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The Colby Echo.

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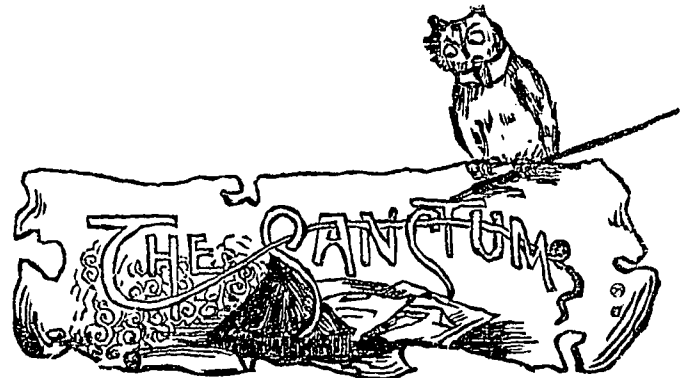
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“ALL men are mortal.” The Echo editors confess themselves guilty of this weakness so prevalent among mankind. In common with other mortals we make mistakes. In the Personal column of the last issue under the class of '91 it was announced that Mr. H. R. Purinton, of the Cobb Divinity School, had accepted a call from the parishes of Peru and Canton. In reality, Rev. H. M. Purinton has settled over these churches, a man—no offense intended—who probably never saw the inside of Colby's halls. H. R. Purinton is at present studying Hebrew in Newton. We are careless, J. Colby Bassett is the rightful President of the Foot Ball Association, while A. H. Berry must be content with the management of the Tennis Association.

THIS is to CERTIFY that the supply of verse on the editor's table is getting very low. We are sorry that the Echo's financial standing will not permit us to offer pecuniary inducements. But this much we can do. Several famous poets, as you all know, discovered late in life the genius that burned within them. How bitter must have been their thoughts of the many years wasted when they might have been building up immortality for themselves. We give everyone a chance to save himself future regrets on this score. Try real hard and we promise you that if the product shows the least spark of genius you shall be rewarded with a representation in our columns; if not don't be grieved at the “not available” or “returned with thanks,” placed on your sheet, but just imagine that success awaits you in other lines. Write a story for us.

THE indoor athletic exhibition has passed beyond the stage of possibility and is now fairly under way. At any rate we have gone altogether too far in the matter to allow us to withdraw without all classes being more or less compromised. Thus "having got our foot in it," as the phrase goes, it behooves us to get out of it as easily as possible and this may best be done by hard work and a successful exhibition. This kind of athletics we are all well aware has reached a very low point and it is by no means easy to develop fine athletes from inexperienced men, but if ever indoor athletics are to be made what they have been here, a beginning must be made and now is surely the time. Under the old regime "gym" work has been more or less of a grind. Get a little enthusiasm aroused and there is nothing more fascinating. Mr. J. L. Pepper knows how it is done and can, he thinks, warrant a creditable exhibition from the material in college provided the material will continue to frequent the "gym" at the proper hours.



STRENGTH IN WEAKNESS.

"Watch ye and pray. The spirit's ready—true—
But weak the flesh." Thus spake the Son of Man
Unto His own, all impotent to scan
Time's veiled face, the sad cross gleaming through.
"Could ye not watch!" How gently said! He knew
Full well the throbbing, eager heart of man.
Clothed in weak flesh, which thwarts the soul's high plan,
The soul, that fain would soar in heaven's blue.
He understood. But how? As God all-wise?
O dark Gethsemane! Within thy shade
He—Son of Man—fell prostrate, crushed by woes
Too heavy, even for Him, until His cries
Went up to God. For lo, on Him was laid
Weak flesh like ours. We say—through tears—*He knows.*

'93

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

COLBY students who have not had the opportunity of visiting the Quaker City and its "big school across the Schuylkill" may find it interesting to read a few items gathered from the Student's Handbook and Catalogue of the University of Pennsylvania. To be the fourth oldest University in the land, with a history ex-

tending back through one hundred and fifty-three years of successful life, means something here in America.

The University of Pennsylvania had its rise in a charitable school, founded about 1740, but of no particular strength until Benjamin Franklin turned his attention toward it. There were other schools in Pennsylvania at the time, some founded by the Germans and others by the Friends, but Franklin felt that what was especially needed was a good English Academy, which should offer training not only for scholars, but for business men and citizens. This is noteworthy, for out of it came the first institution in America founded on a broader basis than the education of young men for the ministry. With Franklin to think was to act. In 1749 he published his plan in a pamphlet, "Proposals Relative to the Education of Youth in Pennsylvania," and formed a Board of Trustees. In 1750 he secured from the City Council £1,000, and raised other sums, amounting in all to about \$40,000, and in January, 1751, the Academy and Charitable Schools of Philadelphia were opened with appropriate ceremonies.

