Colby Echo.

Vol. XVII.

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No. 14

The Colby Echo.

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

COLBY UNIVERSITY.

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HIS issue of the Echo is late. is necessary. Not that this is the first offence of the Echo, but because this is an exceptional case. Before, the blame has been laid upon the heads of others. Now it must be said that the board of editors is to blame. Procrastination is a sin from which even Echo editors are not free. Copy was not forthcoming in sufficient quantity to supply the printer, and the only remedy was to postpone.

HOW WE CAN HELP THE ECHO.

TAT can we do to help the Echo? One thing to be effected before the ECHO. can be much helped is to inspire the editors with a different feeling with regard to their work. Too many of us look upon the work for the Есно as so much writing to be ground out, or so many articles to be begged. Hack work of this kind will show on its face what it is. The editor as he is, is not as he should be. The ideal editor differs from the actual, in that he would have more of respect for himself and for the EcHo, he would have his work done on time, and the work done would be his best. Yet, the editor as he is, represents the college. True, he does not take much interest in the success of the college paper, but much less do the students care whether the Echo articles have any literary merit. The editor may be tardy in sending in his copy, but it is much worse if any student not on the board is asked to contribute. Yes, it is a sad fact, the editorial board will never do much more than represent the college spirit. Our only way to help the Echo then is to have each and every student in college take more interest in the college paper and assume more responsibility in its literary work.

A smaller number of editors and a larger amount of work is what the Echoneeds. Having fourteen editors to do what half a dozen could do, does not seem to effect the best results. Such a division of labor means the division of the responsibility into particles so small as to trouble not in the least the ordinary conscience. It is not strange then, that the editors sometimes forget that they have a part in the editorial work. Less than a page every two weeks for each editor, why, an ordinary newspaper man writes many times that amount when off on a vacation! A change in the number of editors mean a better Echo.

The Echo receives less consideration than any other of our college institutions. We all seem to feel that the Echo will get along some how. Just how, we never take the trouble to think.

The fact is that the Echo is of comparatively small interest to the students generally. While we should all like to have a respectable publication to send to our friends, yet we all feel that for ourselves the Echo is of little value. The Campus items are not news to us; the literary and editorial articles receive but little of our attention.

For such surprising disinterestedness there must be some potent cause. Just what the cause is, it is for us to discover. It requires no strain of the perception to see that the immediate reason for lack of interest in the Echo is the generally poor character of the matter which it publishes. This is the immediate cause; but for the prime cause we must look a little further.

Why is not the Echo supplied with readable material? That the management has been capable is beyond dispute. That the editors have done their work faithfully is undoubted. That there are enough students in Colby University to get out a respectable publication cannot be questioned. With co-operative effort between editors and students, we could surely publish an Echo of which we should feel proud rather than ashamed. The reason why such effort is not made, the reason why the Echo is not supplied with more attractive material lies in the

failure of the faculty to recognize the value of literary work for the Echo. There may be a tacit recognition; but what we want, and what, if the Echo is to succeed, we must have is a more substantial recognition.

When we take into consideration the amount of required work which must be done, it ought not to excite much wonder that contributions to our college publications are so rare. Indeed, it must be plain to all that no one would wish to slight necessary work for the sake of voluntary effort equally arduous.

But surely it is in the power of the faculty to better this condition of affairs. Why cannot some allowance be made for contributions to the Echo or Oracle? Why cannot an article in either of these publications be credited to its writer as equivalent to any one of the themes required of the Senior, Junior, and Sophomore classes, or as equivalent to any of the articles required in the literary department? If such an arrangement could be made, surely the Echo would not be reduced to such straits as it has been. No longer would the editors, driven to desperation, be forced to plunder the waste basket of the literary department in search of some embryo critic's painful effort. As the matter stands, many of the articles, written for the various departments of the college, ultimately find their way to the columns of the EcHo. Would it not be preferable in every respect if these articles, or substituted articles, could be written expressly for the EcHo, and then be handed in as department work?

Undoubtedly the student body has failed to co-operate with the Echo editors; but reasons, only to manifest, may be readily adduced to account for this failure. If, however, the faculty could offer some such inducement as has been suggested, a change for the better would undoubtedly follow.

J. K.

The question "how shall we better the Echo" is a question of vital importance. It is a lamentable fact that the college alumni do not support the Echo, as a body. There must be some cause for such a condition. The Treasurer of the Echo Association has no cause to complain of the support given by the boys in college. Whence comes it that our graduates so soon forget the Echo? The explanation is apparent.

The Echo is too narrow in its scope. There is no provision made to bring the graduate member of the college in touch with the interests and association of other days. It is folly to believe that our alumni have forgotten their Alma Mater. All that is needed to revive the old love and enthusiasm is to provide a medium between the college present and the college past. Such a medium is found in a genuine Alumni column in the college publication. This is not the column now known as the Personals where from time to time the name of an individual member of a class appears, but a column devoted to the entire use of the Alumnai. So far as possible the graduates furnish all the matter. Communications, letters and short articles upon matters wholly in the interest of the alumni are received and inserted in this column. The effect such a department would have upon the Есно would be invaluable. No longer would our graduates find the Echo columns dull. In seeking to find some trace of former classmates the graduate would find himself looking at the campus, the editorials, and by these means become again as if he were an active member in college; interest awakened in the sports and the present membership of the institution. financial gain, while only secondary in importance, would be no small thing, since the revived interest of the alumni would insure a larger circulation for the ECHO.



