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The Colby Echo.

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SOME weeks ago "a few words of kind advice and criticism" relating to deportment in chapel was tendered to the Freshmen through these columns and it seems as though that criticism might with propriety be transferred to the opposite side of the chapel. But in this, as in other things, experience enables the upper classmen to surpass Freshmen, accordingly, to sitting through the exercises, has been added talking out aloud, striking, smashing hats, etc. The chapel exercises and those who respect them, are worthy of respect, and it would be well for those who have no such regard to stay out. Surely excuses for absence would be as acceptable as such conduct.

WE have not hesitated to criticise the affairs of the faculty and we offer no excuse for criticising the doings of the students although we may touch a sore spot in the process. We would not quarrel with dancing or any other legitimate amusement; indeed, we could dance ourselves and both appreciate and enjoy it; but when one so devotes himself to amusements that he cannot make a respectable showing in his studies, he is doing both an unreasonable thing and a wrong to himself and others. Life is not a dance and it is a mistake to try to prepare for it by learning only that art. But some one objects: I can do good work, what is the need of grinding all the time. Of course there is no lack of ability, in fact there is superior ability in nearly every case under consideration; but it is very much like many good intentions, no good

to its possessor or anybody else. It is the men who use their ability to think who become powerful thinkers; it is what men actually do that tells in the world, not what they can do. If a man thinks he can do something, let him go to work at it and he will have a reward whether he succeeds or fails. In any case it is rarely safe to trust, like the hare, to superior speed. It is said that a certain place is paved with good intentions; in the same sense it may be said that a useless life might be lived with no better standing ground than, "I have ability to do excellent work." It is truly a pity to see the possibilities of the future destroyed with no better excuse than this.

OCCASIONALLY students grumble at seemingly absurd restrictions and requirements. A glance backward is often interesting and instructive. Recently we have had an opportunity of learning some punishments inflicted on refractory students in the early days at Harvard. This information was gained from a pamphlet entitled "Notices of the Triennial and Annual Catalogue of Harvard University," owned by Rev. J. L. Seward of the Unitarian church, a Harvard graduate and later an instructor in that institution. We quote from the pamphlet: "1674, June 15, Thomas Sargent was examined by ye Corporation finally, ye advice of Mr. Danforth, Mr. Stoughten, Mr. Thacher, Mr. Mather (father of Cotton Mather), was taken. This was his sentence, that being convicted of speaking blasphemous words against ye H. G. (Holy Ghost) he should be publicly whipped before all ye scholars." The sentence was carried into effect. The whipping was a severe one, preceded and followed by prayer as formidable as the whipping. Further, he was suspended from taking his degree and was compelled to sit alone by himself at meals during the pleasure of the president, and was to be generally humble or be expelled. The result of this heroic treatment was bad for the president. The students rebelled and were encouraged in their insubordination by the action of the General Court. Nov. 15, of the same year, all but three of the students left college. An examination of the catalogue of that date shows less than thirty names so

that concerted action could be easily taken. President Hoar was compelled to resign the following spring and on the 28th of November, 1675, he "died, having been brought into a consumption by the griefs he sustained through afflictions when president." Great importance was attached to position in the catalogue. Names were arranged not alphabetically, but according to the rank of the student's father. Samuel Melyen of the class of 1696 was imprudent enough to call out "Freshmen" at the door of the "Worthy Mr. Brattle in a way of contempt." The penalty of his offence was that his name was reduced from sixth to the ninth, and last in the class. After his graduation he humbly implored to be restored, but in vain. His humiliation and disgrace are supposed to have shortened his life. The class of 1773 was the first whose names were arranged alphabetically. Times have changed. Profanity is now hardly a cause for college discipline, neither would placing a student's name lower in the list in the catalogue be an efficient means of discipline.



LIFE'S SAFEGUARD.

The oft repeated story,
How our united band
Matched Britain's haughty glory,
And saved our Fatherland;
Has in its mystic volume,
The record of the night,
When England's naval column
Was turned, and put to flight.
Across the lordly Hudson,
A cable had been thrown;
To check the English squadron,
And save the threatened town.

Our life is oft blockaded
By crafts that sail its main;
But these could be evaded,
If Virtue's mighty chain
Should guard each high ambition,
From Vice's lurking power;
And strengthen our position,
For every dangerous hour.

IS SINCERITY ESSENTIAL TO TRUE ORATORY.

This is an age of problems. The very air, so to speak, is full of inquiry. Some of the numerous questions of the day are so profound that they demand the powers of our greatest thinkers; others are so superficial or at least *seem* to be, that almost anyone of ordinary ability need not tremble in offering a solution.