But from the outset the trustees were determined that as soon as possible the Academy should become a regular college, and in 1753, under Dr. William Smith the highest classes attained a degree of proficiency which made this feasible. So a charter was secured, the name was changed to the College and Academy of Philadelphia, and Dr. Smith became the first Provost.

The transition from a college to a university came about in rather a peculiar way. In 1779, under a shallow pretext that the foundation had been narrowed, the Assembly of Pennsylvania took away the charter and conferred it together with all of the college's property upon a new institution, the University of the State of Pennsylvania. Ten years later the college charter was restored, and for a time the two institutions existed side by side. But finally, on mutual petition, the Assembly in 1791 granted a charter uniting the two under the present name of the University of Pennsylvania.

Since its foundation in 1751 the University has occupied three sites in Philadelphia. The Academy was situated on Fourth street, below Arch, on property which is still in the possession of the institution, and the College of Phil.

Philadelphia occupied the same site. But in 1802 the trustees bought a mansion at Ninth and Chestnut streets, built originally for the President of the United States, but never used by him. This was subsequently enlarged, and was finally torn down in 1838, and new buildings put up. But in time the University needed more room, so the site was sold in 1871 to the United States Government for the erection of the new Philadelphia Post-office, and the University moved to its present location in West Philadelphia, where it is likely to remain. Twenty-two buildings are now occupied, and though new ones are constantly being added, the forty-three acres will probably be sufficient for some time to come.

In its present organization the University comprises thirteen departments, six of which, by the way, have been added during the term of the office of Dr. William Pepper, as Provost. These departments are as follows: 1st, the College Department, including the courses in Arts; in Science (the Towne Scientific School); in Architecture; in Natural History; (the School of Biology); in Finance and Economy (the Wharton School); and the course in Music; 2d, the Medical Department; 3d, the Department of Law; 4th, the Auxiliary Department of Medicine; 5th, the Department of Dentistry; 6th, the Department of Philosophy; 7th, the Department of Veterinary Medicine; 8th, the Department of Physical Education; 9th, the Department of Hygiene; 10th, the Graduate Department for Women; 11th, the Museum of Archæology and Palæontology; 12th, the University Hospital; and 13th, the Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology. The Wharton School of Finance and Economy, the Biological Marine Laboratory, and the Dog Hospital, are among some of the University's unique departments.

The Medical Department is the oldest in the United States, and has been the father of many a medical school in America, and many of its graduates are known to be among the best physicians in the world.

This department was founded in 1765 by Dr. John Morgan, who filled in it the first medical professorship created in America. Through Dr. Morgan, the pupil of Hunter, in London, and of Cullen, of Edinburgh, the graduates of this school take a just pride in regarding it as the lineal descendant of the best medical schools of Great Britain in the last century.

The faculty in 1769 consisted of Morgan, Shippen, Kuhn, Rusk, and Bond. There have succeeded these at various times, professors whose reputation has been national, such as Barton, Wistar, Chapman, Physick, Dewees, Horner, Hare, Gibson, Jackson, Geo. B. Wood, Hodge, James B. Rogers, Corson, the elder Pepper, Francis G. Smith, John Neill, Henry H. Smith, Joseph Leidy and D. Hayes Agnew.

In the new Wistar Institute of Anatomy is to be placed the Wistar and Horner Museum, founded nearly one hundred years ago, and now unsurpassed in the United States for the number and variety of its specimens illustrating the normal and morbid anatomy of every part of the human body.

The number of graduates from the Medical Department reaches nearly eleven thousand.

The Philadelphia Public Ledger in its issue of Nov. 29 gives the following official announcement of the attendance of the University:

The total number of students at the University is 2,175, as compared with 2,055, which was the sum total of last year's attendance, showing a gain of 120. This high mark keeps Pennsylvania in her place as one of the four great universities which have an attendance of over 2,000, and places her far above her rival, Princeton, in point of numbers. This year Harvard has 3061 students, while the University of Michigan has nearly that number. Yale and Pennsylvania are contending for third place, the number at each institution being about equal. Princeton falls far below, having only 1092. The estimate for the University does not include the special Saturday classes in history, political economy and finance. If these were added, the number would exceed 2200. An important feature of the attendance this year is the small number of special students as compared to last year.

The great gain has been in the college department, which has 681 students this year in place of 618 in 1892. With the graduate students, who number in 135, the college department takes the lead from the medical department, which has always been ahead in point of numbers. This places the college department as the real head of the University, which it should be.

The various other departments of the University show like gains.

The Law School has 223 students, while last year it had 217, showing a gain of six. The Dental School has 226 students, as opposed to 153 last year, showing that this department is fast gaining around from the set-back it had when the course was lengthened from two years to three years. The Veterinary Department and the Medical School are the only ones to fall

off in their attendance. The Veterinary Department has 79 students, against 91 last year, while the Medical School has but 793 students, a falling off of 25 from the record of last year, owing to the unusual rush for the last year of the three-years' course.