MESSALONSKEE

Happy little stream thou art Through wood and meadow flowing, Singing sweet with merry heart, Nor care nor danger knowing. The sun smiles on thee day by day, His love the south wind sigheth. Tell me, thou aughing woodland fay, Wherein thy beauty lieth. What is the charm that holds us all, Thou dimpling, dancing river? Alas! in vain on thee I call, Thou mockest me forever. Baffled, at last I turned to go, The summer sun was setting, The stream lay crimsoned in the glow, I cried, all else forgettingAh, Messalonskee, little stream,
I know why best I love thee,
Because in thy bright face doth gleam
God's heaven, which shines above thee!

HELEN R. BEEDE.

Oracle '90.

LEGEND OF THE MESSALONSKEE.

NCE upon a time, up among the hills of Maine, was an Indian camp. It was situated on the side of a sloping hill, overlooking a stream. Trees surrounded the little encampment, having only a clearing at the front. In the summer, the singing of the birds, the rustling of the leaves and the babbling of the stream furnished continuous melody.

One pleasant summer's day some of the chieftains from this camp, went to a white settlement a few miles distant to get provisions. These chiefs were mostly young men and one was particularly fine looking. His appearance attracted the notice of a trader who was in the settlement. This trader, by strategy, separated the young chieftain from the rest of the band and carried him away as a captive.

So quickly and quietly was the deed accomplished that it was unnoticed and the young man was not missed until the band set out for home. A search was instituted but the only knowledge attainable was that the chieftain had been seen with the trader and neither could be found. The Indians were not long in arriving at the correct interpretation of the matter and the entire camp was filled with rage. Mad with a desire for revenge, they attacked the white settlement, burned most of the houses, and either killed or captured the inhabitants. After the completion of these wicked plans, the Indians started homeward driving before them the wretched band of men, women and children bound with cruel throngs.

Among this crowd was one woman who was particularly noticeable. She was evidently a dainty little New Englander with fair hair, light complexion and petite figure. Her soul was in her face—a soul purified by suffering and taught the goodness of its Creator in everything. When the camp was reached, the captives were bound to trees and carefully guarded. As the shades of twilight began to fall, a large fire was built in front of the camp and and the cruel savages tortured their victims in indescribable ways. In the midst of the chorus of groans,

lamentatious and curses, one pair of lips was sealed. The little New England woman uttered no sound although her face was marked by the bitter pain she was enduring. Touched by her courage, the chief of the entire band, a man with a little mercy in his heart, released her conducted her to a tent and bade her sleep. Following his example, the rest gave up their sport and the camp-fire was abandoned.

In the middle of the night, as the rays from the last smouldering embers were playing hide and go seek with each other among the leaves of the trees, a form of a woman issued from one of the tents and approached the clearing. When the firelight shone full in her face, it revealed the features already described of the courageous woman whom the chief had befriended. wistful, longing eyes she looked about her. That morning she had seen her loved ones slain by the cruel hand whose captive she now was, and do we wonder that that her heart was heavy with grief and fear? Hope came to her, however, as she raised her eyes to the Heavens studded with stars. The kindness of the chief had cheered her; -- and as she looked upward, peace came to her heart. She felt that her dear ones were safe in her loving Father's care and that He would guide her aright. With a humble, earnest prayer to Heaven for strength, she returned to her tent and fell into a quiet slumber, unbroken until the rays of the morning sun peeped into her face. Henceforth a single purpose ruled her, that of doing some mission work in His name.

She remained in captivity many long, weary months, and by kindness and sympathy grad. ually won the respect and even love of the Indians. When asked to engage in the worship of their gods she refused; but read to them from her Bible-her constant companion-the simple story of the Savior and His love for them. Undaunted by failures she endeavored to teach the Indians to worship the one true God, and finally her efforts were rewarded. The chief, followed by many of his band, gave up his strange gods and accepted the Christian religion. Now she was offered her freedom but did not want it. Her work was here and here she stayed, a loyal disciple of the King. Was she beloved? Indeed she was, and for her the beautiful stream near the camp was named the Messalonskee, "Messenger of the King."

CLARA G. Jones.

OUR COLLEGE ART GALLERY.

Our collection contains four illustrations of of the third period of Greek sculpture, which extends from 404 B. C. to 323 B. C. The change in Greek character and life which resulted from the Peloponnesian war is reflected in the sculpture of this period. The grand days of Greece had passed away and with them the grandeur and seriousness which characterize the work of Phidias. The object was now not so much to teach and inspire as to please by the representation of the merely physically beautiful. There is manifest a greater delicacy of outline and form, indeed an excess of finish indicating a decline from the simplicity and earnestness of the preceding age.

THE "MARBLE FAUN."

The Marble Faun is characteristic of the period at its best. It is conceded to be a copy of a work at Athens by Praxiteles, which we are told was so excellent that it was called by way of distinction, Periboetos, the "famoms;" and was regarded by Praxiteles himself as one of the two best of his statutes—a statement meaning much when we consider that about fifty separate works are attributed to him.

