermuda.

The Rev. J. M. Foster and Miss Clara M.
Hess, both of Swatow, China, were united in
marriage on Jan. 22d.

'86.

R. A. Metcalf has been re-appointed Assist-
ant Principal of Salt Lake Academy, Salt Lake
City, Utah, with an increase of salary from
\$900 to \$1,200.

Thomas J. Ramsdell recently preached two
Sabbaths in the First Baptist church of Au-
gusta, and left upon all an abiding impression
of his intellectual power and moral worth.

'87.

I. O. Palmer visited the bricks last week.
He has a fine position in a school at Wareham,
Mass.

Mr. E. F. Goodwin will play third base on the Worcester League team during the coming season. It goes without saying, that the boys will take considerable interest in all the games the Worcesters play while Forrest is a member of the team.

'88.

Miss Merrill is in town assisting Prof. Rogers.

Miss Lillian Fletcher is teaching in Wayland Seminary, Washington. D. C.

Rev. M. S. Howes has been very successful in his labors during the past months at Islesboro.

'89.

Owen will finish a five months' term at Harrington in a few days.

Sampson, who has been teaching during the past vacation, has returned to his college work a week or so late.

'90.

Whelden, who has been absent from college two terms, is back again.

A. P. Wagg has accepted a fine position on the Moncton, N. B., base ball team.

Miss Mary L. Green, a former member of '90, has accepted a position as assistant in the Portland High School.

Hatch, who has been out of college for a year or more, has returned and rejoined the class in which he entered.

'91.

Parsons will pitch for the St. John base ball team after June 1st.

'92.

Saunders, of Ellsworth, has entered '92.

McCann lectured during the vacation in New Brunswick.

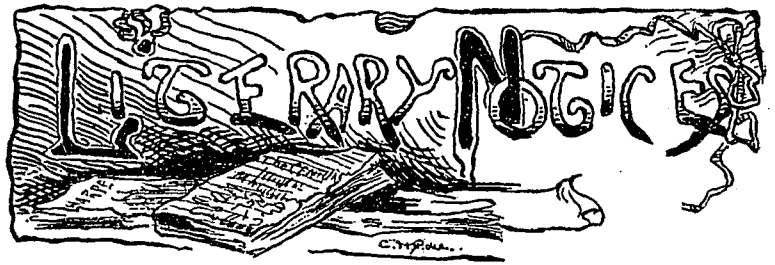
Dodge will not come back until next winter, when he will enter the class of '93.

Pike, once a member of '90, has come back to Colby and entered the class of '92.

Foster, who has been preaching at Liberty, returned a week or so after term opened.

Ford, who graduated at the Institute last year, has entered college in the class of '92.

Flurd injured one of his hands quite badly in a saw mill during the vacation and has not yet been able to return to college.



JOHN BRIGHT.

Messrs. Cassell & Company will publish at once a new edition of William Robertson's "Life and Times of the Rt. Hon. John Bright," which has been brought down to date by a well-known American writer. The adding of the last lines to these chapters has been held back to await the death, which has been for so long anticipated. Mr. Robertson had especial advantages for writing this life of the great reformer and statesman, and it reads with all the absorbing interest that attaches to the well-written biography of a great man. The frontispiece of the book is a portrait of Mr. Bright taken from a recent photograph.

A few proof impressions on India paper, suitable for framing, of the etching from the famous Ouless portrait of John Bright, are offered for sale by Messrs. Cassell & Company. The original painting is owned by the Manchester Reform Club, by whose kind permission it was etched.



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