The University employs more professors and instructors than many of the large institutions. The number of professors, lecturers and instructors employed is 277, which is an increase of 22 over the number employed last year. The graduate departments have a larger attendance than ever before. The Auxiliary Course in Medicine has 26 students; the Department of Philosophy, 135; the Laboratory of Hygiene 8; the Post-graduate Course in Law, 4.

ALBERT G. HURD.

Medical Department

University of Pennsylvania, Dec. 9, 1893.

IMMIGRATION AND EDUCATION.

IN all the history of the world, never has there been a nation like ours. As a government, we have hardly as yet passed the experimental stage. Danger threatens us on every hand, and on the manner in which it shall be met, depends the future of the United States. Our government, "of the people, by the people, and for the people," stands unique in history. Never before has there been a complete democracy on so large a scale. The States of Greece were too small to be compared with us; Rome, governed by a class, was but a partial democracy. New and untried problems lie before us, the solution of which we must work out for ourselves. We have no sovereign to whom we may look for relief, no class to which we may turn to save us from ourselves. Upon the people, the voters, does it depend as to whether we shall conquer or be conquered by our difficulties.

Good and intelligent laws can be secured only by an intelligent vote. If ignorance is to rule the day, we must expect incompetent legislators, and that means destruction to the state. To cope with the problems which we have before us requires all the intelligence we can summon to our legislative halls. Every citizen is, to a certain extent, a sovereign, and as such should be informed on every public measure. It was the ignorance of the masses that destroyed Rome, and it is this same ignorance which is the foundation of much of the danger to our republic.

The most prominent danger to-day is, perhaps, that arising from immense hordes of im-

migrants who are daily being landed on our shores. What, now, are the dangers springing from this source? In immigration there is very little, if any, inherent danger which may not be readily overcome. We have plenty of room in one state alone for the entire population of the world, to say nothing of the vast acres beside. Proper naturalization laws will prevent our government from falling into the hands of men unaccustomed to our ways. No, in neither of these ways does immigration threaten us. Where, then, is the danger? In the ignorance of the immigrant.

By far the greater number of foreigners who come to our shores are from the lowest ranks of life. Knowing nothing of our customs and institutions, they look upon America as a land flowing with milk and honey, which the hungry have but to dip up, and be filled. Freedom, to many of them, means but absence of restraint. Accustomed to oppression and poverty, all law seems tyranny, all wealth plunder. This mass of ignorance must be assimilated, must be taught our ways and made to feel that freedom is found only in obedience to law.

Here, then, lies the true danger. Before this mass can be assimilated, seeds of anarchy and crime are sown, to bear harvest in such scenes as was witnessed in Chicago a few years ago. Disappointed that he must still work for his daily bread, discontented because he must still be under the restraint of the law, the immigrant lends a ready ear to anything which promises relief.

There is another side to this immigration evil, and this, too, has its roots in ignorance and degradation. We hear much of the "pauper labor" which is such a menace to our workingmen. This is the result of the greed of the employers of our country, combined with the ignorance of the immigrant. Accustomed to the life of a brute, he can live much less than the American laborer. Unacquainted with the rates of wages, he falls a prey to the unscrupulous employer, oftentimes comes into a bondage worse than slavery. All this only perpetuates his ignorance, and keeps him from ever rising to the level of intelligence which should properly belong to every citizen.

Out of this danger, as a legitimate fruit of ignorance, rises the even more imminent menace of the "party boss" It is on this class of our

population that the machine must depend for its life and support. Once let a man know the true dignity of citizenship, the value of his manhood, and he is forever out from under the party lash. A glance at New York and Brooklyn will show the magnitude of this evil. Of course some of the blame for such a state of affairs must be laid upon lax naturalization laws, which allow men so manifestly unfitted to perform the duties of citizenship, to be registered on our voting lists. Yet we have this crying evil amongst us and we must recognize it. If such ignorance was not present with us, such flagrant outrages on the privilege of citizenship would not be attempted. Oftentimes, indeed for the most part, the immigrant is not so much to be blamed for his crime, as pitied for the ignorance which makes him the prey of unscrupulous ambition. However much we may pity such ignorance, we must none the less bear in mind the danger it carries with it. What cannot an unscrupulous politician accomplish with such an engine at his command. Monuments of his power can be found on every hand. Such political machinery it is which makes bosses like Tweed, and Crocker, and McLaughlin, possible, and which has made our large cities notorious for their mismanagement.