Praxiteles and Scopas are the most eminent sculptors of this period—Winckelman speaks of Praxiteles as the one "in and with whom the second, the beautiful style of art begins," "the father of grace in sculpture." The contrast between his "Faun" and the "Jupiter" of Phidias is manifest at once.

The marble copy from which our east was made is in the Capitol museum at Rome. It has become very familiar to most of us from its connection with Hawthorne's romance. Yet to save the reader the trouble of looking up Hawthorne's description, and to match the statue with an equally beautiful piece of English, we quote at a little length from Hawthorne: "The form is marvelously graceful, but has a fuller and more rounded outline, more flesh, and less of heroic muscle than the old sculptors were wont to assign to their types of masculine The whole statue—unlike anything else that ever was wrought in that severe material of marble—conveys the idea of an amiable and sensual creature, easy, mirthful apt for jollity, yet not uncapable of being touched by pathos. It is impossible to gaze long at this stone image without conceiving a kindly sentiment towards it, as if its substance was warm to the touch and imbued with an actual life. It comes very close to some of our pleasantest sympathies."

The nature of the being which the "Faun" represents adds to the spell which the statue exerts over the beholder. "The characteristics of the brute creation meet and combine with those of humanity in this strange yet true and natural conception of antique poetry and art. Praxiteles has subtly diffused throughout his work that mute mystery which so hopelessly perplexes us whenever we attempt to gain an intellectual or sympathetic knowledge of the lower orders of creation. The riddle is indicated, however, only by two definite signs; these are the two ears of the Faun which are leafshaped, terminating in little peaks like those of some species of animals. Only a sculptor of the finest imagination, the most delicate taste, the sweetest feeling, and the rarest artistic skill—in a word, a sculptor and a poet too—could have dreamed of a Faun in this guise, and then have succeeded in imprisoning the sportive and frisky thing in marble. Neither man nor animal, and yet no monster; but a being in whom both races meet on friendly ground"

NIOBE.

Among all the attractions of a gallery of statuary, one can never overlook the Niobe group. It compels attention, thought, pity. The originals are ascribed to Scopas, but possibly are the work of Praxiteles. Scopas is the first great master of the third period. He pictures "touching pathos and stormy passions" with a power unknown before.

The group was discovered in Asia Minor in 1853. It is now in Florence. The story is well known—the anger of Latona at Niobe over-proud of her fourteen beautiful children, and the punishment which came upon the poor queen in the loss of her children. The vengeance of the merciless divinities has just begun. One son is already dead, others are sinking, striken by the arrows, while others fly to their mother for protection. She is the central, most important figure. With her right hand she presses her youngest child lovingly to her. She is bent over it, but her face is turned upward with a look of agony and heroic resignation.

M. M. I.

THE VENUS DE MILO.

Its authorship is not certainly known, though it might well have been Praxiteles, he "who knew how to depict emotions of passions and utmost depth of feeling." The statue was found in 1820 on the Greek island of Melos, by a peasant while he was working in the fields. It was bought and presented to the Louvre at Paris, where it now is. The chief charm of the statue is that it is the "only figure of Venus that has come down to us which represents the goddess and not merely the beautiful woman. power and grandeur of form over which the infinite charm of youth and beauty is diffused is in harmony with the pure and majestic expression of the head, which, free from human infirmity, proclaims the calm self sufficiency of divin-

The cast in Memorial Hall is a good one. Most beautiful goddess-woman, does anyone ever stand before you without wishing you to speak the thoughts which lie behind your lovliness of expression? to tell us the story of those arms for which, perhaps, you even now are longing?

H.J.P.

THE HERMES OF PRAXITELES.

More than seventeen centuries ago, the old traveller Pausanias visited almost all the known world and described everything he saw in very poor Greek, but with the most consummate accuracy and diligence. His religious zeal led him to give accounts of all the Greek temples and of the statues which decorated the walls. For centuries Pausanias lay forgotten, unread, perhaps because of his wretched Greek. At last it was discovered that his work "The Description of Greece" is really a hand-book on Greek sculpture. It has proved itself valuable in telling us where we may look for statues, and when we find them, who it was that shaped them.

In the fifth book of his work are found these words: "In after years other statues were dedicated in this temple (the temple of Juno at Olympia), namely a Mercury of Stone carrying a Bacchus, the work of Praxiteles' In 1878 Dr. Hischfelt discovered in this temple of Juno a stone group consisting of two members, a Hermes bearing on his left arm the infant form of Bacchus. This statue is somewhat broken.

Both legs, with the exception of one foot, and its right arm are missing. But what is left of the group is, however, in a fine state of presevation; the head is intact, and the surface throughout is nearly perfect. The statue has been rightly left at Olympia where it was unearthed. There is a cast of it in the British Museum. The bust which we have in the library shows the better preserved portions.

As a standard of reference this group is invaluable being a test by which we may judge the genuineness of other works ascribed to Praxiteles. It shows us how far superior in perfection of modeling and subtlety of expression the genuine work of Praxiteles is to copies of his work, of which we have many.

"In this statue there are apparent all the finer and more delicate traits which distinguished the style of Praxiteles; that play of passing emotion in the features, that robustness tempered by grace, the consummate technical skill concealed, not vauntingly displayed which ancient critics state to have been the special excellence of Praxiteles."

R. N. M.

THE TWINS.

