The Colby Echo.

Vol. XV.

WATERVILLE, MAINE, MAY 17, 1890.

The Colby Ecko.

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

COLBY UNIVERSITY.

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TERMS .- \$1.50 per year, in advance. Single copies 12 cents.

The ECHO will be sent to all subscribers until its discontinuance is ordered, and all arrears paid.

Exchanges and all communications relating to the Literary Department of the paper should be addressed to THE COLBY ECHO.

Remittances by mail and all business communications should be addressed to the Managing Editor, Box 154, Waterville, Me. Any subscriber not receiving the ECHO regularly will please notify the Managing Editor.

Printed at the Sentinel Office, Waterville, Maine.

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IN presenting the first number of Volume XV we do not propose to attempt any gigantic reform or to introduce any startling innovation. We shall not allow our limited experience in college journalism to pick flaws in the work of former editors, older and wiser than we. We take the ECHO as the retiring editorial staff has left it, feeling that it will be no easy task to maintain the standard of excellence which it has attained under their management. Such changes as may from time to time seem advisable we shall adopt, but only as it seems to be for the best interest of the ECHO and not merely for the sake of change.

Our object, first, last and all the time, shall be to boom Colby in every honorable way. The advancement of our college along every line shall be our theme and with this as a working basis we shall shape our course. We do not intend to devote the columns of the ECHO to croaking complaints in regard to actual or supposed grievances. A series of growls is conducive neither to the welfare of the college nor to an amiable state of the reader's mind. Such matters are better aired where one is not fettered by the conventionalities of editorial usage. All topics of general interest to college students we shall endeavor to treat in an impartial and straightforward manner.

We realize that the men whose names appear on the title page can do but little without the support of the students. And by support we do not mean merely your good will or sympathy, which is often thought sufficient. Something more material is due from you. The EOHO is as much yours as ours and as such demands

your effort as well as good will. If this fact were only appreciated, you would find it not only profitable but pleasant to contribute to its columns.

We are ready to give our time and effort for the Есно. Boys, are you with us?

THE subject of rearrangement of the terms of the college year has been under the consideration of the faculty for some time. The arrangement which will probably be agreed upon for next year is as follows: The fall term will begin thirteen weeks before Christmas, or in the latter part of September. A recess of two weeks at Christmas will be followed by the winter term of ten weeks. Another recess of two weeks or less will be succeeded by the spring term of thirteen weeks, closing on the last Wednesday in June.

The advantages of this new disposition of terms are evident. The greater part of the college work will come in the cooler parts of the year. The summer vacation is lengthened several weeks, thus offering increased advantages for engaging in different pursuits, while those who teach during the winter term will suffer very little, if any, inconvenience from the change.

ONE who attends the Class Day exercises on the campus can not fail to notice the inconveniences arising from the place chosen for these exercises. The puffing of engines, ringing of bells, noise of horse cars, and many other disturbances due to the proximity of station and street render it unpleasant for speaker and audience alike. A scheme has been proposed to us, the accomplishment of which, if not the means proposed for its accomplishment, would be welcomed by all the students, especially the two upper classes. It is this.

In the rear of South College, on the sloping bank beneath the shade of the Boardman willows on one side and a row of stately elms on the other, is a place admirably adapted for a permanent auditorium, if we may call it so. Seats for five hundred people could be arranged in a quarter circle on a gradual incline, facing the river, with the speaker's stand placed so that the speaker would talk up to the people and not over their heads. All disturbances from the street and cars would be removed. Besides this, the better shade and greater attractiveness

of the view tend to make this place in every way superior to the old one near the street.

To accomplish the change work is necessary. Class Day is ours. Now will \overline{we} take off our coats and, with some possible assistance from the college, put the place in readiness for the approaching commencement, or will we stick to the old spot? It would be but a small task if we all went at it with a will, and we would feel well repaid for the cost.

THE following was clipped from the Boston Globe of May 2:

"President Low has abolished the orations of the undergraduates at commencement. This is a good innovation. Because a man stands high in mathematics or Greek syntax, it does not follow that he is an orator or can deliver an 'oration' worth hearing. A commencement oration seldom sags with thought or scintillates with originality. The world will lose no masterpieces of eloquence by the abolition of the commencement oration."

While the petition presented to the trustees by the class of '90 for the abolition of undergraduate orations at commencement has not been granted, it is worthy of note that this identical step has been taken by the president of as large and prosperous a university as Columbia.

A^T no time during the last three years has the prospect for the pennant been so faforable. With the first four games won, even the most conservative can not refrain from expressions of confidence. And this confidence is merited by the work of the nine. They have won thus far by good, solid work as a single man. Winning or losing they have played the same strong game which has finally triumphed and we trust will continue to triumph until the coveted pennant is ours. Though victorious, the boys are not over-confident. They know that it is work that wins and will not give up until the pennant is our lost.

We will not indulge in any sentiments of a congratulatory nature. While another college, apparently looking through a highly refractory medium, can see the pennant fluttering proudly at their flagstaff, we with the naked eye can discern its outlines coming up the Kennebec. We trust we may not lose sight of it but may see it drawing nearer with each successive game.

A COMMUNICATION.

COMPULSORY CHAPEL ATTENDANCE.

I WOULD like to say a few words further on the subject of compulsory attendance at prayers suggested by observation of the plan in use here at Harvard, where attendance is entirely optional.

 $\sqrt{}$ With the system at Colby all readers of the ECHO are familiar. They know its defects, most if not all of which arise from the lack of sympathy with the service on the part of the students. The whole thing smacks too much of an irksome military exercise. The faculty are set apart on a platform whence they can guard proceedings. Every student has his seat assigned and if one has to take a seat out of the row assigned his class the Campus heralds it as an "amusing" fact. Monitors watch and register every man's attendance, and with all the care possible, disturbances that positively interrupt the services are not uncommon. Not long ago an impatient student cut short a tedious prayer by an exit through an open window. And even when there is no open disturbance there is always an utter lack of reverent posture or attention. No heads are bowed in prayer. A few timorously raise a hand to their eyes during that part of the exercise, but "subdued inattention" fitly characterizes the general behavior through the whole service. It is not called, nor is it intended to be, a military exercise and as a divine service it seems to me a flat failure.

At Harvard, services are not conducted by the faculty but by a board of preachers, each of whom serves during his allotted portion of the year. In this point, however, Colby is at but little disadvantage, for I think the members of the faculty are amply qualified for the conduct of such services.