Among this latter class of questions, there are, indeed, a few which at first might seem capable of being made complete answers of themselves, simply by changing the interrogative to the declarative form. A second thought, however, may reveal that they are not altogether one-sided.

The question before us is subject, I think, to the same criticism. Doubtless nine persons out of every ten, when asked: "Is sincerity essential to the effectual work of the speaker?" would promptly answer: "Why certainly." But however insupportable may be the negative side of this question, I believe there is something in it worthy of consideration.

That "distance lends enchantment to the view," no one doubts when we apply the idea to a landscape. Whether or not this same quality may with equal truth be applied to orators as to the relation of their subject to themselves, is the point at issue. It has certainly been claimed by those whom we might regard as capable of giving a critical judgment, that a speaker is able to present his subject with greater clearness and hence with greater force, when he himself is standing, as it were, in the background. He is then not unduly affected by the words he is presenting. His is possessed with the full power of his own judgment, and thus to some extent is prepared to watch the development of his subject, and to note carefully its effect upon his hearers. It has been argued that as an actual fact actors who do not feel their subject at all, and are unmoved by the conceptions they present on the stage, have, nevertheless, through the perfection of their art, produced the same effect upon their audiences as have those actors who for the time became actually imbued with the spirit of the performance.

But on the other hand, who shall say that these same actors could not become infinitely *more* successful if they would give themselves up to the emotion of what they only act.

Art and nature have a happy blending somewhere, and to the majority of mortals, there is no perception as to where one begins, and the other ends. But it is a peculiar fact, that somehow, an audience soon becomes aware of the presence or absence of sincerity in the words of a speaker; and as soon as sincerity is felt it is appreciated, but the moment insincerity becomes apparent, the power of the speaker is lost. I doubt not that there are many orators, actors and statesmen who have moved their hearers deeply while they themselves were cold and insincere; but they are men who have a great power of personality and their very presence bespeaks for them a hearing.

On the other hand, look at the work of those who make sincerity one of the essentials to effective impression in public discourse. Demosthenes was powerful as an orator in proportion to his earnestness and sincerity. And the chief difference, I think, between the noble Greek statesman and the polished Cicero, lay in the degree of their respective qualities of sincerity. It is beyond dispute that they both possessed extraordinary powers of oratory. When Cicero had finished speaking, the audience were overwhelmed with the current of his eloquence, and went away declaiming to one another in admiration of his marvellous utterances; but when Demosthenes had concluded one of his great orations against Philip it is said that the people forgot the speaker, so aroused were they by what was spoken, and rising up they cried out as with one voice: "Let us fight Philip!" What do we say of the speeches of Daniel Webster? Someone has said: "The words of Daniel Webster were the thunderbolts of the North"; but could he have hurled such forces, had he not been fully charged with the electricity of his subject?

Sincerity is the soul of expression; it is moreover the secret of effective impression. Without it, the speaker is giving us but words, successful though he may be in hiding himself behind the delusion; *with it*, other things being

equal, all the powers of the highest oratory become possible.

THE NEED OF A Y. M. C. A. BUILDING AT COLBY.

The College Association Building movement is not so new that we need to be skeptical in regard to it. The plan has been tried with successful results in all cases. The first college association building was erected at Princeton college in 1879. This inauguration of the movement was followed by the erection of buildings at Hanover, Toronto, Yale, Hamilton, Cornell, and other large and small colleges, until at present there are twelve of these valuable aids to the college work, ranging in cost from \$800 to \$55,000. As small colleges as Colby have seen the advisability of having such buildings and have procured them.

Do we need a Y. M. C. A. building here? Let anyone attend our weekly prayer meetings and he will be at once impressed with the idea that better accommodations of some kind are sadly needed for these meetings. This year the small room that is given to our uses has proved inadequate to accommodate the number who attend the meetings, and we have been obliged to adjourn to one of the large recitation rooms. Now most of us see all we want to of these recitation rooms during the day, and when we cannot attend a religious meeting without having blackboards staring at us on all sides, and polyhedrons perched on the window-sills, it brings up recollections and associations that are, to say the least, extraneous to the subject of the hour.

It is evident that we need some place in which to hold our regular meetings, some attractive, well-warmed, and ventilated room; and we all know that no such room exists on the campus. There are four Greek letter fraternities in this college, each one of which has a commodious hall, well furnished, lighted, comfortable and cheery, and these places are kept up, in order that we may have places in which to meet once a week for our society work. If it is so important to have society homes, why isn't it of the utmost importance for us as a college Christian

Association to have some suitable place which we may call our common home, and in which we may hold our various meetings.