EARLY in the season of cucumbers, on a bright morning, Mrs. A. with her two sturdy four-year-olds might have been seen wending her way to the garden plot. Now for a long time Mrs. A. had been trying to find a cucumber for her husband's dinner, but every time the twins had frustrated her attempts. On this day she found safely hidden one of the tiniest of its kind; so calling the twins to her she said solemnly, "Now, boys, you must not pick this cucumber, but must let it grow for your papa."

Alas for the frailty of the human nature! A day or two later she went for the cucumber, but found it not. As usual the twins were tagging at her heels, so turning to them she asked sharply, "Jack, did you pick the cucumber?"

Jack had a twinkle in his eye as he promptly answered, "No."

So turning to the other, who was a very truthful lad, "Johnny, did you pick the cucumber?"

Johnny's lip quivered, "N-n-n-no." Then with a burst, "Jackie he bited it, then I, I bited it, then Jackie he bited it, and it was all gone."

FORT HALIFAX.

ABOUT one mile from Waterville on what is called the "River Road" stands an old blockhouse bearing the inscription "Fort Halifax 1754." Almost every person who stays in Waterville any length of time pays a visit to the "Old Fort," and is more or less interested to know something of its history. From the accounts given it is found that the first movement toward the erection of Fort Halifax was made in 1751 when current events pointed with certainty to the war of 1755.

The English, thinking that the French should be prevented from making any settlements along the river Kennebec, began to look about for a site on which to erect a fort. After some consideration, the fork of land formed by the Sebasticook and Kennebec rivers was decided upon. This spot formed a commanding view of the rivers and surrounding country. Then too, a fort here would cut off the Penobscots from their allies, the Norridgewocks.

The fort was accordingly built in the summer of 1754, and in September of the same year a garrison of one hundred men was established in it.

There were originally two blockhouses, one on the southwest corner of the lot, the other on the northeast corner. A palisade enclosed the grounds. Inside the enclosure was a row of barracks and officer's quarters, the armory, and the fort proper which was placed high up on a hill, and commanded a view of the whole point. The fort was named in honor of the Earl of Halifax, then Secretary of State of the Kingdom of Great Britian. A corner stone of the forthouse now deposited in the State House at Augusta bears this inscription, "This cornerstone laid by order of Governor Shirley 1754."

The old blockhouse alone remains on its original site. The other buildings have gone to decay, or been removed. Everything about it shows the marks of neglect and ill-usage. Every available bit of wood has been carried off by enthusiastic visitors. Even the stairs, and parts of the heavy plank floor have gradually ceased to be. The little spot of ground outside is rough and uncared for. The blockhouse is said to be the last of its kind and period in New England. If this is true, it certainly is to be hoped that some kind hand will rescue it from the knife of the relic-seeker, and secure its presevation before it becomes a thing of the past.

C. M. T.

RESOLUTIONS,

Forasmuch as it has pleased Almighty God, our Father, to summon the mother of our loved brothers, Frank and Fred Padelford,

Be it resolved, that we their brothers in Xi Chapter of Δ .K.E. extend to them our heartfelt sympathy in the loss of one so near and so dear.

That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our brothers and be published in the ECHO.

J. COLBY BASSETT,
HENRY W. NICHOLS,
RICHARD P. COLLINS,
Committee.

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call from earth the mother of our esteemed classmate, F. W. Padelford; be it therefore

Resolved, that we, the members of the class of '94 of Colby University, extend our heartfelt sympathy to our classmate in his affliction and be it

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to him; that they be published in the Colby Echo; and that they be preserved in the record of the class.

GEO. H. D. L'AMOUREUX, WALTER F. KENRICK, THEODORE H. KINNEY,

Whereas, it has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from earth the beloved Mother of our classmate, Fred M. Padelford,

Resolved, that we the class of '96, do extend to him our heartfelt sympathy in his sad be-reavement,

Resolved, that these resolutions be forwarded to our classmate and published in the Colby Echo.

CHARLES E. SAWTELLE,
HARRY E. HAMILTON,
CARLETON E. HUTCHINSON,
CARLETON E. HUTCHINSON,

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to visit with affliction and sorrow the home of our classmate, Clio M. Chilcott, in the loss of her father, we, the class of '95, do resolve,

That we extend to her our heartfelt sympathy in her sad bereavement,

That a delegation representing the class attend the funeral services,

That these resolutions be printed in the Colby Echo and a copy sent to our classmate.

A. W. SNARE,

LINDA GRAVES,

J. F. PHILBROOK,

LILA HARDEN,

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, it has pleased the loving Father to call to himself the brother of our esteemed classmate, Herbert N. Pratt,

Be it resolved, that we, the class of '96, hereby express the deepest sympathy for him in his affliction; that we present him with a copy of these resolutions, and cause them to be published in the Colby Echo.

FRED W. PEAKES, ELFORD L. DURGAN, ALBERT S. COLE.



"You must read it dramatic, of course."

Miss Chilcott expects to return to her college work in a few days.

Bicycling and tennis and boating and base ball are in their season.

"Do you want to make \$300 or less per month during your summer vacation?"

That "funny type" in your Greek Testament is used, you know, for quotations from the Old Testament.

"Speaking of divorce, we shall come to that later-er, that is, I mean we shall come to the subject of divorce."

