

The Colby Echo.

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The Colby Echo.

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

COLBY UNIVERSITY.

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THE Massachusetts Board of Managers of the World's Columbian Exposition recently met with the representatives of different Massachusetts Colleges with a view to preparing an exhibit at Chicago in 1893. Wellesley, Amherst, Williams, Harvard and various other lesser institutions were represented. There is no doubt but that Massachusetts will furnish an interesting addition to the National Exposition in the line of educational work. The scheme is to furnish charts and tables showing endowments, expenses, etc. It seems as though the movement ought not to be limited to one state or even a portion of the states. Massachusetts has a liberal share of higher institutions of learning, it is true, but an exhibit of this kind should be a national one. American pride in education ought to be a feature of the exposition most instructive to foreigners and should be made full and complete in every way.

NOT for years has the religious portion of the students at Colby been as well organized, as aggressive and thoroughly aroused as at present. This interest shows itself in various ways. The Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. are co-operating to a great extent, a new departure which seems to be a commendable one. The meetings are well attended and are never allowed to drag. The officers of the Y. M. C. A. are doing all in their power to make the meetings interesting and successful. Prominent speakers from abroad are frequently secured. The union meetings of the two associations have

forcibly brought out the fact that nearly all the young women in college are Christian women. Such a class of people would be a tremendous power for good in any community and must exert a great influence in raising the moral and intellectual plane in a college. Colby was founded on a distinctively religious basis. Her traditions are of the same character, and she has never lacked a large percentage of thoughtful Christian men. A few years ago one class, for instance, instituted and kept up through its entire course, a class prayer meeting. Every Sunday for four years that class met for prayer at four o'clock in the afternoon. An article on "Skeptic Collegians" in our last number shows there are still earnest Christians here, alive to the perils of a college life and ready to help their fellows.

LIKE many other topics treated in this column, that of which we are about to speak may be a threadbare topic. It is easy to see why the editorial mind should recur at different times to old subjects. What we are at now, is this; the necessity of every one helping out the editorial board in making the ECHO a real college newspaper. The only reason why so many happenings that would look well in the "Campus," don't get there, is because the editor doesn't know anything about them. The editor of a newspaper would hardly care to get out a local paper without the help of a corps of local correspondents. Perhaps if every class was represented in the management of the college journal the difficulty might be met to a certain extent, but every student ought to be a regular contributor in some way. The "Campus" and "Personals" especially need such help. Our campus editors are as nearly omniscient as any men in college but they are not absolutely so. If a college man has an idea or grievance, the columns of the ECHO are open to him, subject to certain limitations. The editorial management needs co-operation on the part of the students just as much as the financial management does and we trust that ideas will come just as freely as the dollars do.

COLLEGES differ in some particulars as to chapel observances. In some colleges, for

instance, at prayers the students stand until the Faculty is seated. In some, the Freshman class is expected to show respect in some way to upper classmen. Now the ECHO hates to find fault, but the laziness or independence of a large percentage of the men of '95 is so noticeable that a few words of kind advice and criticism will not be misplaced. We refer to the practice of these gentlemen of remaining seated during the entire chapel service. If these parties are lame or weak or tired or have lessons to prepare during this exercise, of course there is nothing to be said. But for a large portion of the class to calmly disregard custom and good manners, simply because of laziness and the fact that they cannot be seen by the presiding officer, carries its own comment.



MT. KINEO AND ITS LEGEND.

Where can we find a "Mainiac" who is not proud of the beauties of landscape which his own state affords, with its mountains, its lakes and its long stretch of coast?

As we sail up Mooshead lake to Mt. Kineo, we are fascinated with the ever changing scenery. The lake is in one of its quietest moods, blue as the heavens above it, dotted here and there with a row boat, a canoe, or a small steamer, while we are completely hemmed in by mountains. Here is Old Squaw mountain, there Burnt Jacket, yonder the Lily Bay mountains, and it seems to our narrow vision that the lake goes no farther than the eye can see.

If we are painters of landscape, we take in the general effect of the picture with its varied colors. If interested in lumber, we think of how well wooded some of the mountains are. Suppose our attention is turned to geological investigators, we wonder how long these mountains have been formed and what kind of rocks can be found upon them. Again, if we are of a serious turn of mind, we draw an illustration of

the difficulties rising before us in life, insurmountable, impossible, without the Pilot to direct our course. But whatever our pursuit, in whatever direction our talent, we are all satisfied with the panorama before us.

Now we come to a rocky island on which is a small hotel. Our steamer stops to drop the mail and a passenger or two, and somebody at our side says; "This is Deer Island and now we are half way to Kineo." Soon we see Kineo in the distance, and after a sail of ten miles more, we reach Kineo wharf.

