

The Colby Echo.

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No. 14.

The Colby Echo.

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YEAR BY THE STUDENTS OF

COLBY UNIVERSITY.

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MUCH STUDY IS A WEARINESS TO THE FLESH. Who in Solomon's day had studied the science of Biology so that he could declare this truth? Comte said: "The intellectual faculties, being naturally the least energetic, their activity, if ever so little protracted beyond a certain degree, occasions in most men a fatigue which soon becomes insupportable; and it is in regard to them chiefly, that men of all ages of civilization relish that state, of which the *dolce far niente* is the most perfect expression." How much more has Comte told us than is contained in Solomon's word, "Much study is a weariness to the flesh"? We agree with both.

THE class of 1890 of Colby has been unique in many ways, but '90's latest move is without a parallel in the history of the University. Believing all men born free and equal, the class of '90 petitioned the faculty and then the trustees that the usual commencement appointments be not made and that in place of the customary graduation exercises an oration be given. The Seniors are not boys, and have not done this thing without due deliberation. They are not seeking an innovation for innovation's sake, nor do they seek to establish a precedent. They merely ask that this change be granted them for reasons which they deem good and sufficient and which they have mentioned in a circular letter to the trustees. The petition seems to have had the effect of a bomb thrown among the trustees. The matter is not yet decided. The Sanctum believes that the request should be granted to the class of '90.

THERE was a good deal of sarcasm, and of truth as well, in the remark of one of the professors just before Fast Day: "On Fast Day we lay aside college work and worship the Lord by playing base-ball." To say the least there is a wide departure from the old-time observance of this day set apart by the state executive for fasting and prayers. This year the college league has agreed to play no league games on Memorial Day. Consistency, it seems to us, would have omitted the games on Fast Day also. The Fast Day game has been played, however, and the Colbys won. Shall we prognosticate? By no means. Whatever our personal opinion we understand the "Many slip, etc." Yet we think, using the phraseology of our janitor, "dat quality tells." That the Colbys have the quality no one will dispute, and if this quality be directed in a masterly way we see no reason why Colby should not regain her pristine glory on the diamond. This is not a prophecy however. We simply re-assert unreservedly our confidence in the home team. Whether Colby is the winner of the pennant or not our faith in the base-ball ability of the men which compose our nine will remain unshaken.

WITH this issue Vol. XIV is completed. The present board of editors gives place to another to whom we extend our cordial greetings. The year has passed quickly. The work has brought its own reward and has not been altogether unpleasant. Whether all has been done that was purposed at the beginning the ECHO itself must witness. This only is asserted, we have heartily believed in Colby University and have labored with this end in view—to represent the college as far as in us lieth. In this work we have received the hearty support of the editors. Special mention is due Messrs. Burke, Hurd, Roberts and Whitney of the Senior class, and Mathews of the Junior class, who have willingly come to the aid of the Sanctum. The student body also have shown their good-will towards the ECHO. It only remains for us to bid our readers "farewell."

The ECHO makes an innovation this year in publishing the financial report of the Colbien-sis Publishing Association. This is not done to parade figures, but in order that the students may have the facts before their eyes. We recommend the careful study of this report by every member of the college interested in the ECHO's financial prosperity.



A FAREWELL.

He has passed from the halls of his loved Alma Mater,
The gay careless days of the student are o'er;
Broken for aye are the ties that have bound him,
And they, who have known him, may know him no more.

Impatient and eager he longs for the conflict—
How bright seems the future, how noble the strife—
In the van of the army, the heat of the action,
To fight the good fight in the battle of life!

But the morning so bright with the promise of sunshine,
May be darkened with clouds ere the close of the day,
And the vision he sees of a glorious future,
Like the castles of dreamland may vanish away,

Yet wherever he wanders, whatever his station,
Be he wealthy and honored, or poor and unknown,
To the past he will cling with fond recollection,
And often will sigh for the days that have flown.

AMERICAN MANHOOD.

NATIONS like men have souls and, therefore, character and manhood. The manhood of no two nations is alike. Spartan manhood differed from Athenian, Grecian from Roman. To-day French manhood is not synonymous with German, or English with American. What causes the difference? It is in men, country and institutions.