Mr. and Mrs. Freeland Howe, of Norway, called on their son, Freeland Howe, Jr., '94, at the bricks, last week.

Dr. Pepper spoke at City Hospital, Sunday afternoon, April 16, basing his discourse on the "Sermon on the Mount."

Dialogue in one of the halls of South College: "Come, quick!" "He's a base ball man." "Oh, don't wet them, do you?" "No."

The appointments for the Freshman reading are: of the ladies, Misses Cottle, Cheney, Croswell and Farr; of the gentlemen, Getchell, Hamilton, Padelford, Purinton and Wyman.

Miss Hazelton is spending a few days at her brother's, Dr. G. W. Hazelton, of Norway.

"The thermometer has risen several degrees" was the remark of a bright Junior the morning a few spring hats appeared in chapel.

We are glad to see Miss Ilsley again. She is still unable to resume college work, and will spend a few weeks in Limerick, Maine.

The seniors retrieved their reputation for "excellents" last term, the number obtained being some twelve or thirteen, at latest returns.

"Do you have any Prohibition papers come to your reading room?" "Yes sir, we have the Voice and the Lewiston Journal." "That's good!"

From the general tone of the conversation at table, we feel sure the Colby girls will be enthusiastic supporters of the base ball nine this season.

Miss Gertrude L. Ilsley, owing to a severe sickness, has been absent from college for several weeks, has so far recovered as to resume work with her class.

Several of the girls improved the opportunity of spending Fast Day and the remaining portion of the week at their homes. Among the number are Misses Taylor, Spear and Dascomb.

"You always were clever, Mr. Sheldon" was the remark elicited by an account of sheepraising down on the Maine coast, where "the grass is green all the year round—that is, in places."

Fairbrother, '93, spent a few days at home, last week. A tender mystery envelops these visits of our friend to North Anson. May it not soon be dispelled by a general visit over to Murray's?

Miss Bakeman starts this week on a somewhat extended tour through Massachusetts. She gives favorable reports of the manner in which people thus far have received and responded to her appeal.

All bodies near the earth possess a tendency to fall, be they flesh or tumblers of milk. If this statement is not sufficient to prove its truth, ask those who saw the experiment tried in front of Ladies' Hall.

Prof. Roberts was elected a member of the board of health, by the board of aldermen, last Thursday evening. The term is one of three years. The city fathers know where to look for push and efficiency.

Friday evening, Apr. 14, Howard C. Hanscombe '96, of Auburn was taken into the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity by special initiation. A banquet at Hotel North, Augusta followed the initiatory ceremonies.

The following are the officers of the Ladies' Tennis Association: President, Annie M. Richardson, '94; Vice President, Alice M. Bray, '95; Executive Committee, Caddie G. Jones, '94, Clio M. Chilcott, '95, Mary S. Croswell, '96.

Probably our base ball manager did not intend to cast any reflection on the personal force and character of the members of a certain committee recently appointed when he said: "As I understand it, this committee has no executive ability."

The banner scheme, recommended in the last Echo, has been adopted and many of the students have produced banners very prettily and tastily designed. The initial display from bleachers and stand at Fast Day's game presented a unique and pleasing effect.

A Fast Day service was held at the time of the regular chapel service, April 20, Dr. A. K. P. Small preached a sermon that must have put new life and vigor into every one who heard it, on genuine humility and consequent uplifting. The sermon abounded in incisive, telling sentences and inspiring thoughts.

The seniors have voted to wear caps and gowns at "last chapel" and commencement. They have also voted to secure the celebrated Germania Band, of Boston for commencement. A concert will probably be given after the Junior Exhibiton on Monday evening of commencement week, to help defray the expense for the band.

The Colby Base Ball Association has taken a new departure. The manager, though perfectly competent to run the affairs of the Association, sustains no light duties, no little responsibility. Accordingly a scheme has been devised by which the Association and its management are to receive the undoubtedly great benefit which comes from the advice and aid of men of experience. A committee called the Advisory Committee was chosen by the members of the B. B. A., in one of its recent meetings, its duty being to advise the manager and give him such aid as he shall require in all matters of difficulty. The Association unanimously chose Dr. J. F. Hill, Prof. A. J. Roberts and J. T. Larrabee.

The weather could not have been better for the first league game of the season on our campus. Our boys easily won the game with a score of 17 to 7. Frost, Maine State left fielder, deserved much credit for several difficult catches. He was applauded loudly from the grand stand. The game was anything but close, and "chinning" was rife.

Tuthill, '94, president of the Y. M. C. A., went Thursday, April 20, to Boston to attend the convention of presidents of the Y.M.C.A., of the New England colleges, returning the 24th. The convention was conducted by Mr. J. R. Mott, and was devoted to giving suggestions to the presidents with reference to their work the coming year. Prof. Drummond visited the convention and addressed it.

A queer procession was seen one day last week wending its serpentine way out of the campus gate near No. College and leading towards the M. C. station. Every beholder was mystified until it was learned that Woodward, having been caught in Cupid's net, was taking his many friends over to Murry's that they might to best advantage share in his happiness. We wish him all joy and extend congratulations.

A rather small party from Waterville went in a special train to Lewiston, Fast Day evening, to hear Lieut. Peary lecture on his expedition to northern Greenland. Some fifteen or more from Colby were among the number. As might be expected in case of college students, several of the boys weren't quite satisfied with the lecture as being too popular in character, and not conveying much scientific information; as, likewise, might be expected in case of college boys, the trip itself was thoroughly enjoyed.

