

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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WASTE BASKET

COLBIENSIS FINANCIAL REPORTS.



THE remaining issue of the ECHO for the present college year will be essentially a Commencement number. The ECHO is this year in a condition to warrant the issuing of an enlarged number, containing a full account of the Commencement exercises. It is the intention of the ECHO to give in full the Senior parts, with abstracts of the Junior parts. The Class-day exercises will also be given in part. A Commencement number is necessarily a venture. Without any data with which to work, the ECHO board will be much hampered. Its success will be a matter of question; but we trust in the support of the students. The ECHO editors determined to undertake this Commencement number, with the belief that such an issue would best represent what the Colby Echo should be. A college publication ought to furnish its subscribers with a complete account of the events of the college world. To fulfill its mission, the ECHO should neglect no part of the college year. Commencement week is the time when the days at Colby are fullest of interest. It is then that college spirit is most manifest. Yet, volume after volume of the ECHO might be looked over, with hardly a mention of Colby's Commencements to be noticed. The province of a college paper is limited. If a bi-weekly, it cannot be a newspaper. It can attempt, however, to represent the college spirit and the college life. With such a purpose, the ECHO will issue a Commencement number.

THE base ball season is over. Colby has to her credit an unbroken record of defeats in the league series. The cause of these eight defeats,—the ECHO is not competent to explain. We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that there has been some good playing on the part of certain members of our team. Several times in the season Colby's hopes rose for a moment, but time ever brought the same result, defeat. There has seemed to be a lack of team work, and, in short, of base ball playing. Playing base ball is not sawing wood. It calls for a greater expenditure of nervous force. The game must be *played* out, not worked at, as if a stint of nine innings had been given. If the ECHO were to comment on the season's record, we would remark this want of spirited playing, of intense interest in the game on the part of the whole team. However, all that can be said, perhaps, is that 1892 was an off year for base ball at Colby.

NO, those two broad lines of short and withered grass, which extend across the campus, the one beginning at the most southerly entrance to the campus, and thence proceeding northeastward to a point in the gravel walk just west of Memorial Hall, the other starting at the carriage entrance in front of North College, thence preceeding to a point in front of said College,—no, those dark tracks do not signify any greater sterility of the underlying soil. These paths now so noticeable, are the product of those of us, who delight in cuts. Yet, it might, perhaps, be better to forego this species of cuts, and to use the gravel walks kindly provided for us. "Dis campus" so often the subject of our janitor's remarks, might well be made a subject of thought on the part of the students. We are favored by Nature in the beauty of our campus, and we at least should refrain from undoing this work.

THIS is the last regular issue this term, and the ECHO wants to say just a word to the student body. On your summer vacation "talk Colby." In city, in town or in village talk up *our* college. Students of other institutions talk by the hour of the glories of their "Alma Mater" would it not be well for you to follow their ex-

ample? Remember cartloads of printed matter can't make the impression that one contented student can. No matter how hopeless the case, tell what you think, and what you know. We know we are members of the best college in Maine and we are perfectly satisfied with it. Why not let the public know of our condition?

MAY 31st has come and gone. The drama was a great success, netting the Athletic Association a handsome sum. Now the practicability of such a performance has been demonstrated, why not make it a permanent thing, and place the Colby Association in a position to compete with the Bowdoin one, which has an annual entertainment? It would now be the proper thing to organize a permanent dramatic club, and we dare say the charter members would be numerous.



PSYCHOLOGY AND EDUCATION.

No practical agriculturist would expect to be successful without some knowledge of the quality and nature of the soil he is to cultivate; no musician would conceive the possibility of being a proficient performer upon a musical instrument without some idea of the nature of the instrument as well as of the music itself. Is it not obvious also, that no teacher should undertake the important work of instructing the young, without a knowledge of the nature and phenomena of the mind which is to be trained under his guidance? The importance to the teacher then, of a general understanding of Psychology and psychological principles, can hardly be overestimated. It is to the lack of such knowledge that the failures of many of the educators of the present day are due. Nothing, however, portends a brighter future in the realm of educational thought than the fact that instructors are beginning to understand more clearly than ever before, that, in order to train

and develop the mind, one must understand its nature. To the application of this thought in practical education, can we trace the wide differences in our methods of to-day from those of a generation or two ago.

In order to apply the principles of Psychology to teaching, it is necessary in the first place to know the nature of mind, and especially the nature of its development.