The great attraction is the mountain which, though not the highest in the state, is of flint and rises from the lake as a promontory, connected with the mainland by a narrow neck of marsh. On the northeast side, the cliff hangs out over the lake so far that steamers can pass under the cliff and as they whistle while passing, the sound echoes and re-echoes for a long time. The back of Kineo is covered with trees except for one cleared place which is known as "Hard-scrabble" farm. To the land in front or to the south of the mountain has been given the name of the "Point" and here are situated the hotel buildings and few cottages.

One of the first things which a traveller learns on reaching Kineo is its legend. Although some of you may have heard it, I venture to tell the story again as it was told to me.

Once upon a time, years and years ago, a party of Indians came to make their wigwams, their homes, in the vicinity of Kineo. Among the number was a squaw with her husband and one son, Kincho. As always among these tribes, the wife worshipped her husband, worked for him constantly and cheerfully; but her chief soon tired of her, became restless and then left her, never to return. After this, the old squaw bestowed all her affections upon her son, who returned her love and cared for his mother until he became a man, and then he, like his father, went away, whither his mother never knew.

The poor old Indian woman, almost heart broken, separated from the rest of the tribe and built a hut upon one of the neighboring mountains where she dwelt alone. Years passed, and at last Kincho came back but could neither find his mother nor gain any news from her. He

could not bear to live among the people whom he had left so long ago, and so he went to the top of a mountain to live.

From his new home he saw one night what looked like a camp fire burning upon a distant mountain, while a voice seemed to say, "that is from your mother's wigwam."

Building a boat, he hastened in the direction of the fire and on reaching the top of the mountain, he found that he had not been deceived. His mother rushed to him overjoyed and died in her son's arms. Before the door of her dwelling he buried her, and ever since as people have looked in that direction, they have pointed the finger and said: "There is Old Squaw mountain."

Kincho went back again to his own home and then all that was known of him was that he had suddenly disappeared. The Indians of his tribe said that the mountain opened with a great rumbling and swallowed him up. Where he went down, came forth a spring of clear water which has never been known to be dry.

It was from this famous Indian chief that the mountain was named, being called Kincho originally, though now it is known as Kineo.

The story as told by the Indians is confirmed by the fact that in remote parts of the lake, are formed boulders of the same flint as Kineo which must have been separated from the mountain at the time of the eruption.

There is also said to be a cave in the side of the mountain where Kincho kept his treasures, Whether there are any in it at the present time, is an open question as he was shrewd enough to have his treasure cave in a part of the cliff which no human being has since dared to scale.

Be the story true or false, every mountain traveller is very glad to visit Kincho's spring and refresh himself with a draught of the cool water, though perhaps he who credits the story gets the most enjoyment from it.

THE SILVER BILL.

(SENATE BILL 4675.)

Among all the bills proposed in Congress during the last thirty years, which related to coinage, there has been none which caused so wide-spread interest at once as the bill proposed

in the second session of the fifty-first Congress, known as "the free silver bill."

Though it is likely to be an issue in the next national political campaign, it is divested of its importance as an issue. Its mission may have been its indirect rather than direct results, in that it has caused the people to become informed about money and the importance of a good standard.

The champions of the Silver Bill were a few Congressmen who represented states which have as a leading interest the mining of silver ore. In the Senate the bill received votes to pass by reason of a combination formed between the opponents of the Election Bill and the champions of the Silver Bill. Other advocates of the bill are the numerous modifications of the "Alliance." It seems as though the whole matter was the outcome of individual or local interest opposed to the common good,—mining interest asking for higher prices, Senators wishing to retain seats in Congress, an antidote for pure elections and a short cut to wealth for the debtor farmers.

The content of the bill is virtually the content of an amendment proposed by Senator Stewart of Nevada. It is as follows: "That any owner of silver bullion not too base for the operations of the mint may deposit the same in amounts of the value of not less than \$100, at any mint of the United States, to be formed into *standard dollars* or bars *for his benefit and without charge*, and that at said owner's option he may receive therefor an equivalent of such standard in Treasury notes of the same form and description and having the same legal qualities as the notes provided for by the act, approved July 14th, 1890, entitled: 'An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon and for other purposes.' And all such Treasury notes issued under the provisions of this act shall be a legal tender for their nominal amounts in payment for all debt, public or private, and shall be receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues, and when so received shall be re-issued in the same manner and to the same extent as other Treasury notes.

The first demand of the free coinage men is for more money. Old economists had a fixed

measure for the amount of money needed by a country, based upon an amount of trade, population, etc. We cannot make any definite limit, but we know that the body of money must be in the *proportion* of population, business, and the effectiveness of the circulating medium. The latter is modified by the amount of hoarding, the tendency of the people to save, the amount of credit, the banking organization, barter, and the amount of travel. We believe that, on account of poor circulation, the present volume of currency is insufficient for the growing demands, but can discover more danger in unlimited, uncontrolled coinage, than in some properly controlled coinage.

Our first objection is that the outcome of the passage of the bill would destroy bi-metallism and establish a monometallic standard. In the United States the average cost of producing an ounce of silver, which is not too base for the operations of the mint, is fifty-one cents. The whole product of our mines would at once be brought to the mint.

