

# The Colby Echo.

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No. 13.

## The Colby Echo.

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

COLBY UNIVERSITY.

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THE fact that we are to lose President Small at the end of this college year, has been known for some time, and has called forth expressions of regret on all sides, both in the college and outside. Among the students, those of the upper classes especially feel this regret, because they have known him longer and more intimately, and because they realize, to some extent, what a loss it will be to the college. Yet this new position offers him a larger sphere of activity and the pursuit of the science which he has made the special study of his life. With such an opportunity, he may discover new principles of social science, and enforce the teaching of those already established; he may wield a powerful influence on the minds of those who will take part in shaping the future of this nation. With these splendid possibilities before him, can we selfishly wish to detain him here, even for the sake of our Alma Mater? His untiring efforts for the advancement of the college and his kindly interest in each one of the students, need no words; they are things which would lose by an attempt at description. Since he has decided to go, and we can not, if we are unselfish, wish to keep him with us, we can only wish him prosperity and happiness in his new field of labor.

THE warm and pleasant springtime, of which the poets sing, or ought to sing, has revived the out-door sports and we all enjoy them very much. Let us not, however, forget or neglect our business for these pleasing occupations.

This is, of course, a time-worn suggestion but it may not come amiss. If Paul saw the need of saying to his brethren, "Be not weary of well-doing," surely it will be well to say the same thing to a lot of young folks when there is a special temptation for them to play rather than work. Then let no one think, because he has worked faithfully so far, that it is less his duty to continue to do so, now that it is so pleasant to while away his time out of doors. Doubtless some one will say that the Faculty will look out for the work. Of course they will give us as much work as we can do; but they can only assign it and help us to understand it. It remains for each individual then, to do justice to the work or to do just enough to get through comfortably. Let us say in conclusion, that thorough work always gives the most satisfaction to all parties concerned, and never becomes a cause of regret.

THE recent accident which happened to a member of the foot ball team, together with the one which occurred two years ago, raises again the old question of the expediency of foot ball as a college game. We all know that young men like a game which requires all their strength and courage; but such games should not be played in a careless and unscientific way. In other words the players should have a scientific knowledge of the game in question and should play strictly according to rule. Even when this is done, bad accidents occur; but it would seem more reasonable and desirable to play marbles, or tag, than to expose one's self with so little concern to injuries which a lifetime may not repair. We have no desire to discourage enthusiasm, or to injure the foot ball interests, but let us have all the safeguard against injury that a scientific knowledge and the practice of it, can give.

THE Maine Intercollegiate Tennis Association, which has been so long talked of, is at last a reality. The constitution of the association will appear in another column of this issue of the ECHO. Two cups, one for singles and one for doubles, will be awarded for championship, in the following way. To the college which first succeeds in winning the champion-

ship for three years, not necessarily in succession, a cup will be awarded. The championship in singles and that in doubles are distinct from each other, so that one college may hold the cup for singles while another holds the cup for doubles. At Colby a tournament will be held and the winners of it, together with those who come out in second place, will play in the intercollegiate tournament. The same method of choosing the players will probably be employed by the other colleges. To the advantages already mentioned in discussing the forming of this association, particularly making the game more popular and making the players more skillful, there are yet others worthy of consideration. In this game, all the strength, agility and endurance of a man can be employed; the game can arouse and maintain an interest as intense as the interest in base ball, without the danger and expense pertaining to the latter game. We solicit a hearty support of the association from all of our students, and wish the movement a complete success.



#### OLD POINT AND ITS LEGEND.

"'Tis morning over Norridgewock,—  
On tree and wigwam, wave and rock."

It is thus that Whittier begins the second part of that charming poem of Indian life, "Mogg Megone." The scenes which he so vividly describes have changed since that time, and the actors in the poem have long since passed away; but in their place there remains one of the pleasantest of New England villages. The town is situated on both sides of the Kennebec River, which, at this point, is broad and smooth, presenting, especially on a moonlight evening, a view which deeply impresses one with its calm and secluded beauty. It has been said that in all New England there is not a more charming street than that which follows the bank of the river for some distance.

One summer morning, we, a merry company of young excursionists, passed along this road *en route* for a day's festival with nature. As we entered the quiet, old-fashioned town, one house in particular attracted our attention. It was at the end of a long, shady lane branching off from the main street. The house was a large brick one with four great white columns supporting the broad piazza in front. Here lives Miss Rebecca Clark ("Sophie May"), well known as a most delightful writer of children's books. Where is the child who has not spent many happy hours over "Dotty Dimple" and "Prudy," and laughed over the bright sayings of the inimitable "Flaxie Frizzle?" Several of the party recalled a certain happy afternoon a few years ago, when the mistress of this quaint old mansion most pleasantly entertained the Poonosac Club. Those girls will not soon forget that June day, when they sat and chatted under the great willows, or tripped like fairies over the pleasant fields; and least of all will the vision of that dainty banquet in the quiet dining-room fade from their memory.