Only the preacher in charge here occupies the desk. No seats are assigned to either officers or students. President and freshmen, sophomores and professors, undergraduates and post graduates, law and divinity students, all sit mingled indiscriminately together. No one attends in any representative or class capacity, but each goes simply as an individual prompted by his own desire to worship. The service opens with responsive reading of a Psalm, in which all join. Next is an anthem by the choir. After this comes the Scripture reading, a few brief, earnest remarks, and then the prayer, during which every head is bowed to the pew in front, closing with

the Lord's Prayer, in which every voice joins. Then follows singing of the hymn, the benediction is spoken, the choir gives the amen, and then with quiet decency and dignity the men go out to the work of the day.

Is there not something better in "this gentle and unforced accord" than all the fruits compulsion can produce? It seems so to me.

In one point I freely grant there is opportunity for criticism: not all the members of the university by any means are present. But every member has a hearty respect for the serveice whether he attends or not. I believe the student here who does not attend prayers has a better feeling toward the service and is more likely to be influenced by it for good, though perhaps indirectly, than the student at Colby who attends against his wishes.

Men who were here in the days of compulsory attendance tell me they have heard the preacher in charge repeat the Lord's Prayer with nine hundred men in chapel all sitting bolt upright (as do your students now) and not a single voice joining to assist him. Surely there was never a better illustration of the old saying that "It's easy to lead a horse to water but hard to make him drink." But let him go as his thirst prompts and he will drink to the full satisfaction of his needs.

This plan and the elective system of studies are both distinctively Harvard ideas. When the former shall have been on trial as long as the latter I believe it will be as heartily and generally approved.



A LYRIC.

Come, my gay youth, and beneath this lone willow, On the bank of the river with me sit awhile; The dim shades of evening conceal the light billow, The air is serene and the zephyrs are mild.

The beauties of nature no longer invite us, The views of the landscape no longer delight us; And since nought for our wanderings can longer requite us We will talk of ourselves 'neath this lone little tree.

How oft through young fancy's illusive creation, I viewed life's long vista all shaded with flowers! I never conceived man was born to vexation, And doomed to find thorns in his most blissful bowers.

Old time rolled along, and my mind was maturing, I looked on the world and it looked quite alluring; And I was still fondly intent on securing A permanent source of terrestrial joy.

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NICOLO MACHIAVELLI.

TICOLO MACHIAVELLI, the descendant of illustrious parent of illustrious parents, was born in Florence, May 3, 1469. Although his age teemed with humanistic erudition, yet his education was liberal rather than classical. The Latin and Italian classics, however, were studied to considerable extent; nevertheless, from the defects of his education arose his peculiarly vigorous style and speculative originality. Upon the themes of men and things, he wrote in his mother vernacular with profound idiomatic conciseness, which places him among the greatest writers of Italy during the sixteenth century.

From the time of the death of the elder Lorenzo de. Medici to the accession of the younger Lorenzo de Medici, 1492–1512, Machiavelli was prominently identified with the political affairs of the Florentine, Republic. \mathbf{At} the age of about twenty-nine he made his advent into the political arena by his entrance into the service of the Signory, at whose head was Piero de Medici, the son of Lorenzo, the elder.

Upon the accession to the papal chair of Alexander VI, a contest ensued between Piero and Alexander, which resulted in Piero's expulsion from Florence, and the restoration of the Republic, which was loyally served by Machiavelli for the next fourteen years and five months, before the return of the Medici family to power, in 1512. It was while Machiavelli was in the service of the state, after the restoration of the Republic, that the eloquent Dominican monk, Savonarola, was burned at the stake.

After a short service under the Republic, Machiavelli was elected to the important office of Secretary of the Ten Magistrates of Liberty and Peace. In the discharge of the duties of this important position, he not only conducted the foreign and domestic diplomatic correspondence of the Republic, but also performed with rare ability twenty-three different embassies. Machiavelli's embassy to Cesar Borgia, the son of Alexender VI, is perhaps his most important one, since his acquaintance with Cesar Borgia exerted a marked influence over his future acts and ideas...

Cesar Borgia has rendered his name a synonym of perfidy and cruelty, yet strange to record, Machiavelli seems to have regarded him as an exemplary prodigy of ecclesiastical and political policy. At least Machiavelli was fascinated by his artful policies and intrigues. Indeed it is supposed that from the principles and policies of such men as the Medici and Borgia, he derived the ideas and inspirations which resulted in his writing his famous work, entitled "The Prince."

Machiavelli lost his office in the state upon the restoration of the Medici to power again, August, 1512, and was banished from Florence to San Casciano, where he wrote the Prince during the nine years of retirement which followed. The Prince was dedicated to the younger Lorenzo de Medici, doubtless with the hope that it would effect his recall from exile, and composed, evidently, to record the principles and policies which, at that period, governed the Italian statesmen, as well as those principles and policies which he firmly believed were necessary for the highest good of the state.

Machiavelli's genius was again recognized, under Pope Clement VII, till the final expulsion of the Medici from power, when he was banished again from Florence, never to return to power.

The remainder of Machiavelli's life was spent in literary pursuits. Besides the Prince, upon which his fame as an author chiefly rests, Machiavelli wrote Discourses upon Livy, The Art of War, A History of Florence, Colandia and Belphegor. Machiavelli was a diligent student not only of Dante, Petrarch, Nibullus and Ovid, but also a dear lover of nature.

Machiavelli is a representative of the political ideas of the sixteenth century, in which policy was supreme and principle unknown. Although republican in sentiment, yet he preferred tyranny to anarchy. Upon the perpetuity of the government rather than upon the particular kind, depended the highest good of people and prince. The words Machiavelli and Machiavelianism have become famous in political lore. Machiavelli died at San Casciano, June, 1527.

OUR JANITOR.

AY 22nd, 1890, will mark the close of a period of twenty-five years that our famous janitor has trudged about "de campus,". The unscrupulous, infamous character of taking care of "de college." It also marks the

twenty-fifth year of his freedom from southern slavery. It is, therefore, especially fitting that we should take this opportunity to give an account of the scenes and incidents of his life as related by Sam himself.

Samuel Osborne was born in the fall of 1833, on a slave plantation in King and Queen county, Virginia. His parents were slaves, as also were their parents before them. His father was a slave for seventy-two years. While Sam was yet very young and small his family was removed to Fredericksburg, Virginia. There Sam grew to manhood, enjoying the unusual privilege of living with his parents until he became a man, notwithstanding his father and mother belonged to different parties.

When the war broke out Sam's mother was taken away from her family and sent farther south. Her son never saw nor heard of her again until some time after the war had closed. After his father's death in 1867 Sam went to Washington, where he found his lost mother. A little later she died and was buried in Washington. Sam's work as a slave was that of cooking. He followed this trade for eighteen years and so great was his success that he actually received a premium. Unlike many other slaves, Sam was always treated with kindness and respect by his master, with whom he was a great favorite.

