

# The Colby Echo.

VOL. XV.

WATERVILLE, MAINE, JAN. 24, 1891.

No. 10

## The Colby Echo.

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

COLBY UNIVERSITY.

EDITORS.

Chief.

FRANKLIN W. JOHNSON, '91.

ADELBERT F. CALDWELL, '91, HERBERT R. PURINTON, '91,

EDWIN C. TEAGUE, '91, ARCHIBALD M. DICK, '91,

CHARLES E. COHEN, '92, HARRY L. PIERCE, '92,

EUGENE H. STOVER, '92, H. KNAPP KALLOCH, '92.

Managing Editor.

GEORGE R. CAMPBELL, '91.

Treasurer.

CHARLES S. PEASE, '91.

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.

### CONTENTS.

VOL. XV., No. 10.—Jan. 24, 1891.

#### THE SANCTUM:

Constitutional History.....	105
The Catalogue.....	105
'91's Unlucky Star.....	106
The Conference Committee.....	106
The Glee Club.—A Communication.....	106

#### LITERARY:

A Word about Mr. Ingersoll.....	108
A Story of the Olden Time.....	110

#### CAMPUS.....

112

#### MISCELLANEOUS:

Zeta Psi Convention.....	114
In Sympathy.....	115
Constitution of Conference Committee.....	115

#### EXCHANGES.....

115

#### CLIPPINGS.....

116

#### WASTE BASKET.....

117

#### PERSONALS.....

117



A NEW and valuable course in Constitutional History is offered to the Senior class under the instruction of President Small. The course requires two terms. The present term will be spent in tracing the growth of the English Constitution, beginning with the Norman Conquest. This will be followed in the spring by a study of the Constitutional History of the United States. The practical value of this course is sufficient recommendation. It opens up a field with which every well informed person should be familiar, and yet, one of which young men are too often utterly ignorant. That the opportunity is appreciated is evidenced by the unusually large number who have elected the course.

THE Catalogue of 1890-91 does not differ materially from those of past years. It gives an increase of twenty-three in the number of students over last year. A Freshman class of sixty-nine, the largest in the history of the college, is enrolled. The library has been increased by the addition of 1,124 volumes, making in all 26,200 volumes and 12,000 pamphlets. There are two changes in regard to tuition and room rent. The annual tuition is increased to \$60; the room rent is made to vary according to the location of the room. Various needs set forth in the last catalogue are reiterated. In addition, the need of a professorship of Biblical Literature and Christian Evidences is noticed, also, of a Preceptress and Dean for the ladies' and men's colleges respectively. The catalogue gives a retrospect of the past year and a prospectus of Colby's future which can not fail to interest and gratify every friend of the institution.

IT must have been an unlucky star that heralded the advent of the class of '91 into the college world. Hard enough would it have been, had it won no honorable distinctions, but even harder is it to win, and yet lose the credit for the achievements. When as Sophomores the class won that coveted athletic trophy, the class cup, the *Oracle* attributed it to another class. '91 indignantly resented the false statement attributing it rather to the intention, than to the carelessness of the author. But now, when in the new catalogue the presentation of the "Sistine Madonna" is attributed to the same class, '91 must see the futility of striving against the ill fate which seems to hang over it. Surely '90 and '91 are mysteriously connected and '90 seems to hold the better end of the rope.

THE Conference Committee has finally effected an organization. The constitution adopted for its present action is inserted in these columns. In framing these articles the committee has not gone into details. The institution is an experiment. The committee has preferred, therefore, to allow circumstances to determine the necessary details, rather than theoretically to adopt measures whose enforcement, when occasion demanded, would be inadequate or impracticable. It is the purpose of the committee to feel its way, introducing new measures and instituting changes as its experience justifies.

The object of the committee must be clearly understood. It is an institution whose sole purpose is to promote the mutual well being of the college and students. It is organized in the interest of good order and government. The idea that the student committee is a body for the purpose of shielding malefactors, or an organized medium for kicking against college authority should not be allowed to exist. It is quite the reverse. The members of the committee, by the very act of accepting the position, pledge their support to the cause of law and order as prescribed in the articles of the constitution. Examination of the constitution will show that the college authorities have given to the students the power of self-government, unrestricted except in case of inadequate action or of no action. The faculty have expressed it as their desire to allow the committee all the authority it would

use, so long as this authority was properly employed.

It rests in the power of the committee to regulate many of the present evils. The solution of the reading room question may be reached alone through its action. By exercising its right to administer punishment in the way of demerits, the clipping of newspapers and other evils might be abolished and the way opened for the improvements for which we ever express a desire with our words, but which by our actions we show our inability to appreciate. By the power to assess fines the needless destruction of the property of individuals and of the college will be in a large measure abolished. It is possible that the collisions between classes, and cases of hazing will be even less frequent than in the past.

After all, however, the power of the committee to carry out its purposes rests with the body of students. Without their support the committee will neither desire, nor will it be able, to enforce its authority. In granting this right of self-government the college authorities have shown their confidence in our ability and willingness to use it properly. By its action each class promises its support when it elects its members. If this support is freely given the committee may become a potent factor for good in the working of our college.

THE following communication on the college glee club comes in very pertinently at this time. We hope that its suggestions will be carried out during the present winter.

"Why not have a glee club at Colby? This question has been discussed considerably of late and the idea of forming such an organization has seemed to meet with the heartiest approval on every side; but still we look in vain for the glee club. The principal movers in the scheme seem no nearer to putting their plans into execution than when they first began to talk about it. Why this delay? Does the undertaking seem too great? Is it feared that the movement will not be properly supported? Or is there doubt as to its present advisability?"

Any and all of these objections seem to be groundless. As to the advisability of such a departure there can be no reasonable doubt. Such organizations exist in all the leading colleges and are heartily supported both by the students and by the faculty. In fact it has

become a matter of honest pride in many of these institutions to possess such an organization; and not only are the students benefited by it but it is a recognized fact that many advantages result to the institution as well.

That such an organization is needed and even demanded at Colby is unquestionable. And this demand is only made the more imperative by the fact that four years ago we had a college quartette which established for itself quite a wide reputation within the state. Since that time the musical talent of the college has been in a rather dominant condition, manifesting itself only at irregular intervals and after a very spasmodic fashion. This has not been due to any lack of men of musical ability during this period but rather to the failure of these men to interest themselves in forming a musical organization.

Under the circumstances the old quartette plan was a good thing, but times have changed with us. The demand today is not for a quartette which must of necessity be disbanded with the graduation of its members, but for some permanent arrangement such as would be obtained in the glee club. The present time and especially the present term offers many inducements toward taking the initiative in perfecting some such an arrangement. There are men of more than average musical ability in each of the classes. With a little training these men could sing together very satisfactorily, and although they might not be able to eclipse all other glee clubs, yet they certainly could acquit themselves very creditably. But at this point another question arises. "How can any permanent organization be effected?" Upon this subject there is naturally considerable diversity of opinion, but the plan which seems to meet with the most general approval is somewhat as follows.

It has been proposed that a regular musical association be formed with the customary officers, and that membership in this association be made elective, that is, that only such men be admitted to membership as are judged to possess sufficient musical talent to warrant their admission. By this means only the men of the best musical ability would become members, and, as new men would be elected on the entrance of each class, the total membership would remain practically the same from year to year.

It is evident that many advantages would result from such a plan. The loss of several men upon the graduation of a class would hardly be noticed when thrice that number remained. Of course some fine voices would go, but this loss would in large measure be counterbalanced by the addition of new men from the entering class. And besides, these new men would be coming among those who are accustomed to sing together and are thoroughly acquainted with each other's voices. Such association at the outset of their musical training would undoubtedly prove very beneficial to them and in a comparatively short time they would be enabled to fill the places which were vacant.

But here a real difficulty confronts us. In the experience of the best clubs it has been found to be impossible for a number of voices to sing together in harmony without a great amount of training. Although the voices in themselves may be of the finest quality yet they need the discipline of long training and careful practice. As well might one attempt to execute skillfully one of Beethoven's matchless sonatas upon a piano whose every string is out of tune as to expect a lot of untrained voices to render one of our popular glees with any degree of credit. The effort in either case would be futile. The proverbial tin horn would probably be preferable to the well-trained ear.