But why a whole building instead of a single room? If we have a building erected solely for Christian purposes, it will dignify and make prominent the association work in the eyes of the students, and this dignity and respect are what our Christian work in college needs. The college association building would be a very suitable place in which to have our college reading-room. We need a pleasant reading-room furnished with tables and comfortable chairs, the leading papers and magazines, a neat, attractive place in which the students will take pride.

We need a building in which we can have one or more parlors as a home for the students, a place where they may take their friends and gather for social times. What is so conducive to good cheer and comfort on long winter evenings as a nice cosy parlor with a cheery open fire and good games or books?

We need several small rooms for other small meetings. We need a small hall for our ordinary meetings and a hall large enough to accommodate all the students and more for lectures, social and class receptions, and the like.

We need a missionary room in which should be our cabinet as well as missionary charts and books on mission work.

In the early days of Christianity the little bands of Christian disciples used to meet in underground and out-of-the-way places, for fear of persecution. Those days are now past and we want a place for our religious gathering that is as good as the best.

A college association building for Colby is not an impossibility, it is no idle dream. If we want to build a grand-stand on the ball ground we can raise the money for it. If we want a Y. M. C. A. building we can raise the money for it. I say if we *want* it, and by that I mean if we honestly, earnestly desire it, "Where there's a will, there's a way."

We want to have our college up to the times in every respect. We want it to possess all possible attractions for drawing young men to its privileges. But if we want to be up to the times,

we must keep our eyes open and be alive to our possibilities. As a body of students, we do not aim as high as we ought. As a Christian Association we have not the feeling of responsibility that we should have. A generous subscription of consecration and enthusiasm, followed by a like contribution of funds on the part of the students themselves, would be sure to awaken an interest in the alumni and friends of the college, in the needs of our Christian work.

I think there is not the slightest doubt that we need a Y. M. C. A. building. The question is, "Do we *want* one?"

THE EVOLUTION OF A SHEET OF PAPER.

Among the transformations which take place in processes of manufactures, none is, perhaps, greater than that of a dirty, ugly-looking rag to a sheet of clean white paper. At any rate none is more interesting and there are few about which less is generally known. To see this transformation to the best advantage one should visit a mill where the cheaper grades of paper are made; and it is of the processes through which paper goes in such a mill that I intend to write.

The rags, when they come from the dealers, are partially sorted, that is the white rags are sorted out, but this is the only thing that has been done. When they get to the mill, the linen rags are carefully sorted out and many rags cannot be used at all. They are then cut into small pieces on long knives set up on tables. From these knives they go to a machine which chops them up still finer and after beating them dumps them into the duster. This is a hollow cylinder revolving on a hollow perforated core. As it revolves, the dust which has been beaten loose is shaken out and carried off by a current of air caused by a fan at one end of the core. After the rags have been thoroughly dusted they are placed in the washing engine. This is an oblong vat with rounded ends, divided longitudinally in the centre so as to leave a continuous passage round the tub. On one side is a cylinder of wood with iron plates set on the circumference and revolving on an axis. In a block on the bottom of the engine are set corresponding plates

and as the cylinder revolves the rags which are mixed with water are washed and the fibres somewhat drawn out. A hollow cylinder covered with fine wire cloth revolving slowly, lets out the water as it runs in. From the washing engine the rags go to the bleach boiler where they are steamed from eight to ten hours in a sort of lye. This process takes out all the color and softens the fibres.

After being bleached the rags go through the beating engine. This engine is like the washing engine except that the beating cylinder is set closer to the under plates or knives as they are called. In this manner the fibres are entirely separated and the rags reduced to pulp with the aid of certain chemicals. The water used in this process has to be the purest that can be obtained, and the most common method of procuring it is by means of artesian wells. While in the beating engine wood pulp is added together with whatever other substances are to be put in. A little ultramarine is put in also, to give the paper a bluish tinge. After being beaten as fine as is necessary the pulp is dipped out, ready for the Fourdrinier, as the machine is called, into which it next goes.

From the beating engine the pulp is passed through a strainer into a chest, from which after being thinned with water, it passes on to the Fourdrinier. This machine consists first of an endless web of very fine wire cloth revolving on small rollers. This web receives the pulp as it comes from the chest. A slight shaking motion spreads the pulp evenly, and bands of rubber on each side keep it from flowing over. Part of the water flows out by gravitation and more is drawn out by two suction boxes communicating with air-pumps, over which the web passes. Between the two boxes and over the web is a revolving cylinder of wire cloth called the "dandy-roll." In the cloth of this cylinder are woven the letters or mark called the "water-mark." As the pulp passes under the "dandy-roll" the letters are pressed in and show when the paper is held up to the light. After leaving the wire cloth the pulp is received by another endless web of heavy blanket felt. This carries the pulp between a number of brass or mahogany rolls which press out all the water possible, then the drier rolls

take it up. The drier rolls are large steel cylinders hollow, and heated by steam, so arranged that the paper winds in and out between them. They dry the paper, which on leaving the felt has acquired a sufficient consistency to hold together of itself by heat and pressure. After passing over a number of these rolls the paper runs through a shallow pan filled with a gluey substance called size which gives the paper its stiffness. On leaving the size pan the paper passes over more driers which work in the size and is wound on a reel at the end of the machine.