Education is, in fact, a symmetrical and harmonious development of the powers of the mind: consequently an understanding of the methods of its development is necessarily indispensable to every teacher. The materialistic theory that the activities of the mind consist of complex molecular changes has been ably refuted by the foremost scientific thinkers of our day. It is true that the organism has the profoundest significance for the mind in its activities, that it is the instrument through which the mind is brought into relation with the world of things; but this gives us no reason for saying that thought is a function of the brain, as, for example, the circulation of the blood is a function of the heart. The secretions of the body which are material, have, in their nature, nothing in common with thought which is immaterial. The mind then, is the soul in its intellectual capacities,—a spiritual entity to be trained and developed by spiritual agencies.

The phenomena of the mind are divided by Psychologists into three distinct classes, those of the Intellect, those of the Sensibility and those of the Will. While a knowledge of each of these divisions is very important to the teacher, and no education can be complete which does not provide for the training of the mind in each of these distinct modes of activity, the Psychology of the Intellect is especially essential. By the intellect is meant the intelligent, reasoning power of the mind, that power by which it is able to look in upon itself, to discriminate between the true and the false, to arrive at correct conclusions. Under the Intellect are comprehended all the processes of thought, commonly designated as the perceptive, representative, discriminating, and regulative faculties.

Through the senses are made known to us all the phenomena of the external world. The

child, when very young, perceives the objects around him, as existing separate and apart from himself. New objects the first time presented, naturally awaken considerable interest; it now becomes the important work of the instructor to train this faculty of observation, to teach the child not only to observe, but to observe accurately. A symmetrical development of the powers of the mind must have its foundation in the complete and thorough training of the perceptive faculty.

The representative faculty, commonly called the memory is another of the factors of the Intellect,—in regard to education one of the most important. But it must not be supposed that an education consists simply of a mind well stored with facts, with an ability to recall any at will, or that the power of representation is the all-important function of the Intellect. With all due respect for the sincerity of our forefathers in their methods of instruction, the fact remains incontestable, that no child should be taught to remember anything which he does not first understand; that is, he should not be taught the mere repetition of words and formulas, which to his mind bring not the faintest idea of their significance.

The value of the representative faculty in its relation to education is, in great part, economic. By its means the mind is saved the labor of the repetition of certain processes of thought, and the results, rather than the processes themselves are used in arriving at new conclusions. It is a well-known psychological fact that attention and interest in the original experience are powerful elements in aiding the development of the representative faculty. The teacher should bear in mind that the pupil will remember that to which he gives attention and in which he is interested, with much more certainty than that to which he gives no attention and to which he is perfectly indifferent.

The third faculty of the Intellect, in the order of its development, is that of discrimination. There is present in the minds of very young children the consciousness of similarity or dissimilarity between different objects. The importance of the teacher's work in training this faculty is evident. It is not enough that he

should teach the pupil to observe a general likeness or unlikeness between two objects; the pupil must also be able to see *in what respect* this resembles that,—in what respect this differs from that.

Beside the ability to observe accurately, to remember easily, to discriminate carefully, it is also supremely important to a complete education that one should be able to reason correctly. This faculty of the intellect, the last in its development, is by no means the least to be considered. The ability to reason logically from a given premise to a correct conclusion is the distinguishing characteristic of the educated man.

It must readily be seen that, as a complete development of the physical organism demands the exercise of all its parts; so a thorough, symmetrical development of the powers of the mind demands the training of each of its functions. One must not be cultivated at the expense and neglect of the others.

The failure in the education of the past was due either to a lack of the knowledge of Psychology, or a failure to apply its principles to the art of teaching. Much of the education of the present is imbued with the same faults, perhaps from the same reason. But our methods of instruction are a decided advance upon those of the past. One of the most hopeful signs of the future is the popular agitation in regard to education and educational methods. Examine the table of contents for any month of ten or twelve of the leading magazines of our day, and you will generally find three or four articles written upon different phases of this question. This agitation is taking a practical turn in the various experiments now being made in the methods of primary instruction, many of which have been remarkably successful.

When men begin to learn that the true idea of education is not an accretion but a development, not what a man knows but what he is; when it becomes adopted as a universal truth that education consists not in giving children an accumulation of the thoughts of others, but in training them to think for themselves, then will the truly educated man be recognized as the one whose intellectual faculties are symmetrically

developed, whose life is in fullest harmony with its environment.

THE CRY AGAINST WEALTH IS WRONG.

