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The Colby Echo.

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Editorial

THE new Colby catalogue for the collegiate year '94-'95 has just been issued. We find it neat and systematic in arrangement. In many ways we consider it a decided improvement over our catalogues of preceding years. Certainly no one need be without a comprehensive knowledge of Colby University, and of the great advantages she offers the public, when such a valuable catalogue is at hand.

WE have received a beautiful souvenir album of Colby University, the work of

Holmes and Baker, '97. It contains fine gelatine plates made by A. A. Beal & Co., of Boston. The pictures are clear and distinct. The portrait of President Whitman is especially good and the views of the campus and University, and the other scenes so familiar and dear to every student of Colby, make this souvenir very attractive and desirable.

WE note with pleasure the movement for effecting the re-organization of the Republican Club of last campaign season. Would it not be well for the Democratic and Third Party elements of the college to likewise establish clubs of their own. For the rivalry which would exist between such organizations, and the frequent debates which would be a desirable feature in them, could not fail to create a greater interest with us in political matters. Surely Colby ought to take her place beside the other institutions of the country in fostering a lively and keen insight into the social and political problems which are demanding so much public attention at present.

AMONG the many new movements in the right direction we would call attention to the worthy attempt which is being made to bring the famous game of chess into its rightful prominence. A club of the best chess players of the college has already been organized. It is proposed to eventually form a league with the three other colleges of the state and to have a regular chess tournament. If this is accomplished it will be the second intercollegiate chess club of the country. The only one now existing is the league of Harvard, Princeton and Columbia. We heartily commend all such efforts to keep Colby up with the times, and to make her influence felt in more ways than one.

THE following letter from one of the alumni which has been recently received by the foot ball manager is one of the best editorials for us on athletics that could have been written. Without doubt he expresses the sentiments of many of the alumni and the interest thus shown in our welfare as well as the advice given should be productive of good. We quote the letter in full:

Manager Colby Foot Ball Association.

Dear Sir:

Your circular letter concerning the financial standing of the Foot Ball Association is at hand. I am a thorough believer in athletics and wish that my Alma Mater would push this branch of manly development even more than she does. Why don't you fellows go into sports with a determination to *win* and bring up the standing of Colby in athletics? You have good rugged material here in college and ought to put strong teams into the field. In order for a college, to-day, to stand well among the other colleges it must be strong in athletics and we old alumni who have the interest of Colby at heart want to see her develop in this line.

Enclosed you will find my check for five dollars. I shall always be glad to help you out when I can do so.

Very truly yours,

W. H. SNYDER, '85.

HOLIDAYS AND SPORTS IN OLD NEW ENGLAND.

THE time spent in amusement by young New Englanders two hundred years ago, was extremely limited. In all his childhood and boyhood life, the seventeenth century youth did not spend as much time in pure amusement, as the boy of to-day does, each year. There was little opportunity for fun. The Puritans hated Christmas. The celebrations of our Lord's natal-day in England, were dominated by a spirit of boisterous revelry that disgusted serious-minded people; and the New England colonists had no desire to observe it in a different and more decorous way. No birthday anniversaries brought delight and change into the monotonous child-life; national holidays there

were none; and religious festivals were so solemn that they brought little diversion.

But Thanksgiving Days were early set apart; and we may rejoice that in those days our great-grandmothers cooked for our great-grandfathers, turkeys, the like of which the most luxurious epicure can never taste in this day; and that there was an abundance of pumpkin pies, whose richness would mean sure death to the modern dyspeptic.

These days of Thanksgiving were appointed any time that the Governor thought best; and they sometimes occurred many times during the year. If Nature failed to send just the right proportion of sunlight and rain through the summer, if blasted wheat and mildewed corn threatened to repay the farmer's diligence, if grasshoppers or caterpillars or Indians molested, a day of fasting and prayer was appointed, which was invariably followed by a day of feasting.