The free coinage advocate can see no financial disaster in that, neither does his opponent so long as our product is produced at its present rate and the demand for more increases as it now does. Speculators are now holding an amount of bullion ready to carry to the mint as soon as the bill shall pass. This will be injurious, for these large amounts thrown into circulation at once will unsteady the measure of value and the prices of that measured. If one doubts that all the silver of the world would tend to come here for coinage, let him consider these facts.

The bill allows the bullion to be made into standard silver dollars for the owner of it and without charge to him. The standard silver dollar is of the ratio of 16 to 1 with the gold dollar. The gold dollar contains 23.22 grains of gold, hence the standard silver dollar contains 371.14 grains of silver. At this coinage price of one dollar for 371.14 grains, an ounce of the silver at the mint would obtain \$1.29 in legal tender Treasury notes or silver dollars for its owner. The market price of silver per ounce is from 95 cents to \$1.08. The average is \$1.06. The significance of this new mint price is that it is not only higher than at any other place,

but higher than at any other time in history. Thus we discern why silver producers desire the passage of this bill,—to advance the price at which they realize a profit of 100 per cent, to a price which will yield a profit of 150 per cent. There is fully \$3,800,000,000 of silver which would then have a tendency to come here for coinage.

Every silver dollar at the present standard is worth, according to its intrinsic value or the market value in it, about 80 cents. According to the economic theorem known as Gresham's Law: "A poor money always drives out a good money," the 80 cent silver dollar would tend to drive the gold par value dollar from the home circulation.

The free coinage men may ask why this is a proper sequence. We know that in many foreign countries there are owned many million dollars' worth of shares and bonds of corporations in the United States. These bonds are to be paid in gold and its equivalent, and so must the interest on them be paid. For example, in Germany are owned shares in *four* United States railway corporations to the amount of \$50,000,000. All these men who own such shares will know that the United States can not pay all in gold, and uncertain as to what is to result, will hasten the bonds to redemption, demanding gold payments. If gold is refused, it is not our standard and is at a premium; if it is paid it tends to exhaustion and hoarding promptly begins. Gold, then, in either case, goes out of circulation and becomes the commodity of speculation. Hence, we then have a monometallic standard and that a silver one.

Second, it is poor economy for the United States to use a silver standard with its present weight and monometallic. Since the standard silver dollar is worth only 80 cents, i.e., its intrinsic value, it would take \$1.25 in silver to buy a gold dollar.

At the present time most balances between the exports and imports are in our favor, but if silver comes to be the standard, prices will change and it will have, perhaps, a tendency to put balances against this country. Again if *this* legislation failed to effect adverse balances, favored ones are not guaranteed to this country

and they may change by reason of many future causes. In this case, with no gold to pay the balance, it must be paid in silver and take \$1.25 to pay each dollar of balance. This would carry the currency from the country, cause a national contraction and "hard times" would be the outcome.

Again we cannot with pride or profit take our position in monetary standards with second rate countries instead of first rate ones. And most first rate nations have a gold standard.

For good credit and prosperity a nation should have in or behind its circulating medium an equivalent value. Our gold medium is \$702,000,000. It is impossible to contract business to gold as a medium. The total product of gold in the world is \$3,729,000,000, and that is insufficient for a universal medium even though it were proportionately divided.

The problem then confronts us, shall some countries use all gold and some all silver, or shall all use some of each metal for its medium?

Both are produced in many countries and for economy's sake in regard to transportation at least, they both should be used. If we were to devise a free coinage provision, it cannot be economical as it is proposed in Senate Bill 4675. All the government does in coining is for the general convenience, to declare the purity and certify the actual weight of a piece of metal. Legislation makes the piece legal tender.

Parity of values is essential between gold and silver if the bi-metallic standard is valuable in international trade. The ratio of gold to silver could be changed using one to eighteen or more. This standard would pass well here as now, and the silver could be used for international use as its nominal and market values would be equal. The silver of other countries would not come here for uniting, since the price at the mint would confirm to the market value.

There is another and better alternative. England, France, Germany, Belgium and Holland are using a gold standard. Russia is tending to its use. Most nations of southern Europe, India, China and most South American and Central American nations are using a silver standard. If there was established an international bi-

metallic standard with the weights of gold and silver in the proportion of their intrinsic values, this medium would circulate freely within and between the countries with no loss to individual or nation.

Some one might say that free coinage could not then be a safe measure since the medium would exceed the demand.

Statistics seem to show that the present production of gold and silver, allowing the amounts required in the arts; is about equal to the demand for universal circulation. And if we take into consideration that the future production of the two metals is likely soon to decrease, an international agreement now, will render much easier and much simpler the matter of international currency should it be tri-metallic or in the adjustment of such supplementary currency as should come to be utilized.