The cry against wealth is wrong. There is to-day, a reign of terror against the acquisition of wealth and that, not only among the poor, who find themselves being ground down under the iron heel of capital; but, when a man is getting rich fast, many hold up their hands in holy horror, and speak of him as engaged in an unworthy pursuit. Now, I believe in accumulated wealth. The ability to get wealth must be classed as a special gift bestowed upon some individuals. Just as poets, philosophers, and orators are born with special talents, so the financier has a genius for wealth; and, I think that any person can form no more useful habit than frugality, and saving in money matters. It will be the greatest incentive to industry. Anyone who has employed laborers knows this. He knows that the employee who saves his wages is invariably more faithful than the man who never saves a cent. The man who has spent his wages as soon as he was paid off, will come back to his work with poor courage, because he has nothing to show for his past labor. Then, again, see what a change is wrought in the poor man when he becomes able to call his house his own. He develops self-respect, self-reliance, and in every way becomes a more useful citizen. Poverty, on the other hand, as we all know, is the prime cause of most evils, crimes and vices. The proportion of natural born criminals is very small. Is not the criminal almost invariably made by circumstances? Whenever extreme poverty prevails morals must be low, education cannot penetrate, and the rights of individuals will not be respected. Then some say immediately, "why not banish poverty?" "Let us reorganize society so that every man shall have all his needs supplied. Then crime would, in a great measure, be abolished."

Such communistic ideas seem very pleasant to contemplate at first. But, besides overlooking the perversities of human nature, they fail to recognize the fundamental truth which is at the bottom of all liberty, viz: Every human being is a distinct individuality with certain inalienable

rights, upon the free, unrestricted exercise of which his happiness must depend. Every man is possessed of a body which he has a right to use as he chooses, provided he does not interfere with the equal rights of his fellow-men. His mental faculties also are his own and he has a right to the free exercise of them. If he may exercise his powers, he has a right to the rewards that the exercise of them brings him. Thus, we see that the ownership of property is founded in the very nature of man. Banish this right to property and no man would perform more labor than is requisite to his individual subsistence, since he would have no more right to the surplus than anyone else. There would, therefore, be no accumulation of property, no provision for the future, nothing by which improvements could be made, no advanced civilization.

Against this right of ownership we hear a clamor for the distribution of property to those who have not acquired it by inheritance or industry. Such communism is the wild irrational cry of labor against capital. When we refuse to hear it, then anarchists arise, and throw bombs, and attempt to break up peaceful industries. They instruct the poor to despise the rich, and to look upon the wealthy classes as if these were not of the same natures, with the same interests in life as themselves. Thus the poor themselves become as responsible for the wide social breach between plutocracy and poverty as are the most bigoted and proud of the rich. Human nature shows the same perversities among all classes and in all conditions of life. Those who teach to hold wealth in abhorrence, or to treat it with scorn are, it may be very unintentionally so, the aiders and abettors of these anarchists. Such teaching is all a mistake. Wealth has its place. The rich have their place. Then let the finger of scorn be raised only against those who misuse their wealth. Do not despise wealth because it is misused, any more than alcohol or gunpowder, which are perfectly harmless in themselves, because they are often put to wrong purposes. But despise the supreme indifference that some rich people have, if you wish, just the same as you despise any lazy lout that hangs around the grog-shop, and for just the same reason. Again when the rich man by reason of his wealth encroaches

upon the poor man's rights, then punish him by law, but take the proper means of punishment. Let the poor be educated in the proper means. Let them turn to the ballot, and by it abolish class legislation, and legislate for their own interests. Let them no longer toil to enrich the few at the expense of the many. Then will men see that they get what they deserve and get it because they deserve it. Then will industry be stimulated. Then will those who are forever grumbling at their lot in life, realize the true meaning in the words, "The fault is not in our stars, dear Brutus, but in ourselves, that we are underlings."

DEFENCE OF EMERSON.

Shall the sensible mind taboo Carlyle because he is not Tennyson? Shall we condemn Swedenborg because he is not Carlyle? Because a chapter of Spencer is a long problem in which every sentence follows the one preceding it in mathematical sequence, shall we judge every literary production according to the canons which render this work admirable? Do we not delight in excursions with great souls over numberless, untried chords, from finest to loudest, from highest to lowest, rather than harping forever upon a single string?

The mind demands for its full development the ministrations of the philosopher, the theologian, the scientist, the poet, the seer. In Emerson we find neither the philosopher nor the poet, essentially, but the seer. Ever since the first Pythian priestess grew drunk with holy visions, such souls have lived. They are not mathematical, they hold a divine prerogative to inconsistency, they are even, at times, supremely ridiculous. They have, nevertheless, as wide a function in the development of the human soul as Newton or LaPlace. Their dark sayings carry the same weight of infallibility that prevailed the oracles of their first crude representatives. Blindly-wise they penetrate the mysteries of life and bring out, to-day, the diary of their journeyings, in broken and patched terminology, for the reason that no language serves to clothe the objects and events of this undiscovered country. We do not read them by words. Their words

bring to us faint, reflected images of what the prophet himself sees in glory.