The Pilgrims were our forefathers, the founders of our institutions. A grand manhood they must have possessed. A grand manhood was that which unawed by prince or potentate, threatened and persecuted by law, stood up for its faith, crossed an unknown ocean in winter to a barren country where worship could be conducted unrestrained. Yet the manhood of our forefathers was surpassed by that of their sons, who were reared in a new world, on a virgin continent, amid great rivers, ocean lakes, wide plains and sublime mountains. Nature instilled its own grandeur and harmony into their souls. They grew great as the country in which they lived. Hence subordination was foreign to their natures. Oppression they could not stand. "Taxation without representation" was incompatible with their idea of right. They petitioned for justice; they received inattention. Their manhood was strong to the quick. Without wealth, without numerical strength, they

had the physical, the heroic manhood to oppose the most powerful nation then on the globe. They entered the contest with but one motive—to vindicate their injured manhood. They emerged from that contest recognized as free and independent people, with a government based on justice, liberty and equality, with a constitution which Gladstone calls “the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man.”

Yet Europeans doubted the permanency of the Republic. “It may stand,” said they, “a few years, but not many. American manhood is not stable enough to maintain it.” The history of one hundred years repudiates their predictions. It is eloquent with progress. The wildest dreamer never fancied such results.

In 1789 the United States numbered thirteen. They lay with their back to the Atlantic on the east, their front toward an unexplored wilderness on the west. Their right hand rested on Massachusetts on the north, their left on Georgia on the south. To-day the United States number forty-two states. Their back is still toward the Atlantic, but their right hand now reaches to the Lake of the Woods, their left to the Rio Grande. Their front is still toward the west, but it has advanced mile after mile, through forests, across rivers, over prairies, up mountains, until it has reached the Golden Gate, through which it looks out upon the Pacific.

In 1789 our territory amounted to 820,680 square miles. To-day the stars and stripes wave over 3,825,000 square miles.

In 1789 our population was 2 1-2 millions. To-day it is 65,000,000.

In 1789 our treasury was empty and we had no credit. To-day the treasury is full to overflowing and we could borrow any amount at 2 1-2 per cent. interest. Our total wealth is enough to paralyze the imagination. It amounts to the stupendous sum of \$48,950,000,000. Our annual savings amount to 1800 million dollars per year, or five millions per day.

In 1789 we imported a large part of our bread-stuff. To-day we export \$190,000,000 worth of wheat and \$220,000,000 worth of cotton, while the sum total of our agricultural products is \$3,020,000,000.

In 1789 we mined but little. To-day we mine 80,000,000 tons of coal, 8,000,000 tons of iron, \$84,000,000 worth of gold and \$41,000,000 worth

of silver, besides our lead, zinc, copper, slate, marble and granite.

In 1789 our manufactures were in embryo. To-day in manufactures we lead the world, producing yearly \$7,000,000,000 worth of goods.

In 1789 our commerce was practically nothing. To-day the total sea-going tonnage of the United States is rising 3,000,000 tons, an amount second to no other country save England. Our inland commerce is immense. On 1,000 miles of the Ohio the trade amounts to \$8,000,000, a sum greater than the total exports of Germany or of France. We have more miles of railroad than all Europe and one-half as much as the whole world. Our yearly railroad freightage exceeds 550 million dollars, a sum greater than is earned by all the ships in the world, not considering our own.

We print about one-half of the total number of newspapers in the world. We spend on books and papers ten millions more than Great Britain. We spend one hundred millions on education, a sum greater than that expended by England, France, Germany, Russia and Austria combined. Our school libraries alone contain 12,000,000 more volumes than all the public libraries of Europe. We have 57,000 more churches than has England, while every religion has here the same rights and no more.

Such in brief is the state of the Union of 1889 compared with that of 1789. Then we were led by European nations in every respect, now we lead in wealth, in agriculture, in mining, in manufacturing, in internal commerce, in education and in religion. Then we were the objects of sneers and insults, now we “hold the future” and bend the iron will of even a Bismark. Verily there is a power somewhere. It is the same power that made Athens “the eye of Greece” and Rome “the mistress of the world,” the same power that overthrew Imperialism in France and Royalism in England, that dictated Magna Charta and the American constitution—an incorruptible, potent manhood. Without this power Sparta and Carthage fell. Without it nations are bubbles blown about by the wind. Demosthenian oratory avails not when Athenian manhood is lacking. Soldiers may fight but unsuccessfully unless manhood is behind the cannon and the sword. Statesmen may plan, but plans fail unless the manhood of the people sustains them.

For one hundred years American manhood has been the throbbing engine propelling our

ship of state. For one hundred years it has been "chief and bard, Agamemnon and Homer, sword and lyre." It has been no gayly-painted pleasure boat, no Salaminian galley to be launched only on extraordinary occasions. It has been the ready vessel always launched and prepared to put to sea when duty demanded.