The paper is now made but has not much polish and this is given by a process called calendering. The machine on which this is done is called the calender. It consists of a double column of alternate steel and paper rolls. The steel rolls are hollow steel cores. These act much as the drier rolls except that the pressure is much greater, though that is governed by the amount of polish required, much less pressure being necessary if only a slight polish is wanted.

After being calendered the paper is cut and ruled. The ruling machine is a frame in which are set at intervals wooden rolls over which pass bands of tape set three or four inches apart. These carry the paper as it is fed in under a set of pens connected by bits of worsted with a shallow pan filled with ink. After passing through the ruling machine the paper is folded, trimmed and wrapped.

The process which I have been describing is that through which a sheet of paper of a very fair grade is put. The process is nearly the same for all grades but they differ in the stock from which they are made. The finest paper is made almost wholly from rags, but the poorer grades are made from other substances mixed with rags, the poorer the paper the less rags, till we get to wrapping paper and newspaper which is made largely from waste paper and wood pulp. The heavy blue carpet paper is made largely from ordinary blue clay mixed with wood pulp.

THE CHARACTER OF RUTH.

We all have our ideal of womanhood. We all have formed some conception of what the perfect woman ought to be, a conception inde-

finable and inexpressible; and perhaps the deep impression which the story of Ruth makes upon us is due to the skill of the author in refraining from any attempt to depict her character by the use of definite expressions, and in leaving the imagination to form a concept from suggestive details.

The first quality in Ruth's character which impresses us, is her great affection for her mother-in-law. Only by considering the sacrifices which she made, can we realize the extent of her love. She left her kin and her country for strangers and a strange land, in order to be with the sorrowing Naomi, and to give her comfort and support. Her very religion was sacrificed at this shrine of devotion. Think of the beloved kindred and the happy home left behind, of all the ties of past associations broken, of all the pleasures of a joyous present given up, then you may form some idea of Ruth's love.

Nothing is so gratifying to us as activity in a woman. Idleness never fits her. She is in her sphere when she has something to work at, if nothing more than a piece of needle-work. Of course, at the present day we have more refined and cultivated notions of what a woman's proper work is; but in Ruth's time it was customary for the women to help in the harvest fields, and it is most gratifying to know that Ruth did with zeal whatever was given her to do. Day after day with untiring efforts, she toiled in the fields to support herself and Naomi. Never complaining, she performed her task; a noble example of industrious application.

Ruth's simplicity was one of her sweeter characteristics. She accepted her lot as it was, without pretension or affectation. In the fields of Boaz she bore herself with a simple modesty which repelled the rough laborers and won the respect and love of Boaz himself. And when she went to the threshing-floor, and lay at the feet of Boaz, she showed to the fullest extent the simplicity of her nature. With implicit obedience to Naomi and perfect trust in Boaz, she threw herself upon him for protection. It was an act entirely customary in those days, and it incurred no sacrifice of modesty.

We cannot but admire Ruth. In every respect we find her to accord perfectly with our own

ideal of womanhood. We see in her the embodiment of all that we look for in women. Her nature is a happy combination of tireless industry, perfect simplicity, spotless purity and superabundant love.

REPORT OF Y. M. C. A. PRESIDENT.

TO THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF COLBY UNIVERSITY:—

The college year of 1891-2 began with three innovations in our association work. The first was the issuing, by the two associations, of a handbook for the benefit of new students. This handbook was not an ideal one, by any means, but may, I think, be termed a success, as the first trial.

The second was the "Religious Census" of the Freshman class. This was a plan recommended at Northfield, and proved a great help to our Membership committee.

The third was the holding of the annual reception to new students on "Bloody Monday Night," and making it distinctly a college affair. I think all will agree that this too, was a success.

Our Tuesday evening prayer meetings have been interesting from the start, although the attendance the first of the term dwindled from 33 to 16, the average attendance for the term being 26. The week of prayer for young men, Nov. 8-14, was observed by uniting with the city Y. M. C. A. Those meetings had an average attendance of 24 and resulted in one conversion.