At the age when one believes that marriage is the next thing in order, Sam was living in Culpepper, Va. In the affairs of love he was unusually successful, if we may may believe a certain rumor which asserts that at one time he was engaged to three separate and distinct sweethearts. One, however, was sold and sent farther south, a second died and the third remained in possession of the field. He married Maria Iveson, one of his own master's slaves, with whom he had grown up.

In 1862 as the Federal troops pressed into Virginia, Sam's master once more moved, this time to Danville, a place of some importance near the border of North Carolina. His reason for moving was to get his slaves as far from the Union armies as possible, and thus prevent the probability of their escape. At Danville, Sam was put on a farm or plantation called Farley. His master had learned his value and how completely he could be intrusted with anything and everything, consequently he made Sam an overseer, in fact his aid-de-camp. At the time when

the Confederacy began to wane, Jefferson Davis was a frequent guest of Sam's master, and more than once our hero was brought into contact with the leader of the Southern Confederacy.

Sam remained in Danville until the war closed and Danville came into the possession of our army. Henceforth he was to be no more a slave, and immediately he began to look about him for a means of earning his living. On the recommendation of Mrs. Robert Withers, whose husband has since been United States Senator from Virginia, he got a place as servant in the United States Provost Marshal's office at Danville. Sam stayed in this place until he left the sunny South for Waterville. The Provost Marshal at Danville was a man whom many of our readers know, Col. Stephen Fletcher, who soon came to know Sam as we know him, that is as a witty and faithful man. Believing that the North was a better place for such a man to get on, as we say, Col. Fletcher contrived the idea of getting Sam to come North. Sam eagerly accepted the colonel's proposition. He had, however, no money, for he had been a free man for only a very short time. Col. Fletcher generously volunteered to meet all the expenses of the trip Sam at the earliest opportunity paid North. back this timely aid.

Colby's future janifor reached the town of Waterville, then small and unimportant, on the 22nd of May, 1865, bringing with him his two children. The following October he returned to Virginia for his wife. For his first abiding place he rented the old college house, that now serves as a boarding house and stands at the north end of the campus. That fall he became acquainted with the students and professors of the college. In those early days there were only three buildings of the college, viz., the two dormitories and recitation hall, which fulfilled the office of chapel, library, laboratory and everything else that was needed; there were but sixty students, while the faculty consisted of but three men-Dr. Champlin, the president, and Professors Lyford and Hamlin. Sam's father came here in October and was the janitor for two years until his death. Those two years Sam acted as associate janitor. On his father's death he succeeded according to the regular law of succession to the post of janitor of Colby, with all its dignities, adornments and emolnments. For twenty-five years he has filled that position in such a manner as to make "de jan-

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itor ob Colby" famous in prose and verse, winning the respect and admiration of all who have known him.

When he first became janitor he could neither read nor write, but now he does both as well as occasionally gives the Seniors points on psychology, metaphysics, etc. He at first used to go to Sunday school with his spelling book in his hand. Our janitor has been connected with other institutions and in all has held positions of honor. As a member of the order of Good Templars he is widely known. In the Waterville lodge of that order he has held the office of worthy outside guard for at least ten years in succession. In 1887 he was sent a delegate for the state of Maine to the Grand National Lodge in Richmond, Va. Reminiscences of this trip have served as themes for many an interesting lecture on the college steps. No name has appeared oftener in the columns of the ECHO and Oracle than that of Samuel Osborne. His quaint and original remarks have ever been a boon to the Campus editor. While conscientiously performing his duty in every respect, he has never failed to win the good will of the students. He has never been known to speak a word to the discredit of any one unless his sense of honor called for such action. His character may best be judged from a remark which we have heard him make, "I hab graduated a good many boys but I neber had but one enemy, an' he didn't understand de ole janitor."



Articles.

Group pictures.

Sam plays tennis.

"She is his sister, boys."

"I am more than a sprinter."

"Little Annie Rooney is my -----"

Seven Seniors take their meals at the Elmwood.

"Gentlemen, would you like to see my diploma?"

Alumni were interested spectators of the opening league game.

Spencer, Wyman and Whelden will compose odes for the class of '90.

The tennis court in the rear of the library has been surrounded with netting. Another tennis tournament has been arranged. For pity's sake, boys, play this one out.

Freshmen attempted to "wood up" during the Latin recitation. A look petrified them.

An addition to the catcher's fence keeps out the hoodlum, yagger and dead-head element.

Junior—"Miss R— returned to day."

Fickle Senior—"Yes, college opens to-morrow."

One—"I wish I had a subject for my article." Another—"I wish I had an article for my subject."

Rev. James McWhinnie, D.D., of Cambridge, will preach the Y. M. C. A. sermon at commencement.

President Small has been absent during the week in attendance upon the graduation exercises at Newton.

The members of the Zeta Psi fraternity were tendered a reception at the home of O. L. Hall on Monday night.

The campus in appearance is much improved by a recent raking and the copious showers of the past few days.

Pease has been appointed treasurer of the ECHO, while Hurd, '90, is secretary of the publishing association.

A number of the fellows are learning to ride the bicycle. "Headers" and "siders" are frequent occurrences.

The Prof. in German is not a crack shot, otherwise he would have killed the street rat at which he threw his case of books.

Dr. W. B. Lapham, the eminent Maine historian, has recently given to the library copies of his town histories of Norway and Rumford.

The Junior class has voted to leave the selection of a plaster cast for presentation at commencement to Prof. Warren and a committee of three.

A few of the class in English Literature think that they could make a good showing against Pope in the game of cards to which the poet alludes.

Two Kodaks in the grand stand were frequently snapped on the M. S. C. and home players. Possibly other individuals received attention.

The Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity initiated Curtis, of the Freshman class, on the evening of April 30. Stewart catered to the taste of the Greeks.

The new tennis court has been levelled and rolled and is now in excellent condition for playing. It is a valuable addition to the courts of the college.

A new walk is in process of construction from the Gymnasium path to the Shannon Observatory. The grounds about the new building are also being graded.

We had a cut, on Arbor day, from two recitations. No trees were planted about the campus. How would it do for Colby to follow the example of Bates in this matter?

Miler, '90, and Donovan, '92, have been appointed first and third directors of the Base-ball Association. Hurd and Chaney, two of the regular directors, are absent from college.

Professor Mathews' recitation room has put on a new dress. Chairs take the place of the regulation settees and the rows in the rear look down upon the first. This is as it should be.

Mathews and his coterie of track athletes frequently enjoy an evening run. The course is down College and Elm, around the Universalist church and home by way of Silver and Main streets.

Tramps and beggars have ventured upon the campus only to be driven off by Sam. They could not have known of our impoverished condition, as always in the middle of a term, or they would have looked elsewhere for aid.