But now we leave this landmark of happy associations and continue our journey. A drive of three miles beyond the village, and a turn at right angles, brings us into a large field on the banks of Sandy River. Here we stop and camp for a short time. Added to the fact that the place itself is charming because of its picturesque situation, the spot is full of historic interest. In the centre of the field stands the famous old monument commemorating the life and labors of Rev. Sebastian Rale. The rude cross is still at its top and on its base is still legible the Latin inscription which briefly recounts the zeal, virtue and deeds of this early Jesuit missionary. Deeply interested as we all were in this structure, which as a relic of the past commanded our reverence and impressed us with its significance, we desired to know more about the "Vernus Apostolus" for whom it was reared.

"We'll have the whole story after we have our dinner," said one of the girls, "so let's hurry up and be about it. After a merry hour spent under the shade of the trees by the river's side, when the varied contents of several lunch

baskets had been most enthusiastically discussed, all were ready to hear the legend of Old Point. The facts were mostly gathered from town histories and the like and are in substance as follows:

In the year 1657, in a little French village, was born a boy who was destined to act an important part in the history of one of the colonies in far off America.

From his earliest childhood his education aimed to make him a priest of the Jesuit order. Little is known of his life during these years, but that he fulfilled the hopes of his masters is shown by the fact that on July 23, 1689, he embarked for America, probably not satisfied with work in his own land, but wishing for a broader field across the sea. On October 13, of the same year, he landed on the strange shores. For the first two years he lived in a small Abnaki village near Quebec, during which time he visited many of the tribes of Indians in the North, and succeeded in learning the Abnaki and other languages.

Living with the Indians as one of them, and enforcing his teaching by his own example, he succeeded in gaining their respect and love to such a degree that they regarded him as super-human.

At the end of two years, he was ordered to Illinois by his superiors. After nearly three years spent among other Indian tribes, he then resorted, as he styles it, "to Kinnibiki," to devote the remainder of his life to the service of the Abnakis. Immediately he began to prepare himself for the great work which he proposed to accomplish, and commenced a dictionary which contains five hundred pages of words and definitions, quarto.

Rale's success among the Abnakis was wonderful, and in a very short time he made them true Catholics. In less than six years the tribe at Marrantsoak was very obedient to his wishes. But the neighboring tribes were constantly making attacks on the white people of the region. The French, desiring to secure the Indians as their allies, did all in their power to make them a strong tool to be wielded against the English, when occasion needed.

After the first Indian war, after any outbreak,

the white men always blamed Rale, thinking that he urged on the Indians to action. The English made several attempts against Norridgewock, and tried to capture the Jesuit. Before the final attack in 1724, a reward was offered for his head; and in 1721, a body of soldiers was ordered by the Massachusetts government to destroy the village at Norridgewock, and secure Rale. This attack was partially successful and the soldiers secured a strong box belonging to Rale, containing his dictionary of the Indian language, and other papers, which are now in the library at Harvard college.

Norridgewock, at that time, was situated about three miles above where the village is to-day. The rude houses, including that of Father Rale, were built in two parallel rows, running north and south, a road skirted the bank of the river, while between the rows of cabins was a street two hundred feet wide. At the northern extremity stood the church, while at the lower end was a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary for use on secular days.

Into this pleasant and retired settlement, the different tribes from all quarters assembled about this time, and while around the great council fire, they chanted the war-song with the Hurons and Iroquois, and vowed the destruction of the pale faces. An attack was made soon after upon Norridgewock, and Rale was almost captured. When the English entered the village, they found it deserted and were only able to burn the empty wigwams. Rale was the last to leave. Having secured the sacred vases, relics, etc., he secreted himself behind a neighboring tree, for, having had both legs broken, he was unable to travel either fast or far. The closest search was made for him, and although the soldiers were sometimes within a few feet of him, yet he escaped. This attack upon their much loved priest excited the Norridgewocks to redoubled fury, and the attacks made upon the whites by them soon after decided the Massachusetts government to send a force to destroy the French priest and his Indian allies. On Aug. 19, 1724, nearly one hundred strongly armed men marched upon the unsuspecting settlement. Just as the English entered one end of the street, an old Indian accidentally dis-

covered their presence and gave the war-whoop, which brought out the warriors to the number of sixty. The battle was fierce, brief, and decisive. Thirty warriors were slain and fourteen wounded, the rest having escaped over the river, and in other directions, with the women and children. The priest, however, was not to escape, but fell at the foot of a cross in the middle of the village.

