

The Colby Echo.

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The Colby Echo.

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SHORTLY after the appearance of the last ECHO a little disagreement occurred between certain classes and one of those scuffles occurred that will take place in the best regulated colleges. Every student felt outraged by the versions of the affair that appeared in the *Boston Globe* and in the *Bangor Commercial*. Those reports would have been damaging to any college but were doubly so to a co-educational institution like ours. Parents would naturally shrink from sending their daughters to a college where human gore flows so freely as pictured by the *Globe* and *Commercial*. For the benefit of those who feel an interest in Colby we will say that the report in the *Globe* was false in implication and in circumstance. For a few miserable dollars the reporter deliberately wrote up a scandalous lie. The *Commercial* was even more outrageous than the *Globe*. The impudence of the reporters is only equalled by their stupendous ignorance of college life and customs. For the benefit of the *Globe* and *Commercial* we suggest that they secure representatives in this city whose greed for dollars will not entirely efface their regard for truth.

THE ECHO is inclined to think that our aged alumnus is nearly correct in his idea about booming college athletic associations. Out door games do not need encouragement so much as indoor study. Put play and study side by side before the average college man and it is easy to see which will be most attractive. The average ball player would far rather flunk at a recitation

than make an error on the diamond, and we'd rather he would too, for that matter. Our nine has always been a credit to itself and an honor to Colby. We would only say "Be sure you are right, then go ahead." Has this been the course pursued with reference to our last infant athletic enterprise? We do not say it has not, but simply suggest that there is at least a chance for discussion. There are numerous athletic leagues among the schools and colleges of New England, even Maine alone has a fair share. How many regular scholarly contests are there among the same schools? How often do the representatives of our schools and colleges meet to measure wits and intellects? How many intercollegiate series of contests in rhetoric, composition or translation? Are there any? If any, they are few and don't get into the papers at all. Should not a college be as proud of its brains as of its muscle? Is not the primary object of the college the development of the mind? The district schools have spelling matches in which the brightest pupils of rival towns are pitted against each other. The higher institutions should furnish analogous contests. Let us not be misunderstood. We are not talking down the college athletics, but talking up pride in the literary work of the college. Give scholarship at least an equal chance with sports.

THERE is one feature of college life which deserves the sharpest kind of criticism. That is the influence of society in class and college politics. What is true at Colby is also true in the larger colleges or many of them. The state of affairs is simply infamous. Combines and trades of the most disgraceful kind are freely made. Written contracts, it is said are made, to freeze out certain societies. The victims of the "freezing out" are somewhat paradoxically said to be "roasted." These contracts as ruthlessly violated, and the society which considered itself sure of some fat office suddenly finds that society pledges are worthless. A society by a series of skillful manipulations for years secures the best places in a class, the other societies unite and turn the tables. The first society then secedes from the class, and so on *ad nauseam*. Men lend themselves to trans

actions which in outside politics would put them in prison, and justly so. The class of '94 established a precedent which showed excellent common sense. At their first class meeting they voted to elect all officers with reference only to fitness. Seldom has a class at Colby taken action so healthful for the college and we fear it will be long before another class shows equal manhood. As it now stands the fraternities instead of being an element of good are a positive injury and are rapidly developing into positive nuisances.

ON another page will be found a communication from Rev. Franklin Merriam, Colby, class of '37. He has been a frequent contributor to the ECHO and his whole-souled criticisms and suggestions are always timely and always welcome. Those who made this college what it is have a right to be heard and have a claim upon our gratitude which we are often a little slow in recognizing.



SKEPTIC COLLEGIANS.

I once heard a Christian man give the following reason for not sending his son to college: "I am told that in colleges men learn to disbelieve in God. My son is a Christian today. I cannot risk the chance of his becoming a skeptic for the sake of four years' mental discipline."

We may smile at the good man's conclusions; we may characterize him as uneducated and bigoted; we may accuse him of the desire to narrow his son's life to the limits of his own; but in whatever light we may view the anxious father's solicitude for his son, we are forced to admit that there is some truth in the statement he has made after all. It is a fact that there are students who enter college walls avowedly disciples of Christ, but who leave them at the expiration of four years, confessed skeptics upon

all religious questions. There is hardly a class but what has among its number some of these men, and this fact is known and lamented not only by outsiders, but by Christian teachers in Christian institutions all over our Christian land. What are the causes of this skepticism of collegians and how are they to be remedied, are questions that should concern every Christian on the face of the globe.

It is not the purpose of this article to excuse any man for giving up his faith under any circumstances whatever; it is simply to show if possible, some of the influences brought to bear upon college men, and to ask in behalf of those who do go astray, the charity which our Divine Master taught us to have for erring mortals.