Another danger, and one which probably commands more of our attention to-day than any other, lies in the antagonism so often existing between Labor and Capital. Let us see how far this is a result of ignorance. We hear much about "American labor," and the "American laborer," but I wonder if we ever stop to think about it. It needs no wide experience to realize that to-day there is practically no such thing as the "American laborer." By far the largest portion of our laboring population are either themselves immigrants or the children of immigrants. Amongst the immigrant portion of our laboring population is it that we find strikes most frequent and most dangerous. Look, for example, at the coal fields where the miners are almost entirely foreigners. A strike there is universally recognized as attended with especial danger. Such men are the ready tools of every walking delegate and labor agitator who may gain their attention. Too ignorant to understand the relations between employer and employees, they readily come to believe every capitalist a tyrant. When such a strike does break

out, it is usually attended with much danger to property and life. As a disturbing element, too, they are constantly coming forward, not unfrequently the employment of such cheap labor forcing competent workmen to strike in self-defense.

These are some of the dangers which have their root partially in the ignorance and degradation of large masses of our people. A part, at least, of the danger which threatens our form of government may be removed by some general system of education, which shall teach our future citizens the meaning and worth of the right of suffrage, as well as bridge over the fast widening chasms that are beginning to yawn between different classes of our people. This it is which our public school system aims to accomplish. In a measure it succeeds, but only in proportion as its importance as the general educator is recognized. In most of our states compulsory education laws are employed to give efficiency to the system. Children under a certain age are required to attend school a certain number of weeks in each year. In this manner, education is spread among the masses where it is needed. Our kindergartens, too, are performing no mean office, in common with the ragged schools of our large cities. The latter are especially valuable for the lessons in patriotism and citizenship, which it is their especial aim to inculcate.

As a leveler of social barriers, the public schools also takes a high rank. It is the common meeting ground for the children of both rich and poor. In the public school, as nowhere else, does a boy learn true manliness, the respect which true worth should inspire regardless of social position or authority. Here, too, the street urchin loses some of his roughness and gains something of the polish of his more fortunate comrades. All meet on the common ground of intellectual merit.

In our public schools, then, we find a starting point for the reform of many of the abuses of to-day. So long as the citizens of our country are able and willing to think for themselves, a magnificent future lies before us. Many of our most threatening dangers vanish into thin air before the magician's wand of education. Uphold the public school; encourage its work; for in this is a great source of our republic's strength.

G. H. D. L.

ELIZABETH.

IT was a great old house, almost hidden from the country road that ran past, it by an apple orchard, whose tangled growth showed that no pruning knife now touched the scrawny branches, no axe laid low any of the too numerous trees. Rising above this leafy screen, the square, flat roof of the main house could be discerned, surrounded by a narrow railing which was already broken into many parts and looked as if the next gale must shatter it, slender and crumbling as it was, into a thousand delicate fragments. In the centre rose the cupola, now become the palace of the birds, whose darting shapes and gay music were all unsuited to their mouldering abode.

Curious to see more of this deserted dwelling, I made my way with some difficulty through the orchard and up the stone steps which, though somewhat displaced, still afforded access to the front door. This, yielding readily to my hand, swung back and admitted me to a large hall, flooded with light from a long window at the other end, through which I saw the river, flowing amid the fields beyond. Several doors stood open into bare, low-ceiled rooms which I explored without finding any trace of human habitation. Cautiously mounting the stairs I went through all the chambers, bare and low-ceiled too, and finally attempted to crawl into the cupola, but, at the first touch of my foot, the little ladder which was the only means of ascent shivered and fell. With a disappointed sigh I turned away and retraced my steps. The old house singularly charmed me and I felt as if I must see every part.

But although I often came again to the place I never visited the cupola but once, and that was the day I saw the house for the last time, except as I must always see it when in the long summer twilights or before the dying embers of an open fire, I close my eyes and the visions of the past come thronging into an old man's brain.

I was young then and it was my ambition to write a book that would bring me fame and money. I have written many such since then, but never one that seemed so real to me, so sad and strange, and pitiful as the story that came to me sitting in one of the broad window seats of Elizabeth's home, for it was hers, I know. The second time I went there I thought of her, and her name came into my mind like a sweet, wild

rose—Elizabeth. How like a rose she looked too, with her masses of soft, light hair, her blue eyes crystal-clear, and the varying tints of pink on her cheek. I thought I saw her once, but that could hardly be, for she was deadly pale and the rose in her hand was white. I tried to think it was my fancy, for I could not bear to have her suffer, when her pain should all be over and her spirit be at peace.

I wrote it all in my book—her short, glad life, but at the end I struggled not to finish it; for the end was not like the beginning and she would not let me change it. I knew that I must write the truth, the whole, but oh! how dark the river was, and how at first she shrunk from it, she was so young, so weak, and she knew that he would never understand.

When I had finished the book and was visiting the house for the last time, as I feared and as it proved, I found in the cupola an old, yellow envelope with her name on it. I did not start. I knew it had held the letter which she, half-crazed with fear carried to her death that it might never bear witness against him. She never knew he was not worthy, my sweet, wild rose—Elizabeth.

FLORENCE E. DUNN.



Lectures.

Term bills!

"Subtranceation."