However good these alternatives may seem, the facts at present do not seem to disclose good political economy in allowing silver bullion to be coined at the present standard weight of 371 1-4 grains for a dollar and that too in unlimited quantities.

It would be injurious to both private and public wealth and prosperity for the United States unaccompanied, to attempt the circulation of 3,000,000,000 and more silver dollars whose virtue consisted in 80 per cent. of silver and 20 per cent. of eagle, Goddess of Liberty, and "We trust in God."

THE FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF ZETA PSI.

It is the event of a college course to attend a fraternity convention. From his earliest Freshman days the society man looks forward to his Senior year, and speculates as to whether or not he will be a delegate. All too soon the last year comes, the delegates are chosen from the different bands of Greeks, the conventions are held, and the fellows return, filled with enthusiasm and with a host of delightful memories that will last as long as love or life.

The forty-sixth annual convention of Zeta Psi was held at Philadelphia, Jan. 7th and 8th, with the Sigma chapter of the Pennsylvania Univer-

sity. Neither the convention nor the experience of the two Colby delegates were exceptions to the general rule in point of interest and pleasure. On Wednesday evening, Jan. 6, the corridors of the Colonnade Hotel, which was the convention headquarters, began to fill with loyal Zetas from all parts of the country. Hearty exchanging of the grip and conversation about the different chapters and the prospects of the assembly were the order of the evening. The members of the Sigma chapter, here, as well as during the entire convention, showed their cordial hospitality by making everything pleasant for their guests in the true Zeta fashion.

About ten o'clock, Thursday forenoon, the brothers assembled in the parlors of the Colonnade, which had been reserved for the use of the convention, presented their credentials, and were called to order by the presiding officer, Brother Francis Lawton, Epsilon, (Brown) '69. Every chapter was represented, several by large delegations. During the forenoon session and the subsequent one of the afternoon much business was transacted of great importance to the fraternity. Many of the brothers employed the intermissions between the sessions to visit the points of interest in the Quaker city—notably the Mint and Independence Hall. In the evening a complimentary theatre party was tendered the visitors at the Empire Theatre, after which an elegant collation was served at the Colonnade. By this time the brothers were thoroughly acquainted, and a jolly social time was the result. The songs and yells, without which no college gathering would be complete, were of course present here, and were rendered with enthusiasm and strength, if not always with artistic merit.

The second day had two business sessions, generally similar to those of the first. A feature of the convention was the hospitality of Brother I. C. Pierson, one of the patriarchs of the Phi (University of the City of New York) chapter. He occupied a splendid suite of rooms in the hotel, and royally entertained all his numerous visitors. The last session closed late, and hardly time enough was given to let us scurry into dress suits and rush off to the Bellevue. Here took place the last and best part of

the whole convention—the annual fraternity banquet. The menus, the banquet, the service, were perfection, and were thoroughly enjoyed by the large company of representative Zetes. Then came the speech-making, prominent in which were the eloquent remarks of Brother William Pepper of the University of Pennsylvania, and those of Brother Austen G. Fox of Harvard. Finally the mystic circle was formed and we said good-bye—that word which expresses so much, that only word of parting, whether it be for a moment or forever. Our good-bye was full of satisfaction and hope, satisfaction with the work and the pleasure of the meetings, hope that the many pleasant friendships made might some day be renewed.

The American Fraternity system is a sound one, it fills a very important place in college life, and it is bound to live and grow. If any one doubts this in the least, he has only to attend a convention. He cannot fail to be inspired with the truth of this statement: he cannot fail thereafter to be an enthusiastic Fraternity man.



“Charlie, have a drink of cider?”

The Royalty Club reception occurs Feb. 12.

H. K. Kalloch, '92, swelled the list of invalids this week.

Bickmore, '93, was on the campus last week, but has not as yet entered his class.

Blanchard, '94, is the latest returned one, coming back to college last Saturday.

The Seniors took their third term examination in Geology, Feb. 5.

Wadsworth, '92, and L'Amoureux, '94, have been the latest victims of the dread disease, the grip.

Prof. (describing a historic building to the class); “It is now occupied as a beer-saloon, but I was unable to find the entrance.”

The Waterville correspondent of the Kennebec Journal is now Mr. Farrington of Bangor.

President Small delivered an address before the Baptist Educational Society at a recent meeting in Boston.

G. A. Andrews, '92, delivered a lecture on “Artesian Wells,” before the Geology class, Feb. 2.

The ball nine began practice in the gym last Wednesday. Mains will probably be here the first week in March.

The Sophomores attended last evening a “Rainbow Party” given at Ladies Hall, by the ladies of their class.

Mrs. S. S. Fessenden gave a talk on temperance before the young ladies of the college at Ladies Hall, last Wednesday afternoon.

Rev. B. L. Whitman, of Portland, the chairman of the examining committee visited several of the class-room last Monday.

Quite a number of the boys attended the series of prayer meetings held in the different churches in town last month.