The early home training of such men must first be considered. Strange as it may seem to some, the majority of men, who during their college life have changed from believers into skeptics, are those who have had, according to popular belief, the very best of religious training. Before they were old enough to have any idea of what prayer meant, they were taught to say a given formula every night; before they knew the meaning of words, they were taught to repeat Biblical verses; long before they could form any conception of the significance of religious forms of worship, they were regularly carried to church services and punished, perhaps, if they did not sit still; and in many cases they were baptised and made members of some church, when they could not possibly understand what was being done to them. As they grew older they were taught that they must read so much in the Bible every day, that they must always attend church and Sunday school, and that they ought to take some part in the young people's meetings, at least. They were taught that boys who did not do these things were wicked and that they should not associate with them any more than could possibly be avoided. Brought up in some such religious atmosphere as this, they became Christians perforce, because it was the only manner of life they knew anything about. God forbid that I should in any way disparage the religious training of homes, but I believe that when parents learn that the consciences of their children, while they should

be carefully nurtured, are not in any way to be controlled by them, I believe that then one of the chief causes of the prevailing skepticism of men, who in course of time are obliged to go away from home influences, will be removed.

The effect of the influences of college life and associations upon men whose circle of friends and acquaintances has hitherto been limited to people of the same religious faith that they themselves possess, is next to be noted. College life is so utterly distinct from any other manner of life that it can hardly be understood except by those who have experienced it. College men have no homes. They spend the most of their time in rooms that never receive a mother's or sister's magic touch to make them comfortable and homelike. They take their meals in clubs or at restaurants where the refined conversation of the family is exchanged for the rough talk and rude jests of a company of thoughtless young men. The introduction of a boy from a cultivated, religious home into the homeless, womanless college life, is one of the severest trials he is called upon to pass through.

But it is when he begins to form the acquaintance of college men, that the greatest shock is in store for him. He discovers that there are those, and they are often the most popular men in college, who make light of the things he has always considered most sacred. They criticise and condemn religious doctrines and dogmas as flippantly as they discuss the last base ball game. More than this, the men who laugh at their jokes on religious subjects, the men who practice deceit upon their instructors, and who take an active part in breaches of college discipline, are too often the representative Christian men of the college. Let us not judge them too harshly. Could that mystified Freshman who is beginning to think that, if these are the Christians of the world, Christianity is not at all what he has always thought it to be, see into the hearts of some of these men, he would find beneath their careless exterior, and their apparent disregard of all thoughts of right and justice, the most simple faith in Christ and the most manly devotion to His teachings. College men are not bad at heart, but intermingling in the free and easy relations that exist only in college,

tends to make them careless of their actions.

We are glad to note, however, that not all college Christian men can be thus characterized. Some there are, who conscientiously live up to their conceptions of right, which a belief in Christ's teachings seems to imply; but unfortunately it usually happens that these are men whose influence over their mates is comparatively small. Such men are often characterized as "sissies," because naturally of a retiring disposition, they fail to get well enough acquainted with other men, to show to them that there is nothing incongruous between a thorough, faithful Christian and a social, manly man.

It is hard to see how the evil effects of college life and associations upon college men are to be wholly overcome. Christian people in college towns are accomplishing much in counteracting college influences, by opening their homes to homeless college men. Members of faculties are doing much in this line by getting personally acquainted with their students. They might do much more. But the influences of college life and associations are not controlled by outside homes or by faculties; they are exactly as college men themselves make them. We believe that when Christian college men remember that they are Christians every day in the week, in college as well as outside, and bear in mind, too, that they have social as well as religious duties to perform, then a great deal of the pernicious effects of college influences will be removed.

So much for early religious training followed by an introduction into the careless, free and easy life of the college. The contrast is great. The reaction upon the undeveloped mind of the average student must almost invariably be the same. It is utterly impossible for one brought up in such a strict religious atmosphere to assume the careless exterior of some of the men he meets in college, and still keep up his religious life. It is almost equally impossible for him who has a social nature, who is desirous of making friends and of being popular among his mates not to participate in their frolics and sports. A gradual but sure process of change is going on within him as he allows reason to control his actions, instead of the blind faith which he used to possess. Little by little he

reasons himself into the belief that such and such practices, that he has been taught at home were all wrong, were not so wicked after all. Then it is but a step for him to criticise the religion which seemed to him to prohibit them. Thus the first seeds of skepticism have fallen upon fertile soil and have begun to take root.

The next cause to be considered is the pursuit of scientific studies by men whose minds are in the state of unrest produced by the causes we have mentioned above, but which are as yet undeveloped, and hence ready to jump at what seems to be the truth without fully testing it. There is usually an unconscious predetermination on the part of men in this condition to accept as true whatever seems at first sight to contradict the religion which they have theorized themselves into doubting. Every scientific fact which they think goes to strengthen their newly formed theory, they receive with delight, for they are anxious to prove to themselves and to their friends that they have been justified in giving up a religion which is as they are pleased to term it, wholly untenable in the light of advanced science.

I cannot help thinking that many men are led to wrong conclusions from scientific facts, because they have not been taught by the right kind of instructors. When men with minds undeveloped, and in doubt as to what is true and what is false, begin the study of sciences, they have reached the most critical point in their lives. It is but a step to infidelity. It is but a step to a firm belief in God. I believe that in religious institutions of learning, the instructors in sciences should be carefully chosen, not only because of their ability in the branches they are to teach, but that another qualification should be necessary. A professor in science ought to be, more especially than any other member of the Faculty, an earnest Christian man, who can point his pupils through scientific facts and theories that seem to be based on facts, to the guiding hand of a Supreme Creator and Ruler. He should be able to convince them that all that science is or can be, is the revelation of God to man, and that all sciences are inexplicable and incomprehensible only as we admit the controlling power of one Supreme Will. When the

trustees of religious colleges awake to this fact, I believe that the liability of men becoming skeptics in college will be greatly diminished.