Our Mac is back.

"Unless they killed half an animal."

Seniors have a cut. Also half a cut.

Purinton, '96, has rejoined his class. He has been rustivating for a few days in the special course.

Singer, '92, has been on campus, having obtained a short furlough from his school in Lowell.

Our worthy janitor and the Turk meet upon the campus. Each tries in vain to understand the other. At length Sam hits upon an idea. With expectation on his face he asks, "Are you a parlez-vous?"

"You see the point, Mr. P——."

Are you going to practice for the exhibition?

Miss Edith Hanson visited Skowhegan, Sunday.

Misses Jones and Brown have returned to college.

Ward, '95, has decided not to return to college for this year at least.

Bradeen, '97, took advantage of the cut to spend a few days at his home.

A movement is on foot to form a Browning Club, of the choice spirits of '94.

The Seniors have taken the initiatory steps towards procuring caps and gowns.

Miss Myra Nelson received a slight sprain while at work in the gymnasium.

Notice the new photos in the exhibition cases at Preble & Jordan's. We are there.

Haven Metcalf, '96, has been under the weather for some days, but is out again.

The Football Association cleared something over twenty-five dollars from the Ragan Lecture.

Hodgkins, '94, is taking an enforced vacation of two weeks on account of trouble with his eyes.

Dunton, '97, is reported as improving and hopes to rejoin his class before the end of the term.

The girls of '94 are all back again, Misses Jones and Brown having closed their accounts with "La Grippe."

It is reported that another laundry has obtained an agent at the Bricks. To the advertiser belongs the trade.

Barker, '97, has returned to college after an absence of two weeks which he spent in his father's store in Presque Isle.

President Whitman is to be away several days next week on a tour of inspection among the schools in the northern part of the state.

Shower baths can be obtained almost anywhere in the Gym. A roof sloping toward the center is useful as a protection from the sun.

An old fashioned country break-down in No. College last Monday night. Fiddler, Clark. Stage, his neighbor's trunk. Heard you the din?

Miss Grace Reed, '94, spent a few days at the Palmer House last week. Friday evening the

girls of '94 held a reunion at the Hall in honor of her visit.

A new society to be known as the "Deutsches Gesellschaft," has been formed by the advanced class in German. It will be presided over by Prof. Marquardt.

Snow shoeing is an agreeable form of exercise these moonlight evenings. Skeeing, too, seems to be finding favor with some of the more venturesome.

From certain external signs it would appear that something very like a foot ball game must be in progress during the secret sessions of the fair ones in the Gym.

At Ladies' Hall, Sunday afternoon, Mrs. Prof. Foster read a very interesting paper on the work on the Plains, in which Colby ladies have been helping for some time.

The following are the names of some of the whist clubs formed in town. The Constellation; The Augustan; The Good Cheer; The Century Plant; The Play Whist.

Prof. Mathews has been engaged to give his regular course of University Extension Lectures at Calais. Negotiations are pending to secure other courses at the same place.

A new society was formed at the Bricks last Monday evening, which is known as the Swansorian Oratorical Club. The President gives exhibitions each evening at his office.

The lecture by Prof. Rogers on "The Old and New Astronomy" at the City Hall, on Monday last was a decided success. The Woman's Association netted forty dollars thereby.

The lecture on art which was to have been delivered by Prof. Warren, Friday evening, Jan. 16th, has been postponed to Feb. 15th, on account of the Union Gospel Meetings.

A veritable craze for whist seems to have taken possession of the town. Clubs are being formed by all classes and sizes, few belonging to less than two, and some sharing in half a dozen.

Acting upon the advice and kindly suggestion of Alec, Cupe's club has migrated from its former quarters and now holds carnival in the North division of South College. Can't Tommy broil the bacon, though? Well, you'd better believe he wasn't born in the great and glorious West for nothing.

Howe has been elected captain of the Senior class to have all class matters in hand for the coming athletic exhibition.

Pete has invented a new way of descending the steps of North College. Time is very precious with him just at present, so he slides down, especially if he sees any co-ords coming.

The Thursday evening meetings in the chapel have been given up thus far during the term, to allow the students opportunity to attend the services which have been held down town.

The topic cards for the Tuesday evening meetings are out at last. The prayer meeting committee have not intended to be negligent, but circumstances have hindered heretofore.

Preaching services have been held at the Congregational church nearly every night for some time. The college has been well represented at these services by President Whitman and Dr. Pepper.

Perhaps all do not know that there is a man who is supplying all who desire it with pure spring water. He calls every Monday morning and furnishes the beverage in stone jugs. He ought to have a good patronage.

The Juniors had a class meeting after Prayers Friday morning and made arrangements for the Annual Junior Debate. The question was Resolved: that all Railway and Telegraph Lines should be owned and operated by government.