A Missionary Social was held at Ladies' Hall last Wednesday evening, for the purpose of opening the mite boxes, the contents of which are to be sent toward building the Alaska Opphanage. Several friends were invited, including the Young Ladies' Mission Band, which has been under the supervision of Mrs. Warren. Music was provided and then a most delightful talk was given by Mrs. Anna Sargeant Hunt, of Augusta, editor of the Home Mission Echo. A social followed. At the close each one present received as a memento a May number of the Home Mission Echo, containing a poem by Mrs. Hunt.

In place of his talks based on passages in the gospel, Prof. Mathews is giving Sunday mornings this term, a course of sociological talks, dealing especially with the poverty and crime in great cities and the means now being employed by the church and christian people to lessen and cure these evils. The work of Toynbee Hall, the Salvation Army, etc., will be described during the term. The talks are thoroughly interesting, and have filled Prof. Mathews' recitation room completely full every Sunday morning thus far.

We all note with pleasure the success of the University Extension experiment this year. We notice the following in the Bangor Whig and Courier: "The fifth and last lecture in the course by Prof. Warren of Colby dealt with the subject of the Venetian school of painting, as illustrated by Titian, Tintoutts, Paul Veronse and some of the earlier and famous painters. Prof. Warren's lectures have been of the deepest interest, and it is hoped that, in the near future he may again favor a Bangor audience with more of his delightful expositions of art."

Probably Colby will unload more canvassers on an afflicted and long-suffering generation the coming summer than ever before. Some ten or twelve will try to convince the people of New Hampshire and Massachusetts that they will save time and money by just remaining at home from the World's Fair and buying Kilburn's "celebrated" stereoscopic views illustrating it. Four or five others will canvass for a set of photogravures of scenes in the United States, won over to the business by the artful representations of Woodward, '96; while others still expect to engage in a missionary journey through some of the Maine towns, preaching the gospel of health as contained in the "Cottage Physician." May "the people" recognize their obligation to help raise up among themselves a body of highly educated young men, and contribute generously to each and all of these gentlemen.

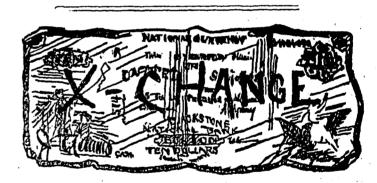
Tufts added another Maine College to her string of trophies, Thursday, April 27, by defeating Colby on the home diamond. The day was more suitable for ulsters and mittens-than base ball uniforms. The game was played in a storm of rain and sleet and was called at the end of six innings, when the score stood Tufts 18, Colby 7. It was a bad day for pitchers and

the ball was hammered unmercifully on both Everybody hit the ball and hit it hard. For four innings the game was exciting and an interesting one to watch. Both teams played with lots of snap and fielding was sharp. Up to the fifth inning Colby led both in hits and runs. Then Whitman, who had a glass arm, was treated to a sorry bombardment and doubles and triples followed in quick succession. When at last the inning was ended, Tufts had piled up ten more runs. Osgood, '94, succeeded Whitman in the 6th and pitched good ball. This was Osgoods first attempt at pitching and he showed up well, striking out one of their heav-Jackson played a fine fielding iest hitters. game. Despite the wintry weather, a good crowd turned out to witness the game.

The base ball season opened most auspiciously Fast Day with a game between the Colby and the Twitchell-Champlins, a Portland team, which Colby won by a score of 30 to 6. of the visitors were well known base ball players and it was the general sentiment that Colby would have to hustle to win. The fine weather brought everybody out, and grand stand and bleachers were packed while an immense crowd lined the fence in the vicinity of the M.C.R. The game was a surprise in several ways. Colby took the lead from the start and before three innings had been played, it was evident that the Portland boys were wholly out-classed. Colby put up a game full of snap and vim most gratifying to students and friends. The visitors were unable to score until the seventh inning, in which the Colby's did some loose playing. Throughout the game, our men batted terrifically, Jackson and Purinton doing the heaviest batting. The visiting team failed to find the ball to any extent. Their fielding was rocky, but in justice to them, it should be stated that this was their first game and the first time they have been together as a team. For Colby, Nichols on third did some very pretty work while Coffin caught a good, steady game. It is estimated that 500 people witnessed the game. J. F. Larrabee umpired to the satisfaction of everybody. About \$80 were taken as proceeds of the game.

Mr. Fletcher Dobyns of Oberlin College, "lecturer and organizer of the National Intercollegiate Prohibition Association" delivered an address on "Political Battlegrounds of the Near

Future" at a meeting in the chapel on the evening of Apr. 14, presided over by Dr. Pepper. The sentiments of the speaker, especially with reference to the "populists" and the rights of women, were received with an enthusiasm which manifested itself in frequent and prolonged cheering. At the close of the lecture a fusion political club of about a dozen members was formed; the membership being equally divided between the populists and prohibitionists. Blanchard, '94, was chosen president of the club, but his election was objected to on the ground of too great leaning toward the principles of the old Jeffersonian "party of the opposition;" as he did not insist on the right to the office, Sheldon, '93' was chosen in his stead, and Lombard, '93, was chosen secretary. The intention was to send one of the Prohibition members to Lewiston to compete in an oratorical contest for the opportunity to compete in the grand contest at the World's Fair next summer, but it was considered too late in the season. One of our contempories seems therefore to have stated on insufficient grounds that Norris '95, was to be the candidate of the club for the Lewiston contest. We understand that flourishing prohibition clubs of 15 or 20 numbers were started by Mr. Dobyns at Bowdoin and Bates.