The college is somewhat interested in baseball at this season of the year. Just now we are wreathed in smiles but are not inclined to be boastful. Later on if we can rejoice, we will endeavor to do so in an appropriate manner.

Memorial Hall is in the hands of the painters. The walls and the ceiling will be tinted and the wood work will be brightened and varnished. This explains the thunder-like noise that has of late disturbed the stillness of morning prayers.

South and North College have played their annual game of ball. North College won by the exceedingly close score of eighteen to fourteen. The game abounded in brilliant plays and the interest in coaching was kept up throughout the entire contest.

The Institute and High School sociables of last week proved an attraction to a large number of the fellows and were pleasant occasions.

The Freshmen who attended the former cannot learn of the miscreant who filled their new "crush" hats with water, but would like to.

Young lady—"Charlie, you are a Freshman, are you not?"

Charlie—"Yes; why?"

Young lady—"Your arm is not so well developed as a Senior's."

The above incident is given on good authority.

The Glee Club made a decided hit on its first appearance. The Fairfield people were pleased and they gave proof of this by encoring each selection. A company of college boys sat in the gallery and liberally applauded, sometimes leading in the clapping that called back the galaxy of stars.

The Freshmen have appointed a committee to copy or originate a class yell. In the past a yell of some kind was needed early in the year, but now things are changed. Look up a good one, fellows; you will need it when you go on your exit, and then it will look so nice when the *Oracle* comes out.

Citizen—"Say, Gil., who are the parsons at Colby?"

Gil.—"Oh, there are several; why?"

Citizen—"Nothing, only I hear that they are taking in their converts by immersion."

Reference is made to the accidental ducking referred to elsewhere.

Carleton's assistant experienced some difficulty in securing a good photograph of the Sigma Kappa fraternity. When he was ready they were not, and when they were at length arranged and sober he made some remark that threw them into convulsions and the whole thing had to be done over again.

The denizens of the Hall forgot that Arbor day was not Saturday and when they heard the Institute bell ringing for prayers they supposed of course that it proclaimed the victory of Colby over Bates in the Saturday game. They gave vent to various demonstrations of joy but at length recovered themselves and laughed at the joke.

Wednesday's game with Bates was a delight to all of Colby's supporters. The boys went in to win and played ball with a vengeance. The work of the home battery was nearly perfect and the fielding of Roberts and Foster was exceptionally fine. Bates did not play the game that

was looked for. Pennell pitched a fine game but his catcher dropped the ball frequently. This victory is the fourth consecutive one and should give us a mortgage on that pennant.

Sam has decided that the trouble with the Chapel organ could be easily remedied if only the organist was a skilled mechanic. His remarks on the subject are worth reading: "Mr. S—, yo' ought to have a mechanic piana book, like a soin' chine book, so yo' kin fix it, like I kin fix my new machine. De motah am all right, but de belt am wrong. Any,body who's goin' to be a pieanist is got to be a mechanic; whoever plays a organ, or a pianer, or a gitdar is proposed to know how to mend 'em."

The President's reception to the members of the Senior class will undoubtedly prove the social event of the college year. In addition to the members of '90, the ladies of the Junior, Sophomore and Freshman classes were present and joined in the festivities. The professors and their wives gave dignity to the occasion, and the presence of a select company of guests, not directly connected with the college, broadened the success of the evening. Prof. Battis read before the assembled guests and again won praises from all.

Prof. Battis read in the Chapel on the evening of May 3rd. We cannot speak too highly of the entertainment, which was listened to by the largest audience that we have seen in the Chapel on any occasion. The selections were from Howells' parlor drama, "The Sleeping Car," and from "Nicholas Nickelby." Character sketches filled in the spare moments and contributed not a little to the evening's enjoy ment. Both as an elocutionist and impersonator the professor excelled the expectations of his most sanguine admirers.

The Bunker episode has passed into history. A peddler of pop beer left his wagon near the bricks and then remonstrated because he subsequently missed some of his property. Just why he should have suspected the students instead of some of the people living near the college it is difficult to see. However, he secured a warrant and sent hither the athletic and literary city marshal. Rooms were searched; not a trace of anything stronger than water was found, and to prove the temperate habits of the college body a pail of water was poured from the second story window that it might be seen of men. In some unaccountable manner the worthy marshal stepped out of the door just as the liquid came down and was thoroughly wet. It is very unfortunate that such an event should have taken place.

Pardon us if we somewhat emphatically "set on" the fellows who repeatedly duck upper classmen. A conspicuous tenant of South College is a notoriously poor shot but unfortunately for others he does not see it in that light. That man needs to be told how poor a shot he is and that Seniors and Juniors are not targets for him to practice upon. Two or three men in North College, who persist in keeping up an ancient and worn-out custom, either hit men whom they do not intend to or else soak an inoffensive and well-behaved Freshman. The whole proceeding is out of harmony with the new order of things and the sooner it is given up entirely the better will it be for all concerned.

The Sophomore prize exhibition was given at the Baptist church April 25th. All the speakers gave evidence of careful training and the entire program was one of unusual merit. The parts given by the ladies took the audience by storm and were highly complimented. The prizes to the gentlemen were won by Stephen Stark and W. N. Donovan, C. H. Sturtevant receiving honorable mention. Miss Bakeman secured the first of the prizes to the ladies and Miss Beede the second. The program :

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MUSIC.	PRAYER.	MUSIC.
"Fiat Justitia,"		Ingalls
	STEPHEN STARK.	
"Our Past and Pr	esent,"	Depew
\mathbf{D}_{ℓ}	ANIEL GILBERT MUN	SON.
Reading, "Kallun	dborg Church,"	Whitttier
-	HELEN REED BREDE	2.
	MUSIC.	
"Daniel O'Conne	11,"	Wendell Phillips
CHEST	ER HOUGHTON STUR	TEVANT.
"Why the New E	nglanders are Unpopu	ular," Wayland
WIN	FRED NICHOLS DON	OVAN.
Reading, "Facts,"	" from "Hard Times,	" Dickens
	ELLIE STUART BAKEN	•
·	MUSIC.	
"Our Political Ri	ght to Be."	McCarthy .
	JGENE HOWARD STON	
"Political Selfishi		Cleveland
	RANK BARRETT NICH	
"The Race Proble		Grady
	GRORGE PERLEY FAL	•
	MUSIC.	
	ALODIC:	

Prof. Loisette's Memory System is creating greater interest than ever in all parts of the country, and persons wishing to improve their memory should send for his In prospectus free as advertised in another column.

BASE-BALL.