Prof. and Mrs. Mathews received the Juniors on Saturday evening, Jan. 23. A number of the young ladies of the city were also present; and the evening was passed very pleasantly by all present.

The social life in Waterville becomes gayer each week. Whist parties, receptions, dances, follow in quick succession. At all these gatherings may be found a full quota of the college boys.

Sam disposed of quite an extensive stock of chamber furniture last Saturday morning at his headquarters in Memorial Hall. Later in the day Freshmen were seen, 'tis said, to take up their beds and walk.

Several of the Juniors, having learned from Huxley, that the sensation of heat or cold is relative, made use of this newly acquired knowledge in the French class, a few days later. One stove became the source of both heat and cold to different members of the class, a phenomenon accompanied by a corresponding variety of garments.

The Freshmen have experienced their first reception. The ladies of '95 received the gentlemen of their class at Ladies Hall on the evening of Friday, Jan. 29. The reception at the bricks following their return was also very warm.

An hour has been found at which a few of the Juniors can take squad work in "physical culture." The Seniors, however, still remain without the portals of the gymnasium, since with their many electives, no period remains in which the whole class can meet the gymnasium instructor.

The day of prayer for colleges, Thursday, Jan. 28, was observed at Colby. Rev. M. S. Hughes, of Portland, preached in the Chapel before the students in the forenoon. The sermon was of great interest and benefit to all the students present. In the evening, Prof. Mathews led a large meeting of the Y. M. C. A. in Prof. Warren's room.

The Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations have been holding union prayer meetings for several weeks past. The meetings have become very interesting and the attendance has been good. At the last meeting almost fifty per cent. of the whole number of students in college were present.

A meeting of the Athletic Association was held Tuesday morning, to consider the advisability of sending a tug-of-war team to Brunswick, March 8, to pull against Bowdoin and Bates. There was a unanimous vote against the measure. The vote, however, in favor of an inter-collegiate Field Day was equally unanimous.

Letters have been sent out to the alumni seeking aid for our Janitor, Samuel Osborne. The responses received up to date make the amount \$29.50. Sam wishes, through the columns of the ECHO, to thank those whose interest in him has not waned, viz.: C. W. Morrill, '84 E. F. Goodwin, '87, M. H. Small, '87, Hon. Percival Bonney, '63, A. F. Caldwell, '91, W. C. Emerson, '84, H. M. Lord, '84, Dr. Alfred King, '83, W. K. Clement, '84, Dr. E. T. King, '80, E. L. Sampson, '89, James King, '89, Rev. J. H. Parshley, '81, C. S. Estes, '84, B. S. Annis, '85. The amount received did not come up to our

expectations, consequently the desired purpose could not be accomplished. If any of the alumni wish to contribute to this fund, they can address F. B. Nichols, Box 552.



'29.

Robert W. Wood, M.D., who recently died at his home in Jamaica Plains, Mass., bequeathed \$65,000 to various benevolent objects, including \$5000 to Bangor Theological Seminary.

'38.

B. F. Butler has written his autobiography, which has just been published. It has created quite a sensation and has been very favorably commented on by the press as a book which every one should read.

'39.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Howard Briggs celebrated their golden wedding, Friday evening, at their home in Melrose, Mass. Fifty years ago Andrew Howard Briggs and Carolina Perkins Hooper were married at Hampton, Me., by Rev. Thomas Greenhalge, of the Methodist church. Mr. Briggs graduated from Colby University in 1839, studied law and for several years has been practicing in Boston. Mr. and Mrs. Briggs have just passed their 71st year, having been married when they were 21. They have been residents of Melrose for quite a good many years. Mr. Briggs is President of the Colby Alumni Association.

'63.

W. L. Stearns, ex-governor of Florida, dropped dead of heart failure, at the residence of his wife's mother, Mrs. H. D. Walker, at Palatine Bridge, N. Y. Governor Stearns was born in Lovell, Me., fifty-two years ago. He entered the army as a private in 1861, and was promoted to first lieutenant. He lost his right arm at Winchester. He held appointments under Presidents Grant and Hayes. Mr. Stearns was elected to the legislature of Florida and served

four years as speaker of the assembly. He was Governor of the State three years. He was buried at Lovell.

'73.

Fred Fuller, M.D., died at Manitou Springs, Colo., Nov. 27, aged 40 years. Dr. Fuller graduated at Harvard Medical School in 1879 and practised in Brooklyn.

'75.

Leslie C. Cornish has been elected a trustee of the Augusta Savings Bank.

'78.

Dr. A. C. Getchell of Worcester, Mass., contributes to the December number of the American Journal of Psychology a scientific study of the olfactory region of the blind deaf-mute, Laura Bridgman.

'79.

Willis A. Joy of Grand Forks, North Dakota, has been visiting friends in Waterville recently.

'81.

Rev. F. M. Gardner of Lawrence, Mass., has been called to the pastorate of the Central Square Baptist church, East Boston.

'83.