American manhood is no Icarus. It falls not through fright. Its motto is "With the shield or upon it." When the hand of secession was at the nation's throat it was the true American manhood that left the plow, the hammer and the axe and marched forth to uplift humanity and to defend the flag. The history of no war rivals that. It was a contest of giants—there was gigantic suffering and endurance. Again Europe boasted of the inadequacy of our manhood. The night of gloom was dark and long, but when at length the dawn of peace chased away the shadows there was revealed to the world a sight it had never seen before—the victors were sharing their food and clothing with the vanquished. It was heroic manhood which led the Northern soldiers to undergo starvation in Libby prison rather than desert their cause. It was God-like manhood which prompted them when the same foe was unarmed at their feet to lift him up and extend the hand of pardon and forgiveness.

Such was America in 1865, and such it is to-day. To us thinker and historian must come for a model of physical, intellectual, moral manhood. If he looks for it among our common people he will find it there. Our farmers, mechanics and laborers, educated, prosperous and free, are living happy, manly lives in their homes of plenty and peace. If he looks for it among our scholars he will find it there. They are living in devoted fealty to every-day principles of right, honor and truth. If he looks for it among our men of wealth he will find it there. They spend years in weary toil only to bequeath the results to educate and to elevate mankind. Let him look for it wherever he will and he will not find sparks of it here, flashes of it there, but everywhere, at all times, he will find a glowing, steady flame of superb, manly manhood.

IGNATIUS LOYOLA.

DON INIGO LOPEZ DE RECALDE, better known as Ignatius Loyola, was the youngest son of the house of Loyola and was

born in a castle of the same name in Gursuscoa. His family was one of the noblest in the land. His early years were spent at the court of Ferdinand, the Catholic, and in the train of the duke of Najara, where he became completely filled with the ideas and spirit of his nation and his class.

With such surroundings it is not strange that he had an ardent longing to become renowned in knightly valor. For no one more than for him did the adventures of combat and love hold forth their charms. Below all this, however, there ran a vein of religious fervor, for at an early period of his life he celebrated the first of the apostles in a romance of chivalry. But it is not probable that his memory would have come down to us as that of anything more than a brave leader in the wars of Charles V, had not a sudden accident given a new turn to his mode of life. At the defence of Pampeluma against the French in 1521 he was wounded in both legs and never completely recovered. During his confinement he read many romances of chivalry, also the life of Christ and of some of the saints. He was naturally of a visionary temperament and being shut out by his misfortune from those pursuits on which his youthful ambition had centered, and rendered sensitive and excitable by his suffering, he fell into a most remarkable state of mind.

The deeds of St. Francis and St. Dominic produced a deep impression on him and he thought he had the courage and the strength to emulate their austerity and self-denial. These lofty purposes were at times pushed from his mind by projects of a more worldly character, but as the chances of his recovery appeared more uncertain, the spiritual nature came to gain the ascendancy over the worldly. His ideas of personality were very marked. In his musings he imagined that he saw before him two armies drawn up for battle, one at Jerusalem the other at Babylon. Of the one Christ was commander and of the other Satan. From such meditations as this his sympathies came to be transferred from the chivalry of love to that of religion. He came to see that in emulating the achievements and privations of the saints there was a wide field in which to exercise his powers.

Tearing himself from home, friends and all that he held dear, he sought the heights of

Monsterrat, not from religious conviction and sorrow for his sins, but, as he afterwards admitted, from a desire to equal the heroic deeds of others. He went through all the rites of penitence without experiencing any remorse. He scourged himself three times per day, rose to prayer at midnight, spent seven hours of the day on his knees, and would keep rigid fast from one Sunday to another. Still he was assailed with doubts and found no peace. He lived on inward apparitions. An old woman whom he thought best versed in christianity of those of the time, told him that Christ would appear to him in person. At first he did not comprehend her meaning, but at length believed that he saw with his own eyes the Savior and Virgin Mother. At one time, while gazing on the dark waters of the Leobregat, the mysteries of the faith seemed visibly revealed to him. He went to Jerusalem to confirm the faith of the believer and convert the infidel but was forbidden to remain there by the heads of the church and on returning to Spain was accused of heresy.

Without learning, theological knowledge or political support, his teachings would probably have been accompanied with but small results. He was therefore advised to take a theological course of four years, and betook himself to Paris, to the college of St. Barbara, the most celebrated university in the world.

While engaged in his studies he did not lose sight of his religious plans. It was at this time that he made those first conversions, fraught with so much importance to futurity, namely those of Peter Faber and Francis Xavier. After gaining over certain other Spaniards they took the oath of chastity and swore to proceed to Jerusalem and dedicate the remainder of their days to the conversion of the Saracens. In the beginning of the year 1537, with three other companions, they assembled in Venice prepared to enter upon their pilgrimage, but the war just then breaking out between Venice and the Turks deferred their setting out.