Bowdoin and Colby opened the league season here on April 30. As usual when these "old rivals" meet, the game was played in earnest from start to finish. The home team took a good lead in the sixth inning but came near losing it in the last half of the same. Both teams gave evidence of ability to play the modern game. The score:

COLE	sys.
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Parsons, 3b.,					л.в. 5	к. 2	2	4	0	2	2	0
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Wagg, p.,	-	•	•	•	5	0	0	ő	0	3	1	2
Foster, l. f.,	•	•	•	•	_	0	0	0	. 0	3 11	0	2
Bonney, 1b.,		•		-	4	-	-	•	. 0	3	1	
Gilmore, c.,	•	•	•	•	4	0	1	1	•	-		I
Lombard, 2b.,	•	• '	-	•	5	1	0	0	0	6	2	1
Roberts, c. f.,	•	•	•	•	4	2	2	2	0	×0	0	.0
Merrill, r. f.,	•	•	•	~	2	4	1	2	0	1	0	3
Purington, s. s	••,	•	•	•	4	1	0	0	1	1	3	1
Totals,			-	-	38	10	7	11	2	27	17	10
				BOW	VDOI	NS.						
•							іь.	<i>(</i> 1) 1)	G 11	р.о.		Е.
De claimel 1h					Ą. в.	п. 2	10. 2	2	э.н. 0	P.O. 10	А. 0	<u>Е</u> .
Packard, 1b.,		•	•	•.	5 4		20	29	0	10	0	0
Thompson, r. 1	[.,	·	•	•	_	0			-	-	3	$\frac{1}{2}$
Fish, c.,	•	•	•	•	5.	1	0	0	0	7	-	
Jordan, c. f.,	:	.*	•	•	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Hutchinson, 1.	f.,	-	•	•	5	1	2	2	0	1	1	0
Hilton, s. s.,	•	•	•	•	5	0	1	1	0	2	5	1
Freeman, 2b.,	•	•	•	•	5	2	2	3	0	2	5	2
Spring, 3b.,	•	•	•	•	4	1	1	1	1	3	0	0
Burleigh, p.,	•	•	•	•	3	0	0	0	0	1	4	1
Downes, p.,	-	•	•	•	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	1
Totals,	•			•	41	8	8	9	1	27	23	8
			sco	RE	BY II	NIN	GS.					ļ
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Colbys, -		-	ō	· 0	1	0	8	4	o o	2		10
Bowdoins,		-	0	-0	1	Ő	0	6	Ő	1		8
now doms,			0					~				0

Earned runs-Colbys, 5. Two base hits-Colbys, 2; Bowdoins, 1. Three base hits-Colbys, 1. Stolen bases-Parsons, 2; Gilmore, 8; Merrill, Foster, Packard, Jordan, Hilton. Base on balls-Bonney, Gilmore, Merrill, 2; Jordan. Base on errors-Colbys, 5; Bowdoins, 6. Leit on bases-Colbys, 5; Bowdoins, 7. Struck out-Thompson, 2; Hutchinson, Parsons, Foster, 2; Bonney, Lombard, 2; Roberts, Purington. Double plays-Foster and Lombard, Hutchinson and Freeman. Passed balls-Fish. Wild pitches-Burleigh, Downes. Time-2 hours, 20 minutes. Umpire-Webster, of Portland.

The second game on the campus was played on May 3, when Colby won in an interesting game. Drew, Gilmore, Parsons and Lombard played excellent ball. The visitors lost because of inability to bat Wagg. The summary:

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	BOOIN HE HAHAGS.											
				1	2	8	4	5	6	7	8	9
Colby,	•	•	•	1	1.	0	0	1	5	8	0	1-12
M. S. C.	٠	-	•	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0- 3
Base hit	8-C	olby	, 6, 1	total	,7;	M. S.	O., 2	, tota	L], 8.	Erre	ors—	Colliy,
5; M. S. C	., 9.	Ear	mod	l run	18(Jolby	. т	wo l	onso	hits	-Pa	rsons,
Rich. Sto	lon	base	8-1	Parso	ms,	6, Fo	stor,	1, B	onne	3y, 8	, Gil	moro,
2, Lombar	'd, 1,	Rob	orte	3, 8, I	Blac	kingt	on, I	I, Biı	ed. 1.	Fii	rst b	ase on
balls-By	Wa	gg, 1	, by	Bla	okin	gton	, 1, b	y Pie	or.00	, 8. 8	Struc	sk out
-By Wag	g, 8,	by F	lor	20, 6,	by	Blac	king	ton,	2. 3	Doul	olo p	lays-
Lombard	and	Bon	ney	, Pa	USSO	l bal	ls—I	Iaml	in, 2	, Rie	h, 2.	Wild
pitches-Wagg, 1, Pierce, 2. Hit by pitched ball-Bonney. Um-												
pire-Strie	skla	nđ, o	if Be	owdo	in I	fodic	al S	choo	1, Т	'Imo-	-2h.	15m.

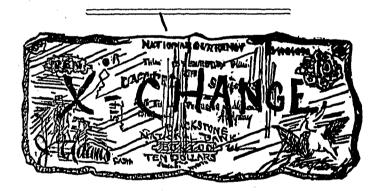
Two games from Bowdoin give the Colby-Bowdoin series to the former. The game was

16 11 11

won in the sixth inning on a bunching of hits by Colby. For Bowdoin Freeman played a perfect fielding game and led his side at the bat. For Colby Parsons batted as usual and the general team playing was good. The score:

- 1	-		-	-	-	-	-						
					co	LBY	s.						
						A.B.	R.	в.н.	т.в	s. н.	р.о.	A.	Е.
	Parsons, 3b.,	-	-	-	•	5	1	3	7	0	2	3	1
1	Wagg, p.,	-	-	-	•	4	0	2	3	0	1	5	0
	Foster, l. f.,	-	•	-		5	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Bonney, 1b.,	-		-	•	Ŧ	1	0	0	1	13	0 -	0
	Gilmore, c.,	-		-		2	2	1	1	0	3	2	0
	Lombard, 2b.,	-		-	4	4	2	1	1	0	3	2	2
	Roberts, c. f.,		-	-	•	4	1	1	2	0	2	0	0
ļ	Merrill, r. f.,	-	•	-		3	3	1	3	0	1	0	0
	Purington, s. s	•,	•	-	•	4	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
	Motola					35	10	9	17	1	27	15	
	Totals,	-	•	-	-			ษ	17	T	21	15	4
	1			В	OV	DOI	NS.	.•					
	4					А.В.	R.	B.H.	т.в.	S. н.	р.о.	А,	E.
	Packard, 1b.,	-	•	-	•	3	1	2	.3	0 ·	10	1	0
	Thompson, r. f	· · ,	•	-	-	5	1	2	2	0	0	0	0
	Fish, c., -	-	•	-	•	5	1	2	3	0	5	2	1
	Hutchinson, l.	f.,	•	•	•	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Hilton, s. s.,	-	-	•	-	5	0	1	2	0	1	1	2
	Freeman, 2b.,	-	•	-	-	5	1	8	4	1	5	6	0
	Jordan, c. f.,	-	-	-	-	5	2	1	1	1	0	1	1
	Spring, 3b.,	-	•	-	•	4	0	0	0	2	-2	1	1
	Downes, p.,	-	•	•	•	1	0	0	0	0	1	9	1
										<u> </u>			
	Totals,	•	•	-	•	38	6	11	15	4	24	21	-7
				SCO	RE	BY II	NNIN	GS.					
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
	Colbys, -		-	0	0	1	0	1	5	0	3	x-	-10
	Bowdoins,	-	-	0	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0-	- 6
	Earned runs	-Co	lbys	, 3;	Bo	wdoi	ns, 2	. Ba	lse o	n ba	11s—(Colb	ys,
	3; Bowdoins, 8	3. Hi	t by	pite	che	d bal	1—D	owne	8, 2;	; Gih	norè	. w	ild
											-		