But it must be remembered that good training is only another term for good instruction, and this can be obtained only from one who thoroughly understands the principles of music as well as those which pertain to the development of the voice. Now we venture to say that such an one can be found readily enough, but the difficulty seems to arise chiefly in paying for his instruction. At this point cannot the college help us a little? Would it not be a feasible plan to have a regular musical instructor as well as an instructor in elocution? Such a plan seems at least reasonable and also has considerable promise of advantage to the college. We suggest it simply as a possible way out of the present difficulty and hope that it will be duly considered.

With this difficulty removed the way to the organization of a glee club seems to be clear. May we not hope then, before this term closes, to see one organized and in working order? With these suggestions we leave the subject

open to further discussion, stating simply that *immediate action* would be far more preferable."



#### A WORD ABOUT MR. INGERSOLL.

I HAVE not the least intention of entering the lists against Mr. Ingersoll. In fact what I want to do is to suggest the question whether Mr. Ingersoll has not already received a good deal more of attention than the importance of his opinions gives him any title to claim. So far as I am aware, I have no prejudice against him. After making due allowance for his somewhat florid rhetoric I have a certain sympathy with the spirit which prompts him to his crusade. But with all respect for his sincerity it is well to bear in mind, especially now that magazine controversies have brought him before us so prominently, that Mr. Ingersoll has neither the scholarly nor the intellectual qualifications sufficient to justify the representative Christian thought of this age in wasting a great deal of powder upon him; and that he is no more to be classed with such men, even, as Strauss and Renan, than Mr. Tupper is to be reckoned among the great poets.

I think that any one who followed the recent discussion at all curiously from a neutral standpoint can hardly have failed of being struck by the admirable ingenuity with which all questions of the first importance were avoided. That is not saying that Mr. Ingersoll did not argue very cleverly and forcibly. It must be admitted, I think, that he uniformly got the better of his opponents. I have no interest in asking why it was that some of his arguments were not answered more satisfactorily; possibly it was because they were unanswerable. But what I want to point out is that there are a great many persons with whom he has and can have no influence whatever because he quite misapprehends the bearings of the questions that are confronting men today.

Mr. Ingersoll gathers together the most extreme forms of certain beliefs that are or have been known as Christian; he states them in the baldest and barest terms he can devise, without

any attempt to discover the truth that underlies all creeds that have had power over men, even the most erroneous; and then he proceeds with great satisfaction to knock them down. I do not mean to say that he is fighting with creations of his own imagination. I do not deny that the beliefs he attacks have been held by men in exactly the form in which he states them. What I do mean is that Mr. Ingersoll's intellectual condemnation lies in the fact that he is unable to make any distinction between what is essential and what is only a temporary and partial way which men have had of looking at this; but supposes that while he is industriously hammering away at the latter he is overthrowing Christianity itself.

I am inclined to think that Mr. Ingersoll's greatest fault—and the fault is a fatal one—lies just here, that he either can not or will not put himself in his opponents' place and try to realize for a moment just the force of the considerations which appeal to them. Certain things he sees very clearly and strongly, so strongly in fact that they quite blind him to the possibility that there can be any other side of the question; and the broader the subject the more apparent this limitation becomes. Mr. Ingersoll's idea of God is that of a magnified man, whose most important relation to human beings lies in the fact that He has the physical power to reward the good and punish the bad. He demands that this God shall put down iniquity by force and render goodness inviolable, that He shall strike down the slave-holder's lash and arrest the murderer's arm, that He shall guide the lightning and the earthquake so that they shall harm only the evil, in a word, in spite of his aversion to the miraculous, that the government of the world shall be based on constant miracles. And then when he discovers that this is very far from what we actually see about us, that suffering comes alike on the good and on the evil, that injustice often triumphs, he jumps to the conclusion that God is only a creation of superstition and cowardice which the welfare of mankind demands should be rooted out as speedily as possible.

It is of no use to argue with one who can gravely put this forward as an adequate treatment of the Christian belief in God; there is no common ground on which to stand. Mr. Ingersoll apparently has no conception of the feelings of love and worship, of the sense of

security and peace and comfort, of the impulse to unselfish service which the thought of God brings to countless hearts; to him it only suggests Jephthah and Mr. Freeman. He does not think it worth his while to reply to the arguments which the reason has found for God's existence except in the very crude form in which these were presented a century ago. It seems not to have occurred to him that others too may have felt the awful perplexities and contradictions and incompleteness of life and have found it quite as reasonable, as well as infinitely more comforting, to believe that all these inconsistencies can be reconciled in God who looks beyond this life and leads men through the conflict with suffering and evil that from the very conflict may be born the strength and integrity and tenderness and sympathy which Mr. Ingersoll's system would leave undeveloped, —quite as reasonable as to rest in the very comfortless and mentally unsatisfying belief that the universe, so far as man is concerned, is a failure, that the evil about us is purely evil and not a path to something better, and that all we can ever hope to know is just enough to make us miserable and not enough to satisfy our cravings or dispel our doubts.

If my purpose were controversial, I think I could give not a few instances in which Mr. Ingersoll has totally misunderstood the point against which he supposes he is arguing. Indeed what is to be expected of one who starts in with the express assumption that the Christian doctrines are unreasonable, and when his opponent attempts to argue for them on natural grounds exclaims triumphantly that now he is abandoning his position? He lacks the first essential of the thinker as opposed to the debater, the candor to put the position he is combating in its strongest and most reasonable light. If he would take the trouble to do this he would spare himself a good deal of useless argument which is hopelessly wide of the mark.

I do not know how better to illustrate what I mean by Mr. Ingersoll's mental limitation than by comparing for a moment his treatment of the Bible with that of Mr. Matthew Arnold. Neither can be accused of too great reverence for traditional views, but Mr. Arnold approaches the Bible from the standpoint of a man of broad culture and while there is very much indeed that he rejects, what makes up the book for him is not this, but rather that which, scattered through

the writings of apostle and prophet, and in the life and teachings of Jesus, has made the Bible an inspiration and power for righteousness in all ages.

Mr. Ingersoll too has a good deal to say about the Bible. It is his strong point indeed. He too has no trouble in seeing the defects but they so fill his eyes as to make him quite incapable of seeing anything else. To his thinking the chief end which the Bible has served has been to be a "fortress and bulwark for almost every crime." The Old Testament he thinks taught the Jews little of importance. Jesus was a good man but He said nothing new and His teaching would have been vastly improved if He had told something about scientific truth or the treatment of animals. "The Old Testament filled the world with tyranny and crime; the New gave a future filled with pain." Such obtuseness in this age of historical criticism would be almost ludicrous if it were not a little disheartening. If Mr. Ingersoll cares to know what a good many persons think of it he might do well to read what Mr. Arnold has to say of a certain British Member of Parliament putting his own name in the place of Mr. Bradlaugh's. I am not concerned here with the truth or falsity of his specific criticisms. Certainly the crudity of his critical apparatus renders the results which he reaches very doubtful. I only call attention to the fact which he has apparently overlooked that if one decline to accept his definition of inspiration as some mysterious process "only necessary to give authority to what is repugnant to human reason" and suppose that the writers of the Bible, even the greatest of them, could not have been wholly free from the ignorance and errors of their times, nine-tenths of his objections fall to the ground at one blow. Mr. Ingersoll seems not to be aware that the Biblical criticism of today is following far different and broader lines than those along which he is trudging. Until he realizes this he can hardly hope to have very much influence among educated men.

It was said of a prominent New England theologian that he made the fatal mistake of leaving off his thinking at the point where he should have begun. If Mr. Ingersoll had lived fifty years ago he would have deserved a good deal more attention than he does now. But today he is an anachronism. He is trying to use the methods of the old Deism in an age that has out-

grown them and he is intensely occupied with things which real thinkers have left far behind them. Possibly his work is not useless. He may be a worthy antagonist for certain infidel hunters of our time. But at best it is only destructive work, and to tear it down requires neither great scholarship nor great abilities. I have not been trying to refute Mr. Ingersoll. I have only tried to indicate why I think he is not a worthy leader for educated and thinking men or one entitled to a great deal of attention; and that this judgment is not due to prejudice I know of no better way of proving than by referring to the writings of Mr. Ingersoll himself.

#### A STORY OF OLDEN TIMES.

IT was an exceedingly rough day for ladies to be out-of-doors. The wind was blowing its hardest, the snow was falling its fastest, and as a consequence the roads were becoming blocked by the deepest of drifts. In short, it was one of those blustering northeasters that only New England knows anything about. Yet Mary Frabisham, as she struggled on through the deepening snow in the very face of the cutting wind, was not thinking of the storm at all. When at length she turned into a much drifted yard and entered a small, though well-kept house, she could hardly have told whether there was storm or sunshine without.