Frank H. Hanson, Principal of Washington Street School, Newark, has been appointed member of the Council of Education of New Jersey.

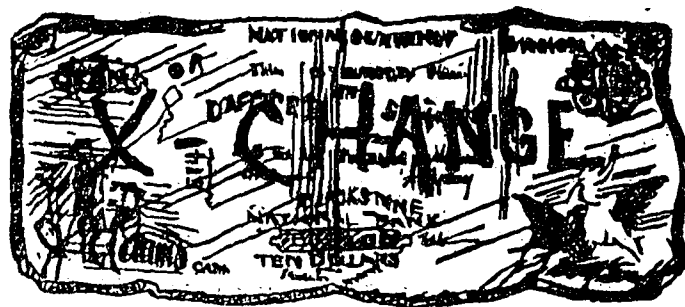
'88.

John Tilton, pastor of the Baptist church in Belfast, was on the campus this week.

James A. Pulsifer has been admitted to the bar and has opened an office in Auburn, Me.

'91.

H. R. Purinton, '91, who is in the Newton Theological Seminary, is at the home of his father in this city.



THE ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.

'Tis evening. Darkness has crept from her hiding;
Polaris his swarm of bright fire-flies is guiding,
And Silence has hushed all the voices of daylight.
And now to the eastward a brightening grey-light
Is spreading itself o'er the half of the heavens,
And softly and quickly the whole sky it leavens:
But Darkness turns pale at the vision and trembles,
For the light in the East at a center assembles,
And that beautiful orb, "lesser light of creation,"
Is kissed by Earth, shall I say in flirtation?
When Darkness perceives that sly kiss of the lovers,
She hastens back to her caves and her covers.
In jealousy vanishes, storms in her passion,
And plans and contrives in true girlish fashion.
For Earth had once loved her, used to caress her,
And many dark nights to his bosom would press her.
But now he has left her to worship another,
Has filled her with anguish, gives joy to the other,
Who rises in majesty, proud of her powers,
For Earth is enchanted—swift fly the hours—
When lo! o'er her face a faint shadow is creeping,
Slowly 'tis creeping—breathlessly creeping—
Sad Earth gazing upward is silently weeping,
The death of this idol his heart has been keeping.
Now Darkness triumphant glides forth to her lover,
And wins him again from her rival above her,
Who shrouded in death high ascends to her glory,
Leaving our Earth, and so ending my story.

—Anon.

We heartily endorse the sentiments of the "College Pleiad" in regard to the World's Fair committee in allowing the sale of liquors on the grounds during the exposition. This is simply another illustration of the familiar but nevertheless true saying "the love of money is the root of all evil." The *Pleiad* says: "The decision was made with the understanding that liquors should be sold for a consideration, and that the business was to give a certain amount of the earnings to the Directors of the Fair. The German Brewer's Association, and indeed all the brewing companies making exhibits, will be allowed to sell. Besides this, the restaurants will serve the beverage. Bringing together, as the Fair will, people from all parts of the United

States, and indeed the whole world, it would seem that this action was unwise, as drunkenness and debauchery will necessarily run riot. Then, too, for a nation that professes to take Morality into its constitution and claims God to be the head and ruler of all nations, it seems the very height of hypocrisy and blasphemy, that such an evil as this should be allowed to creep into every otherwise grand and noble institution."

LEAP YEAR.

Cupid went courting one summer's day,
Tripping along in his careless way,
Glancing here and glancing there
To find an artless maiden fair,
Searching each nook with eye intent,
All ready to shoot with his bow well bent.

So skipping along through the leafy wood
He came to a place where a fairy stood.
Now Cupid had never seen a fay
In all his courting along this way,
And when he saw her standing there
He could only gaze in a senseless stare.

She smiled upon him, and simply said:
"If Cupid seeks love, love waits to wed."
The arrow straight from the loose string fell,
For the words of the fairy had broken the spell,
"Love wins," he answered, "at last, I ween,
I have found my match in a leap year queen."

—H. K. R. in *Brunonian*.

The lady professors of the University of Minnesota called a meeting of the girls in the ladies' parlor recently to administer a word of warning on the subject of over-study. The *Ariel* says that a good deal of wholesome advice was given. Said one professor: "I would much rather you came to my classes with bright faces and rested brains, ready to take in and profit by all that is said in class, even though you have not perfectly prepared the actual lesson, than to come there heavy-eyed from lack of sleep, and with minds too dulled by over-study to comprehend the work of the class. Study when you are in good physical condition; stop when you are tired, and go to bed when you are sleepy." Another one cited the example of the young men—in this case one worthy to be followed—who are in the habit of taking brisk walks before they sit down to study, and who consequently bring to their work the vigor and concentration of a

mind refreshed. A third professor exhorted the girls not to be too conscientious over minor matters, as is often the habit of the gentler sex. Then the editor goes on to give his own personal views on the subject which may prove of interest to some of our readers. He says: "There is certainly room for reform along the lines mentioned. Girls generally take too little regular exercise, are prone to exhaust themselves by protracted study, and moreover, they allow trifles to weigh too heavily upon them. One of the benefits of co-education for girls is the broader view of things which they get from their companionship with young men. Trifles are trifles to the masculine mind; to the feminine mind they are mountains. 'Be at peace with yourself,' said one of the teachers in the talk on Thursday, and no better advice could be given."