Time, 24 minutes past noon, Jan. 16. Scene Prof. Marquardt's recitation room. Student fails to make his views on the translation of "girl" coincide with those of the Prof. Students howl and the other classes pause in rapt attention.

The Freshman class have elected the following class officers for this year: President, Bassett; Vice-President, Chamberlain; Secretary, Flynt; Treasurer, Cox; Historian, Holmes; Poet, Whitman; Prophet, Watson; Toastmaster, Roberts; Executive Committee, Bradeen, Taylor, Cross.

There was a little dog and his name was Bip, and he died t'other night, t'other night; he used to run round with the boys every day, he's now 'neath the snow pure and white. For they gave him a dose of a very strong drug, to release his poor soul from the grip, Nimmie parson became for the last solemn rites, and that was the last of poor Bip.

The well known lecturer Ragan has been among us once more, this time coming in the interests of the Foot Ball Association. The subject of the lecture was the World's Fair and the illustrated views of the Exposition and Niagara were thrown upon the screen in their usual superb manner.

The Gym presents a lively appearance at nearly all hours now, the underclassmen especially manifesting great enthusiasm in the work. Several men are doing fair work on the bar and a number of tumblers are gaining proficiency under the coaching of trainer Pepper. On the whole the outlook is good.

The large audience room of the Congregational church was taxed in its full capacity on the occasion of President Whitmans address last Thursday night. There has been much interest shown in the union meetings held there lately and President Whitmans address was truly the right one at the right time.

Samuel enters a certain recitation. He has been away the first part of the term and can't exactly make up his mind whether it is the Biblical Literature or the Hebrew class he has struck. So he waits and ponders. Ten minutes before bell time he concludes it is the latter. A homesick feeling comes over him at once and he silently steals away.

Anyone reading the last issue of campus would think Berry had had the burden of office rolled upon him in such measure as to seriously threaten to crush his tender shoulders. All fears may now be set at rest, however, for the corrected list states that Bassett, '95, is the real president of the Foot Ball Association. Berry does not enter the foot ball list at all.

The Athletic Association voted on January 20, to assume the responsibility for the athletic exhibition to be held in March. January 12, it was voted to secure the services of Pepper, '89, to assist the boys in their gymnasium practice. Mr. Pepper will be here constantly for two weeks and will then be with us several evenings a week until the time of the exhibition.

The observance of the Day of Prayer for college was ushered in by a service which took the place of the regular chapel exercises, the main feature of which was a sermon by Dr. Pepper. The other exercises were held in connection with the town's people at the Congregational

church, consisting of a prayer meeting in the afternoon and preaching by President Whitman in the evening.

Some of the things the class of '95 have learned in Poly-Con:—That cutting doesn't pay. That consumption isn't dangerous. That smashing glass satisfies desire as much as drinking whiskey does. That some of its members excel in the art of sophistry. That farmers mow corn with a hay-rack. That the wearing of over-hauls is productive of consumption,—and the end is not yet.

The campus editor has held an interview with Prof. Currie in regard to the exhibition to be given toward the close of the term. The Professor reports that the Freshmen and Sophomores are making fine advancement in the line of dumb bells and Indian clubs respectively. The tumbling, pyramid and bar work is getting along nicely. The only thing that he calls for now is more Seniors and Juniors. Let us hope his call will not be in vain.

A very enjoyable and instructive lecture was given in the Baptist church, on the 15th inst., by Elia Yovtcheff, a refugee from Turkey. The long-stemmed pipe, smoked with the greatest leisure, the account of the customs, the description of the Turkish coffee-house, which takes the place of newspapers, concerts and exchange departments, all these seemed to hold the undivided attention of the audience till a late hour. This was the third lecture in the regular course given in behalf of the *Oracle* Association, and was a decided success financially.

A delightful evening was spent by a few of the ladies and gentlemen of '96 at the home of their classmate, Miss Dunn, Friday, Jan. 19. A most novel and unique entertainment was furnished in which the Rhetorician and the Poet, the Musician, the Dreamer and the Story-teller had each an opportunity to exercise his individual gift. Refreshments were served in an artistic manner, followed by the discussion of the fates of the Sibylline leaves. With singing and the reading of the final announcements the party broke up, all agreeing that their hostess had given them a charming entertainment.