"Did you get anything today, dear?" It was an elderly woman who asked the question, stopping her spinning wheel just long enough to hear her daughter's reply. It was the same question she had asked every Tuesday afternoon for nearly a month. And today Mary answered it as she had answered it on all former times,

"Not anything, mother." Then, putting away her wraps in that methodical manner so far forgotten by the young people of a century later, she quietly took her place at another wheel near her mother's. Neither of the women spoke as the wheels sang merrily on, but each knew that the other was thinking of the one far away in the Continental army; and, as the storm continued with increasing fury to beat against the window panes, they shuddered as they thought of the poor soldiers at Valley Forge. It was after they had eaten their frugal supper and were preparing to retire for the night that a neighbor brought them in a letter

which in some way had been mislaid at the post office. It was a very brief letter, so perhaps you will not object to listening to Mary as she reads it aloud by the dim light of the one tallow candle.

ENCAMPMENT OF AMERICAN ARMY AT }  
VALLEY FORGE, Jan. 20, 1778. }

DEAR MADAM: I am requested by your son to send greetings and to inform you of his illness, which makes it impossible for him to write you, according to his desire. He thinks, however, that his health is better today than a week since and it is my hope that it may be so. Should he grow worse, I will at once inform you. In all sincerity,

ROBERT SANGER,

FOR FRANK FRABISHAM.

To MRS. FRABISHAM,

Oakdale, Vt.

Need it be said that widow Frabisham and her daughter slept but little that night? Yet the time was not spent in vain laments and useless tears. These two brave women had no time for grief. They must, instead of grieving, be devising some plan by which they could help the sick one so far away from home, and before morning dawned they had decided what must be done.

On that very same stormy night a soldier lay in his tent, shivering with the cold, which the thin protection of his tattered blankets could not keep out. A moan would escape his lips when a ruder blast than usual found its way into his tent and he would cough so hoarsely and violently that it seemed the wind itself must pity him and leave unmolested that one tent. But there were many more soldiers at Valley Forge that night as sick as Frank Frabisham and the cold wind spared none of them.

A mess-mate entered the tent. "Any news tonight, Robert?" asked the sufferer in a hoarse whisper.

"Not a thing," was the reply, in a tone of voice that tried to be cheerful. "But the mails are late tonight. Possibly you may get your letter tomorrow. Can you drink some of this coffee now?"

As tenderly as a man could, Robert Sanger waited on his sick friend, noting with sorrow as he did so that he seemed weaker today than ever before. Then, wrapping himself in his own worn blanket, he lay down to shiver through another long, sleepless night, the stillness of which was broken by the violent cough-

ing of the sick man within and the ceaseless roar of the wind without.

"It's no use, I won't go a step farther tonight for nobody," emphatically declared a stage driver of the W— line, thereby proving that the common people of the eighteenth century were as commonplace and ungrammatical as the same class of people of our own time. Having delivered himself of this remarkable statement, the independent driver drew up his horses in front of a small inn, threw the reins to a boy and proceeded to open the door of the stage for his one passenger to descend. Mary Frabisham shuddered as she stepped out of the comparatively comfortable stage into the cold, stormy night—a night that reminded her too much of the one five days ago, on which she had read that terrible letter. She wondered if her mother had missed her very much. Then she fell to thinking of Frank, and only vaguely remembered afterwards that there had been a landlady in the inn, who had tried to persuade her to eat some supper; that after the supper she had been shown to a room and that, with her clothes all on, she had lain on the bed and tried to sleep. But she had ascertained that the camp of the American army was only a few miles distant and she could not quiet herself to sleep. After a while she gave up trying and, quietly slipping out of the inn, she started out into the stormy night in the direction of Valley Forge and her brother.

Perhaps it should be explained just here that when Mary Frabisham left home to undertake the tedious journey of five days to Valley Forge she had but little idea of what she would be able to accomplish when she arrived there. Both she and her mother were in happy ignorance of the destitute condition of the army and of the poor facilities there for caring for the sick. They only knew that Frank was sick and that somebody should be there to nurse him. This one fact, that Frank needed her, had wonderfully sustained Mary's courage through those long tiresome days and it was all she thought of now as she started out to walk into the camp of the army.

For the first mile or two she got along very well, for she was strong and used to walking long distances. As she kept on, however, the snow seemed to grow deeper and the wind to blow harder. Several times she fell, each time,

after a silent petition to God for strength, rising and pressing on with renewed courage. But at length there came a time when, completely exhausted and thoroughly numbed with the cold, she fell and could not arise. There is a limit to the strength of the bravest, and Mary Frabisham had reached the limit to hers.

"Halt, who goes there?"

It was the unmistakable challenge of a soldier on picket, but even while he was speaking the object he thought he saw suddenly vanished.

"That's curious," he said, talking to himself after the custom of lonely soldiers on picket duty. "I could almost swear I saw a man there, but he disappeared rather mysteriously. Guess I'll investigate. Somebody freezing to death, probably," he muttered, as he approached near enough to see that some one was lying in the snow. "By spring there won't be a man left in the army. A woman! Well, I am beaten. Where in the world did she come from, and on such a night, too? I must get her out of this some way." But he couldn't arouse her sufficiently to walk, so he took her in his strong arms and carried her into camp.

Gen. Washington was busily engaged with his writing early the next morning, when it was announced to him that a maiden had been found by the picket the night before in a half frozen condition, and that she desired to see him. Always ready to attend to the individual needs of his soldiers so far as he could, the general, after he had listened to her story, had Frank removed at once to a more suitable place and, as soon as he was sufficiently recovered to travel, had him sent home with his brave sister. I cannot describe the joy of that lonely mother when both of her children arrived safely at home, nor can I stop to tell of the many weeks of petting and nursing that elapsed before Frank was fully recovered. It is enough to state that he lived to thank the first President of the United States for the kindness he had shown to the sick soldier at Valley Forge.

If this were a romance, I might add that the soldier who picked up Mary Frabisham on that stormy night proved to be no other than Robert Sanger, Frank's mess-mate, and that he afterwards became his brother-in-law. But the soldiers of the Continental army and their mothers and sisters who stayed at home and worked for them had not much to do with romance. Their

lives, as are the most of ours of later times, were full of commonplace practicalities.



Mechanics !!

Red corpuscles.

Was it a G O? No it was a Fake.

Charlie revived when he heard that she had returned.

The chapel organ has been having another week off.

The latest report is that Fake hired his horses of Redington.

English Literature has its usual large number of adherents this term.

The Juniors have finally found a satisfactory hour for gymnasium work.

The Seniors have art lectures from Professor Warren Thursday mornings.

Nine "seekers after truth" meet at the Shannon building each day at 11.30 A. M.

Under the new regime the denizens of Ladies' Hall cannot be out after ten at night.

The number of students who are out teaching this winter seems to be smaller than usual.

French and English Literature seem to be the most popular electives among the Juniors.

Billy will doubtless get his "bull" fiddle into running order again now that "Don" has returned.

Preparations are being made for the athletic exhibition which will be held the latter part of the term.

A large crayon portrait of our old and respected janitor, Samuel Osborne, has been placed in the library.

The co-ords became co-eds last Saturday for a short time while they took a written exercise in Mathematics.

Reports are to be required of the Sophomores on the notes taken by them at the Thursday morning lectures.

The members of the Geology class give weekly lectures before the class on subjects in connection with the work.

Sam was the happiest man in this country, at least, if not in the world, when the Sophomores presented him with the ulster.

A. T. Watson, '91, and G. A. Andrews, '92, have been chosen by the Delta Upsilon fraternity as members of the *Oracle* board.

A. H. Chipman, '91, C. E. Cohen, '92, and H. K. Kalloch, '92, went as delegates to the Zeta Psi convention at Providence, R. I.

The concert given by Portland artists at the Congregational church, Tuesday evening, afforded a rare musical treat to the people of this city.

Several of the boys were present at the organization of the state Legislature. They are satisfied that they left both houses in good running order.

A student in Physiology told the Professor the other day that provided with a telescope, a hand lens, etc., we could proceed to study the following lesson.

The ladies of '94 have a class yell which surpasses in originality any that exist here at present. Owing to our lack of Greek type it will have to be omitted.