We were represented at the Y. M. C. A. state convention at Bangor, Oct. 29-Nov. 1, by nine delegates, two of whom assisted in the program. At this convention we pledged \$50 to the State Convention for deputation work, \$10 of which has been paid. We were urged at the college conference to adopt the revised constitution, and did so the latter part of the term.

Still another innovation was introduced this term, the success of which surpassed our expectations. This was the union of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. in the Tuesday evening meetings. The meetings have increased in interest and the average attendance has been 60.

Rev. Matthew S. Hughes of Portland, addressed the students and others in the chapel on

the Day of Prayer for Students, Jan. 28th, and Rev. I. Luce of the M. E. church, assisted in the service.

President Small's Thursday evening talks have been full of interest and helpfulness. No student can afford to miss them. Thanks are due Revs. G. W. Hinckley, L. H. Hallock, J. L. Seward, A. T. Dunn, Prof. S. Mathews, and Sec. G. A. Mathews for their kindness in conducting these meetings when President Small has been obliged to be absent.

More personal work on the part of Christian men has been done among the students than during any year since I have been acquainted with the college. As we look back and review the two terms, I think we may note some progress, and let us thank God and take courage.

In regard to the work of the coming year, I would recommend that union meetings be held at least once a month next term with the Y. W. C. A.; that as many improvements as possible be made in the handbook; that it be issued before commencement so as to be sent and carried to all who are possibly prospective students this summer; that as many men as possible be sent to the conference at Northfield; that our pledge to the State Committee be paid before commencement; and that something be given toward the support of the International Committee.

I wish to express my thanks to the association at large, and especially to the officers and committees for the hearty support they have given me, and I trust that he whom you have chosen as your president for the ensuing year may receive as well your earnest co-operation in the important work.

May God bless the association and make it a power in this college.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT G. HURN, President.

Waterville, Mar. 8, 1892.





Exams.

Cupid, thou art a landlord.

Candidates for "Toughs" wanted.

Eight Seniors elect art next term.

Optional cuts were the rule March 4.

Mahlman '94, has returned from Lubec.

The Colby Glee Club now sing for revenue only.

The Junior "ducks" have of late been enjoying the Diet of Worms.

Springer '95, has returned after teaching a long term at Brookline.

Our French Prof. told Cy that "*chercher pour*" was a *poor* use of the preposition.

Sheldon '92, principal Bridge Academy is taking examinations with his class.

Ed "didn't mean to." He was monkeying with the wrong end of the match.

The Glee Club furnished music at the Junior Debate, Friday evening, March 11.

The striking bag just placed in the gym arouses the slugging instinct of the boys.

The Y. M. C. A. have voted to hold union meetings with the Y. W. C. A. every other week next term.

Attention is called to the report of the President of the Y. M. C. A., to be found in this issue of the Echo.

Several candidates have recently taken higher degrees in the Reading Room. The degree work is very fine.

'95 furnishes the college clown this year. The library is his ring. His antics there are the delight of all beholders.

One of our young professors stood in a slipper place the other morning—for an infinitesimal fraction of a second.

Daniel gives lectures at midnight when Jakey gets on the rampage.

Prof. Battis went to Belfast, Wednesday, March 2, and gave "An Evening with American Humorists."

Reports from Watson '92, continue to be of an encouraging nature. "Sol" expects to rejoin his class next term.

The latest result of historical research is that "Luther did not die a natural death but was excommunicated by the papal bull."

In the French class a snow-ball enters, thrown by youthful Senior, and the student who has the floor translates "*excusez un enfant*."

The play for the benefit of the Athletic Association is coming on apace. The *dramatis personae* are nearly all selected and rehearsals have begun.

Soph. in Greek class.—"And they set phylarchs over the guards." Prof.—"No they set guards over the phylarchs, those fellows had horses and they needed watching."

The base-ball men are doing good work in the gym. Mains is proving very valuable as a trainer, and our manager is to be commended for his enterprise in securing him.

It seems to be the general verdict that it was very careless of the electric light company to leave those cross-pieces on the campus over night. The boys found them to possess the quality of combustibility.

The several sessions of the Teacher's Convention last week, were well attended by the students. The Juniors especially seconded Mr. Winship's statement that "there should be no regular hour for the history recitation."

On Tuesday evening, March 1, the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. held a union missionary meeting. Miss Knight '92, led the meeting which was devoted to short sketches of some of Colby's missionaries, George Dana Boardman, '22, Alonzo Bunker, '63, John Foster, '77, Henry Kingman, '84. A paper was also read by Miss Cummings, '93, written by John E. Cummings, '84, who is now in Burma.

C. H. Reynolds dislocated one of his fingers while practicing ball in the gym.

Miss R. A. Gilpatrick, a specialist of '89, was on the campus, Monday the seventh.