3; Bowdoins, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Downes, 2; Gilmore. Wild pitch—Wagg, 2; Fish, 2. Struck out—Foster, 2; Lombard, Jorkan. Left on bases—Colbys, 5; Bowdoins, 9. Time of game— 2h., 15m. Umpire—Stevens.



From among the editorials of the *Kenyon* Collegian, we take the liberty to quote the following:

"The present system of orations on commencement day, by the members of the graduating class, is, we are very glad to see, being done away with in some of our best colleges. This has resulted in part from the difficulty of election or selection of speakers from classes too large for all to speak. Orations, that under the title of 'Progress,' or something similar, give a cursory glance at the world's history from Adam to Benj. Harrison, are abominable and of no interest to the general hearer. In all probability the hearers know more about the subject than the speaker. * * * Then again to-day it is no trick at all for a student to provide himself with a loud sounding 'spread-eagle' oration

· 9

for the sum of \$5.00. One agency received over \$I,000 last year from a single Senior class of one of our eastern colleges. * * * Likewise many students who can not afford to purchase their orations literally steal them from histories and magazines. Until these elements are weeded out of commencement exercises, the exercises as now conducted are not, and will not be, of any special benefit to anybody."

The University Mirror, ever awake to all college interests and questions, continues the discussion of the abolition of commencement parts :

"The signs of the times would seem to indicate that the graduating oration must disappear from commencement exercises. Commencement audiences are demanding something different from the warmed-up instruction or the spreadeagle eloquence with which they have so often been entertained. Especially distasteful have been the hackneyed 'Vos Salutamus' and the cut-and-dried valedictory of the honor men, and these customs are fast falling into disuse. College students are much too courteous to inflict an audience with that species of boredom, unless under the constraining influence of a faculty edict. Our faculty has readily consented that these portions of the program be omitted by the present graduating class. But the reform movement does not stop here. It is aimed at the whole program."

The student body of the United States is agitating this question and sooner or later this old, unfair college custom must resign in all our colleges.

The Olio contains an article well worthy of perusal. It is on the "Southern Sectional Spirit" and is a criticism on "A Crusade by Turks," which lately appeared in the Virginia University Magazine. The following extract may be interesting:

"There is no doubt, for instance, that the man who can wield the greatest power of the whole Northern people, who has the strongest hold on their affections, and the greatest popularity among them is James G. Blaine. * * * His power and popularity are only in a slight degree diminished among his people by the fact that he has sold his influence in Congress, and he has only narrowly escaped the penitentiary. This unjailed felon has been nominated for the Presidency and received an immense majority of the votes cast in the Northern states, though the charges against him and their proof were known and advertised from one end of the country to the other.'

"We feel in doubt as to just how the writer intends such a statement to be taken. To say the least it is a remarkable one. Does he wish it to be taken in a jest or in earnest? Is he be responsible to the standards which the laws

trying to show that the Southerner can 'sling mud' as fast and wave the 'bloody shirt' as furiously as he charges his Northern neighbor with doing, or does he actually, and truly and honestly believe the 'chief cabinet officer of the United States' to be a 'felon'? If the first be the case we heartily agree, but if the latter, it seems strange that any man should consent to be the citizen of a land where 'felons' hold the chief offices of the nation."

The notable feature of the April number of the Ariel is an article by Jabez Brooks, written at Athens, Greece. It describes the journey from Brindisi to Athens, on the Adriatic. Though a somewhat trite subject, it is handled in a commendable manner. He not only describes but takes his readers along with him, and they too see the "aeriae Phaeacum arces" of Virgil and the "grotto of the nymphs, where the Phaeacians laid the sleeping Ulysses."

Among our exchanges we clip the following, which will speak for itself:

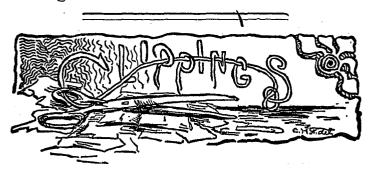
"Whatever may be said of examinations they cannot be compared with class room work. It is the way a man grinds out his daily grist that ought to tell his story. No one will dispute that of two men, the better student is the one who does his average daily work well, rather than the man who loafs through the term and then succeeds in passing a brilliant examination. Yet our system of marking, no more than that of any other college, perhaps, admits of just that thing. Time and time again, men who have been doing good work in the class room for a whole term have been conditioned on the work of five short hours, when the circumstances attending the examination were largely responsible for the failure. In some colleges students who attain a certain mark in the class room are exempt from an examination, and it seems quite possible that a like plan here would be an incentive to more systematic and faithful daily work."

The Annex is up to its usual standard. One article deserves special mention, "Aims and Methods of the College Work."

The *Tuftonian* of May 5th contains a spicy article on "College Discipline," and parts are interesting and suggestive, as the following will show:

"Almost all of our students are American citizens, born and brought up in this country and educated in its public institutions of right and wrong, of erudition and of patriotism. They come not from our criminal classes but from the best families in the land. * * * They come graduated from childish discipline, prepared to be responsible to the standards which the laws of our nation and state determine. Any attempt to deal with them in a puerile manner serves only to extinguish their manly ambition to become men and will cause continual variance between them and their college faculties. Do you not find it the case that wherever the college is severe, the student is rebellious; wherever the college acts as towards gentlemen, the student has respect?"

The Undergraduate, May number, of Middlebury, Vt., contains a scholarly discussion on "Sabbath Desecration." Mindful, also, of man's funny nature, it presents a lyric of thirty-six stanzas, subject, "Enumerate Not Your Chickens before their Incubation." We like to see a lively article in a college journal. It is a step in the right direction.



The University of Minnesota has fifty professors and one thousand students.

Students of the University of Michigan will give a Latin play at commencement.

Argentine Republic has two government universities which rank with Harvard and Yale.