But while attributing some of the causes of collegiate skepticism to outside influences, I do not mean that these wholly account for its existence. The individual skeptic himself can in no wise be exonerated from blame. It is true he may reach a point where he is honest in his doubts, when he has thoroughly convinced himself that it is utterly impossible for him to believe in the Christian religion. But from his former faith, he could not have fallen into such a state of unbelief all at once, and some of the many stumbling blocks over which he has tripped he might have avoided.

In the first place he was too easily led to give up the religious forms of worship which he had been accustomed to observe at home. Admitting that forms of worship are only forms after all, and that they have no saving power in themselves, yet they constitute one of the principle bonds that bind Christian people together, and the man who has cast aside these forms, through some hastily formed conclusions that they are worthless and meaningless, has willfully separated himself from the fellowship of good Christian people who would help him to strengthen his belief if he only gave them a chance.

After religious forms are given up, there comes in a spirit of pride and self-sufficiency. The man who has avowedly given up religion, becomes too proud to entertain any arguments that might lead him to return to it, and thus to confess that he has been hasty and in the wrong. So, while he honestly thinks he is open to the truth in whatever form it may appear, he has by his own deliberate action surrounded himself by a wall of self-sufficiency through which it is almost a miracle if the truth can ever penetrate.

There is another element, wholly within the individual's control which seems to be inherent in many of our young men of today. It is the desire to appear "tough." Many of the bad habits formed in college, each one of which is a chain binding one closer and closer to the altar of skepticism, are directly traceable to this natural but inexplicable desire to be "tough."

When will men learn that it is not manly to do wrong?

But by far the chief trouble with the individual himself has been his hastiness in forming conclusions. Until men compel themselves to learn that hardest of all lessons for undeveloped minds, the ability to hold judgment in abeyance, there will always be skeptics in college.

Fortunate the man, who throughout his college course, has the restraining influence of a loving, Christian mother, whose prayers must follow him wherever he goes, and the remembrance of whose consistent life must, when he allows himself to think of it, tend to convince him of the reality of the principles which are guiding her. Twice happy he, who has besides some earnest, Christian friend, with whom he can freely discuss his doubts and his hopes with the assurance that he will be understood; a friend who can meet him on his own ground, and by logical, unanswerable arguments, accompanied by the example of a perfectly consistent, Christian life, convince him of the reasonableness and the practicability of the Christian religion. May the time speedily come when the men in our own college, who today are reasoning themselves farther and farther away from the most reasonable truths of Christ, will be led by some such influences to see that Christianity is not a meaningless form to be accepted by unthinking men only, but that it is based upon reason, that it can be and is accepted by the soundest, most logical thinkers of our day, and that as such, it has a claim upon their immediate consideration.

LAKE OQUOSSOC.

During the last summer, it was my good fortune to spend several weeks in one of Maine's most attractive regions, which draw annually large numbers of those who seek from nature, pleasure and much needed recreation.

The village at which I stopped is not, in itself remarkable for beauty. It is situated on a neck of land between two lakes, the larger of which is on the western side of the village, and is known by two names, one of which is Lake Oquossoc. The principal street runs along

through this neck of land, and on it may be seen several stores, of the country type, a saw mill, that usually obstructs one half of the street with new made lumber, and several hotels of excellent quality, one of which is not excelled except in regard to size.

The chief attractions of the village are in its surroundings. These can best be seen by climbing the cupola of the principal hotel. This hotel is situated on the highest point in the village, and so commands a good view in all directions. Having ascended to the cupola, we first turn our eyes towards the north. At our feet lies the village. For about a mile beyond it there are farms, then, for ten miles to where the Kennebago mountains rise and shut off further view, stretches a forest which is unbroken for more than a hundred miles.

Towards the east is the small lake before mentioned and beyond are forest covered hills. Towards the south, are hills on which are seen many excellent farms, and rising beyond are the three summits of Mt. Saddleback.

By far the finest view is toward the west. Before us is Lake Oquossoc extending eight miles westward. It is a beautiful sheet of water. About the part of the lake nearest us is a rich farming country, but the forest covered shores of the rest of the lake are unbroken. At the foot of the lake a high mountain rises abruptly from the shore. This mountain goes by the name of Bald Mountain.

Three small steamers ply on the lake. Along the shores are a number of cottages owned and used in the summer season by outside parties.

Near the southern shore is a small island. On this island, many years ago, a certain farmer banished one of his domestic animals, but this animal proving to be more persevering than his owner supposed him, swam ashore and regained his liberty. Since that time the island has been called by the natives of the region, Ram Island. It is also known by the Indian name, Oquossoc Island. This island has been purchased by a Philadelphia gentleman and fitted, at a great expense, for a summer residence. It is a beautiful spot. There are also three other small islands in the lake.