Munson, '92, has just returned from a trip to Kent's Hill, where he went to attend an entertainment (?).

Bryant, '95, delivered an address before a convention of the Epworth League at Oakland, Wednesday.

The catalogue has at last appeared. The principal new features are the dark lines dividing the Junior class, and the class of '95.

The professor says that some of the girls send the ball around three times, when they strike it. No more danger of getting kicked, boys, but you had better mind your eye.

The Junior Debate was held in the Baptist church. This innovation, made by vote of the Faculty, had become necessary because of the increased interest. The Chapel for the past two years has been found too small for the number attending this debate.

Prof. Battis will spend most of the coming vacation in Chicago, where he has a number of appointments to fill. He will give there, "Much Ado about Nothing," "Nicholas Nickleby," and "An Evening with American Humorists." While in Chicago a reception will be tendered him by the Papyrus Club.

A Frenchman, who had been celebrating the rites of Bacchus, crossed the campus a few days ago and was received with all the honors appropriate to the occasion, a salute of horns and a retinue of followers. The boys desisted, however, when they arrived at the head of the Falls and a woman came out to defend her unfortunate countryman with stones.

Now it is '95 that steps to the front with their "Bill of Rights." One of the junior members of the faculty was unfortunate enough to seem to cast reflections upon the scholarship of our Freshmen. Hence the document appeared from which we quote: "We, the class of '95, hereby express our *disapproval*." Their disapproving with one p seems to indicate that they learned to spell by the "new method."

The members of the Glee Club who are to take the trip during vacation are: 1st tenors, Clark, '94, Hedman, '95; 2d tenors, Sturtevant, '92, Purinton, '94; 1st basses, Whitman and Kleinhans, '94, Parmenter, '95. The banjo and guitar club accompany them, consisting of Whitman and Parmenter, guitars; Bassett, banjo; Howe, banjeaurine.

The cast for the drama, "She Stoops to Conquer," has been decided upon: Sir Charles Marlow, Rufus Stimpson, '94; Young Marlow, H. T. Jordan, '93; Hardcastle, Cyrus Stimson, '93; Hastings, Stephen Stark, '92; Tony Lumpkin, Stephen Hanscom, '95; Diggory, Alfred Hooper, '94; Mrs. Hardcastle, Miss Eva Taylor, '93; Miss Hardcastle, Miss May Redington; Miss Neville, Miss Sadie Brown, '93; Maid, Miss Elinor Hunt, '94; landlord, toughs, servants, etc., to be supplied by the company.

The first annual reception of the Royalty Club (reformed) of Colby was given at Soper's Hall on the evening of Feb. 26. The affair was a complete success in every respect. Owing to the efforts of the decoration committee, the hall resembled very much a royal drawing-room and the fact is not to be overlooked that the assembly well represented the royalty of Waterville. The reception proper began at 8 o'clock and after being cordially greeted by the reception committee, Reynolds, '92, Hall, '93, Whitman, '94. Nash, '95, a social hour was spent by all. At nine o'clock the ball began, the grand march being led in its many intricate mazes by H. T. Jordan, '93 and Miss Drummond of Portland. After ten dances had been gone through, refreshments were served by Thompson & Hayes. When the inner man had been well satiated, the German began, led by F. B. Nichols, '92, lasting until three o'clock. Forty-two couples participated in the German. The favors were such as only Owen, Moore & Co. can furnish, tasty and pleasing. The floor managers were C. E. Cohen, F. B. Nichols, W. L. Bonney, '92, O. L. Hall, '93, and H. T. Jordan, '93. The Club can justly feel proud of its first reception and now that a precedent is established, it is hoped that the Royalty Club reception will be one of the most pleasing events of the year.



'57.

Rev. A. C. Herrick closed his labors at Freeport last week, and returned to Sacramento. It is probable that he will accept the call tendered him by the Freeport church and return in May.

'61.

Rev. F. D. Blake has resigned the pastorate of the Baptist church in Wickford, R. I.

'62.

Rev. W. C. Barrows was recognized as pastor of the Baptist church in Woburn, Mass., Feb. 16.

'72.

Rev. H. W. Tilden is pastor of a church of 400 members in Des Moines, Iowa, of whom 115 have been received during the two years of his pastorate.

'73.

Prof. Nathaniel Butler, Jr., has been tendered a professorship in English literature in Chicago University.

'75.