A resolution has been passed by the Cornell faculty abolishing athletics from the campus.

Ladies and gentlemen of Dickinson College are not allowed to walk together to recitation.

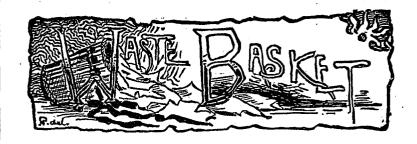
The Brown athletic association has voted to raise \$100, to secure a trainer for the athletic team.

The Senior class at Dartmouth has decided to hold no class day exercises or other festivities during commencement week.

The largest library in the world is the National Library of Paris. It was founded by Louis XIV, and now contains 1,400,000 volumes.

A new weekly paper is about to be started at Harvard, containing reports of all the university lectures and of all work done in scientific departments.

Dr. Stetson, President of the Des Moines College, has decided that students who fall in love with each other during any term are violating one of the college rules and are subject to severe discipline.



NO BRUNSWICK SOUP FOR US. MENU.

Soup? Not yet, some three base lamb rarelydone, with get there fowl on a side, please.

DESERT.

Soup? We're not in it, some Bowdoin pie with victory cake, please.

FRUIT.

Pennant nuts and celebration raisins.

A CALL.

A tramping in the halls, A rap upon the door,

"Come in," the student calls, All gents we thus implore.

"Be seated, will you, please, Your mission briefly tell, For our lessons with ease We cannot master well."

"Your time, I see, is choice, My time is precious, too, Then-attention give, boys, And business quickly do."

"I pass you this receipt, So from your purse please choose

A 'fiver' to complete Your final base-ball dues."

WINNING BY LOSING.

"Ready?" she called to him, over the net, "Serve," he replied, and returned a good hit. "Love fifteen, and ready again," he said, And quickly returned it quite over her head.

"Love thirty," he called, "you're losing the game," "Love thirty," exclaimed she, "O, what a shame!" Love forty the next he easily made, "I'll win a love game," he laughingly said.

She served him again, he won it, of course; "O, love fifty," she said, "it grows worse and worse." "O, no!" he replied, "it's too soon to get blue, The game's up, I've one, love—and that's you."

-Wooster Collegian.

"Ma, I've an idea that some of the folks in this graveyard haven't gone to heaven."

"You don't say ! Why?"

"Because it was carved on ever so many tombstones, 'Peace to his ashes.' Now, there ain't any ashes 'cept where it's very hot, is there, ma?"—*Tech*.

Soph—"Dante's poem has three divisions— Hades, Pur—"

Prof. (interrupting)—"Hell. Don't be afraid of it."

Briggs-"I did not see you at church last Sunday."

Braggs-"No, I didn't get in till you had gone to sleep."-Terra Haute Express.



Ex-President Pepper will spend the summer at Owl's Head.

A fine likeness of Hon. Lyman Rawson is given on page 389 of Dr. Lapham's History of Rumford.

∖ '62*·* Col. Richard C. Shannon will represent Colby at the anniversary of the University of Montpelier.

'69*.* Edward S. Rawson is practicing law in Brooklyn, N. Y.

70.

• A portrait of George L. Farnum, Esq., who died in 1877, is given on page 250 of Lapham's History of Rumford, recently published.

'71.

Dr. W. B. Lapham has presented the library with copies of his histories of Rumford and Norway.

72.

Hon. Fred Campbell was in Waterville recently.

'75.

Leslie C. Cornish visited his home in Winslow last Tuesday.

'76.

Pres. Small addressed the graduating class at Wilton Academy, April 25.

'79.

Rev. C. E. Owen visited us last week.

'83.

Bangor, was recently married to one of the belles of that city.

87.

Walter Farr was on the campus recently.

Forrest Goodwin has been appointed to the position of clerk to the Speaker's table. As this position requires a thorough knowledge of parliamentary law, it will furnish excellent training to this rising young alumnus.

Abram Wyman is in Dixfield.

Chas. Pepper attended the Deke initiation.

C. F. Megquier spent last Sunday at the bricks. It is rumored that wedding bells will soon be heard.

'90.

F. A. Gilmore preached in Winthrop, May 11.

Hugh Hatch preached at North Vassalboro, April 27.

Roberts has returned from Athens, where he has been teaching.

M. A. Whitney was one of the judges at the Sophomore Declamation.

'91.

Watson preached at Lincoln Centre, April 27. Megquier has returned from Livermore, where he taught during the winter vacation.

D. W. Parsons leaves for St. John May 21st. Whit will accommodate us with those proverbial three-baggers when we need them.

'92.

W. L. Bonney visited his brother in Auburn, May 11.

Miss Randall has returned and resumed her work again.

McCann occupied the pulpit at the Methodist church, April 27.

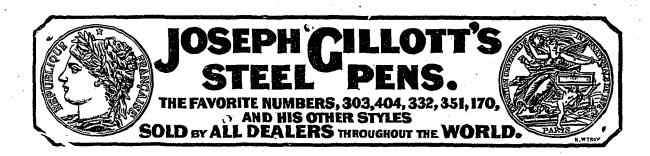
F. B. Nichols will be proprietor of the Pemaquid Point Hotel. "Nick" will give Colby the best when they visit him.

'93.

Wing visited his home in Auburn, last week.

S. D. Graves accompanied the nine to Lewiston on the 10th.

Mr. Edwin D. Mead's addresses on the Roman Catholic Church and the Public Schools have been put together in Church and the Fublic Schools have been put together in a little volume of a hundred pages, which will be published immediately by George H. Ellis, Boston. The collection includes the address given before the Woman Suffrage League in Boston during the coutroversy over Swinton's history, the address before the Massachusetts Schoolmas-ters' Club at the close of the Boston conflict, and the ad-dress before the National Educational Association at Nash-ville, last summer, in the debate with Bishop 'Keane.