It has been said by Roman Catholic authorities that the body of their missionary was shot through and through and was horribly mutilated. The village was set on fire, and the church was robbed of its sacred utensils. The Indians recovered the bell from the ruins and buried it in the woods. Years afterward it was again found, and is now in the cabinet at Bowdoin college. At different times other relics have been exhumed also. The Norridgewocks never recovered from the effect of this attack, but soon deserted their village and removed to Canada.

\* \* \* \* \*

A hush had fallen over the little company, as they sat there listening to the story of this Catholic priest, yet as they broke up and started home they could not help feeling that this old-time missionary had the earnest desires and courage of our later-day heroes.

With the constant music of the waters, where the river hastens on in its course, with the distant outlines of the Blue Hills to the north, with the broad-spreading meadows between, dotted here and there with ponds and streams, surely the Jesuit chose a place for his life's work which possessed much of the beauty and romance of many of the scenes in the tales of old.

### AMERICA'S IDEAL OF YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

In the good old days of Washington and of Adams the ideal of an American was not that of a man seeking office, it was not that of a man seeking great wealth, it was not that of a person longing to be the possessor of a title, such as count or duke, but it was that of a brave, patriotic, and well-informed man seeking the good of his country and not his own pleasure, a man whose highest ambition and noblest aim was not

the gratification of his own narrow selfish desires, but whose great and noble soul was full of loyalty and patriotic fire, whose altar was his country and who stood as a living sacrifice ready if duty called or danger, to fight until the last armed foe surrendered, or to die in the attempt. What kind of politicians and office seekers would such men make? How much time would they devote to political campaigns and speech making? How much gold would they furnish the partisan coffers? Think you that they would be guilty of such base and ignoble acts? No, a thousand times no!

They had a higher calling. It was theirs to form a more perfect union, to establish justice, to provide for the general defence, and to secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity. To bring about the fulfilment of these glorious aims they gave their strength and their life and their posterity have been reaping the blessed results of their labors.

Politicians! office-seekers! Far, far from it. The people, yes, all the people sought them and thought themselves fortunate to secure their public service.

In the Golden Age of Athens, the time when the illustrious Pericles held sway, their ideal could be none other than that of their grand leader. This man had risen to a high station, and how? He was not as rich as Croesus, therefore his imitators sought for other qualities. They found that combined with courteousness and refinement was a deep knowledge. He was a well developed man and possessed of all the sciences and philosophies of his time. He was a statesman, orator and scholar. Possessing all of these noble attributes a man was considered almost a god, and it was after this ideal that all men strove. Some perhaps failed, but in their failure they realized that they had gained something by the struggle. It raised men out of their own littleness and made them grander. Such an ideal showed its worth by the great number of good men that grew out of that age. Never had Greece seen so many grand men at one time and never was the nation more prosperous.

In the dark days of revolution and struggle for liberty when the immortal Washington stood

firmly at the helm of state, the American ideal could have been none other than that of their great captain.

This man, Washington, had risen to a high station, and how? He was not rich, but he was refined; he was not a politician, but he was a true and noble statesman; he sought no lordly title, but no man was ever more worthy of distinction and honor. His ideal could have been nothing less than that of the spotless Christ and like the Christ he spent his life for the betterment of mankind. Men of Washington's stamp were the kind of men who fought for and gained the liberty of this country. May we treasure their memory as a most precious legacy, and should the dark clouds of war or public calamity ever again darken our national sky, may we be as patriotic and as brave as the heroes of '76.

But what about America's ideal of to-day? It has been said of Rome that she imitated all the nations with whom she came in contact. To the Grecian ideal the Romans added a little more of the Spartan physical culture. Not content with this they combined with it the Oriental ideal of luxury, and made their ideal a very enticing one. All over Italy there was a continual struggle of the people for wealth in order to reach their ideal. With such a standard, Rome was debased in a few years and lost her hold upon the world because of her profligate men. I cannot say that America tries to imitate all of the nations with whom she comes in contact but it does seem to me that the comparison will hold in two respects as follows: America's ideal is a very enticing one. It is also one which has in it the debasing and demoralizing elements which led to the overthrow of the proud city of seven hills. Now, I am no pessimist. Dark indeed is the cloud which has no silver lining. But to an unbiased observer of the signs of the times, to what sort of an ideal do these facts point, that so-called statesmen and patriots seek official preferment by every means in their power, good, bad, and indifferent, that every State in the Union, our own beautiful and law-abiding State of Maine not excepted, has a scandalous percentage of votes subject to bribery and intimidation.