A. H. Chipman, '91, and A. G. Hurd, '92, have been chosen as delegates to the convention of the Y. M. C. A's of New England colleges to be held at Williamstown, Mass., February 6-8.

We welcome our friends who were absent a part of last term, by special request. The significance of the final clause is wittingly left ambiguous, out of deference to our friends' feelings.

Some of the boys who formerly took their meals at the restaurant have joined Stover's club this term where they can get just as good board, if not better, at lower rates and nearer the college.

The popular inquiry among our Freshmen friends is: "Got your term bill?" Latest returns give three Xs with a few back districts not yet heard from. No returns from the female faction.

The Kennebec County Convention of the Y. P. S. C. E. was held at the Baptist church, Tuesday afternoon and evening, Jan. 13. The session in the evening was largely attended by the students who pronounced the programme a very interesting one.



We learn that Hatch, '93, who was injured playing foot-ball, is still under the doctor's care. His injuries were more serious than was at first supposed. It is hoped that he will soon be enabled to return to college.

The Seniors are about evenly divided between Geology and German this term. All but one have elected the course in Constitutional History under Dr. Small. Prof. Bayley has but one disciple in Petrography.

Fourteen of the favored ones have received special written invitations from Prof. Rogers to meet with him in about two weeks. Each member of the company will be expected to give a little report on the "Outline Lectures in Mechanics."

The Y. M. C. A. have elected the following officers for the winter term: President, A. T. Watson; Vice President, E. H. Stover; Corresponding Secretary, C. H. Sturtevant; Recording Secretary, W. E. Lombard; Treasurer, R. N. Millett.

Several students have organized a class with Fletcher, '91, as leader and are taking up a study of the Life of Christ according to the method outlined by Prof. Blakesley. All who are taking the course speak of the work as very interesting and profitable.

Rev. A. E. Winship, editor of the *Boston Daily Traveller*, delivered a very interesting address before a large audience at City Hall, Sunday evening. He came here under the auspices of the city Y. M. C. A. which held its anniversary reunion on that evening.

Blessings are never fully appreciated until we feel their want, *e. g.*, the chapel organ. The faltering and intermittent accents of the choir last week attested to the necessary part which the organ fulfils in our chapel services. We are glad to note that it is again in good condition.

The prizes for excellence in preparation for college in the class of '94 have been awarded as follows: 1st prize to Austin H. Evans, who fitted for college at Cushing Academy, Ashburnham, Mass; 2nd prize to Daniel W. Kimball, who fitted at Dexter High School, Dexter, Maine.

The reading room has been improved by the application of a coat of paint to the walls. Why not have it more thoroughly renovated

while we are about it and have a room fitted up with tables and chairs and other conveniences which will make it a more cheerful and inviting place than the present one?

Several of the boys had the good fortune to receive invitations to a candy pull at Miss Libby's on Morrill avenue, Jan. 16, given by the Young Ladies' society of the Congregational church. The occasion was a very pleasant one and the entertainment given by the young ladies was thoroughly appreciated by all who attended.

At the close of last term Mrs. Taylor resigned her position as matron at Ladies' Hall after having performed the duties of that office in a very creditable manner for one year. This term a new system has been adopted. Mr. Charles Ayer of this city, has moved into Ladies' Hall and Mrs. Ayer is boarding mistress for the ladies, while Miss Jennie Smith, '81, performs the duties of matron.

A curious incident is related of two happy couples who started out for a sleigh ride a few evenings since. A pair of fleet horses and a two-seated sleigh composed the turnout and the party were riding through Fairfield in high glee when by some accident the sleigh became overturned and the horses, no longer under the control of the driver, ran on toward Waterville. By chance a Benton man, who was on his way home from Waterville, found the team, which was now in a state of confusion. The horses had thrown themselves and were kicking violently. At the risk of his life he gained control over the steeds and drove the team back to Fairfield, where he found the party, whose delight was inexpressible. One of the gentlemen told him to call at his room at the bricks where he would be suitably rewarded. The man called the other day, but found nobody at home. He has learned, however, that these two young men have considerable wealth and he intends to present a bill for his services.

Since the last issue of the ECHO, Professor Rogers has successfully inaugurated in the large comparing room of the Shannon building an entirely new method of investigating the changes which take place in long bars of metal under variations of temperature, *viz.*, by actually counting the wave lengths of light in a sodium flame. These lines appear to the observer about a quarter of an inch apart, while the lines themselves have in reality a width of about one three-

millionth of an inch, the spaces between the lines being a little greater than one hundred-thousandth of an inch. The method itself is due to Professor E. W. Morley, of Adelbert College, Ohio. During the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, held last summer, Professor Morley proposed the the plan to Professor Rogers, and after a full discussion of the subject, it was agreed to make the experiment jointly, Professor Rogers undertaking to build the necessary apparatus, and Professor Morley agreeing to come to Waterville during the Christmas vacation and make the experiment, making a loan of the mirrors which he had used in another experiment. The apparatus was built by Weber and Philbrick from the designs of Professor Rogers, and was placed in position on Friday, Dec. 26. Professor Morley arrived in Waterville on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 27. On the following Monday the mirrors were re-silvered by Professor Morley, on Tuesday and Wednesday they were adjusted, and on Thursday the first experiment of counting the wave-lengths was made. On Friday, Professor Morley returned home. Since that date, continuous observations have been made. It would be naturally expected that difficulties of some kind would arise, but so far they have not put in an appearance.

#### THE FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF ZETA PSI.

**T**HURSDAY morning, Jan. 15th, found alumni and undergraduate Zeta Psis from every chapter and all parts of the country assembled at the Narragansett Hotel, Providence, R. I., ready to attend the opening session of their 45th Grand Chapter under the auspices of the Epsilon chapter of Brown University. A few words as to the headquarters will not be out of place.

The Narragansett is without doubt one of the finest hotels in the United States. It is furnished with all modern conveniences and the service is unsurpassed. Innumerable oil paintings adorn the corridors and galleries, the most prominent being "The Death of Lord Nelson," which cost \$50,000. The most beautiful parlor of the hotel, which was gayly festooned with Zeta Psi emblems and banners, was thrown open to the guests as a reception room during their stay.

At 9 o'clock the convention was convened by the presiding officer, Austen G. Fox, of Harvard, one of the most promising young lawyers in New York city, at the Masonic Temple, an elegantly furnished building, which was hospitably thrown open to us, and the day was taken up with the business of the convention, which included several matters which will redound to the glory of the fraternity.

In the evening the brothers from the Epsilon invited the convention to an informal reception, dinner and concert at Tillinghast's, where the evening was passed pleasantly, with music by the glee and banjo clubs and Zeta Psi songs.

Friday morning finished the business of the convention and the rest of the day was spent in visiting the places of interest around the city and Brown University. At 1 o'clock President Andrews held a reception to the delegates in the college chapel and extended a cordial welcome to them. The college glee club was present and sang several songs. After the reception was finished, Bros. Green and Bowen of the Epsilon threw open their rooms and a light lunch was served.

Promptly at 8 o'clock the doors of the banquet hall of the Narragansett were opened and a long line of jolly Zetas filed in and took their places around the tables. Before each plate was an easel in the form of the fraternity badge supporting the handsome menu, which was printed on white satin, the fraternity color. From the "egg to the apple" everything was perfection and was enjoyed accordingly. Reeve's orchestra discoursed sweet music behind the screens, responding readily when "Annie Rooney" was vociferously called for. The banquet finished, an oration was delivered by Austen G. Fox which was a masterpiece of eloquence and wit. This was followed by the poem which was delivered by Bro. Ruford Franklin, Columbia, '86, beautifully portraying the characteristic Zeta Psi virtues. The toasts which followed were unusually witty. One of the speakers was Dr. A. E. Winship, Colby, '62, editor of the *Boston Traveler*, who happily responded to "The Press."

At two o'clock the brothers rose and the mystic circle formed. The farewell ode was sung, three hearty cheers for our glorious old fraternity were given and the happiest convention of all was at an end, long to be remem-

bered. The next convention will be held in Philadelphia with the Sigma chapter.

IN SYMPATHY.

Whereas, in the providence of God our esteemed classmate, A. B. Cottle, has been afflicted by the death of his father, we, the class of '91, of Colby University, resolve:

That we extend to him our heartfelt sympathy in his sad bereavement, and grieve with him in this great sorrow which he is called upon to bear.