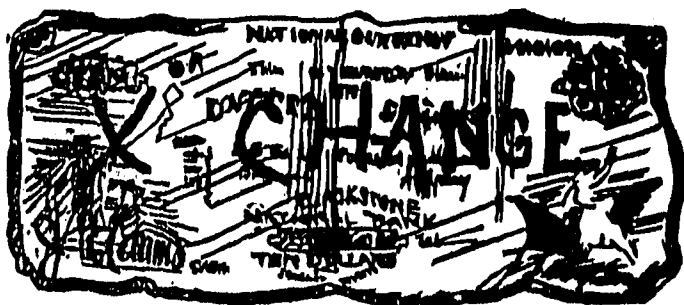
Rev. J. H. Cox of Athol has been called to the pastorate of the Baptist church in Merrimac, Mass.

'83.

Rev. A. A. Cambridge is pastor of the Baptist church in North Billerica, Mass.

'87.

C. E. Cook, principal of Brewer High School, was on the campus last Saturday.



SAYS THE OBERLIN REVIEW.

College honor and college honors are contrasted in one of our exchanges. We believe in

both; not in seeking both, for honors flee from the man who pursues them. Nevertheless the man of ability and energy should be recognized by his fellows. But of much greater importance is college honor. By this a man is measured more than he supposes while in college, and his after life is determined by the amount of it that he possesses. College honor does not need a definition. Every one knows what it is and knows when a man lacks it. If there is a *summum bonum* in college life it is this.

LIFE'S SUNSET.

I watched the sun sink in the west
To tint the heaven's broad arch of blue
With purple, gold and crimson hue,
O'er mirrored lake and mountain crest.

When I saw him, robed in light,
O'er peaceful vale and hamlet rise;
Before him, scattering through the skies
The sombre shades of brooding Night.

So, Father, when life's journey's done,
Believing that thou knowest best,
May I, thus peaceful, sink to rest,
To rise in glory as the sun!

The University Cynic

CRIB, CRIB, CRIB.

Crib, crib, crib,
On a dirty cuff, ah me!
And I would that my hand could fashion
The thoughts that from me flee.

O well for the farmer's boy,
That he studies while he may!
O well for the Senior bold,
If poker he cannot play!
For the beastly grinds go on
Till the Profs. have had their fill;
And I pray that I may wiggle through,
But I fear I never will.

Crib, crib, crib,
With a master-hand, ah me!
But those happy days before I was fired
Will never come back to me.

X.

From an editorial in The Dartmouth, concerning the resignation of President Bartlett who is in his seventy-fifth year, we take the following: "His administration has been a very successful one, notwithstanding the fact that some of the alumni and officers of the college of more liberal tendencies have not always been in strict harmony with his conservative policy. He assumed the reins of government at a time when the col-

lege was in a bad condition financially and generally. The college stood in need of just such a vigorous executive as President Rartlett has proved to be. At the time of his retirement he will have completed fifteen years in office. In that time the resources of the college have nearly doubled, and much has been added in the way of buildings and equipments. Wilson Hall, Rollins Chapel, the Wheelock, Y. M. C. A. building, and the Mary Hitchcock Hospital have all been built under his administration. During his first years here he voluntarily gave up a part of his salary to what he considered the needs of the college. That he has proved himself a man of remarkable executive ability, broad scholarship, and great intellectual power, is unquestioned. Wherever he has appeared as the representative of the college he has commanded respect for it, and the college has been proud to be represented by him. It is to be hoped that he will retain some connection with the college by accepting the proposed lectureship. We wish to voice the expression of the members of the present Senior class that it is with great pleasure they contemplate receiving their degrees from his hand."

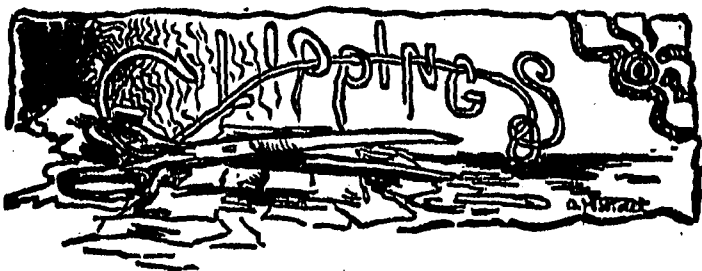
TO YOU, MY DEAR.

Maids are like an April day,
Either smiles or tear;
If, perchance, you find them gay,
Prithee have no fears.

Some are fickle, false and fair,
Some are sweet and true,
Some are won by gold and glare,
Duty wins but few;

Some are made to kiss, they say,
Others make to woo,
One was made to love away,
That, my dear, is YOU.

Red and Blue.



A member of the Junior class at Columbia has translated into Hebrew the Declaration of Independence and published it in book form.

Over 800 men have already applied for admission to the Chicago University.

The University of Heidelberg has recently adopted co-education.