A fact that there is a very large class of peo-

ple within our borders who devote all of their time, all of their energy and all of their talent to the aggrandizement of wealth. They bear, on their brow, as it were, the indelible stamp of the image of the Almighty dollar, they see nothing but dollars, they hear nothing but dollars, and they know little and care less about anything else but the securing of that delusive image. They grind the laborer, they disobey the laws of society and of God.

But another evil. It is with a blush of shame that I feel called upon to denounce the growing tendency of our countrymen to disrespect and even to profane the holy Sabbath. As a nation we were born in prayer, and nurtured in faith and tears. And that men should now so far disregard the Sabbath as to make it a time of holiday sports and festivities, of national games and vices is a fact most deplorable. It not only disobeys God, the highest authority, but it is also a disgrace to the hallowed memory of our Godlike ancestors. And as surely as there is a God in heaven the guilty nation will have to suffer.

I cannot refrain from mentioning one more crying evil the most deadly and destructive in its work, also what home has it not visited, and what spot so happy as to have no knowledge of the demon, that, the famous Southern orator said, "has dug more graves and sent more souls unshrined to judgment than all of the pestilences that have wasted life since God sent the plagues to Egypt, and all the wars that have defeated since Joshua stood beyond Jericho.

This demon, need I call his fiendish name, is strong drink, the ruiner of soul and body, the wrecker of home and family, "the ruthless enemy that stills the laughter on the lips of little children, that stifles the music of the home, and brings gray-haired mothers down in sorrow to the grave."

I have mentioned a few of the evils which to an observer appear to lower our standard. We would do well as a people to "avoid all appearances of evil," to follow the ideal of our ancestors, for as in the case of other nations what our ideal is will our nation be. A famous American orator once said, "To us, rulers look and learn justice while they tremble; to us the nations

look and learn to hope while we rejoice. Our heritage is all the love and heroism of liberty in the past, and all of the great of former centuries are our teachers."

Occupying as we do this vantage ground, let us set our ideal high above all suspicion. And so, with hearts strong in love for the principles of right, strong in faith in our God, shall one nation leave to coming generations a heritage of freedom, and law, and religion, and truth, more glorious than the world has known before; and the flag of the Union be planted first and highest on heights as yet unknown in the great march of nationality.

### RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, in the wisdom of an all-wise Providence, our classmate, George W. Singer, has been visited with sudden bereavement in the death of his mother, be it

*Resolved:* That we, members of the class of '92, extend to him our heartfelt sympathy in his affliction; and further be it

*Resolved:* That these resolutions be printed in the Colby Echo, and that a copy be sent to our classmate.

L. HERRICK,  
A. G. HURD, } *Committee.*  
C. J. ROSS,

Waterville, Me., April 7, 1892.



Water!

Ninety-four keeps on practicing.

"Ou est ma cruche? J'ai perdu ma cruche."

A ball, a boy, and a barrow,  
All in the noonday light;  
The boy backs into the barrow,—  
And now he is "out of sight."

Ask Carl about it.



Seniors, Juniors, Sophomores, and, now and then, a Freshman, get wet.

The paper was folded, and fair to see,  
With a typewriter's sample within,  
And he Merril(l)y handed it over to you,  
Then stood with a sinister grin.

N. B. The sample said: "April fool, April 1st, 1892.

C. F. Leadbetter, '91, is teaching in Oakland.

E. L. Chaney, formerly of '92, was on the campus Wednesday, April 6th.

The examining committee have been visiting the various classes the past week.

How he *Kem-ball* headed, we do not know, but we think he needs a wig.

There was a Senior class meeting, Monday, 11th, to elect a historian in place of A. C. Watson resigned.

Our Modern Language professor thinks that the University bookstore opens somewhat late in the morning.

With the two classes in History doing bibliographical work, the library presents a lively appearance at certain hours.

V. M. Whitman, '94, was confined to his room during the vacation with pneumonia. He was able to return home April 3d.

F. T. Johnson and G. A. Andrews went to Waldoboro' recently to attend the funeral services of G. W. Singer's mother.

The recent foot-ball accident will be the cause of a great hindrance to the drama; for "Cy" can not act, except perhaps in a dumb show.

Professor Bayley has an article in the April number of the American Journal of Science, describing a piece of fulgurite from Waterville.