So much for Emerson's literary right to be. Having given his existence sanction we will proceed, and judge him as seer, good, bad, or indifferent. It has been argued that his teachings are not practical. First, then, let us consider just what is practical. Do we call the man practical whose ability is bounded by the capacity to exchange a week's wages for bread and shoes, with a slight margin for "lay-by?" Or do we nominate as practical, a Newton, walking with his head in the clouds and laying out the system of the universe? Emerson does not give us essential help upon household economy. It is not his department. But he can, with his magician's wand, change the complexion of our meanest, everyday pursuits and make them factors in the working to a glorious end; for he says that "we are kings who own the day." Under such inspiration the veriest attic may become a palace. Its solitary toiler sees, "in vision," if you please, and pinched fingers and empty stomach are forgotten until the vision takes palpable shape in wood and steel. Watt, looking into the fire, saw a vision and straightway the continent is netted with iron and tens of thousands find practical employment for hands and brain. It is the *vision* of the "perfect state" that carries the statesman through seas of opposition and danger. Swedenborg was a visionary yet he was the first man in the world to give the operations of nature coherence. Cannot Emerson, then, be a transcendentalist and yet help us to live more energetically and die more nobly? May not a man be even practical in the extreme who does not help us to do this or that bit of work to especial advantage, but who fits all honest work into its niche and shows its connection with the great scheme of creation? Do you think that a man will perform his daily toil better or worse when he learns that success is not an accident? That all good work *is* success, wherever it is done? Men, in the strife for pre-eminence, direct their blows at their opponents' heads and forget that the blows directed toward the *work* are the ones that tell. Emerson calls us to our minds and so we attack our especial task with renewed vigor and in full content that we are

really doing what we *tried* so hard to do before.

We have thus far treated Emerson in his most extravagant vein. He has another side which the generality of people appreciate without reserve. He is a perfect type of a *gentlemen* and his essays abound in single sentences which are models of smoothness and beauty of finish. He has been called a "straight, polished shaft of fine marble." Such a sentence as this lingers in the memory and refines thought and manners of speech. "There is always a best way to do everything if it be but to boil an egg."

Such examples abound, especially in the "Conduct of Life." It is needless to enumerate them. Suffice it to say that only a genius could take seventeen of the commonest words in our language and mould them into a sentence which seems to have come into existence complete.

Let us, then, give Emerson place in the nucleus of our libraries and let us not exclude Socrates and St. John on the ground that they are visionaries. These magi have observed a prophetic star. They follow to worship and lay their frankincense and myrrh where the infant Truth is born. Shall we tear their robes from their shoulders and hurl the contumelious stone at them because they do not lead us to the full-grown man of God? Rather listen with uncovered head and a heart meek to instruction for the place whereon they stand is "holy land."



See those straw hats.

Ask Jake why he didn't go a-fishing.

Prof. Warren has got his hammock out.

Prof. Roberts has the '95 young ladies, now, in mathematics.

Nummy says he doesn't miss a beefsteak or an omelet this term.

W. L. Bonney, '92, was called home to Turner, last Saturday, to attend the funeral of a young friend.

'92 call themselves Alumni.

'Fessor gives the Sophomores a cut from Chapel.

W. F. Rowley preached at Mt. Vernon, last Sunday.

Hurd, '92, is out with a new Lovell Diamond pneumatic.

A visitor occasionally seen on the Campus; Graves '93.

The most irresistible thing in the world:—Glover's wit.

The next Sophomore articles will be due next Tuesday morning.

The *Oracle* is all printed and the binders are now at work upon it.

Senior examinations began Monday and closed Wednesday.

Whistling in Prof. Battis' room seems to be an unprofitable venture.

W. A. Duley, Brown, '95, was on the Campus a short time, this week.

Sam and Mrs. Roncoe are getting things into shape for Commencement.

Florist Stark has provided the urns in front of Ladies' Hall, with flowers.

The Colby Dramatic Club secured seats together and attended Faust.

Tax collectors are thicker than flies in the birches, and as relentless.

The Y. M. C. A. handbook is in the hands of the printers and will soon be out.

The Sophomores have no more Elocution this term.—But a few articles are yet due.

Tuthill, '94, has got his hand out of the sling, and can move his little finger a little.

The boys got out their horns and gave us our first band concert after dinner last Thursday.

"Where, oh where has my bicycle gone," is the song the coporal has been singing of late.

E. L. Getchell of Shawmut, a prospective member of '96, was on the Campus, Monday.

Prof. Rogers now rides a swift pneumatic, purchased through Noyes '94, who is the agent.

G. A. Andrews, '92, is around all right again, and can handle the oar as well as ever.

Cy's new tennis suit, or perhaps the lack of it, attracts much attention from the bystanders.

Clark, '94, posed as tenor in the choir at the Congregational church, last Sunday morning and evening.

Pres. Small preached before the graduating class of the Fort Fairfield High School, on Sunday, the 22.