ONLY ONCE.

It was a pitiful mistake,
An error sad and grim;
I waited for the railway train,
The light was low and dim.

It came at last, and from the car
There came a dainty dame;
And looking up and down the place,
She straight unto me came.

"O Jack!" she cried: "O dear old Jack!"
And kissed me as she spake;
Then looked again and frightened cried,
"Oh, what a sad mistake!"

I said: "Forgive me, maiden fair,
That I am not your Jack;
And as regards the kiss you gave
I'll straightway give it back."

And since that night I've often stood
On the platform lighted dim,
But only once in a man's whole life
Do such things come to him.

—*The Columbia Spectator*.

The *College Rambler* contains an editorial on the Exchange department which seems to me to advance the proper method of making this department valuable to the students. And that our readers may have the benefit of the method proposed we quote at some length. Please note carefully that it is not the province of this department to devote its space to "useless comment on appearances," but that it can be made

and should be made to contain "a compilation of the best editorial and other pertinent comment on questions of vital and universal college interest." The *Rambler* thus speaks: "The custom of quoting contemporaneous verse is becoming common to all good papers and is not an empty, sentimental fad. The original writing is drawing to it the study of the brightest of college writers. As was started here last year, but as yet not recontinued this fall, Brown University has commenced a class study of light verse composition. Some leading journals are already inaugurating a special verse department both in the literary and exchange columns. But this quoting of "stolen" verse is too much like sprinkling flowers on the grave of the old "exchange." If no good lurked in this almost deserved branch, we should be most happy to assist at the burial. So far as it relates to the old system of short, useless comment on appearances, we rejoice at the interment. But out of the old, can there not spring forth the new? Because one form of exchange has proved worthless, it is no reason that all should be so. The province of this old departing column can be made to fill an invaluable position in inter-collegiate journalism. Following in an humble way the example of journalistic literature of today as shown in the *Review of Reviews*, *Public Opinion* and *Literary Digest*, the space formerly taken by the exchange department can be made to contain a compilation of the best editorial and other pertinent comment on questions of vital and universal college interest. The spreading of new ideas and methods, the giving to each and every college the opinions and convictions of every other, the diffusing of college spirit and the consequent blending of mutual interests will be of universal and far-reaching benefit. Of course but few can be presented at one time, but these are to be selected with discrimination from the many exchanges every paper receives. This process will also stimulate to effort the writers who know that the best editorial will, in gist at least, go the rounds of the college press. Then indeed, will the college world be a world whose pulse will beat with intermingling college thought and spirit. To this end the *Rambler* has been attempting to turn its old exchange

columns. With the knowledge that it is nothing but the best of culled college thought, we name this child of recent birth, "The Point of View."

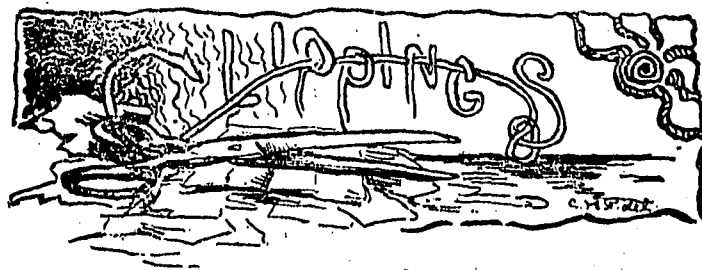
RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, God in his providence has seen fit to call our sister, Susan Amelia Curtis to her Heavenly home, therefore let it be

Resolved: That we, the sisterhood of Sigma Kappa, extend to her parents and friends our heartfelt sympathy; and let it also be

Resolved: That these resolutions be sent to her parents, and that they be published in the Colby Echo.

GRACE M. COBURN, } Committee on
KATHERINE BERRY, } Resolutions.



The University of Chicago is now opened to young ladies on the same terms, in every respect, as to young men.

Williams is going to have a teachers bureau of its own to accommodate any graduate of the college.

Bowdoin college has recently received a bequest of nearly half a million.

Yale and Harvard, not content with contests on the athletic field, have had one in oratory. A joint debate has been arranged between the two colleges which took place Jan. 14. The subject, *Resolved:* "That a young man casting his first vote in 1892 should vote the Republican ticket." Harvard affirmative, Yale negative. No decision was passed on the results of the debate.

William Astor has promised \$1,000,000 to found a negro university in Oklahoma.

The college of the City of Mexico is the oldest in America, having been founded fifty years before that of Harvard.