This lake is one of a long chain that lies for

the most part towards the west, and Bald Mountain at the foot of this lake is almost entirely surrounded by them.

For a long time I have had a desire to stand on the top of that mountain. At last the long looked for opportunity came. A party was made up to go up there for a picnic dinner.

At ten o'clock we embarked on the steamer Irene, which was to take us to the foot of the lake. This steamer is a fine boat for the region. She is new and well built, after a beautiful model. She is also very speedy.

Landing at the foot of the lake the party commenced their tramp. The way was by a rough and narrow path which some of the way was almost hidden by overshadowing bushes.

The party was led by a long lank bachelor, whose bashfulness and numerous vain attempts at getting married are equally famous far and wide. Others of the party were six young ladies, three young men, two men and their families, and a certain lawyer and his wife. The last mentioned was so fat and unaccustomed to such travelling that she scaled with difficulty the various obstacles in the path, even when aided by her husband and half the party. Last but not least, in some respects, came Mr. A., a man of great bulk and weight. For many years his predestrian movements had been made within very narrow limits, and great was the surprise when he announced his intention of joining this party.

The path for some time was but little ascending, but it soon became steeper, and for the last half mile the hands were often called upon to aid the feet in climbing. Near the top a bog had to be crossed which came near engulfing the heavier members of the party.

At last the summit was reached. With the exception of a number of ledges located at various points, the top of the mountain is wooded so that it is not possible to get a view in more than one direction at a time. But by walking around one can get a view in all directions.

After walking two hours, the party landed on one of these ledges just referred to. It commanded a view of Lake Cupsuptic which lay toward the northwest. The last of the party to arrive was our heavy friend, breathing like a

freight engine on an up grade. He had scarcely placed his massive feet on the ledge when they both started for the lake or somewhere else, causing him rather hastily to assume a sitting posture. He received no serious injury, I believe, for he had the good fortune to land in a depression in the ledge, containing a soft mass of moss, leaves and water.

The lake is a branch of a much larger lake, Mooselookmeguntic Lake, which can be seen by going to a ledge a little further to the left. Here it is sparkling in the sunlight, surrounded on every side by unbroken forests, that stretch as far as the eye can reach. Hills and mountains rise in succession one above another. Far to the westward can be seen the rocky summits of the White mountains. It is a wild scene. All there is in it that indicates the presence of man is a small steamer that is just coming round a point some six miles away. Beyond this lake others can be seen.

Continuing still further to the left we get a view toward the south. Here an unbroken forest confronts us, except where an arm of the lake just described, nearly meets an arm of lake Oquossoc.

On another ledge we look toward the east. Here is Lake Oquossac with the village we have left, at its head. On the right, is Mt. Saddleback, and on the left are the mountains near Lake Kennebago.

We now turn to objects which are nearer. One of the party has found a spring of clear, cool water, something that is hard to account for on the top of a mountain, some gather a few of the blueberries which grow in abundance about the ledge, and others make collections of mosses.

It was not long before the baskets began to receive attention. But scarcely had justice been done to their contents, when a heavy shower came up. All now made haste to get back down the mountain. The wharf was reached at about three o'clock, where the boat soon after found a wet but jolly crowd.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, It has pleased Divine Providence to remove by death, the father of our classmate, Grace M. Cummings;

Resolved, That we, the members of the class of '92, do extend to her our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of bereavement, and

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family and that they be printed in the COLBY ECHO.

D. F. KNIGHT,
C. H. STURTEVANT, } *Committee on*
C. A. MERRILL, } *Resolutions.*

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Editor:—Since I sent you my article on athletics, in a paper of large circulation I have found the following, which is worthy of the attention of students: "John Hapleigh, a graduate of an eastern college, had studied with special reference to fitting himself for teaching rhetoric and elocution. He had brilliant powers and armed with excellent credentials, he applied for a position in a western university. Pending the action of the board of trustees upon his application, he spent an evening with the family of one of the professors. Among the guests was the president of the university, who listened to his conversation with a son of the hostess, about college sports, etc. He was unfavorably impressed by it and concluded that he was not the man they wanted. No action was taken by the board on his application. Great was his disappointment when he found that he had failed to secure the appointment. Today he is filling an inferior position, probably for no other reason than that he was so given to sports. Does it pay?"

Thus it will be with nine out of ten, if not ninety-nine out of a hundred of those who give themselves to athletics. As they boom, scholarship declines. Few men can do more than one thing well, at a time. To run a college costs too much to have its privileges wasted. The time of a student in college is golden. It cannot be safely devoted to baser metals. An ig-

noramus can become an adept in athletics. A scholar has nobler objects in view.

Some years since I saw the following in a Boston paper, and I think is worth preserving: "Gen. B. F. Butler has a remarkable power to analyze a subject or case and present it to a jury without a brief, or scrap of paper. At a certain time a brother lawyer was so impressed with it that he said to Mr. Butler, 'where did you get this power thus to address a jury?' Said he, 'At a little college in the woods, down in Maine.' It is a fitting compliment to the instruction given in Waterville College more than fifty years ago.