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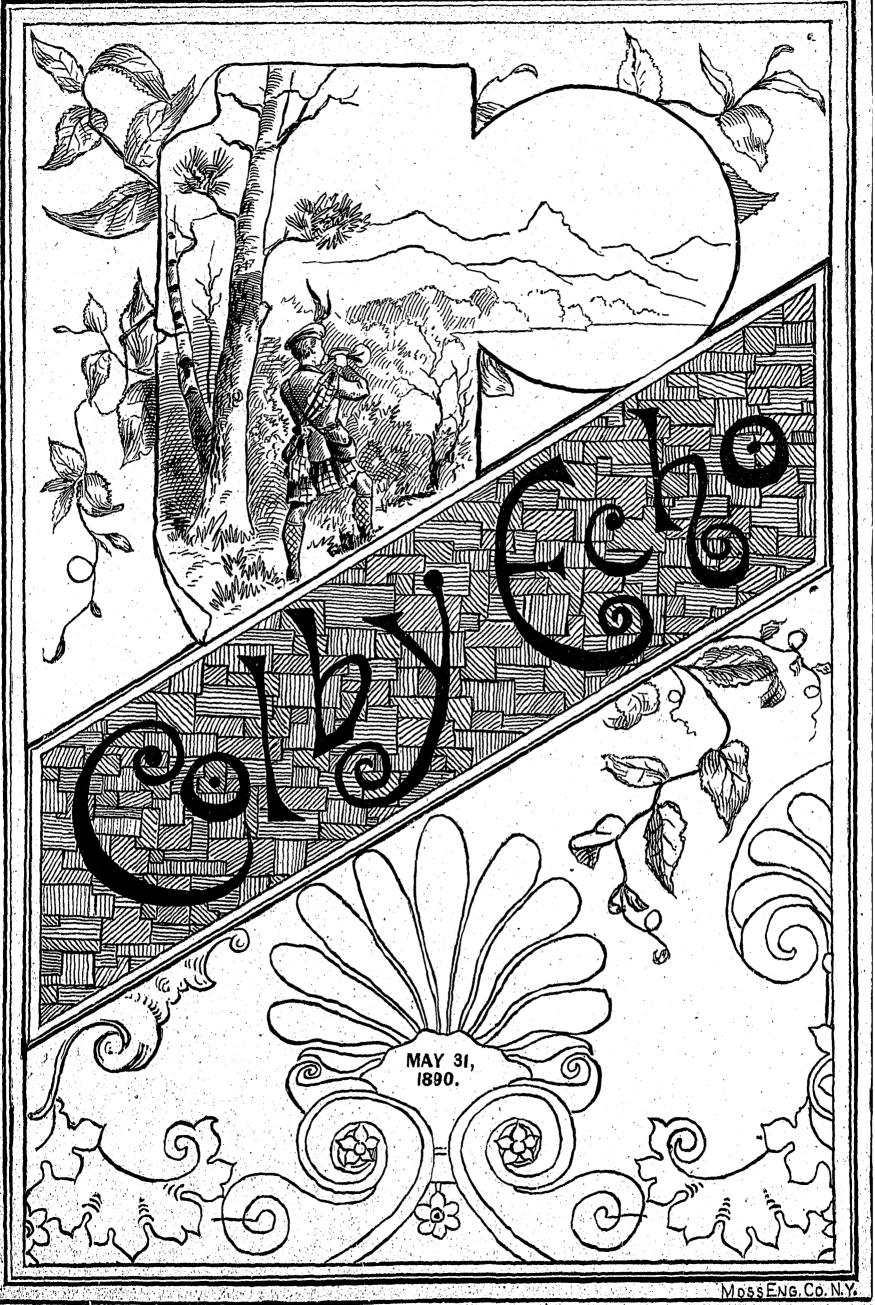
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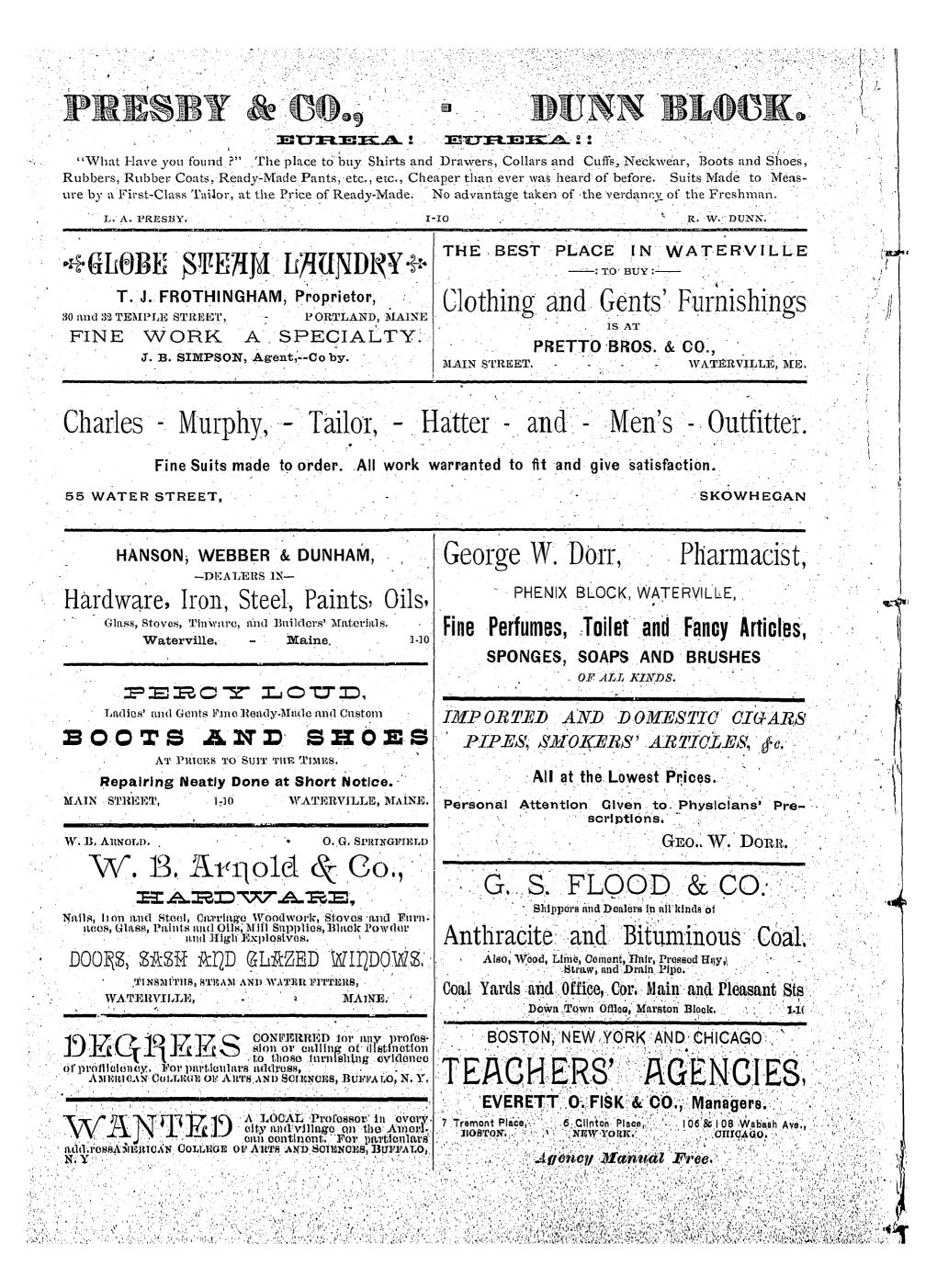
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