There is talk of having the Waterville Military Band for Commencement. This patronizing of home talent is a step in the right direction.

Prof. Rogers planned an agreeable surprise for the six Juniors who elected him last term. On the examination day, ice cream and cake was the subject of the first half-hour's physical research. The professor early in the term had

offered a prize for excellence in care of batteries. The contest was so close that the ice cream compromise was decided upon by Prof. Rogers.

"April showers make may-flowers." The Sophs are evidently trying to sprout a bouquet. It will blossom soon, boys, do not be anxious about it.

Base ball prospects are somewhat discouraging on account of the sickness of Whitman. The boys, however, are practicing well and Colby may play a winning game.

The Glee Club returned, April 3d. All were well pleased with their trip, and judging from the favorable comments of the papers, they gave satisfaction to their hearers.

The managers of the Bowdoin and Bates base ball teams have informed Manager Nichols of their willingness to allow Chas. Purington to pitch in the league games.

It is strongly suspected that a certain member of the Faculty has maliciously slain Mrs. A.'s cat. Otherwise, we can not conjecture where or how he got that cat-skin.

Scientific. It is well known to the members of the geology class, that there are many animals with cilia around the mouth, which cilia are exceedingly detrimental to the taking of food, rather than an aid in securing food as is the case with similar cilia of the less highly organized animals.

The appointments for the Sophomore declamation are out. They are: F. L. Ames, A. H. Evans, D. T. Harthorne, A. E. Hooper, W. F. Kenrick, J. Kleinhans, Jr., F. W. Padelford, R. W. Stimson, W. B. Tuthill, Miss Mattie E. Meserve, Miss Frankie Morrill, Miss Annie M. Richardson.

By an unfortunate accident on the football field on Saturday, April 2, Stimson, '93, fractured his jaw in several places. While practicing, another player, in running for the ball, collided with Stimson with force enough to cause this compound fracture. The bone was set, and Stimson, though suffering great inconvenience, is doing well.

Five of the girls walked over to the sugar camp in Winslow one morning last week. They started at the unheard of (in college) hour, five A.M. Such energy is without precedent, and should have been rewarded by a pound lump of sugar placed on every second fence post along the way.

Osgood, '92, has his camera and says he is ready to take rooms, etc. We have known many college boys, who, especially in their festive Sophomoric days, would not hesitate to carry off small articles; but we have never before heard one openly declare that he would "take" a room.

The Lawn Tennis Association held their annual meeting April 2d. The following officers were elected: E. H. Stover, president; G. O. Smith, vice-president; G. H. D. L'Amoureux, secretary and treasurer; directors, G. A. Andrews, C. N. Perkins, T. A. Pollard. The association will hold the usual tournament and the winners in singles and doubles will be sent to Portland to contest for the State Intercollegiate championship.

A good story is told of one of the Junior chemists. It seems that he was working with hydrogen, and was burning a small jet as it came from the generating bottle. After the jet was lighted the bottle was taken into another part of the laboratory. There the flame became invisible, on account of the light from a window. Our chemist, noticing now the apparent absence of the flame, tried to account for it. He at last concluded that the gas supply had failed, and he decided to try an experiment to prove this hypothesis. He applied his nose to the jet to try if he could detect any escaping gas. "Getch" has discovered from this last experiment, that while a hydrogen flame is deficient in luminosity, it possesses great thermal power. Out of respect for mustaches, it is well to sometimes look before you smell.

One of our school-masters who has recently returned, tells the following bit of experience. He required of a class compositions of two hundred words each, and this is the substance of one. The girl had a cat and when she wanted

it she went to the door and called: "Tom, Tom, Tom," repeated twenty-five times. If the animal did not come then, she went into the garden and called: "Kitty, kitty," twenty-five times. If the cat then failed to appear, she went to the barn and called: "Pussy, pussy," twenty-five times. At this juncture the cat appeared on the scene, and said: "Meow, meow," seventy-five times; probably this was in answer to those seventy-five calls, but it was not distinctly so stated. Then whether she picked the creature up and stroked it, saying, "poor cat" an infinite number of times, or gave it something to eat to stop its noise, we do not know; for the composition then numbered two hundred words and consequently came to a dead stop.

The Base Ball League has been formed with Bowdoin and Bates and the following is the schedule of games:

April 27, Bates vs. Colby at Lewiston.  
 April 30, Colby vs. Bowdoin at Waterville.  
 May 4, Bowdoin vs. Bates at Brunswick.  
 May 7, Bates vs. Bowdoin at Lewiston.  
 May 11, Colby vs. Bates at Waterville.  
 May 14, Bowdoin vs. Colby at Brunswick.  
 May 18, Bates vs. Colby at Lewiston.  
 May 21, Bates vs. Bowdoin at Brunswick.  
 May 25, Colby vs. Bowdoin at Waterville.  
 May 28, Colby vs. Bates at Waterville.  
 June 1, Bowdoin vs. Colby at Brunswick.  
 June 4, Bates vs. Bowdoin at Lewiston.