Perhaps this is the last I shall send to the Echo, as life to me is quite uncertain. For 59 years I have labored for the University, in season and out. I hope helpers and friends to it will not be wanting in the future. I stuck to it when it was forsaken by some, that have regretted their course. I do not begrudge anything I have done for it. *Esto perpetua prosperitas sua.*

Truly yours,

F. MERRIAM.



Stimson, '94 has rejoined his class.

"Cupe's" epicures feed at Mrs. Lowe's.

"There are only four gentlemen in Colby."

Prof. Hall was a victim of "la grippe" last week.

The catalogue will probably appear in three weeks.

Stimson, '93, will have charge of the gymnasium this winter.

"Orrin" seems to be a very desirable man to cultivate this term.

The Phi Delta Theta club has moved to Mr. Atwood's on Main street. Mr. Atwood is a graduate of Bowdoin, '92, but took two years at Colby.

Waterville will have the free delivery service after April 1st.

Totman says that his carpet "ran together" \$9 worth.

Prof. Battis has not returned from his western trip. Ergo, no gym. Much rejoicing.

Forrest Goodwin, '87, is mentioned very favorably for the Skowhegan postmastership.

Munson, Miss Sibley and Miss Randall, '92, comprise the Senior Elective German division.

Miss Hallock of Waterville, is taking a special course in History with the Seniors and Juniors.

The college looked rather speckled last week. Most every one had measles. Faculty has escaped so far.

Twelve Juniors take French, six solve the mazes of English Literature and all but four are in the History division.

Jake. I cannot pronounce this word Prof.'s. retort. I would that were the only word you could not pronounce.

Nummy translating, ends up with "mauvais." Prof. pronounces judgment with the same word.

"Cy" tells us of the "ducky." His thoughts probably wandered in other directions than history.

Variety may be the spice of life, but swapping Ethics for History and vice versa does not fill the Senior's mind with satisfaction.

Wyman, '89 and Gilmore, '90, spent a few days at the bricks during vacation. The former preached in Waterville and the latter in Augusta.

The Sophomore quartette practices faithfully every day. The personnel is Clark, leader and 1st tenor; Purinton, 2d tenor; Kleinhans, 1st bass; Whitman, 2d bass.

Hurd and Singer have formed a trust for the development of whiskers. If Pierce and Munson would only follow a good example and comb down their pompadours the camp would be filled with joy.

G. W. Singer, '92, is again at the helm of the Editorial board. He taught at Waldoboro last term.

The Glee Club trip during the Christmas vacation was necessarily postponed. It will surely be taken during the spring vacation.

The pedagogues this winter are: '92, W. B. Andrews, C. P. Barnes; '93, C. N. Perkins, H. T. Jordan, J. H. Ogier; '94, A. M. Jones; '95, H. T. Watkins, R. Bearce, H. Ford.

The bricks are rapidly assuming the appearance of a hospital. Herrick, Donovan, Reynolds, '92; Glover, '93; Kinney and Berry, '94, are all prey to the measles. Stark, '92, is a victim of chicken pox.

The forty-sixth annual convention of the Zeta Psi Fraternity was held with the Sigma Chapter in Philadelphia on Jan. 7th and 8th. Stephen Stark and Frank B. Nichols, '92, were delegates.

The annual meeting of the Colorado Alumni Association was held in Denver the latter part of December. A eulogy was delivered by George N. Hurd, '90, on W. B. Suckling, '88, who died in Colorado. The banquet was held at the Albany Hotel.

Scene, Main street. Dignified Senior drops bag of oranges which rolls directly in front of two handsome girls, entire strangers. Girls help pick up fruit. Wicked Sophomore suggests treating girls. Suggestion carried out. Result—four souls made happy.

Upon the return of Manager Nichols the nine will at once go into active training in the gymnasium. Mains will arrive about the 5th of February and coach all the pitchers available.

The annual dinner of the New England Association of Zeta Psi will be held at the Parker house, Boston, on Feb. 5. H. K. Kalloch, C. E. Cohen, '92 and O. L. Hall, '93, are the delegates from the Chi chapter.

By the untiring efforts of Hall and Stimson, '93, the Foot Ball Association has been entirely relieved of the debt. The eleven will practice in the gymnasium this winter and being composed of nearly the same element as that of '91, good

results must surely follow. A professional coach will be hired to instruct the boys in the intricacies of the game.

The Seniors and Juniors are pursuing a course in History under Prof. Mathews which will be valuable in the extreme. Both classes are doing considerable outside work and the summary of the "topics" investigated will comprise a first class history when completed.

One of our Massachusetts students states that while walking in a pasture on Jan. 4, he found two blossoms of Trailing Arbutus. They were as fresh and fragrant as those generally found in April or May.

The Bachelors Reception given Thursday evening, Jan 7, by far eclipsed anything yet given in Waterville. Among the seven who received were Sheridan Plaisted, '86 and H. K. Kalloch, '92. About sixty were present and everything conducive to a general good time was forthcoming. The Colby contingent was W. S. Bonney, C. H. Reynolds, C. E. Cohen, '92; O. L. Hall, N. M. Wing, H. M. Connors, '93.