Meanwhile the institution of the Theatines with which he had become acquainted during his stay in Venice had much influence on Loyola's future life. He saw in the Theatines an order of priests devoting themselves strictly to their clerical duties and he realized that if he should stay on that side of the Mediterranean and labor in western christendom, he must fol-

low their course in order to turn his labors to the best account.

Following up his convictions he took priest's orders in Venice and after forty days began to preach in company with three of his companions. They took their stand in the streets and mounted on stones with their hats in their hands exhorted people to repentance. Their clothing was in rags, their looks emaciated and their language hardly intelligible. After a year of this life they betook themselves to Rome. They cherished the thought that as soldiers they would wage war against the forces of the Devil and in accordance with Loyola's military propensity they assumed the name of the company of Jesus. At first they were regarded with coldness, but finally from their zeal in preaching, instructing youth and ministering to the sick they won many adherents. They held themselves ready to go wherever the pontiff should desire to send them, without question, condition or reward.

In 1540 the pope gave his sanction to their organization and in 1543 the Society of Jesus was unconditionally established. Loyola was chosen president by unanimous consent. To gain the young to their cause was the object of their most earnest endeavor, and everything of secondary importance was sacrificed to the one end of extending their influence.

Thus did the visionary aspirations of Loyola at last take tangible form, and his most sanguine hopes were more than fulfilled. He held undisputed control over a society in which his own views were cordially received, and where the religious convictions at which he had at last arrived were the object of deep study and the basis of belief. His plan of going to Jerusalem was not carried out, for he could now obtain nothing advantageous from it. But his band went forth in other directions on most successful missions. The care for souls was entered into with an enthusiasm far beyond his expectations. And lastly, he was the object of implicit obedience and his every wish was treated with that respect which a captain receives at the hands of his soldiers.

MARTIN BREWER ANDERSON, LL. D.

A MEMORIAL SKETCH.

MARTIN BREWER ANDERSON, whose monument is Rochester University, New York, of which he was president from its origin

until about a year before his death, and whose early education was acquired in the common schools of his native state and in Waterville College, (now Colby University,) was born in Brunswick, Me., Feb. 12, 1815, and died in Lake Helen, Fla., Feb. 26, 1890. His father was of Scotch-Irish descent, his mother traced her lineage to English stock. Both were marked by rare intelligence and by decided moral convictions. His father was a strong man physically and intellectually, yet sympathetic and impulsive. His mother was a woman quick in her intuitions and firm as a rock in her judgments. To know the son (and he was an only son) one must know the parents. Never was the law of heredity more clearly exemplified. Though bearing slight physical resemblance to either of his parents, the fiery Irish element, the Scotch tenacity of purpose and the English conservatism characterized the boy and the man, the scholar and the teacher.

When very young his parents removed to Freeport, where they lived until he was about sixteen years of age, when they again removed to Bath, the father and son seeking larger facilities for their trade of ship-building. Here young Anderson found scope for his insatiable desire for knowledge by uniting himself with a debating club of much note, composed of studious, inquisitive and somewhat skeptically-inclined young men. The sharp and free discussions of the club stimulated him to pursue courses of reading in history, politics and general literature, and he became so absorbed in such lines of thought, and so successful as a debater that he was strongly inclined to the profession of the law. But in the spring of 1834 his life purposes were changed and he decided to prepare himself for the work of the christian ministry. He fitted for college, with a little more than a year's instruction, at the Bath Academy, under Principal Huston, and some private tuition from the late Rev. Ray Palmer, D.D., and entered with the class of '40. There were thirty-four of us, and I remember well the announcement of Professor Barnes, at the close of a rather shabby examination: "Young gentlemen, you are all admitted on three months' probation." Whether the dictum was designed as a stimulant to work, or a mere *fulmen brutum*, we never knew. We never heard any more about it.

The class entered with the first presidency of Rev. Robert E. Pattison, D.D., who, together

with Professors Keely, Newton, Barnes and Tutor Loomis, constituted the corps of teachers. They were all men in their prime, vigorous and enthusiastic. They were the college. And they did noble work, in spite of the hindrances connected with a college struggling with poverty. The class graduated under the revered and beloved Professor Keely as acting president, President Pattison having resigned, as he said, "to save its life," at the close of the fall term of 1839-40. Fourteen of our original number received the precious testimonial on that day, only two of whom survive, the writer and Barnabas Freeman, A. M., now a lawyer in Yarmouth, Me.