Under the title, "Moral Proposition," The Cadet we think sends a few well directed shafts in the right direction. The too well established custom with many people, students not excepted, of magnifying a virtue to the extent that it blinds them to their faults and even vices needs just the treatment it receives.

The statement made by way of an editorial in the Silver and Gold lead us to believe that the University of Colorado is not likely to suffer for support from the State Legislature or the the college seeking young men. The special appropriations for the college amount to sixty seven thousand dollars, while the increase in attendance is seventy-five per cent. during the past year.

The Concordiensis reports something like the real old fashioned enterprise on the part of journalistic element, an extra was published with a full account of the mid-winter meet and cremation. These extras were on sale two hours before the daily papers of that town were issued, and in one instance the account was taken from the college extra. The enterprise of the boys won many gratifying comments from the dailies.

The Brunonian mentions the peculiar fitness with which a new course has come into existence this year in Brown. The year is decidedly American. The eyes of the World will be upon the United States the coming year. Her history and institutions will be more under the scrutiny of the old European nations than ever before. How fittingly then comes the establishment of a course devoted especially to the study of American Literature. A movement which goes to prove that Americans possess both History and Literature peculiarly their own.

"The oldest college graduate," says The Dynamo, "has been found." His name is Col. Amos A. Parker, who was born Oct. 8th, 1791, and is now living in a small town in the Granite State. When he entered college at the middle of the sophomore year he was 19 years old, and he knew the Latin grammar by heart. At gradution from the U. of Vt. he not only carried off his honorably won sheep-skin, but also the beautiful and highly accomplished daughter of the President. Since the age of 80 he has written poetry for a pastime.



37.

Rev. N. M. Williams, D.D., is about to remove to Newton, Mass.

'40.

Prof. Oakman Sprague Stearns, D. D.

This brilliant preacher, ripe scholar, and able educator, fell asleep in Christ at Newton Centre, Mass., Apr. 20, in the seventy sixth year of his age. His death was caused by heart trouble, and his illness was brief. He was the son of Rev. Silas and Hannah (Sprague) Stearns, and was born in Bath, Me., Oct. 20, 1817. His

father was pastor of the Baptist church in that city for a long period. He fitted for college at Bath and Bridgeton Academies. Among his associates in his early home was Martin Brewer Anderson, L. L. D., for many years his beloved President of Rochester University. He was his classmate in college, and an intimate friend until his death. After his graduation in 1840, he taught an academy in Bedford, Westchester County, N.Y. He was graduated from the Newton Theological Institution in 1846, and was tutor in Hebrew during the following Academic year. He was ordained pastor of the Central Baptist church, Southbridge, Mass., May, 19, 1847. Here he had a pleasant and fruitful pastorate of seven years. He was pastor in Newark, N. J. for a short time, and in 1855, begun her long and eventful ministry at Newton Centre. This pastorate continued for thirteen years, and closed May 31, 1868. The writer had the privilege of enjoying the last three years of his ministry at Newton. He was a preacher of exceptional brilliancy, and his influence grew wider as the years went by. Several of his sermons on special occasions have been published, and these show great ability and originality. He was fertile in illustration, and one never wearied of the charm of his style. He loved the old paths, but was hospitable to truth from whatever quarter it might come. He became Professor of Old Testament Interretation at Newton in 1868, and remained in that position until the close of the last year. He had a wise and safe guide in that portion of the Bible which is at present the storm centre of controversy between opposing schools of critics. He won the affection and respect of the students, and his name will be held in grateful remembrance by them. His alma mater conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity upon him in 1863. He was elected a member of the Board of Trustees in 1870 and served contin. uously until his death. In recent years, when greatly enfeebled in health, he was constant in his attendance at the meetings of the Board, ant served the college with rare fidelity. He was twice married. His second wife, Hannah Jane Beecher, to whom he was married in 1850, survives him. One son, William Oakman Stearns, was graduated from Newton in 1883. He was for many years the pastor of Gardner Colby, whose name the college bears, and sustained that relation to him when he made his first large gift to it. It is safe to say that some of the interest which Mr. Colby took in this college was due to the influence of his pastor. Thus has closed the career of another distinguished and honored son of Colby. The college had no more loyal son, and he brought both strength and ornament to his alma mater.

REV. C. V. HANSON, D. D.

GOLDTHWAITE.—Died on Friday evening, February 9, 1893, William F. Goldthwaite, a native of Augusta, Me., and a resident of New Orleans for the last fifty years.

Professor Goldthwaite graduated with high honors in his nineteenth year. He was a gentleman of scholarly attainments and was an instructor in colleges and schools for a number of years. He was a teacher of literature in the Eufala (Ala.) College in 1841; in the Loundesboro Academy in 1842; Montgomery Academy in the same year.