That we extend our condolence to all other members of the sorrowing family.

That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our classmate, and to the Colby Echo for publication.

C. S. PEASE,  
F. A. LUCE,  
A. H. CHIPMAN, } Committee.

Colby University, Jan. 8, 1891.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.  
CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

PREAMBLE.

SEC. I. The Board of Conference, according to the vote of the Trustees, "shall be strictly for conference, to enable the Faculty and the students to co-operate more effectually for the welfare of the college, shall be governed by rules of its own adoption, and shall meet once in two weeks."

SEC. II. To the committee of students shall be entrusted the maintenance of order in the dormitories and on the campus, according to the rules that shall be approved by the Board of Conference and in conformity with the published laws of the college.

SEC. III. The practicability of the above plan is supposed because it is assumed: First, that the students desire to have the published laws of the college prevail in spirit and letter; second, that the students prefer to entrust the enforcement of the laws to a committee of their own number rather than to the Faculty; third, that the students are willing in good faith to sustain their representatives in insisting upon observance of the laws; and in attaching penalties to the violation of the same; fourth, that the members of the students' committee are willing to undertake the responsibility of preventing, and, if necessary, of punishing violations of the order of the campus and of the dormitories; and also of acts of interference by students with the personal rights of other students.

ARTICLE I.  
MEMBERSHIP.

SEC. I. Members shall be elected annually, four from the Senior class, three from the Junior class, two from the Sophomore class and one from the Freshman class.

SEC. II. Any student shall be eligible to membership of the student committee, provided he be a member of the class electing him, and shall serve until he come under college censure, probation or suspension by vote of conference committee.

ARTICLE II.

DUTIES OF COMMITTEES.

SEC. I. Either committee shall be competent to act as a grand jury to investigate and present charges on specific cases. The whole board shall sit as a tribunal to consider each case presented.

SEC. II. The committee of students shall be regarded as the authorized medium of communication between the students and the Faculty, upon all subjects of common interest which students for any reason prefer to present through representatives rather than individually.

SEC. III. The members of the committee shall consider it their duty severally to exert the whole force of their personal

influence to discourage any and all acts contrary to the spirit of the college laws.

SEC. IV. The members of the committee shall consider it their duty individually to take notice of all complaints lodged with them, and to present the same to the committee of students.

SEC. V. Should there occur any violation of those rules which the committee pledge themselves to administer, the committee agree to investigate the facts and if able to determine what action is appropriate, and to adopt the same and report it immediately either to the student concerned, or to the Board of Conference, or to the Faculty, as shall be decided by special rules to be hereafter adopted.

SEC. VI. The penalties which the committee of students may have authority to enforce shall be:

a. Demerits. The secretary of the committee of students shall report these, upon blanks provided by the college for the purpose, to the student concerned. At the close of the term, all demerits imposed shall be reported to the registrar of the Faculty and shall appear on the term bills.

Demerits to the number of five in any term shall place a student under college censure; demerits to the number of ten in any term shall place a student upon probation; demerits to the number of fifteen in any term shall suspend a student from membership of the college for a period to be determined by the nature of the case.

b. Fines. In case of damage to the property of the college or of individuals connected with it, the committee of students shall assess the amount upon the responsible person or persons.

SEC. VII. Information which reaches the Faculty through the committee of students shall not be made the ground of other action against any student than that voted by the Board of Conference. In no case involving college discipline shall the Faculty take action before a meeting of the Board of Conference shall have been called.

SEC. VIII. The Faculty reserve the right to set aside a decision of the Board of Conference and to resume the initiative in all matters pertaining to college order, whenever it becomes evident that the committee of students is unwilling or unable to accomplish the purposes above outlined.

ARTICLE III.

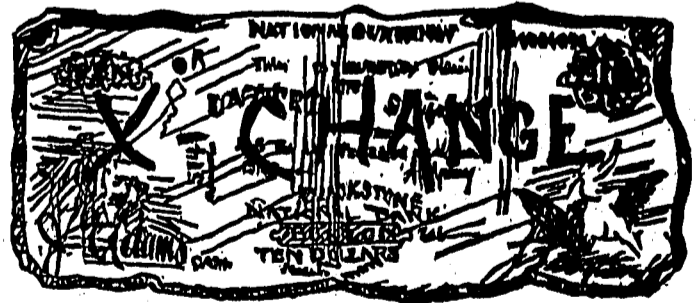
SEC. I. A majority of each committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. II. A majority of each committee present in the Board of Conference shall be sufficient for the passage of any measure.

SEC. III. Meetings of the committees shall be subject to the call of their respective presidents.

ARTICLE IV.  
AMENDMENTS.

SEC. I. This constitution shall be subject to amendments by a two-thirds vote of the Board of Conference.



We notice a number of short literary articles of merit in the *College Review*.

With the new year the *Oberlin Review* has changed its garb. It now appears in a lighter and more pleasing color.

There is an interesting article in the *Annex* on "The Relation between our Bible and Egyptian Antiquities."

The *Owl* published a Christmas number which was as large as a fair sized magazine and contained many excellent articles.

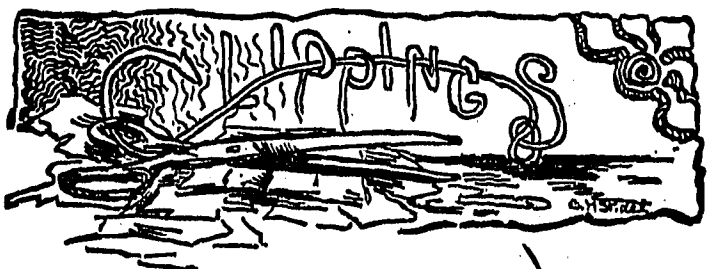
The *Brunonian* has an interesting article on "Original Research in American Colleges." It contains also training rules for the "Brown University Base Ball Team" as laid down by the association.

We take the following from the *College Days* and leave the truth of the statements to be settled individually as conscience shall dictate:

"Most persons are in greater danger from over-resting than from over-work. One may grow incapable of enduring from having endured too little. One may imagine that he needs rest because he has already rested too much. He may mistake the weariness of inaction for the weariness of over-exertion. A popular adage says, 'It is better to wear out than to rust out.' The reason is that no one was destined to rust out, while every one was designed to wear out. And Thomas a Kempis patiently asks, 'Why seekest thou rest, since thou art born to labor?'"

The blessings of co-education may not be fully realized. To see some of the actualities and possibilities of the matter, look at the following item taken from one of our newspapers:

"Co education has been established in the New Hampshire Agricultural College. In connection with the college is an extensive farm upon which the students take practical lessons in the art of farming. It will be a novel sight to see the sturdy plough pushed by a pair of feminine hands, the reins encircling a snowy neck, and the stolid plough horse urged on his stately way by solitaire kisses or chirrup from lips of ruby hue. What opportunities there will be for sweet flirtation when a youth occupies the next furrow and the instructor is far away."



#### TASTES DIFFER.

Some will read Shakespere and Browning;  
And some read the Bible, methinks;  
Some will work hard at their duties,  
The rest will play Tiddley Winks.

Stagg has been offered the directorship of the Johns Hopkins gymnasium.

Blackburn University, Ill., has its chapel furnished with opera chairs.

Contributions to American colleges during 1889 amounted to \$4,000,000.

271 colleges out of a total of about 365 in the United States are denominational.

Portuguese students are raising a company for active military service in Africa.

The Freshmen at the University of California are all examined by an oculist.

The Columbia Sophomores have voted not to let the Freshmen wear whiskers of any kind.

Foot ball in any form has been strictly prohibited by the authorities of the University of Heidelberg, Germany.

A North Carolina student having discovered that asbestos is indestructible by fire, says he wishes to be buried in a suit of it.

W. H. Lewis, '92, a colored man from Portsmouth, Va., has been chosen captain of the college base ball team at Amherst.

American colleges derive two-fifths of their income from students, while English universities get only one-tenth from that source.

Within six years 289 pupils of the public schools of Prussia, impelled by fear of "flunking" in examinations, have committed suicide.

Two Japanese students of the University of Michigan, have created a great sensation by eloping with two young American girls, residents of Ann Arbor.

The latest thing in clubs is the Anti-Student Club, formed by the young ladies of Bethlehem, Pa. Its object is to ignore the frivolous flirting student of Lehigh, who does not mean business.