Anderson in intellectual vigor was a full-grown man when he was matriculated, and was recognized as such by his class, by the students generally and by the faculty. His appearance was commanding, his general bearing somewhat imperious and resistless, yet he was as tender-hearted and sympathetic as a child. He loved the college and loved to be the college. No student was ever more helpful to the good government of the college. He was immoderately moderate. Force does not describe him. Fierce, robbed of its unpleasant associations, is the more truthful word. He was fierce in everything, with everybody, in minor matters as well as on grave occasions. In the debates of the old Literary Fraternity he was not satisfied to be *primus inter pares*. It must be said of him, *parem non fert*. A Senior, whose name came at the bottom of the roll, was once asked at the close of a hotly-conducted discussion why he voted as he did, when he quickly replied, "Why, Anderson did, and he is always right." He was always at blood heat. Throughout his life he illustrated a criticism he once made to me concerning an eminent but rather slow man, "I believe in red-faced students and red-faced teachers."

As a student he was ever obedient to law, its letter as well as its spirit. Permitted "cuts" were unknown in those days. Chapel and class room always saw him in his place at the appointed time. His preparations for class room work were slow, methodical and analytical. What he knew he could tell, and what he did not know he made his teachers tell him. His forte was mathematics and intellectual and moral philosophy. His reading was broad, healthy and largely in the line of the prescribed course of study. He abjured the novel and the so-called

light literature. A book to him was the use he could make of it, and from its index he would gather more facts, the real substance of the book, than many a man by reading it carefully page by page. His power of assimilation and generalization was marvellous. His power to extract the core of systems of thought in science, theology and social questions was equally unique. Many a time has a specialist said of him, "How knoweth this man letters, having never learned!" He knew how to learn by asking questions of books and of men. The answers were his stock in trade. They made him what he became. He once said to me, "I never was awed by the presence of but one man. That man was John C. Calhoun. I could not talk to him. He seemed to me to be more than a man."

Space does not allow other reminiscences. The readers of the ECHO know the history of his life after his graduation. Nearly a year at Newton, a throat trouble which compelled him to abandon the ministry, two years as tutor of Latin, Greek and Mathematics, and seven years as Professor of Rhetoric in our college, two or three years as editor of the *New York Recorder*, and then his crowning work as the founder of Rochester University and its president for more than thirty-five years,—such is his record. Our Alma Mater has educated many eminent men, but none more eminent for real worth and realized work than Martin Brewer Anderson. The secret of the result was a dogged determination to make the most of himself by helping and shaping the lives of others.

[For his literary work, so far as published, see "Baptist Encyclopedia."]

O. S. STEARNS.



A. N. Hardy & Co., Boston, will take the Senior class pictures.

The tattooed man has turned up again. No exhibition allowed by the authorities.

The tennis court at Ladies' Hall again yields to the blithesome touch of dainty feet.

With the advent of tennis, base-ball, boating, etc., the days of plugging have passed away.

A Freshman full of the base-ball spirit was heard enquiring if the "coachman" had come.

F. A. Gilmore preached at the Unitarian church in the forenoon and evening of April 13.

Junior prize articles are due in four weeks. The edict has gone forth. Poole's Index is now in great demand.

Institute opened this week with good attendance. The promise for a large entering class next year is good.

A. B. Patten went as delegate to the National Convention of the College Y. M. C. A. held in Albany, N. Y., April 17-20.

The Junior class has voted to have Presentation Day. The selection of a piece of statuary has been left to a committee.

Donovan has received the appointment of private secretary to A. B. A very good position when A. B. is absent from town.

Prof. Bayley's article on "The Origin of the Soda-Granite and Quartz-Keratophyre of Pigeon Point" has just been placed upon our table.

Chas. S. gathered his first crop of whiskers last week. Owing to the glut occasioned in the market, prices have been very low since.

Those who enjoy good music will be glad to learn that the Salem Cadet Band will furnish music at commencement, as for the two years past.

Ralph Pulsifer, '86, has been seen occasionally about the campus. He has obtained the position of physician on a vessel soon to sail for the Azores.

Foster met with an accident recently that will render him unable to play ball for some time. His loss will be felt in left field and at the bat.

Murphy, the Skowhegan tailor, is at the college every Saturday, ready to receive orders. He seems to meet with liberal patronage from the boys.

The College Glee Club will sing at the Opera House, Fairfield, next Tuesday night. The entertainment will be given in the interest of the boys of Good Will Farm.

The Kermis and Fair at City Hall was a very enjoyable affair. Many of the boys participated in the lawn tennis dance, which was pronounced one of the prettiest events.

W. E. Ladd, of the Saco ball nine, has been engaged to coach the team in batting. We hope the results may afford the fielders of opposing nines an abundance of exercise.

At a recent meeting of the students it was voted to postpone the college debate until the beginning of next winter term. This is as good as saying that it will never occur.