The art division of the class of '92 will present a bust of Columbus to the college at Commencement.

WANTED.—A new hat for Tot. Since he played that game at Pittsfield, his head has increased four sizes.

Splendid cabinets of Prof. Warren and our librarian, Mr. E. W. Hall, are on exhibition at Preble & Jordan's.

The Sophomores were so well satisfied with their trophy last year that they will make every effort to retain it.

The Junior appointments are Miss Taylor, Miss Coburn, Bowman, Glover, Foster, Robinson, Slocum, Stimson and G. O. Smith.

Mac was so proud of his new suit, that he wore it down town with the tag still on it, to the great admiration of the public.

The Sophomores passed in their checks, Thursday. Examination in Mechanics and nothing has been seen of them since.

Well boys, now is the time to be getting into shape for Field Day. How many more records are going to be broken this year?

The nine beat the M. C. I's at Pittsfield, Memorial Day, by a score of 19 to 10. Bonney did the umpiring to the Queen's taste.

Look out for Ford, '95. If he buttonholes you, you are a goner. He will tell you all about it, and your signature is a foregone conclusion.

All the students who are fortunate enough to be the friends of Rev. J. L. Seward, received invitations to a reception given by him at his home, Friday evening, of this week.

The Dramatic Club was photographed in costume, and several characteristic groups were taken which will make pretty souvenirs of the occasion.

While at Kent's Hill recently, Director Clark of the college band discovered what seemed to him to be an excellent model for a band wagon,—a calf cart.

Prof. W. S. Bayley went to Bangor, Friday, on business connected with the Maine exhibit at the World's Fair, giving the Geology class the second cut in four years.

The Glee Club sang at Kent's Hill, Wednesday evening, June 1, under the auspices of the Adelpian society. The boys were given a reception afterwards and were royally entertained.

Wednesday last the Y. W. C. A. gave a Missionary Tea to the King's Daughters, C. C. I. and the ladies of '92, college fit W. H. S. A pleasant address was given by Mrs. Partridge of Swatow, China.

The Glee Club gave a concert at Kent's Hill, Wednesday evening, June 2nd. The whistling wonder states that he was encored four times. To their great chagrin some of the boys were unable to catch the train the next morning.

"Uncanny" seems to be a word utterly unknown to Prof. Marquardt. After hearing it pronounced in class the other day he seemed lost in wonder for some time and when finally he tried he succeeded in leaving off the first syllable.

Rowley's wheel is again missing. This is getting tiresome, and is pretty rough on the captain; for this same wheel has been taken several times before and kept until broken in some way, and then returned without a word of explanation.

The Senior appointments for Commencement are out and the speakers are as follows: G. A. Andrews, Saco; W. G. Bonney, Turner; W. N. Donovan, So. Lyndeborough, N. H.; G. P. Fall, Albion; A. G. Hurd, Westminster, Mass.; Stephen Stark, Waterville; H. L. Pierce, West Boylston, Mass.; Miss Nellie S. Bakeman, Chelsea, Mass.; Miss Dora Fay Knight, West Boylston, Mass.

Class jerseys are all the go now. The Seniors have white ones with a black '92, on the breast of each; the Juniors, pink ones with a black '93; and the Sophomores, white ones with a gold '94—their class colors—; with the Freshmen yet to be heard from.

Nick was rather sore because the Faculty would not permit the Seniors to leave their examination in order to attend the tournament in Portland. He remarked "That if the Faculty did not desire to send down a man who would be an honor to the college it was all right."

A Feast of Melody at the Bricks the first of the season. Signor Giovanni and his wonderful (hand) organ. The Signor forgot his usual companion, but substitutes were so numerous and so much superior to the original, that no one felt his absence.

Field Day has been fixed for June 17 and the events, as placarded on the bulletin board, will be as follows: 100 yards dash, 220 yards dash, 1-2 mile run, mile run, standing high jump, running high jump, standing broad jump, running broad jump, hurdle races, throwing hammer, pole vault, putting shot, and 1 mile bicycle race.

The class nines are stealing every minute they can for practice, and the class games promise to be the most exciting of the season. The Soph's played the Waterville High Schools on diamond last Saturday morning, and won. Noll caught for the High Schools. In the afternoon the Freshmen played against a picked nine. The upper-classmen are practicing on the quiet, and will do their best to keep the cup from going to '94 this year.

Last Saturday afternoon, a merry party of ten couples went up the Messalonskee. They took their supper with them, and floated down the stream by moonlight, to the tune of "Home, Sweet Home," with banjo and guitar accompaniment. It was a happy time and one long to be remembered. The old stream loses none of its attractiveness as the years go by. Its shadows are just as seductive, its breezes are just as caressing as they ever were, and the gentle zephyrs bear away on their wings at nightfall the same old story.