A farmer, elected to the position of judge in Kansas, by the Farmers' Alliance, is taking a sixty-day course at the University of Michigan Law School, before undertaking his duties upon the bench.

The University of Minnesota is having an interesting lawsuit over the possession of a seventy pound aerolite, which recently fell near Forest City, Iowa. The university purchased it from the tenant of the farm upon which it fell, but the owner of the land now claims the meteor.

C. A. Merrill spent a few days with us this week. He is having a week's vacation and at its close he will return to his duties as principal of the Harrington High School.



## A QUESTION.

I saw a man once beat his wife  
When on a drunken spree;  
Now can you tell me who was drunk,  
The man—his wife—or me?"

## A GOOD SMOKE.

I had often indulged in a smoke with the boys,  
And became very fond of cigars;  
I could take as much comfort in them, so I thought,  
As one of the jolly old tars.  
Now one Sunday evening, while coming from church,  
I'd a notion some comfort to take;  
So I bought my refreshment, and lighted it up,  
And continued my walk without break.  
I arrived at my room, and taking a chair  
Elevated my feet on the stove;  
With a book in my hand I sat puffing away,  
And proceeded in fiction to rove.  
From these pleasant visions my mind was recalled;  
The smoke, it was horribly thick  
And I went to the window and gazed at the moon,  
'Tis the truth, I was wretchedly sick!  
I decided at once that I never again  
Would be silly enough to repeat.  
But alas for such weakness! I smoked the next day,  
And it seemed to my taste very sweet.  
Yet again I decided, more firmly, to crush  
This habit, and even desire;  
The cigar that I had in my pocket just then  
I decisively smoked—in the fire.

—Ex.



[Contributions from alumni and alumnae are earnestly solicited.—Ed.]

Dr. Pepper is greeted with large audiences at the Main street Baptist church, Saco, and is warmly received by the people. Two new weekly meetings have been instituted, a children's meeting and a Bible study meeting for all classes. The church is much encouraged.

'64.

John C. Rogers, for two years a member of the class of '64, is a Senator from Washington County.

'72.

H. R. Mitchell, of North Uxbridge, has

taken the Baptist church at Dover and Foxcroft.

'76.

C. E. Meleney was a delegate to Zeta Psi convention held at Providence last week.

'77.

Josiah H. Drummond, Jr., of Portland, is a member of the House of Representatives.

C. F. Meserve was on the campus, recently. He is superintendent of the Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kansas.

The chair of Physiology in the Bowdoin Medical School, recently made vacant by the resignation of Prof. Henry H. Hunt, M. D., has been filled by the election of Charles Denison Smith, of Portland. Dr. Smith was graduated from Colby University in 1877, and from Bowdoin Medical College in 1879. He has been for several years secretary of the Maine Medical Association, has served the college as lecturer on public hygiene, and is well qualified to fill the place which the demands of all engrossing practice led Dr. Hunt to resign.

'81.

Miss Jennie M. Smith, Colby, '81, has been temporarily engaged as principal of Ladies' Hall, at Colby, and the remainder of the matron's duties will, for the present, be performed by Mrs. Charles Ayer.

'84.

Rev. John E. Cummings has created quite a boom in his missionary work at Henzada, Burma, by organizing and instructing a base ball nine. Cummings was a fine player on the Colby nine.

'85.

George R. Berry and Chauncey Adams were in the city last week.

'87.

O. L. Beverage is teaching at Attleboro, Mass., and at the same time studying at Brown University for the degree of Ph.D.

The library has received from Harvey D. Eaton, Esq., Washburn's Lectures on the Study and Practice of the Law—a welcome addition.

'90.

Francis P. King, of Portland, has secured the scholarship in Geology for merit at Johns Hopkins University.

'91.

A. B. Cottle will not return to college this term.

GOLD MEDAL, 1878. **JOSEPH GILLOTT'S Steel Pens.** PARIS EXPOSITION, 1889.  
**THE MOST PERFECT OF PENS.**

## COLBY ORACLE.

A Large and Finely Illustrated Magazine of over 200 Pages

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY BY THE STUDENTS.

Containing Everything of Importance Pertaining to the College,

TOGETHER WITH A LARGE AMOUNT OF LITERARY MATTER.

The support of every alumnus and friend of the institution is necessary for its success and is earnestly solicited.

PRICE, 50 Cents.

SENT POST-PAID TO ANY ADDRESS FOR 60 Cents.

Waterville, Maine.

PHOTOGRAPHER,

College and City Views a Specialty.

Waterville, Maine.

### ELMWOOD.

LIVERY, HACK AND BOARDING STABLES.

ELMWOOD HOTEL AND SILVER STREET.

GEORGE JEWELL, Proprietor.

Hacks for Funerals, Weddings, Parties, Etc.

Also Barges for Pleasure Parties.

The proprietor's personal attention given to letting and Boarding Horses. Orders left at the Stable or Hotel Office.

OFFICE CONNECTED BY TELEPHONE.

1-10.

**\$75.00 to \$250.00 A MONTH** can be made working for us. Persons preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO, 1000 Main St., Richmond, Va.

### J. P. GIBROUX,

HAIR DRESSER.

Tickets For Sale at Special Prices.

WATERVILLE, MAINE.

BUY AND HIRE

PIANOS, ORGANS,

And All Kinds of Musical Merchandise

—OF—

G. H. CARPENTER, - - - 196 Main Street,  
WATERVILLE, MAINE.

F. A. ROBBINS,

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

**Upholstering \* Goods.**

Harnesses and Horse Clothing, Lap Robes.

HEAD OF SILVER STREET, - - - WATERVILLE, ME

NEW ENGLAND

**BUREAU OF EDUCATION**

Is the oldest of New England Teacher's Agencies and has secured to members during the administration of the Manager, salaries which amount to more than \$900,000. We are constantly placing teachers in every STATE AND TERRITORY. Now is the time to register for Winter Schools, and those which will open in the Autumn of 1891. Forms and Circulars free. Apply to

HIRAM ORCUTT, Manager,

3 Somerset St., Boston.

**Waterville Drug Store.**

DR. J. L. FORTIER, Proprietor.

OPEN AT ALL HOURS OF THE NIGHT.

Office Hours of the Doctor,

9 to 11 A. M., - - - 3 to 5 P. M.

All Hours of Evening and Night.

\* Prescriptions \* Accurately \* Compounded. \*

**LOOK!**

BUY COMBS, HAIR, HAT AND NAIL BRUSHES, SPONGES,  
SOAPS AND SHAVING MATERIAL, OF

**H. B. TUCKER & CO.,  
DRUGGISTS.**

Razors Warranted, - - - Low Prices.

OUR SODA STILL THE BEST.

H. B. TUCKER, - - - J. F. LARRABEE, '87

J. F. ELDEN & CO.,

HAVE THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Furniture, \* Carpets, and House \* Furnishing \* Goods,

On the Kennebec River.

New Goods just received, at Lowest Prices. Call and see our stock before purchasing. We have Special Bargains for Cash Buyers. Coffins and Caskets Constantly on hand.

YOU WILL FIND AT THE

**Boston Clothing House**

The Best Bargains for the Least Money.

HATS, \* CAPS \* AND \* GENT'S \* FURNISHING \* GOODS.

49 MAIN ST., - - - WATERVILLE, ME

- { SMOKE THE } -

**COLBY 10c.,**

**BATES 5c.,**

**COBURN 5c.**

**W. P. PUTNAM,**

**Cigar \* Manufacturer \* and \* Tobacconist,**

COR. MAIN AND COMMON STREETS, WATERVILLE.

G. W. HUTCHINS,

**SURGEON DENTIST,**

SUCCESSOR TO G. S. PALMER.

OFFICE 96 MAIN STREET.

Ether and Pure Nitrous Oxide Gas Administered for the Extraction of Teeth.

WM. H. DOW.

S. A. GREENE.

**Dow & Greene,**

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

**COAL & WOOD.**

OFFICE ON MAIN ST., NEAR FREIGHT DEPOT,

**Waterville, - - - Maine.**

P. S. HEALD,  
102 MAIN ST.,  
Fine Custom Clothing  
—AND—  
Gent's Furnishings.

F. J. GOODRIDGE,  
MANUFACTURING JEWELER,  
—AND DEALER IN—  
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,  
Also, DIAMONDS and Optical Goods.  
Main Street, Waterville, Me.