'30.

Hon. Henry W. Paine, of Cambridge, Mass., is the oldest surviving member of the Maine Legislature, to which he was elected in 1835.

'39,

Prof. W. R. Whittle, principal of the Ellsworth High School, has resigned his position and accepted a situation as head master of the high school of Westerly, Rhode Island.



'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.

'62.

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

'63.

Hon. Percival Bonney has an article in the Maine Historical Quarterly for April, on Dea. Wm. Barrows and Rev. John Tripp, founders of Hebron Academy.

'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.

'90.

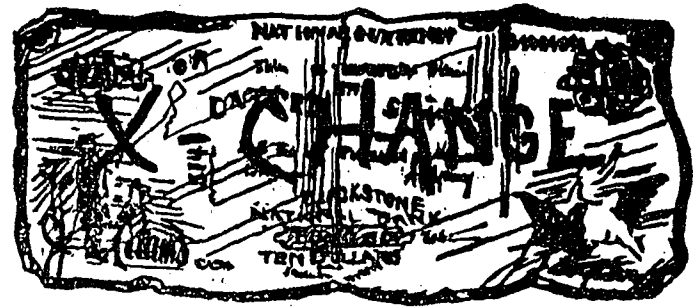
J. E. Burke, Supervisor of Schools in Waterville is spending his vacation at his home in Belfast.

F. A. Gilmore, who is studying in the Harvard Divinity School, was on the Campus the 9th, inst.

'91.

Franklin W. Johnson was on the Campus the last of the week, on his way back to Calais where he is teaching.

A. T. Watson visited the college this week.



## A VASSAR VERSE.

Little maid, I've lost my heart,  
Canst tell me aught about it?  
I lost it in the path one day,—  
The path of life, a weary way,—  
And be the world or grave or gay,  
I'm very sad without it.

Little maid, I've found a heart,  
Canst tell me aught about it?  
I found it in the path one day,—  
The path of life, a merry way,—  
And now be skies or blue or gray,  
I could not live without it.

—Vassar Miscellany.

EXTRACT FROM ARTEMUS WARD'S  
MORMON LECTURE.

I regret to say that efforts were made to make a Mormon of me while I was in Utah.

It was leap year when I was there and seventeen young widows, the wives of a deceased Mormon, (he died by request,) offered me their hearts and hands. I called upon them one day, and taking their soft white hands in mine, which made eighteen hands altogether, I found them in tears.

And I said, "Why is this thus? what is the reason of this thusness?" They hove a sigh, seventeen sighs of different size. They said, "Oh, soon thou wilt be gonested away!"

I told them that when I got ready to leave a place I usually wentested. They said, "Doth not like us?"

I said, "I doth, I doth!" I also said I hope your intentions are honorable, as I am a lone child, and my parents are far, far away. Then they said, "Wilt not marry us?"

I said, "Oh, no; it cannot was." Again they asked me to marry them, and again I declined, when they cried, "Oh, cruel man! this is too much, too much." And I told them that it was on account of the muchness that I declined,

## A HEARTLESS PROPOSAL.

I love the maid, now wouldn't you?  
 She stole my heart; I must be true;  
 I love my heart, and hence the maid;  
 If she'll consent I'll make a trade.  
 Dear maid, your theft I now forgive;  
 I need my heart, I wish to live.  
 Give back my heart, come now, won't you?  
 Or else be kind and take me too.

—Brunonian.

## GREATNESS.

He may be great who proudly rears  
 For coming years strong pyramids;  
 But greater he who hourly builds  
 A character by noble deeds.  
 He may be wise whose mind is filled  
 With all the wisdom time has given;  
 Who sees and does his duty well  
 Is wiser in the sight of Heaven.

## WATER-BABIES.

Where mosses green and cool  
 Creep round the rushy margin of the pool,  
 Like phantoms in the sun  
 The water-babies leap and laugh and run;  
 While from their baby-lips  
 The kissing wave forever glides and drips,  
 And every golden beam  
 Is fain to lave them in its loving gleam.  
 They startle with their cries  
 The forest-echo where she dreaming lies;  
 And timid wood-nymphs creep  
 From shadowy haunts to see them laugh and leap.  
 But when the sunlight fades  
 Along the tree-tops of the murmuring glades—  
 When earthly children rest  
 Upon the mother's gently-heaving breast—  
 These babies steal away  
 Into the wave, and sleep with sleeping day.