Colby representatives are always in demand. This time it is Prof. W. S. Battis. The students, as well as his friends outside of college, will be pleased to know that another mark of favor has been accorded our professor of elocution. Since our last issue, Prof. Battis has received an invitation to give his impersonation of "Nicholas Nickleby" before the first Annual Convention of Public Readers and Teachers of Elocution, to be held in New York city from June 27 to July 2. To be selected from so many for this appearance before so distinguished a convention is a marked honor for Prof. Battis, and clearly shows the degree of appreciation which our professor receives, at the hands of those who are most eminent in his chosen profession.



'33.

Rev. Wm. Howe, D. D., passed his eighty-sixth birthday at his home in Cambridge, Mass., on Wednesday, May 25th. He retains all his faculties to a remarkable degree and is keenly alive to the events of the hour. He received many congratulations from his wide circle of friends.

'41.

Rev. Chas. E. Long delivered the sermon at the Jubilee of the Rockport Baptist church on May 17. The occasion was made memorable from the fact that he was ordained there just fifty years before as the first pastor of the church. Mr. Long is the father of Rev. C. E. Long, A. M., of the class of '76.

'55.

Hon. C. F. Richards, A. M., read the historical sketch of the Rockport Baptist church at its Jubilee on May 17. Mr. Richards has long been an active member of this church.

'58.

Rev. S. C. Fletcher of Dexter delivered the Memorial address at Monson on Memorial Day.

'66.

A. E. Bessey, M. D., of Waterville, was at one

time a member of this class, but ill health prevented him from completing his course.

Austin Thomas, M. D., of Unity, was in this city, Saturday, on business.

'75.

Leslie C. Cornish, of Augusta, delivered the Memorial address at the dedication of the Soldier's monument at Winslow on Memorial Day.

'77.

The Review of Reviews for June contains a portrait of Hon. C. F. Meserve, Superintendent of the Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kansas.

'78.

Rev. T. E. Dewhurst, pastor of the Bereau Baptist church, Burlington, Vt., has been appointed orator before the alumni association of Newton Theological Institution at its next anniversary, May, 1893. It is seldom that this honor is conferred on so young a man.

'81.

H. B. Knox gave the Memorial Day address at Palmer, Mass.

'82.

Boardman Hall of Boston was married to Miss May E. Hamlin, May 26th, at Allston, Mass. They will reside in Dorchester for the summer.

'84.

H. M. Lord of Rockland, delivered the Memorial address at Appleton.

'85.

Rev. F. A. Snow of Rockport, has accepted a call to the Baptist Church at Park Rapids, Minn.

'87.

Horace D. Dow, M. D., is located at Garrisons, Putnam Co., N. Y.

Chas. C. Richardson, A. M., Principal of the Charleston Academy, is in the city.

Prof. W. E. Watson, who fills the Chair of Chemistry and Physics in Furman University, Greenville, S. C., will ask the trustees of the Institution for one year's leave of absence at the close of the present term, in order to spend a session in some one of the higher institutions of learning, in further preparing himself for his department. Prof. Watson has been a faithful and laborious teacher since his connection with the

University and has earned the esteem and confidence of all its members.

'88.

Rev. J. F. Tilton of Belfast, was in the city, Tuesday.

Rev. John A. Shaw of Dover, preached a Memorial Sermon in that city, May 29th, before the C. W. Sawyer Post.

'89.

H. Everett Farnham is general Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., at Lock Haven, Penn.

H. B. Woods represented Colby in the graduating at Newton, this year.

W. S. Elden, for two years a member of this class, is at home from Johns Hopkins University, where he is taking a course in Latin and the modern languages.

'90.

J. E. Burke delivered the Memorial Address at Belfast.

J. B. Simpson, has just completed a very successful term of instruction at the Wayland Seminary, Va. He has introduced there, Class Day and Presentation Day. The class of '92, presented the library of the Seminary with \$52 worth of books.

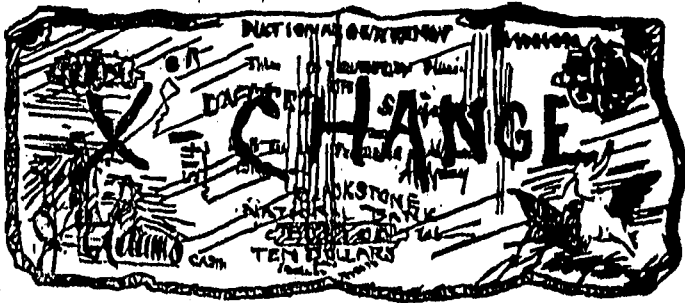
'91.