THIS SPACE RESERVED FOR

\*\*\* Mitchell The Tailor. \*\*\*  
SAMPLES OF HIS SUITINGS AT  
No 28, - - NORTH COLLEGE.

Loring, Short & Harmon.  
PORTLAND, MAINE.  
VISITING, GLASS CARDS, & MONOGRAMS  
ENGRAVED IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.  
French and English Stationery.  
Agency for ROGERS' Celebrated Groups.  
All the Late Publications in stock. Text-Books of all kinds  
LAW and MEDICAL WORKS at PUBLISHERS' PRICES.  
LORING, SHORT AND HARMON,  
474 Congress Street, - - Opposite Preble House.  
1-10

**NOEL. NOEL. NOEL.**

THE BEST PLACE IN THE CITY TO GET A FIRST CLASS HAIR CUT,  
SHAVE OR SHAMPOO, IS AT

JOSEPH NOELS', - Fashionable Hair Dresser

25 Main Street, Opposite Post Office.

4-CHAIRS-4

NO WAITING.

**PURE AND WHOLESOME CANDY**

MADE FRESH EVERY DAY,

—AT—

A. THOMPSON \* & \* CO'S

Also Ice-Cream in the Season.

**HARRIMAN BROS.,**

DEALERS IN

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY,  
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

TABLE CUTLERY, OPERA GLASSES, SPECTACLES, ETC.

Fine Watch Work a Specialty, All Work Warranted.

MAIN ST., WATERVILLE.

**The Colby Echo**

\*\*\* FULL OF COLLEGE NEWS AND LITERATURE. \*\*\*

Every Alumnus and friend of the College  
should take it.

**Terms, \$1.50 Per Year in Advance.**

Six pages are devoted to Advertising.

For terms address

**MANAGING EDITOR,**

Box-154, . Waterville, Me.

**Carleton**

66 MAIN STREET,

WATERVILLE, MAINE.

**PHOTOGRAPHER.**

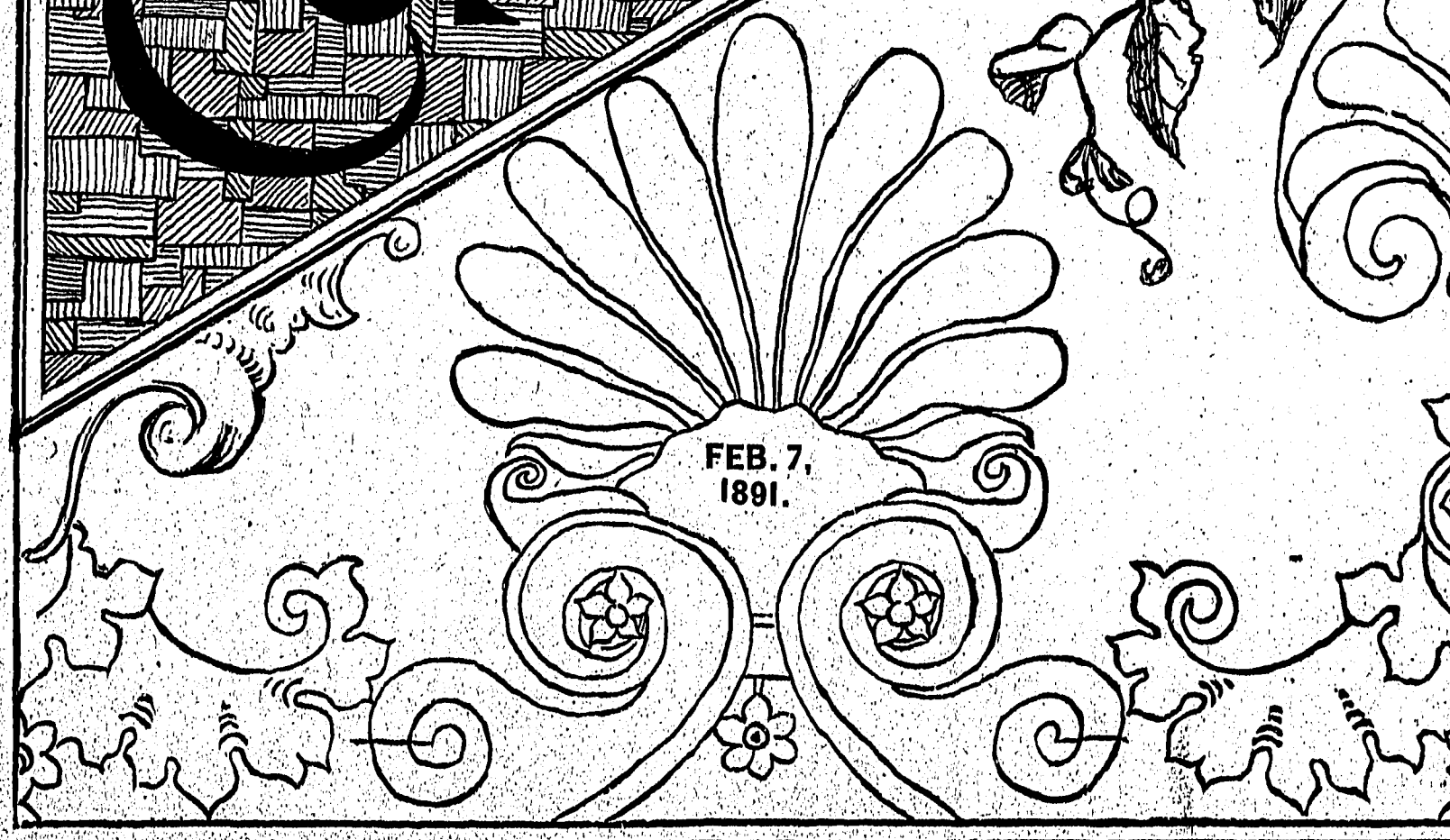


LIBRARY OF  
FEB 9 1891  
University



Colby

FEB. 7,  
1891.



NO FRESHMAN IS PROPERLY MATRICULATED—NO SENIOR CAN GRADUATE—NO "CO-ED" CAN ACHIEVE DISTINCTIONS—EXCEPT THEY BUY THEIR BOOTS AND SHOES, DRY AND FURNISHING GOODS, ETC., AT THE

# GREAT EMPORIUM IN DUNN BLOCK.

Seven Separate Stores all Solid Full of Bargains. Our Specialty is Low Prices for Cash.

L. A. PRESBY.

R. W. DUNN.

## ❖ GLOBE STEAM LAUNDRY ❖

T. J. FROTHINGHAM, Proprietor,

30 and 32 TEMPLE STREET, PORTLAND, MAINE

FINE WORK A SPECIALTY.

A. M. DICK, Agent,--Colby

THE BEST PLACE IN WATERVERILLE

—: TO BUY:—

Clothing and Gents' Furnishings

IS AT

PRETTO BROS. & CO.,

MAIN STREET.

WATERVERILLE, ME.

Charles - Murphy, - Tailor - Hatter - and - Men's - Outfitter.

Fine Suits made to order. All work warranted to fit and give satisfaction.

55 WATER STREET,

SKOWHEGAN

HANSON, WEBBER & DUNHAM,

—DEALERS IN—

Hardware, Iron, Steel, Paints, Oils,

Glass, Stoves, Tinware, and Builders' Materials.

Waterville, - Maine. 1-10

PERCY LOUD,

Ladies' and Gents Fine Ready-Made and Custom

**BOOTS AND SHOES**

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Repairing Neatly Done at Short Notice.

MAIN STREET, 1-10 WATERVERILLE, MAINE.

W. B. ARNOLD.

O. G. SPRINGFIELD.

W. B. Arnold & Co.,

**HARDWARE.**

Nails, Iron and Steel, Carriage Woodwork, Stoves and Furnaces, Glass, Paints and Oils, Mill Supplies, Black Powder and High Explosives.

DOORS, SASH AND GLAZED WINDOWS.

TINSMITHS, STEAM AND WATER FITTERS,

WATERVERILLE, MAINE.

## MEMORY.

An efficient system of memory development by Chas. G. Leland, F.R.S.L., etc., in six manuals:

- I. The Mastery of Memorizing.
- II. Quickness of Perception.
- III. Ear Memory and Eye Memory.
- IV. The Study of Languages.
- V. Memory and Thought.
- VI. Memory Training of the Young.

Specimen pages and an address on the system mailed on receipt of ten cents.