—Arthur L. Salmon, in the Magazine of Art for April.

## THE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION MAGAZINE.

To all considering social and economic questions, the problem of what University extension can do for the workingmen is the most interesting connected with this new movement. In this connection much attention will be attracted by an article in the current number of *University Extension*, by an English miner, describing the workings of the system in Northumberland, and its benefits to his fellows. In the same issue, President Charles F. Thwing, of Western Reserve University, points out, in a most helpful

way, the dangers which threaten this work. "The Possible Development of Local Colleges as a Result of the University Extension Movement" is the subject of another article which gives in detail the results of the English work in this direction. President Edmund J. James describes the function of educational meetings, and indicates the natural subjects for consideration at the National Conference of University Extension, to be held in Philadelphia, on December 29th, 30th, and 31st. Mr. Edward T. Devine contributes a second of his interesting papers on the study of Economics. In the department of Notes, the readers of *University Extension* will find a full account of the progress of the work both in America and abroad.

The candidates for positions on the ball team are training on in good shape, under the direction of the captain, Emery, '92. The new cage has been in use for three weeks, and is proving an excellent place for practice. The men have not all been definitely placed as yet. Emery will occupy his old position behind the bat, while the work in the box will be done by Wilson, '92, and Mildram, '93; selections for the infield positions will be made from Pennell, '93, Hoffman, '93, Brackett, '94, Hamilton, '94, and Wakefield, '95; and for the outfield, from Putnam, '92, T. C. Pulsifer, '95, Campbell, '92, and Pettigrew, '95. The men are in the cage every forenoon from nine to eleven o'clock. The work consists in handling ground balls, throwing, batting, base-running, etc., and is very thorough in its details. In the afternoon the batteries practice from two to three, and at half-past four an outdoor run is taken.—*The Bates Student*.

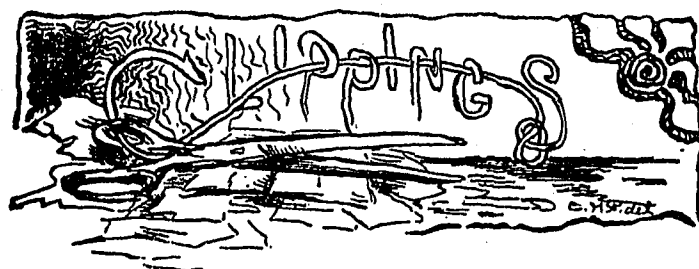
The Acadia Athenæum has an editorial giving some good hints on the practical morals of every-day life. Dissertations on this subject are not apt to be devoured with a very great relish by the average college student, but we are often helped by things which seemed distasteful at first, so let us read the following for the practical points we can get:

Our lives are the sums of days, made up of minutes, and with even such small things as

seconds going to make the sum total. The action of a moment, if not positively evil, is not looked upon as of great consequence; yet the sum of these momentary actions are the acts of a lifetime. "To cleanse the stream, make the fountain pure." For a life with the best results, look well to the individual acts. While philosophers discuss problems, egoistic and altruistic, you my friend go to *work*. Your world is not yet to be discovered, it is about you. Fame is not entirely in the future; you are to-day working, if not at the base, at some part of the superstructure. Over two thousand years ago Diogenes said: "Men read of the evils of Ulysses and neglect their own; musicians carefully tune their lyres and leave their minds discorded; men of science study the moon and the stars and neglect things close at hand; orators declaim about the right and then practice the wrong." Age has not spoiled these truths. They, in a great measure, hold to-day. It is of importance that the college student should make good use of his time—not giving too much heed to ephemeral joys, but constantly adding to that stock in trade, by virtue of which success is to be attained, or through lack of which, failure is inevitable. *Nam pro jucundis aptissima quaeque dabunt di.* We do not always recognize that there is a truth in this line of Juvenal, and try to form the day in accordance with *daily* principles. Is it not well to recognize the probable needs of the future? Even though fortune has bountifully blessed us with a goodly portion of the wealth of this world, it remains true that we have no sure lease of her favors. Only that can be said to be truly our personal property which we have treasured up in our minds, that part of the wealth of the ages which we have abstracted only to be made richer by dispensing.