Through a flaw found in the will of the late William B. Ogden, the University of Chicago will not get the \$300,000 which he left for it.

A 77-year-old student attends Harvard lectures.

An examination in gymnastics is required of undergraduates for a degree at Johns Hopkins University.

During the last seven years Yale has played 78 games of football with a total of 3,863 points to her opponents 89.

The number of books in the college libraries of the United States has been estimated at 3,000,000.

Oliver Wendell Holmes commenced his literary career as an editor of a college journal.

Oberlin first admitted women. Mt. Union gave the first diploma to the gentler sex.

The largest university in the world is said to be the great Moslem University of Cairo, founded in 975, with its 10,000 pupils and 370 professors. They have no benches, but study, eat and sleep on a blanket or mat. The Koran is the only book used for grammar, law, philosophy and theology, and the students study it, learn it, and repeat it continually.

Oberlin proposes to reproduce the Olympian games at its field days; javelin hurling, giving Greek names to standard events, presenting of laurel crowns to victors, and having robed heralds, being changes to be made.

A new institution, to be known as the School of American History and Institutions, is about to be established in the University of Pennsylvania. Its object is to make a distinctive American school, and to teach everything that pertains to America in the way of history, literature, law and lore, of any kind. It offers eight separate courses, including those for lawyers, teachers, and journalists.



In Political Economy—: "Are you prepared on any part of the lesson?"

Student: "Yes, sir."

Prof.: "What is the next point the author makes?"

Student: "He says it is the nature of man to desire all the ease possible with self-gratification. I stopped there."—Yellow and Blue.

WILL, NOT LUCK.

There is no chance, no destiny; no fate
Can circumvent, can hinder, or control
The firm resolve of a determined soul.
Gifts count for nothing; will alone is great;
All things give way before it soon or late.
What obstacle can stay the mighty force
Of the sea-seeking river in its course,
Or cause the ascending orb of day to wait?
Each well-born soul must win what it deserves,—
Let the fool prate of luck. The fortunate
Is he whose earnest purpose never swerves,
Whose slightest action or inaction serves
The one great aim. Why, even Death stands still,
And waits an hour sometimes; for such a will.

—Ex.

LOVE'S LABOR LOST AGAIN.

I sacrificed an overcoat
To take her to the play;
I hocked a spare umbrella, too,
To buy her a bouquet;
But when I called to get her
On the 'fore-appointed day,
She wasn't feeling very well,
But came down stairs to say
She had an awful headache, and
Would I take her sister May?

"A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind."

Perhaps the poet would have changed his mind
If in a crowd one day he chanced to find
A fellow feeling in his coat behind.

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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.

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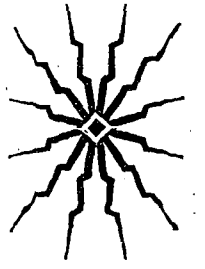
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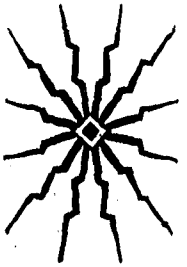
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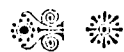
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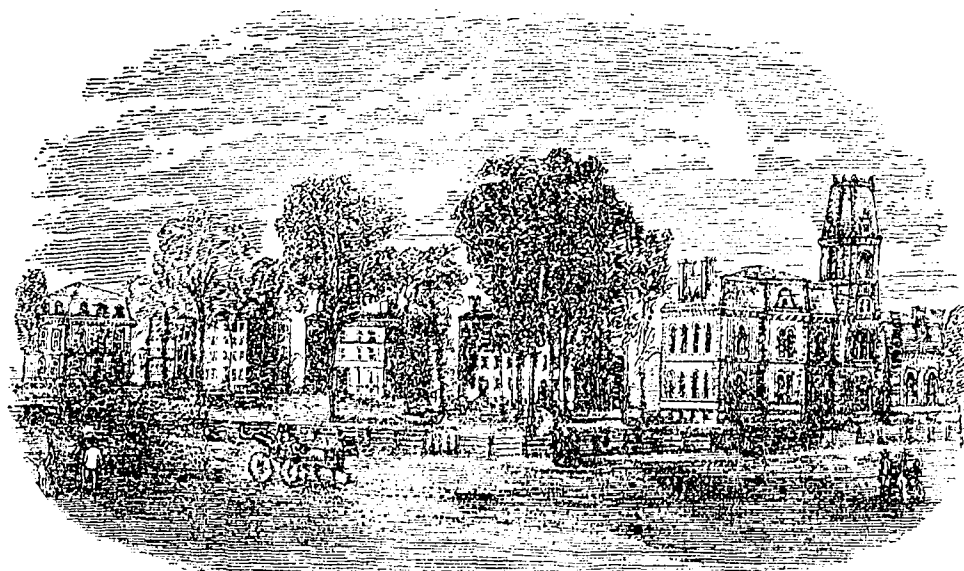
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