A. H. Chipman was in the city over Sunday, the 5th.

W. A. Smith, who is now Principal of the High School, at Kennebunk was at home for a few days, last week.

C. F. Leadbetter passed Sunday in the city.

H. R. Purington will preach at New Portland, for the summer.



The exchanges of the past fortnight have been largely of the same character. Nearly all contain, more or less disguised, the old board's adieux and apologies, together with the good

resolutions of the new. College editors are, we fear, about alike wherever they are found. Baseball and other athletic sports have a lion's share in most of the later exchanges and together with Commencement announcements sadly encroach upon the literary department.

Not a few colleges are, like Colby, mourning the loss of some valued instructor whom Chicago University, that giant octopus, has gathered into its folds.

Co-education is also discussed at large in the light of an approaching evil.

The *Williams Weekly* speculates rather too sanguinely upon the prospects of its nine securing the championship in the triple-league, while the "*Dartmouth*" lays low and "laughs last."

The *Haverfordian* ventures a suggestion which we heartily second:

"When we get a paper which comes rolled up as tight as a wrapper can hold it, we conclude that it is not worth the trouble of unrolling. If, by chance, overcoming our temptation to throw such a paper into the waste-basket without opening it, we do look it over, we find that our original conclusion was entirely correct."

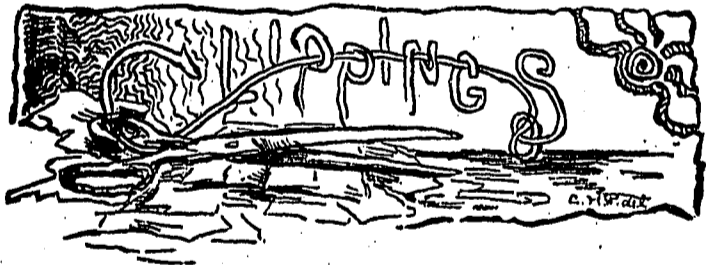
Don't be narrow.

The *Brunonian* makes a few pertinent remarks relative to the manner in which the English language is abused by college students. The "superficialities" which the college man is apt to regard with contempt are really quite important at times, and are too often the criterion by which certain classes judge of his attainments.

The *Wabash* notices something peculiar about the students of that College. "They are too much inclined to loll." This paper further observes that "this indifferent spirit is not confined by any means to Wabash but that every college has more or less of it," and that "it is infinitely worse than opposition in its tendency to destroy college institutions." The *Wabash's* observations are fairly correct. Are not the majority of college enterprises made successful by the efforts of the few who are not "lollers." If a college organization is worthy of support, support it; if not, kill it outright.

The *Lafayette* attempts an improvement upon the old style spelling. This bit of fatherly advice to the Freshie will illustrate:

"If the members of '95 wish to aid the college in a substantial way they, can do so with littl trubl. They can be of as much benefit to the college as victorious foot ball and base ball teams, by simply taking a firm stand in a class meeting on hazing, refusing, as a class, in any manner to encourage it next year. This is simply a matter of loyalty to the college. There may be sum in the class who ar so blind to the feeling of the people in regard to this matter, and so ignorant as to what constitutes true fun as to believ that there is romance and fun in hazing. Let such, however, yield their views for the time and be loyal to the college, and willing to sacrifice for its sake whatever gratification they may imagin to be in hazing. Let the class think upon this also, the most practical of all practical considerations, that, under the new regime hazing "doesn't pay;" and that whether or not they decide to encourage it, "the powers that be" will evidently decide for its discontinuance. Let the class take time by the forelock and decide to let hazing alone, before, and not after, they hav had anything to do with it. The class may, just as wel as the faculty, hav the honor of abolishing it. It has had a precarious existence here for the last few years. The decisiv action of one class would effectually stamp it out.



Williams College will celebrate its 100th anniversary in '93.

The Yale Infirmary, on Prospect street, is to be 125 by 45 feet, and four stories high.

Tufts is to admit women hereafter according to the vote of the trustees recently.

The University of Michigan has a Dialect Society, whose object is to study the dialects of the different states and countries.

The Dean of the General Faculty of Cornell has resigned.

A meeting will be held at Chicago, in May, by representatives of college fraternities to per-

fect plans for a collective exhibit at the World's Fair.

James Russell Lowell bequeathed a large part of his library to Harvard.

A College association has recently been organized at the University of Pennsylvania, making now forty-one college associations in the state.

Oxford will send an eight-oared crew to the World's Fair to compete with American college crews.

The *Palo Alto* is now published simultaneously at Leland Stanford Jr. University and the University of California. It is the only instance of a college paper started at the same time with the college.

There is a department of employment at Yale which secures work for students who are working their way through college.

President Chas. K. Adams of Cornell, has tendered his resignation to take effect at the close of this college year.