At the meeting of the Y. M. C. A., Tuesday evening, it was voted to invite the members of the Y. W. C. A. to unite with the Association in two or more meetings to be held in Prof. Warren's recitation room. It is hoped that the students will give these meetings their hearty support. It was also voted that some man be secured to address the students in the chapel on the day of prayer for colleges, Jan 28.

At the last Y. M. C. A. meeting of last term, it was the unanimous vote of the Association to adopt the new constitution recommended by the Y. M. C. A. International Convention of 1891. There are several minor differences from the old constitution but the chief advantage of the new is that it provides for the election of officers at the close of the winter term, instead of the spring term, so preventing delay of organization in the fall.

The Seniors take a dual course in Geology under Prof. Bayley this term. Those who wish to complete the work in one term will confine themselves entirely to the text book of Dana.

The second division will take two terms and devote the most of their time to original investigations with occasional recitation in "Geike." The first division comprises Herrick, Bonney, H. T. Kalloch, Reynolds, A. C. Watson, C. A. Merrill, Nichols, Cohen. In the second are G. A. Andrews, H. K. Kalloch, Stover, Sturtevant, Singer, Fall, Osgood, Pierce, Hurd, Johnson, Donovan, Stark, Miss Knight and Miss Bakeman.

The order of recitations for this term is: Seniors—8, History; 11.30, Ethics; 2.30, German and Geology; 4.30, Geology. Juniors—9, English Literature and Latin; 9.30 Physics; 11.30, French; 2.30, History; 4.30, Physiology. Sophomore gentlemen—9, Greek; 11.30, Rhetoric; 3.30, Mathematics on Monday and Thursday; French on Tuesday and Friday. Ladies—8, Rhetoric, 9.30 on Thursday. Freshman gentlemen—9, Mathematics; 11.30, Latin; 4.30, Greek. Ladies—9.30, Mathematics; 11.30, Latin; 3.30, Greek.

It may be a source of satisfaction, or information, or both, to our readers to know just what action the Conference Committee took in regard to the fuss between certain classes last term. We present a true copy as follows:

COLBY UNIVERSITY, Dec. 19, 1891.

Voted: That the Conference Committee find:

1. That members of the Sophomore class, apparently with the support of the majority of their number, have been guilty of violating the laws of the college and the proprieties of their relations as students, by insulting conduct toward members of the Senior and Junior classes.

2. That members of the Senior and Junior classes, endorsed practically by all the members of said classes, have violated the laws of the college by violent methods of asserting their prerogatives as upperclassmen.

3. That while the Committee cannot endorse lawless methods of action they cannot find that blame for damages incurred in consequence of aforesaid difficulties, should fall upon other parties than those who actually incurred the loss.

TO THE WORLD'S FAIR FREE. We have received the last issue of the "World's Columbian

Exposition Illustrated." The object of this publication is to give complete authentic historical record of the Columbian Exposition. It contains 32 pages of official proceedings, and will give *photographic illustrations* printed on *enamel paper*, of all the Exhibits, Buildings, and attractions of the great Fair. As a work of Art containing the most interesting information, it is invaluable to all who wish to keep up with the times and learn of the great *International Enterprise*. Price \$3 a year post paid, or 25 cents a copy. Subscriptions taken at this office, where a sample copy may be seen. Any person wishing a free trip to the World's Fair should address J. B. Campbell, Editor and Publisher, 218 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ills.

The Y. M. C. A. has arranged its work and chosen its officers for the term as follows:

TUESDAY EVENINGS.—At 6.45, half hour Prayer Meeting led by members of the Association.

THURSDAY EVENINGS.—At 6.45, Lectures by President Small.

MISSIONARY MEETING.—At 6.45, on the first Tuesday evening of each month.

BUSINESS MEETING.—On the third Tuesday evening of each month.

TOPICS AND LEADERS.—Jan. 19. Doubts removed, John vii, 16-19, G. A. Andrews. Jan. 26. Faith in Christ required, Acts xvi, 23-24, F. W. Padelford. Feb. 2. All gone astray, Isa. iii, 6; Acts iv, 12, F. O. Welch. Feb. 9. What does God Reveal and to Whom? Dan. ii, 21; xxx, 47; I Cor. ii, 9, 10, G. P. Fall. Feb. 16. A New Creation and Condition, Eph. iv, 24; Acts xxvi, 18, W. E. Lombard. Feb. 23. Building in Christ, I Sam. xv; Eph. iii, 17; Ps. xv, 2, S. Stark. March 1. Missionary Meeting. March 8. The Parting of the Two Ways, John vii, 40-44; xi, 45, 46; vii, 12; vi, 66, C. A. Merrill.

OFFICERS.—President, A. G. Hurd; Vice President, C. N. Perkins; Corresponding Secretary, G. O. Smith; Recording Secretary, W. B. Tutthill; Treasurer, F. W. Padelford.

COMMITTEES.—Devotional, C. H. Sturtevant, C. N. Perkins, T. H. Kinney; Membership, E. H. Stover, R. N. Millett, A. H. Evans; Missionary, S. Stark, J. B. Slocum, D. W. Kimball; General Religious Work, G. P. Fall, W. E. Lombard, G.