In 1843-44, he was professor of English, Greek and Latin in Bellanger's Academy, in New Orleans; of Jefferson College, St. James' Parish, in 1844-46. Later he began a shipping agent in that port, which position he held for some years. Finally he established an immense book store in New Orleans.

'75.

Rev. E. A. Read has recently become pastor of the Baptist Church in Wooster, Ohio.

'83.

Henry Trowbridge, Denver, Col., was on the campus, recently. **'90**.

F. A. Gilmore conducted Chapel exercises April 18.

H. R. Hatch has been offered the Assistant Professorship of Hebrew at Newton Theological Seminary.

'91.

Reuben Ilsley has been elected Principal of the Belfast High School, to accept which he has resigned his position at Ricker Institute, Houlton.

E. F. Osgood is running a photographing saloon at Berlin, N. H.

H. L. Pierce is Vice President of the Lake Charles College, Lake Charles, La.

G. A. Andrews has had a severe attack of pneumonia on account of which he has been compelled to resign his position at Wayland. He is now rapidly recovering.

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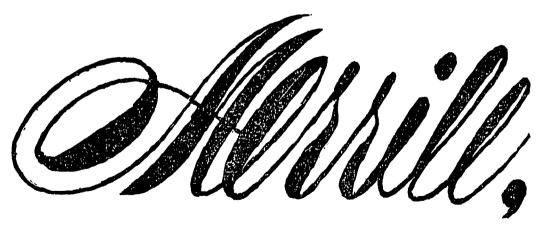
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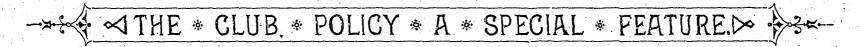
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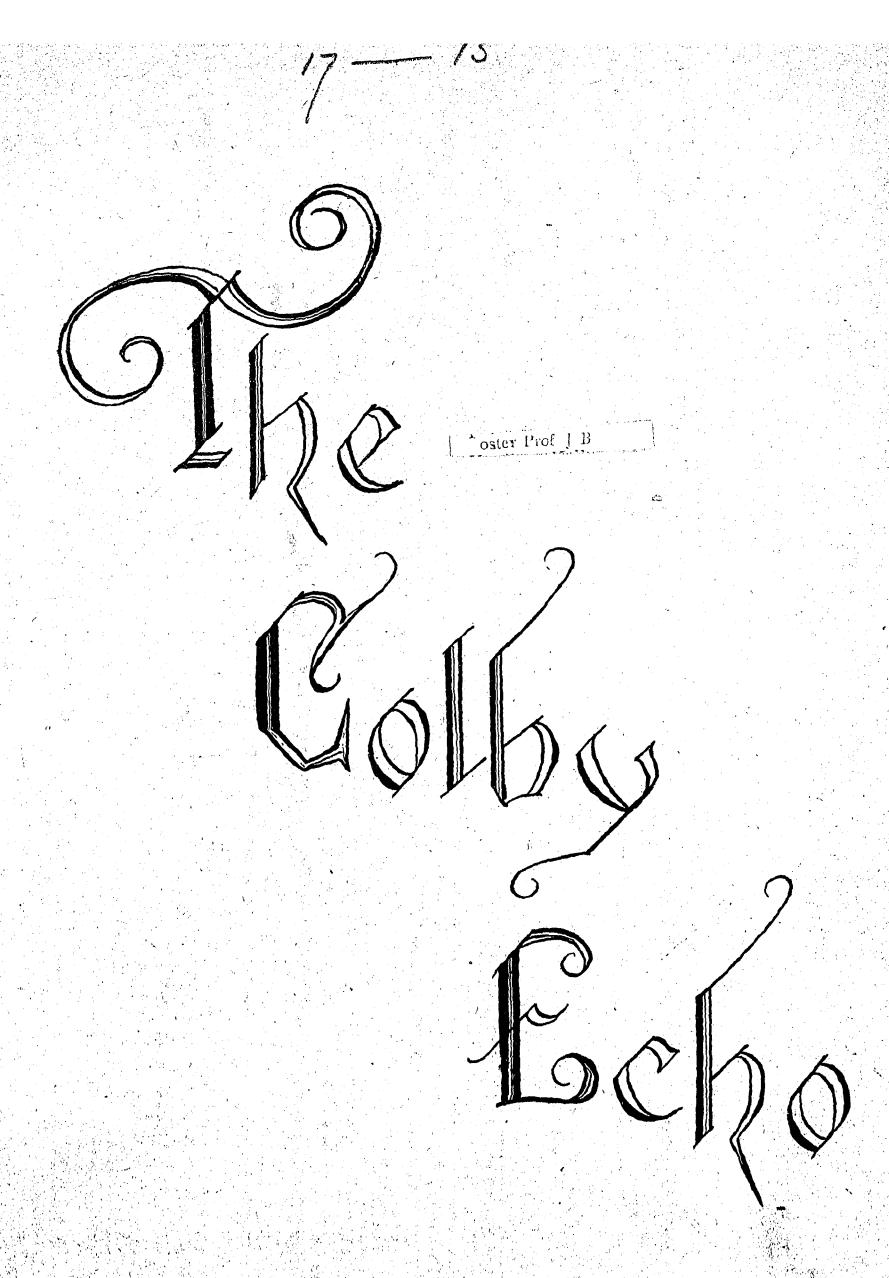
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