It is understood that the hand-ball champions of the Freshman class have challenged the champions of the Sophomore class to a championship tournament to take place in the gymnasium.

The ECHO board with this issue resign their quills to their unfortunate successors. We hope you will find it pleasant, boys, but our experience leads us to doubt if such can be the case.

The 15th volume of the ECHO will be conducted by Messrs. Caldwell, Chipman, Cottle, Dick, Johnson, Purington, of the Junior class, and Cohen, Herrick, Pierce, of the Sophomore class.

Professor, (interrupting student while translating Horace)—“Mr. G—, will you please speak a little louder?” Mr. G— (resuming the translation)—“Why do you persecute me with your complainings?”

Freshman (to classic coed)—“I met a friend of yours this vacation.” Classic coed—“Is that so? Who was it?” Freshman—“His name was —” Classic coed—“Oh, yes, he used to call on me when I was a kid.”

Our newspaper men are becoming very numerous. Any show may be assured of a well filled but poor paying house from the representatives of all the newspapers from the *Aroostook Times* to the *Boston Globe*.

Isn't it about time to revive the Invincibles and Get-there-Elis of last year? Both teams have been strengthened by the influx of Freshman base-ballists and an interesting series could be played if begun in good season.

The game with the Presumpscots, Wednesday, resulted in a victory for the visitors by the score of seven to five. The game abounded in errors and double plays for the Colbys. The Presumpscots played an almost perfect game.

Those who attended the reception at the Baptist vestry were fortunate in hearing several recitations by Prof. Battis. His impersonations were excellent. Why would it not be a good plan, if possible, to engage the professor's ser-

vices for a reading in the chapel some evening this term? We feel sure that all would appreciate the treat.

Fast Day came and went in a very cold and quiet manner. On the campus the only feature of interest was the ball game. At Ladies' Hall, however, passers-by heard and saw unwonted signs of revelry, such as are seldom noticed near those sombre walls.

All the soap peddlers are now back except Chaney. It would seem advisable to investigate the cause of his protracted absence. Fear is entertained by some that he became addicted to the use of his own wares, the effects of which are known to be fatal.

Suits for the team have been ordered of Spaulding Bros. While their backers clothe the nine in good suits, we hope and expect that they will clothe themselves and their supporters with glory by restoring the bunting to its long wonted place at Colby.

The interest which Prof. Battis displays in the work of the college nine is commendable. Even the coldest days find Battis senior, with Battis junior at his side, watching and applauding with an enthusiasm that bespeaks a warm interest in the season's contests.

The Seniors await with some interest the result of their petition to the faculty and trustees asking for the suspension of the usual commencement appointments for the Senior exhibition. This will be a radical change if adopted, but it certainly has many good points in its favor.

Prof. Wm. A. Rogers has been elected Associate Fellow of the American Academy of Science and Art to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Prof. Loomis of Yale. We congratulate the professor on this honorable appointment and ourselves for having so able an instructor.

It is to be regretted that any student should harbor the feeling of enmity toward another class to such an extent that it is unsafe for upper classmen to leave books except under lock and key, simply because some other classman “has not got even with that class” and feels it his duty to try and even matters up by appropriating individual property to his own use. The millennium of college sentiment has yet to come.

Chipman was confined to his room for several days last week. We are glad to see him out again. A diagnosis of his case was not given. Some think it was small pox; others, German measles. The latter seems most probable. No doubt he caught it in his work among the Pennsylvania miners.

The combination of twenty-five Sophomores and as many silk hats gives an effect that is stunning, to say the least. It gives rise to the recollection of various proverbs in regard to vanity, but space forbids. Verily it endureth but for a season; it is then fit only to be cast into the closet and to be seen no more of men.

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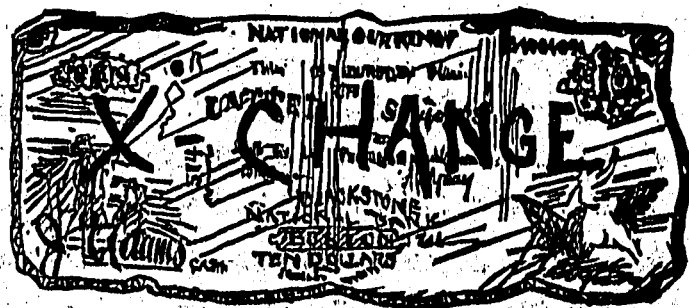
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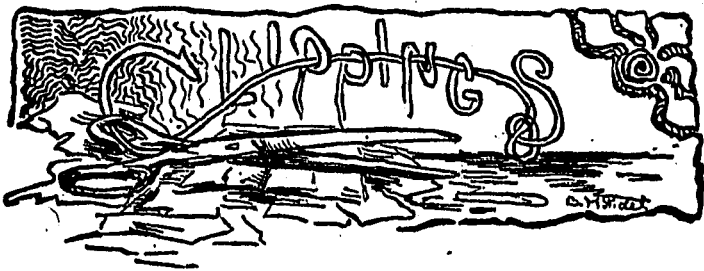
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Miss Dora Sibley has been engaged as assistant in the Oakland High School.