H. D. L'Amoureux; Intercollegiate, A. G. Hurd, W. N. Donovan, H. L. Pierce.



'29.

Dr. Robert Wood died recently at his home in Jamaica Plains, Mass.

'44.

Rev. M. A. Cummings died at his home in Maplewood, Mass., from heart trouble. He has always been well known as a Baptist.

'87.

Forrest Goodwin has been appointed post-master at Skowhegan.

'91.

Geo. Stoddard has recently been elected principal of the Fort Fairfield High school.

On Christmas eve, Mr. Reuben Illsley was married to Miss Mary Morrill of his own class.

A. H. Chipman has accepted a position as travelling salesman and advertising agent for the Groder Dyspepsia Cure Co.

'92.

W. B. Andrews is teaching at Franklin, Me.

C. P. Barnes is teaching at Whitneyville.

F. B. Nichols of '92 has returned from the Zeta Psi convention in New York. Stark is detained there by chicken pox.

'93.

The following men from the class of '93 are teaching: E. F. Curtis at Red Beach; Perkins at Tenant's Harbor; Foster at Bristol; Ogier at Camden; Robinson at his home in St. George.

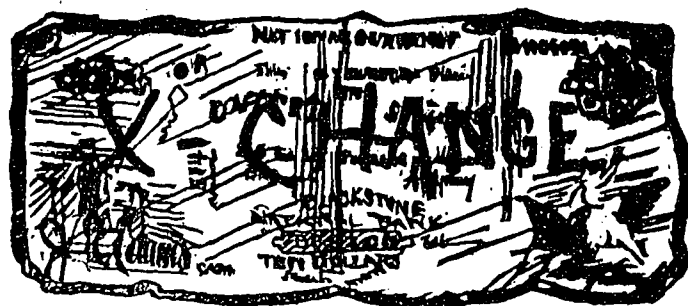
Bickmore and Hodgkins are canvassing.

'94.

From '94 the following men are teaching: Ford at Friendship; Gray at Round Pond; Bearco at Turner; Jewett at Robbinston; Miss Pottle at Fort Fairfield.

'95.

From '95 the following men are teaching: Harthorn at Springfield; Ames at Skowhegan; A. M. Jones at Amity; Mahlman at Lubec; Reid at South Robbinston; Osgood at Green's Landing, Deer Isle.



Among the numerous exchanges before us we find a copy of the *Hebron Semester*, a neat paper covered volume having for a frontispiece a picture of their new building known as Sturtevant Hall, in memory of the largest donor, Mr. Benjamin F. Sturtevant, of Jamaica Plains, Mass., who died April 17, 1890. This volume is dedicated "To the teachers, who have so earnestly labored for the students' pleasure and welfare, and to those through whose munificence this Institution enjoys its present prosperity." The first literary production, "Persistence in Well-Doing," the sentiment of which is worthy of any student's imitation, we give in full as follows:

Bear the burden of the present,
Let the morrow bear its own;
If the morning sky be pleasant,
Why the coming night bemoan?
If the darkened heavens lower,
Wrap thy cloak about thy form
Though the tempest rise in power,
God is mightier than the storm.
Steadfast faith and hope unshaken
Animate the trusting breast;
Step by step the journey's taken
Nearer to the land of rest.
All unseen the Master walketh,
By the toiling servant's side;
Comfortable words he talketh,
While his hands uphold and guide.
Grief, nor pain, nor any sorrow
Rends thy breast to him unknown;
He today, and He tomorrow
Grace sufficient gives his own.
Holy strivings nerve and strengthen,
Long endurance wins the crown;
When the evening shadows lengthen,
Thou shalt lay thy burden down.

The *Semester* contains a somewhat extended history of Hebron Academy from its earliest infancy to its present flourishing condition, by Judge Bonney; a full account of their last Commencement exercises and dedication of their new building, also photos of Judge Bonney, Hannibal Hamlin, President Small of Colby, Benjamin F. Sturtevant, Mrs. Catherine L. Wording, under whose will the institution will receive \$5,000, and William F. Sargent, the principal. Their Senior class numbers 19, of these, six are in the preparatory course.

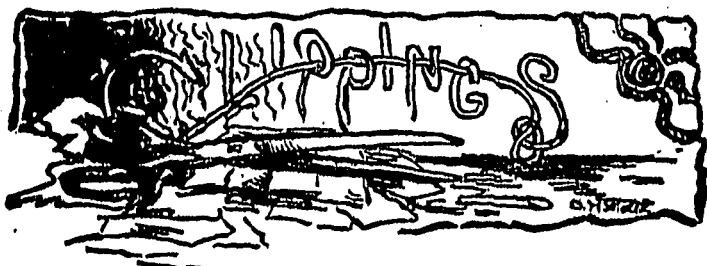
JUNIOR EASE.

In his brain is molecular valance; mingled with test tubes and beads,
And oxidized nicely in Latin roots and William the Red King's deeds,
Themes of every description, with fragments of cat and frog,
Azimuth, nadir, and zenith, with stars of the magnitudes odd,
Kinetic forces and voltage mixed up with syntax in Dutch,
Yet when the examination comes this compound don't count very much.
Bowdoin Orient.