At a meeting of the "Gesellschaft" held Tuesday night, Jan. 23d, Dr. Anton Marquardt was chosen President; W. F. Kenrick, Secretary and Treasurer. The following constitution was adopted:

I. Zweck der „deutschen Gesellschaft“ ist. Uebung im mundlichen Gebrauch der deutschen Sprache.

II. Jedes Mitglied verpflichtet sich in den Sitzungen gegenwaertig zu sein und dort nur Deutsch zu sprechen.

III. Wenn ein Mitglied ohne guten Grund abwesend ist, so bezahlt es funf cent Strafe.

IV. Wenn ein Mitglied wiederholt English spricht, so bezahlt es einen cent Strafe.

V. Jedes Mitglied ist verpflichtet eine Stunde zu bleiben.

Here is one of the "stories of Elia." You may have heard it before, but it is good enough to repeat: Mr. A. goes to the well one bright moonlight night to draw water. Looking into the well he sees the moon reflected there. "Well, well," exclaims he, "the moon has fallen into the well. I must get a rope and pull that moon out again." So he gets a rope attaches a hook and lowers it into the well. The hook catches on a rock and Mr. A. begins to pull. Harder and harder he pulls, but the moon still refuses to come up. All at once the rope breaks and Mr. A. immediately finds himself in a prostrate position with face towards the zenith. He begins to nurse his bruised body and bewail his fate, till, looking up into the sky, once more he sees the moon sailing along as grandly as ever, and exclaims with animation, "Well, I got that moon out of the well anyhow."

Should you chance any Saturday afternoon about half past two to enter the South Grammar building, room No. 1, you would be able to find answers to your questions concerning the sewing school mentioned in the last ECHO. You would see about thirty-five neatly dressed bright, happy girls, in their respective classes, busily plying the needle. In one class they are making aprons, in another they may be mending; while the smaller ones are all eagerly finishing their squares of patch-work, to make a quilt to keep some poor child warm. Going back and forth among them, guiding their little fingers, teaching the best way to take the stitches if need be, having some naughty stitches removed for better ones, are the teachers. About the middle of the session, all work is laid aside, and some exercise like marching is enjoyed by all. When the hour closes all work is neatly folded, then, is asked a report of any families in need whose children ought to be in

school. Such there are here in our midst. A visit is made to the homes, and if the case seems a worthy one, help is provided. Through the Ladies' Sewing Circles some material is furnished, and cutting and basting done. These garments are then taken to the school for making. Thus while attempting to relieve temporal wants, we are endeavoring to instill a missionary spirit into their little hearts. Not a small amount of benefit is received by those who instruct. While it takes time, it can not fail to inspire. "Why, if they can sew, do you have a school? We thought they did not know at all." "Yes, they sew, and very nicely, too; but those of you who can sew know there are many things to learn beside being able to sew 'over and over' or 'run' a seam. Again, many would not sew regularly otherwise than in school."



'47.

Rev. H. C. Estes, D.D., has tendered his resignation of pastor at Leicester, Mass.

'58.

H. B. Marshall, '58, is the successful pastor of the Baptist church, Washburn, Me.

B. F. Lorrimer, '58, pastor of the Baptist church, Buckfield, Me., has been holding special meetings assisted by Rev. D. T. Wyman of the class of '78.

'63.

George C. Hopkins, formerly of Mt. Vernon, now of Haverhill, Mass., was eighty years old Sunday. He was for some time a trustee of Colby University. Mr. Hopkins is well known in Maine having served in both branches in the Maine Legislature.

'72.

Rev. E. B. Haskell, late of Worcester, Mass., is acting pastor of the Baptist church in Andover, Mass.

'75.

L. C. Cornish, of Augusta, was in town, Wednesday.

'77.

Rev. Frank J. Jones is pastor of the Baptist church in West Springfield, Mass.

Miss S. H. Coburn is making French Literature her chief study during her stay in Paris.

Edwin F. Lyford, of Springfield, Mass., has introduced a bill for biennial electors in the present session of Massachusetts Legislature.

'81.

George W. Merrill is doing an extensive business as civil engineer, employing several assistants. His headquarters are in Springfield, Mass.

John C. Worcester is principal of the West Springfield High School. Mr. Worcester has sent seven of the pupils who have been under his instruction to Colby.

Isaac W. Grimes, who has been preaching for some time at Stoneham, Mass., has lately received a call to the Charles River Baptist church, Cambridge, Mass.

'83.

Rev. J. B. Bryant is pastor of the Baptist churches at Wayne and Fayette.

H. H. Mansur has been settled for some time over the Baptist church at East Jaffrey, N. H.

'84.

B. F. Turner, has recently entered his fifth year as pastor of the Baptist church in Buxton Centre, Me. Mr. Turner is highly esteemed in the community.

'87.

C. D. Dow has been recently appointed ship physician on one of the steamboat lines from New York to Liverpool.

J. F. Larrabee, who for some time has been a member of the firm of H. B. Tucker & Co., is now sole proprietor of that establishment.

Prof. W. F. Watson, of Furman University, is doing a progressive work there. He gives lectures on scientific subjects every month and in addition to the regular course has organized a class of students from his department to take up and discuss scientific subjects.

'89.

J. L. Pepper, who is attending the Bowdoin Medical School is here assisting in the Gymnasium in the work for the athletic exhibition.

Charles H. Pepper writes enthusiastically of art privileges in Paris, but quite the reverse of French ideas of home comforts and arrangements for housekeeping.

'91.