W. E. Ladd, of the Saco ball nine, has been engaged to coach the team in batting. We hope the results may afford the fielders of opposing nines an abundance of exercise.

At a recent meeting of the students it was voted to postpone the college debate until the beginning of next winter term. This is as good as saying that it will never occur.

It is understood that the hand-ball champions of the Freshman class have challenged the champions of the Sophomore class to a championship tournament to take place in the gymnasium.

The ECHO board with this issue resign their quills to their unfortunate successors. We hope you will find it pleasant, boys, but our experience leads us to doubt if such can be the case.

The 15th volume of the ECHO will be conducted by Messrs. Caldwell, Chipman, Cottle, Dick, Johnson, Purington, of the Junior class, and Cohen, Herrick, Pierce, of the Sophomore class.

Professor, (interrupting student while translating Horace)—“Mr. G—, will you please speak a little louder?” Mr. G— (resuming the translation)—“Why do you persecute me with your complainings?”

Freshman (to classic coed)—“I met a friend of yours this vacation.” Classic coed—“Is that so? Who was it?” Freshman—“His name was —” Classic coed—“Oh, yes, he used to call on me when I was a kid.”

Our newspaper men are becoming very numerous. Any show may be assured of a well filled but poor paying house from the representatives of all the newspapers from the *Aroostook Times* to the *Boston Globe*.

Isn't it about time to revive the Invincibles and Get-there-Elis of last year? Both teams have been strengthened by the influx of Freshman base-ballists and an interesting series could be played if begun in good season.

The game with the Presumpscots, Wednesday, resulted in a victory for the visitors by the score of seven to five. The game abounded in errors and double plays for the Colbys. The Presumpscots played an almost perfect game.

Those who attended the reception at the Baptist vestry were fortunate in hearing several recitations by Prof. Battis. His impersonations were excellent. Why would it not be a good plan, if possible, to engage the professor's ser-

vices for a reading in the chapel some evening this term? We feel sure that all would appreciate the treat.

Fast Day came and went in a very cold and quiet manner. On the campus the only feature of interest was the ball game. At Ladies' Hall, however, passers-by heard and saw unwonted signs of revelry, such as are seldom noticed near those sombre walls.

All the soap peddlers are now back except Chaney. It would seem advisable to investigate the cause of his protracted absence. Fear is entertained by some that he became addicted to the use of his own wares, the effects of which are known to be fatal.

Suits for the team have been ordered of Spaulding Bros. While their backers clothe the nine in good suits, we hope and expect that they will clothe themselves and their supporters with glory by restoring the bunting to its long wonted place at Colby.

The interest which Prof. Battis displays in the work of the college nine is commendable. Even the coldest days find Battis senior, with Battis junior at his side, watching and applauding with an enthusiasm that bespeaks a warm interest in the season's contests.

The Seniors await with some interest the result of their petition to the faculty and trustees asking for the suspension of the usual commencement appointments for the Senior exhibition. This will be a radical change if adopted, but it certainly has many good points in its favor.

Prof. Wm. A. Rogers has been elected Associate Fellow of the American Academy of Science and Art to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Prof. Loomis of Yale. We congratulate the professor on this honorable appointment and ourselves for having so able an instructor.

It is to be regretted that any student should harbor the feeling of enmity toward another class to such an extent that it is unsafe for upper classmen to leave books except under lock and key, simply because some other classman “has not got even with that class” and feels it his duty to try and even matters up by appropriating individual property to his own use. The millennium of college sentiment has yet to come.