The University of Chicago recently purchased by cablegram from Berlin a library of 280,000 volumes, including 200 manuscripts, dating from the eighth to the nineteenth century.

The students of Mount Union College held a mock Republican national convention, in which Governor McKinley was nominated.

That young law student whose last name is Whiffley, who withdrew from the Yale debate because a respectable colored student was to take part in it, should try New Testament advice and be "born again." He should go back at least forty years. He is not a representative youth of these closing years of the nineteenth century.—*Inter-Ocean*.

The catalogue of the University of Pennsylvania has appeared showing an enrollment of 1764 students. The university has now twelve departments, and the tendency toward elective study is shown in the fact that the college department offers nearly 400 courses. The university library has over 100,000 bound volumes and more than that number of unbound volumes and pamphlets.

Bull, Yale's famous full-back, is to have entire control of the Wesleyan eleven this fall.

The Alumni of Harvard have raised \$25,000 to erect a house in New York which shall be a rendezvous for Harvard men.

Rev. A. J. Gordon, D.D., is to have charge of the Northfield meetings in the absence of Mr. Moody.

Despite the very unfavorable weather base ball is booming. The U. of Penn. has perhaps the strongest college nine in the country, though Lehigh pushes her close.—*Wisconsin Argus*.

The central board of the Amateur Athletic Union have allowed the following records recently made: E. B. Bloss, Harvard, 20 yards, 2 4-5 seconds; J. P. Lee, Harvard, 220 yards hurdle, 24 4-5 seconds.

The yell of North Dakota University is decidedly western, being composed of the universal Indian shout and the Sioux war-cry: "Odz-Dzo-Dzi! Ri-Ri-Ri! Hi-y-ah! North Dakota! Sioux War Cry!"



NAUTICAL.

With a maid I took a row,
Who thereby incensed her beau.

Now the row has caused a row,
And her beau to me won't bow.

PRESTO! CHANGE!

When tramps approach to plead their case,
Their steps are halting, stiff, sedate;
But if the watch-dog shows his face,
They hastily "get on a gate."

—L. E. L.

EULOGY.

My "Tiny Tender Violet"
Was born to bloom unseen;
For all the good it ever did
It might have been a bean.

—Lament of Spring poet—who got left.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

It's strange that a mosquito
Measuring just a centimeter,

And whose weight would scarcely balance in the scale a
millogram,

Can a man of twice a metre

High, and weigh a hectolitre,

Drive to fury like a lion, though he may be like a lamb.

—Lehigh Burr.

An aged negro was one day showing the scars of a wound inflicted by the lash when he was a slave. "What a picture," exclaimed a sympathizing looker on. "Yes," responded the colored brother, "dat's de work ob one ob de old masters."—*Ex.*

From His Standpoint—Professor—"What does 'Plato's Apology' apologize for?" Student (at random)—"Well—er—for being written in Greek."—*Yale Record*.

Our Venerated Relics.—The custodian of what had been Garibaldi's straw-stuffed bed in Ischia was heard to mutter, on seeing a lady carry away a few straws as a relic, "They will do it! I've stuffed it six times already since the General left."

COLBIENSIS FINANCIAL REPORT.

C. H. REYNOLDS, Managing Editor,

and C. H. STURTEVANT, Treasurer.

In account with COLBIENSIS PUB. ASSOCIATION.

Received from Manager Campbell,	\$ 12 00
" Advertisements,	300 00
" Subscriptions,	213 00
	<hr/>
	\$525 00
Paid A. W. Hall,	\$100 50
" Prince & Wyman,	384 00
" Postage, printed letter heads, bill heads, etc.,	27 50
	<hr/>
	\$512 00
Balance surplus,	13 00

During the year the Echo has received \$20 less from the college than last year and has printed one more number. Despite this extra outlay of \$50, all bills have been paid, and if the good bills could be collected from men in college alone, there would be a surplus of about \$50 instead of \$13.

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

For Oakland, 5.40, 9.25 A.M., 2.35 and 4.30 P.M.

For Skowhegan, 5.30 A.M., mixed, (except Monday), 10.20 A.M. and 4.32 P.M.

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

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

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

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

For Ellsworth and Bar Harbor, 3.00 A.M. and 4.32 P.M. For Vanceboro and St. John, 3.00 A.M. and *4.32 P.M.

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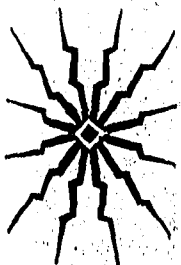
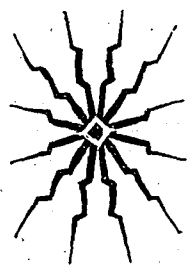
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