A. M. DUNBAR, Agt., Waterville.

George W. Dorr, Pharmacist,

PHENIX BLOCK, WATERVERILLE,

Fine Perfumes, Toilet and Fancy Articles,

SPONGES, SOAPS AND BRUSHES

OF ALL KINDS.

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC CIGARS

PIPES, SMOKERS' ARTICLES, &c.

All at the Lowest Prices.

Personal Attention Given to Physicians' Prescriptions.

GEO. W. DORR.

G. S. FLOOD & CO.

Shippers and Dealers in all kinds of

Anthracite and Bituminous Coal.

Also, Wood, Lime, Cement, Hair, Fressed Hay, Straw, and Drain Pipe.

Coal Yards and Office, Cor. Main and Pleasant Sts.

Down Town Office, Marston Block. 1-10

BOSTON, NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

**TEACHERS' AGENCIES,**

EVERETT O. FISK & CO., Managers.

7 Tremont Place,  
BOSTON.

6 Clinton Place,  
NEW YORK.

106 & 108 Wabash Ave.  
CHICAGO.

Agency Manual Free.

# COLBY UNIVERSITY.

CHARTERED IN 1820. WATERVILLE COLLEGE UNTIL 1867.



## OFFICERS OF THE CORPORATION.

ALBION W. SMALL, Ph. D., President.

Hon. J. WARREN MERRILL, A. M.,

Vice-President, and Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

Hon. PERCIVAL FOXNEY, A.M.,

Secretary and Treasurer.

## FACULTY OF INSTRUCTION.

ALBION W. SMALL, Ph. D., PRESIDENT,

*Babcock Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy.*

REV. SAMUEL K. SMITH, D.D.,

*Professor of Rhetoric.*

JOHN B. FOSTER, LL.D.,

*Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.*

EDWARD W. HALL, A.M.,

*Professor of Modern Languages, and Librarian.*

WILLIAM ELDER, A.M., Sc.D.,

*Merrill Professor of Chemistry.*

JULIAN D. TAYLOR, A.M.,

*Professor of the Latin Language and Literature.*

LABAN E. WARREN, A.M.,

*Professor of Mathematics and Lecturer on Art.*

WILLIAM A. ROGERS, A.M., Ph.D.,

*Professor of Physics and Astronomy.*

WILLIAM S. BAYLEY, Ph.D.,

*Professor of Mineralogy and Geology.*

SHAILER MATHEWS, A.M.

*Professor of History and Political Economy.*

ARTHUR J. ROBERTS, A. B.

*Instructor in English.*

PROFESSOR E. W. HALL,

*Secretary and Registrar.*

WILLIAM S. BATTIS,

*Instructor in Elocution and Physical Culture.*

### The Course of Instruction

Is substantially identical with the Regular Classical Course in the larger Colleges of New England. There are Special Courses open to those prepared to take them. Additional facilities for laboratory work are now furnished.

### Apparatus and Cabinet.

The departments of Physics and Chemistry are well equipped with apparatus for experiments. For the study of Natural Science there are collections illustrative of Ornithology, Conchology, Geology, and Mineralogy. The Observatory is furnished with a telescope and other instruments for instruction in Astronomy.

### Physical Training.

The general principles of Physical Education are taught by lectures in the first year. Exercises in Gymnastics are required of all the classes. The gymnasium is well provided with the most approved apparatus.

### Library and Reading-Room.

The University Library of 23,000 bound volumes is a choice collection well arranged in a building which is a model of its kind. The alcoves are open to the students, and the contents of the shelves are rendered easy of access by means of a card catalogue and indexes. The Reading-Room contains the best periodicals, and is always open.

### Expenses.

The Trustees are determined to furnish the best possible education at the lowest practicable cost. Tuition is \$45 per annum. The total necessary expenses of each year, including board, washing, fuel, and lights, are from \$225 to \$275.

### Prizes and Scholarships.

There are several prizes offered for excellence in Reading, Declamation, and Composition. The Merrill prizes for exceptionally good preparation for college, and for excellence in scholarship, amount to \$100 per annum. For indigent students, allowances varying from \$36 to \$60 are made, on certain conditions, from the income of scholarship funds which amount to \$76,000.

For Catalogues or any further information apply to the President

# UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE, - No. 22 North College.

TEXT-BOOKS used in college. ATLASES, both Classical and Historical. Lecture and Note Books in great variety constantly on hand. STATIONERY, with or without college stamp. Pens, Pencils, Ink, Mucilage, etc. Miscellaneous Books procured when desired. SECOND-HAND BOOKS (College and College Preparatory) generally in stock. Marketable second-hand books bought. Books, Paper, etc., in quantities at a discount. Tennis Goods furnished at short notice. We solicit your patronage.

MATHEWS & SMITH, Waterville, Maine.

## MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

COMMENCING OCTOBER, 12th, 1890.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave Waterville for Portland and Boston, via Augusta, at 9.25 a. m., 2.20, 3.13 express, and 10.08 p. m.

Portland and Boston, via Lewiston, 9.25 a. m. 2.5 p. m.

For Oakland 9.25 a. m., and 2.50 and 4.30 p. m.

For Skowhegan, 5.30 a. m. [mixed, except Monday-] 10.05 a. m., and 4.32 p. m.

For Belfast 3.00 a. m. (Daily except Monday) 6.15 7.15 a. m. (mixed) 4.32

For Dexter, Dover, and Foxcroft 6.15, a. m. 4.32 p. m.

For Moosehead Lake, via Dexter, 6.15, a. m., 4.32 p. m.

For Bangor, 3.00, 6.15, 7.15 a. m. (mixed), and 10.05 a. m. and 4.32 p. m.

For Bangor & Piscataquis R. R., 3.00 and 10.05 a. m. via Oldtown, 4.32 p. m.

For Ellsworth, Bar Harbor, 3.00 a. m., 4.32 p. m.

For Vanceboro, 3.00, 10.05 a. m. and 4.32 p. m., St. John, 3.00 a. m. and 4.32.

Pullman Trains each way every night, [Sundays included], but do not run to Belfast on Mondays or Dexter, nor beyond Bangor, except to Bar Harbor.

Daily excursions for Fairfield, 15 cts., Oakland, 40 cts. Skowhegan, \$1.00 round trip.

F. E. BOOTHBY, PAYSON TUCKER.  
Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agt. Vice Pres. & Gen'l Manager.

October 10, 1890  
Daily Sundays included.

## F. A. WING & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

## FRUIT AND CONFECTIONERY,

MAIN ST., - WATERVILLE, ME.

## Elmwood Hotel,

H. E. JUDKINS, Prop'r.

1-10 Waterville, Maine

## W. E. CHADWICK,

DEALER IN

## Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines,

And Musical Merchandise.

THE FINEST QUALITY OF VIOLIN, BANJO, AND GUITAR STRINGS, A SPECIALTY.

154 MAIN ST., - WATERVILLE, ME.

## DOLLOFF & DUNHAM,

—DEALERS IN—

# CLOTHING

Hats, Caps and Gents' Furnishings.

40 MAIN STREET, - - WATERVILLE, ME.

ESTABLISHED 40 YEARS.

## BUY OF THE MANUFACTURER. RICH FURS.

SEAL GOODS OF ALL STYLES.

MUFFS, BOAS, SCARFS AND CAPES,  
In Sable, Mink, Lynx, Monkey, Beaver.

GENTS' FURS A SPECIALTY.

A full line of Rugs and Robes, including Bengal Tigers and Polar Bears, at lowest possible prices.

LADIES DESIRING

Elegance of Style and Excellence of Quality combined with moderate prices, Should call on or address

## HENRY SIEDE,

14 West 14th St., 5th Ave., cor. 38th St., and 2 West 38th Street, New York.

Send for Catalogue containing full directions for measurement. Mail orders can be fitted perfectly by our system.

## Haines Photograph Album.

THE BEST ALBUM MADE FOR CLASS PHOTOGRAPHS.

PRICE \$1.00 EACH.

SENT BY MAIL POSTPAID ON RECEIPT OF PRICE.

R. J. HAINES, - 21 Cornhill, Boston Mass.

WEAR

The Emerson SHOE.

—BEST SHOE MADE FOR THE MONEY.—

Sold DIRECT and ONLY to the Consumer, through our own Retail Stores.

UNDER PROBLE HOUSE,

PORTLAND, MAINE.