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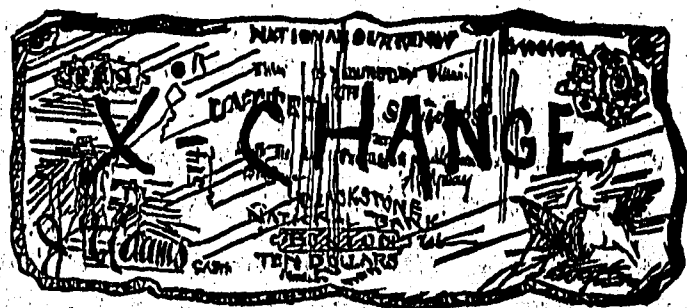
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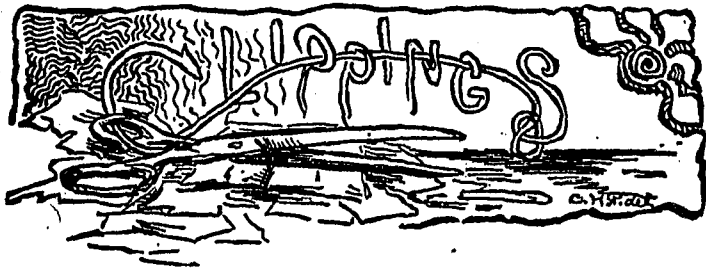
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FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE COLBIENSIS PUBLISHING ASS'N,

H. R. HATCH, PRES.

F. P. KING, TREAS.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT FOR YEAR MAY 1, 1889 TO APRIL 26, 1890.

[THIS REPORT INCLUDES THAT ALSO OF MANAGER BURKE
WHO RETIRED FROM OFFICE, OCTOBER 1, 1889.]

RECEIPTS.

From extra copies.....	\$ 4.73
" subscriptions.....	121.25
" advertisements.....	216.30
" King, ex-manager.....	61.19
" Col. R. C. Shannon.....	25.00
	<hr/>
	\$428.47

DISBURSEMENTS.

To postage and stamps.....	\$ 10.37
" incidentals.....	6.65
" *O. G. Hall & Son.....	199.00
" F. P. King, treas.....	212.45
	<hr/>
	\$428.47

*Paid by Burke while manager.

REPORT OF F. P. KING, TREASURER.

[TERM OF OFFICE OCT. 1, 1889 TO APR. 26, 1890.]

RECEIPTS.

From Ex-treasurer Averell.....	\$ 4.56
" Manager Hatch.....	212.45
" settlement with bank.....	10.00
" student subscription.....	91.00
" outside subscription.....	159.35
	<hr/>
	\$477.36

DISBURSEMENTS.

To O. G. Hall & Son.....	\$464.75
" Oracle for ad.....	10.00
" incidentals.....	2.60
Bal. in treasury April 26, '90.....	.01
	<hr/>
	\$477.36

THE COLBIENSIS PUBLISHING ASS'N

IN ACCOUNT WITH O. G. HALL & SON, FOR
YEARS MAY 1, 1888 TO MAY 1, 1890.

[MAY 1, 1888 TO MAY 1, 1889.]

DR.

To printing Vol. XIII, 14 No.s.....	\$543.25
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CR.

By cash, total payment on Vol. XIII May 1, 1889.....	\$226.00
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Balance due beginning of fiscal year May 1, 1889.....	\$317.25
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[MAY 1, 1889 TO APRIL 26, 1890.]

DR.

To balance due on Vol. XIII.....	\$317.25
" printing Vol. XIV, 14 No.s.....	499.50

\$816.75

CR.

By cash rec'd from Burke, manager..	\$199.00
" " " " Averell, treas.....	75.00
" " " " King, ".....	464.75
" " " " Dunbar (binder).....	2.75
Balance due April 26, '90.....	75.25

\$816.75

It will be learned from the above report that the Echo's present indebtedness is \$75.25. In giving the report for last year I have taken the figures from O. G. Hall's statement and not from the report of last fiscal year as given by Manager King, and for this reason, according to said report, \$160 uncollected must be placed to Echo's credit. This amount was collected by Manager Burke during the present fiscal year. It was however due the previous year and should perhaps be subtracted from total cash receipts for year just ending in order to obtain the true working basis. If this \$160 be taken from the balance due at beginning of year, the total debt May 1, 1889, would be \$157.25 and leave \$581.50 as the basis of this year's work. The present management then has paid \$82 more than all expenses for the year, or in other words has reduced the debt more than one-half. To me one thing at least has been demonstrated viz., that the Echo can be a self-supporting bi-monthly and put a surplus in the treasury every year. Attention is called to the reduction in expense of printing. It may also be said that the new management will assume its duties with sufficient available resources to finish the collegiate year with a margin for contingent expenses.

My sincere thanks are due Treasurer King for the hearty and efficient way in which he has aided me.

H. R. HATCH, Managing Editor.

The following is given by the *Mail and Express* as an antidote for the wide-spread use of "cribs" and "ponies": "Let the faculty abolish the marking system, and with it the inordinate competition which makes rank, not scholarship, the be-all and end-all of a college course. Let the students cultivate the spirit of manliness and independence which scorns any form of intellectual dishonesty, and aim at attainment rather than a show of attainment, knowledge rather than marks."