TANTALIZING,

Her rosy cheeks are pressed to mine,
Her gleaming hair lies on my shoulder,
Her arms are clasped about my neck,
And yet my arms do not enfold her.
Her throbbing heart beats loud and fast,
Her wistful eyes are gently pleading,
Her blushing lips are pursed to kiss,
And yet my lips are all unheeding.
I coldly loose her clinging arms,
And roughly from my side I shove her,
It's amateur theatricals,
And I must play the tyrant lover.

Brunonian.



Six students have been expelled from Cornell for using unauthorized helps in examinations.

Colleges are said to increase fifteen each year in the United States.

The oldest college graduate in America is A. A. Parker who graduated from the University of Vermont in 1813.

Hereafter the professors at Harvard will receive \$4,000 per year and the assistant profs. \$3,000.

Sixty-four chapter houses are owned and occupied by the Greek letter fraternities in the United States.

Daniel P. Baldwin of Logansport, Ind., has offered a prize of \$100 to the student of any college who will prepare the best essay on the subject, "The merits and Defects of the McKinley Tariff Act of 1890," before April 15, 1892.

Give the COLBY ECHO one credit. Here are some lines which are new, the first we have seen in weeks except of course, that which originates in our own sanctum.

A campus containing about seventy thousand acres, with a driveway seventeen miles in length, is connected with the new Leland Stanford University at Palo Alto, Cal.

Oxford University, England, has enrolled 2,420 students, precisely the number at the University of Michigan.

The legislature in Maine has enacted a law which requires all public school teachers to devote some time each week to teaching kindness to animals.

Prof. Harriet Cooke, professor of history in Cornell, is the first woman with the chair and equal pay with the men professors. She has taught in Cornell twenty-three years.

The faculty of the University of Wisconsin have inaugurated a radical innovation in college government by the abolition of examinations and all excuses for absences, except when the class standing is below 85 per cent., or the absences more than 10 per cent.

The *Fairfield Journal* has the following in an account of a dollar sociable at the Baptist church in that town recently. "Walter Kenrick said he saved fifty cents by staying at home from Hi Henry's minstrels, and the other fifty came from doing housework while the girl was absent. This was the best testimony that had been given and it indicated real sacrifices for a worthy cause and the young man resumed his seat feeling that he had made a hit." The spirit which animated our earliest graduates still lives in underclassmen.

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Portland and Boston, via Lewiston, 5.40 A.M., 9.25 A.M., 2.35 P.M.

For Oakland, 5.40, 9.25 A.M., 2.35 and 4.30 P.M.
For Skowhegan, 5.30 A.M., mixed, (except Monday), 10.20 A.M. and 4.32 P.M.

For Belfast, 6.05, 7.15 A.M. (mixed), and 4.32 P.M.

For Dover and Foxcroft, 6.05 A.M. and 4.32 P.M.

For Bangor, *3.00, 6.05, 7.15 (mixed), 10.20 A.M., *4.32 P.M.

For Bangor & Piscataquis R. R. and Mooshead Lake, via Oldtown, 3.00 A.M.; via Dexter, 6.05 A.M. and 4.32 P.M.

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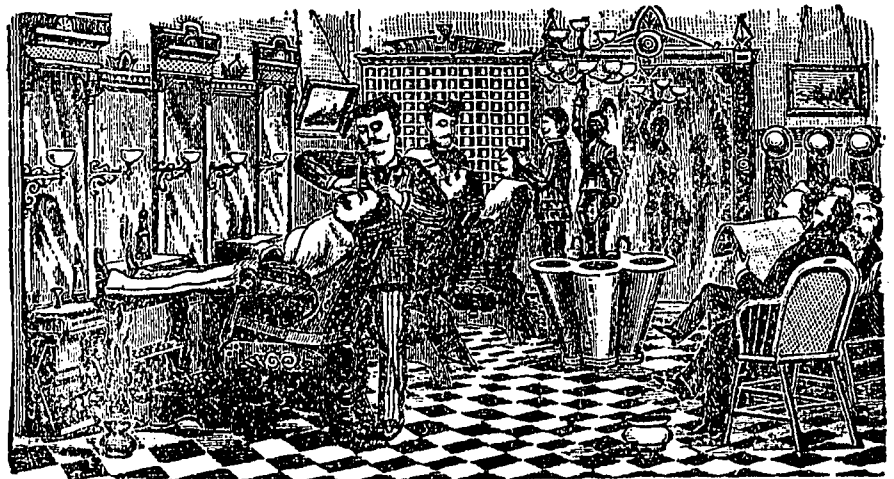
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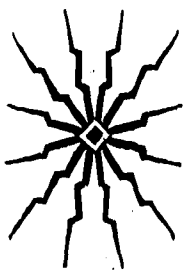
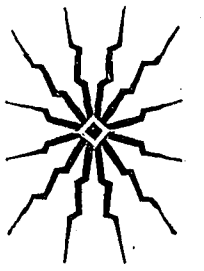
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