The University Herald says that "The Syllabus of the American Revolution," prepared by Prof. Mace and published under the direction of the University Extension Department of the University of the State of New York, is a complete little work. Nothing seems to have been omitted that could be desired. A very complete list of authorities, with publishers and price, occupies the first four pages. This is followed

by the syllabus proper, which consists of an elaborately wrought analysis for a thorough philosophical study of the rise and progress of the Revolution. This analysis is thickly interspersed with extensively detailed references to authorities and various sources of information. An important feature of the syllabus is an extensive appendix composed of original material, that is, copies of important documents and extracts from State papers. As a guide to the systematic study of the beginnings of our American Union it is exceedingly valuable. We trust that more material of this character may fall into the hands of the students, both from the pen of our Professor of History and from other members of the faculty.



The total expenses of the Yale nine last year was \$8,950.85.

Twenty-seven students were recently expelled from DePauw University for playing billiards.

President C. K. Adams, of Cornell University, is writing a history of Columbus.

Yale has 50 per cent of elective work, University of Michigan 75, and Harvard 80.

Cornell will offer a course in the Russian language and literature next year.

College base-ball was first introduced at Harvard and Brown. Harvard '66 played Brown '65 and won by a score of 27 to 17.

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."

The students of Leland Stanford, Jr. University have taken the Congress of the United States as a model for forming the first Library Society of the Institution. The Society is known as the Student's Congress of the Leland Stanford, Jr. University.

There are ten schools and colleges in the United States which afford instruction by correspondence.

The world's record for the running high jump was recently broken by an Australian named Conroy, who cleared 6 ft. 5 in. it is claimed.

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.

The \$7,000 salaries offered by the new Chicago University appeal very strongly to the better natures of some of our best Eastern professors. Money is a potent factor even in the educational world.

The University of Wisconsin has changed its course of study. The old courses are to be remodeled, and the group system, similar to that at Johns Hopkins is to be adopted. Each department will prepare a course of three or four years; and one or two short courses of six lectures each.

Four institutions—Yale, Amherst, Dartmouth, and Minnesota State University—will each receive \$10,000 to found scholarships, by the will of the late James Howard, of St. Johnsbury, Vt. After deducting numerous bequests the residue of the estate will be allowed to accumulate until it reaches \$40,000 and then be divided as indicated.

For the 26th time since the inauguration of the Oxford-Cambridge boat race, the crew of Oxford University have passed the winning line ahead of their opponents. Altogether 49 races have been rowed, one of which, that of 1877, terminated in a dead heat. Oxford led from the start and won by two lengths and a quarter. The time was the best ever made on the present course.

Author—"May, I have made a mistake in my calling; I'm not an author, but a born chemist."

Author's wife—"What makes you think that, Horace?" Author—"Well, every book I write becomes a drug in the market."—*Puck*.

That the cackling of geese once saved Rome is a matter of hiss-story.



No man is so insignificant as to be sure his example can do no harm.—Lord Clarendon.

Kitty—"I wonder how Venus lost her arms?" Tom—"Oh, she was all broken up on Adonis, you know."

The privileges of to-day can not be enjoyed nor the duties of to-day be discharged to-morrow. To-morrow may never come.

Smith—"Did your son pass his college examination without conditions?" Brown—"Yes; they said they'd take him under no conditions."—*Boston Transcript*.

"This geyser," said the guide in the Yellowstone region, "is called the Political Geyser." "Ah," replied the tourist. "And why?" "Because it throws mud."—*Puck*.

"Now, that is what I call a good head for business," soliloquized the barber, as the long-haired farmer entered the shop.

It is said that the Yale men cannot understand how Lieut. Totten could have found it in his heart to predict the end of the world while Harvard has the prestige of the last victory at New London.

Visitor.—Well, my poor fellow, what feature of prison life do you find the most disagreeable?

Prisoner (who stutters)—Why, I th—th—the—con—con—the fin—the—

Visitor (interrupting)—Ah, I see; you find it difficult to finish your sentence.

"Mamma, what's twins," asked the smallest child. "I know, replied the older one, before the mother could answer. "Twins are two babies just the same age. Three babies are triplets, four are quadrupeds, and five are centipedes."

"Why don't you wash yourselves?" said a policeman to two tramps.

"We's too busy," said one.

"Busy at what?"

Scourin' the country."

THE COLBY ECHO.

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

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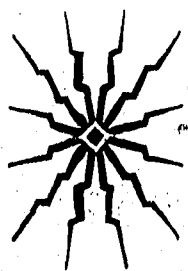
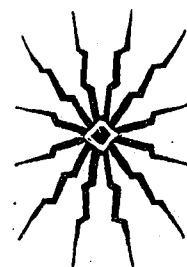
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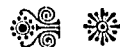
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