The 100th anniversary of the founding of Williams College will be held in 1893.

The University of Pennsylvania Law School, founded in 1789, is the oldest in the country.

William, Dartmouth and Columbia have dispensed with commencement exercises.

There are seven Yale graduates on the Faculty of the Chicago University.

Two hundred and eight Americans are in attendance in Berlin University.

Mr. Geo. Williams, the founder of the Young Men's Christian Association, is still living and though now quite old, is just as energetic as ever in his work for young men.

The press and a large majority of the best citizens of that place support the movement to open the doors of Rochester University to women.

A royal Hawaiian princess intends to enter Wellesley next fall.

Baptist educational institutions are the most heavily endowed of any religious denomination, having about \$12,000,000 in colleges and universities.

The Faculty at Yale have decided that the Class of '94, as a class, shall not take part in any athletic sports during their college course. This action was taken because of a disturbance created on the campus, in which two tutors were roughly handled.

According to an exchange, the girls of Smith College have formed a Hare and Hounds Club. The young women, dressed in gymnasium suits, had a cross-country run a few weeks ago, in which they covered over seven miles.

The Sheffield Scientific School has recently secured from London a machine which performs the most intricate mathematical calculations. On a long problem the saving of time is very great, and the result is absolutely accurate.

At a recent meeting of the Brown faculty resolutions were passed to the effect that attendance at recitations should for the remainder of

the year be voluntary for Seniors, also that marks should no longer be given for daily recitations. Each student's standing will be determined by special written exercises and by examinations.

In the United States one man in about 2000 takes a college course, in Scotland one in 615, in Germany one in 213, and in England only one in about 5000.

The editor-in-chief of the *Cornell Magazine* is one of the instructors in the University. The associate editors are elected from the Senior class upon the merit of their literary work as judged by a board appointed for the purpose.

In a German university a student's matriculation card shields him from arrest, admits him at half price to theatres, and takes him free to art galleries.

It is said of Corwin: He read Shakespeare not with flippant glance, but with studious zeal, believing that one saturated with Shakespeare could easily maintain pre-eminence in oratory."

Student in Latin: "Sublata spe, hope being raised up." Professor: "Well, yes, that is, raised up till it is entirely—" Student: "I see 'clarum ex conspectu.'"

Two hundred and nineteen courses are offered in the liberal arts and sciences at Harvard. President Eliot has calculated that it would take 44 years to complete the whole number.

Leland Stanford University has a canvass running track laid on felt, 21 laps to the mile, in the gymnasium and a straight away two-twenty track with an oval quarter mile cinder track outside.

The Missouri State University at Columbia, Mo., sustained a heavy loss by fire a few days ago. Her Natural Museum, including valuable collections to the amount of \$25,000, and her libraries containing many thousand dollars worth of books were entirely destroyed. Complete aggregate loss is \$350,000.

The University of Minnesota has adopted a new plan of selecting speakers for commencement. There will be a series of oratorical merits of the senior class. The ten members standing highest in these contests will represent the class

as orators on the commencement stage. Honor men will not appear unless they be numbered among the ten.



RONDEL.

Prisoners under Time's stern, sad leading,
The old days journey beyond our sight,
The happy days, when the sun was bright,
Cannot stay, though our hearts are pleading.

With aching feet that are cut and bleeding
The sad days pass in the fading light.

Prisoners under Time's stern, sad leading,
The old days journey beyond our sight.

Never to come though our hearts are needing
Their hands to lead us to truth and light.

In vain we call through the falling night,
Prisoners under Time's stern, sad leading,
The old days journey beyond our sight.

How doth the little busy bee
Improve each shining hour?
And gather honey all the day
From every open flower?
"It's largely done by industry,
By hustling round the earth;
And working everything that's green
For all the thing is worth."

—Brunonian.

"Does heat expand?" the teacher asked,
"If so, example cite."

"The days are long in summer,"
Said the student who is bright.

—Ex.

A woman who was sitting near Edwin Arnold at a public table and who did not know who he was, fell in conversation with him and talked rapturously of Christian Science. When she had done, he said, "Really, this is all new to me. Would you give me the name of some book I could read on the subject?" "Yes, I advise you to read the best book that has yet appeared on the subject—'The Light of Asia.'"

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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.

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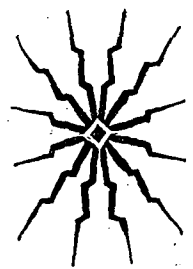
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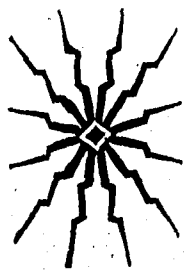
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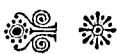
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