Fred A. Luce is principal of the High School at Waterbury, Vt.

side of the classics the best of the Congressional linguists is Senator Turpie, of Indiana, who has a colloquial familiarity with three modern languages beside his own, and can read several more.—*Washington Post*.

Harvard Annex will hereafter be known as Radcliffe College, and the graduates will receive the degree of A. B. instead of a mere certificate of graduation, as heretofore. The change in the official name is due to the fact that Anne Radcliffe, an English woman of the seventeenth century, was the first woman to make a bequest to Harvard.

The largest scholarship given by any American college is the Stinneke scholarship at Princeton. It is awarded for excellence in Greek and Latin, and amounts to \$1500 annually.

The *University Herald* notes and approves the action of the Prof. who has under his charge the class in "History of the Protestant Revolution." The idea of asking a Catholic priest to address the class upon the subject seemed to him to be an excellent way of giving the class the benefit of two points of view instead of one. If the student is to become the broad minded man in the fullest sense of the word, why is not this just the method of putting him upon the broadest basis? If this view as taught him will not stand testing in comparison with other views, of what use are they? Certainly the collegian should rejoice that broader and nobler methods of instruction are constantly coming into view.



A QUESTION.

The day is fair,
The students stare,—
What makes the co-ed
linger there?

THE ANSWER.

The path was glare—
Feet shot in air!
That's why the co-ed
lingered there.

She taught a class in Sunday School
Of urchins neither small nor great
The lesson told of wicked Cain
And what a wicked thing is hate.
And as she spoke of hate she asked,
"Can Patsy tell me what hate is?"
Immediately Patsy said,
"It's what ye bile peraytees with."

NOT SO FAR.

"Pray tell me, Professor, where I may find
An outraged conscience or darkened mind!
Through Hamlet, Macbeth, and Oliver Twist
I've plodded my way yet somehow missed
The well kept specimens hardened and sere
Which between the leaves are said to appear.
I've moiled and toiled 'In a Balcony,'
Yet found but ill-merited agony,"
The Professor turned with a knowing frown,
And looked the Senior up and down.
"Of an outraged conscience did you speak?
I believe you have not so far to seek."

A. E. M.

STATEMENT OF THE ORACLE ASSOCIATION.

January 18th, 1894.

Several settlements which were left to the manager of the '93 *Oracle* to adjust, have been made. In accordance with custom, we submit a statement showing the financial condition of the Oracle Association when it finally passed to the present management.

LIABILITIES.

To Art Publishing Co.,	\$350.00
" Preble & Jordan,	36.00
Total,	\$386.00

ASSETS.

Outstanding bills for advertising,	\$62.50
" bills for subscriptions,	32.50
" bills to other College Associations,	41.00
Cash on hand	
From converted assets,	\$46.04
" sale of books by present man'gr,	23.00
	69.04
	\$46.04
Total assets,	\$205.04

Total indebtedness,	\$180.96
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In effect Dec. 11, 1893.

Passenger Trains will leave Waterville as follows:

—GOING EAST—

2.45 a. m., for Bangor, daily, including Sundays,
and for B & A R R., via Oldtown, Bucksport, Ells-
worth, Bar Harbor, Aroostook County, St. Stephen
and St. John every day, except Sundays.

5.30 a. m., for Skowhegan, daily, except Mondays,
(mixed).

6.05 a. m., for Belfast, Dover and Foxcroft, Ban-
gor, and for Moosehead Lake via Dexter.

7.15 a. m., for Belfast and Bangor (mixed)

10.00 a. m., for Bangor, Sundays only.

10.20 a. m., for Skowhegan, Bangor, and B & A
R.R. via Oldtown.

4.30 p. m., for Dover and Foxcroft, Moosehead
Lake, via Dexter, Bangor, Bucksport, Ellsworth, Bar
Harbor, Aroostook County, St. Stephen and St. John
and daily including Sundays to Bangor and St. John.

4.32 p. m., for Fairfield and Skowhegan.

—GOING WEST—

5.00 a. m., for Bath, Rockland, Portland and Bos-
ton, (mixed to Augusta).

8.20 a. m., for Oakland.

9.25 a. m., for Bingham, North Anson, Farming-
ton, and Phillips, daily, except Sundays, and for Au-
gusta, Lewiston, Portland and Boston, with Parlor
Car for Boston, every day, including Sundays.

2.25 p. m., for Bath, Portland, and Boston, via Au-
gusta, with Parlor Car for Boston.

2.35 p. m., for Oakland, Portland and Boston, via
Lewiston.

4.30 p. m., for Oakland, Bingham and North An-
son.

10.08 p. m., for Lewiston and Bath, Portland
and Boston, via Augusta, with Pullman Sleeping
Car, daily including Sundays.

Daily excursions for Fairfield, 15 cts., Oakland, 40
cts. Skowhegan, \$1.00 round trip.

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