Many funny stories are told of the early Thanksgiving Days. The town of Colchester one year, calmly ignored the Governor's appointed day, and postponed its festival until a sloop should arrive from New York, bringing a hogshead of molasses for pumpkin pies. Another story is told of a farmer who lost his cask of Thanksgiving molasses as he was going up a steep hill, and rolled it to the bottom and split in twain. The good man's discomfiture and the reception he received at home from his wife need not be dwelt upon.

But Thanksgiving Day was not the only or even the chief holiday. Training Day was in great favor on account of its military and political importance, and because of the opportunity it gave for amusement. But even this day was dominated by the all-powerful church militant, and New England warriors had to listen to a lengthy service of prayer and psalm singing before the military tactics could begin. But if the solemn opening exercises had no charm for the boys and girls, the closing scene restored their interest; for a noble dinner was always given in tents on the common, and the evening hours given up to dancing. Indeed, the muster days were the crowning pinnacle of

gayety, dissipation and noise of old New England.

Election Day was also a time of much excitement. The ministers had much to do on that day to keep their respective flocks within bounds. Smoking and beer-drinking were largely indulged in. In each family "lection cake" was made—an elaborate concoction rich with fruit and wine. And it was the time when the young Puritan ran wild, and played his pranks in true boy-fashion, in spite of the vigilant eyes of the numerous town authorities.

The games of the New Englanders were as few as their holidays. Extra vitality could be worked off in the field or kitchen; and the long evenings were needed to learn the catechism and the rudiments of theology—the foundation of every Puritan's education. But there were sports of various kinds enjoyed all the more, perhaps, because so sparingly indulged in. Hunting, fishing, especially in the earliest days, combined business and pleasure. While the young men were thus employed, the young women must have had to content themselves with household tasks, or the spinning wheel, or possibly with those various "artifices of handsomeness" in which we read even Puritan maids sometimes indulged.

Foot ball was played by Boston boys at a very early period. One writer remarks that "they were not so apt to trip up one another's feet and quarrel as I have often seen 'em in England;" and we may safely add "as we have often seen 'em in New England."

Playing-cards were regarded as the "devil's picture books" and were sternly prohibited; and straightway after the manner of men, the Puritan children longed for them with ardent longing and sometimes obtained them surreptitiously, running the risk of various fines, the pillory, or the whipping post.

Dancing was much indulged in, especially in the eighteenth century, when Boston began to boast an aristocracy. Dancing usually began at six and continued until nearly dawn. President Washington, on one occasion, danced three hours without once sitting down, and this dissipation of the august Father of his country is

termed a "pretty little frisk." But all were not so frivolous. While the "light-heeled and light-minded young Bostonians" were wasting precious hours in the ball-room, more sober people sat at home and read "An Arrow against Profane and Promiscuous Dancing, Drawn out of the Quiver of the Scriptures, by the Ministers of Boston."

Shows of all sorts were heartily denounced and yet the earliest papers contain frequent advertisements of exhibitions of various kinds. Lions, white bears and elephants, trained dogs, magicians, and tight-rope performers frequently visited New England before the middle of the eighteenth century.

Even so sinful a performance as play-acting could not be kept out of Puritan towns. A certain manager of a theatre company contrived to sneak one of Shakespeare's plays on the stage, with a play-bill which is the most sanctimonious bit of literature extant. Following is an extract from it:

"KINGS ARMS TAVERN—NEWPORT RHODE ISLAND. MORAL DIALOGUES
IN FIVE PARTS,

Depicting the evil effects of jealousy and other bad passions and proving that happiness can only spring from the pursuit of virtue.

MR. DOUGLASS—Will represent a noble and magnanimous Moor called Othello, who loves a young lady named Desdemona, and after he marries her, harbors (as in too many cases) the passion of jealousy.

Of jealousy, our beings bane,
Mark the small cause and the most dreadful pain.

* * * * *

MR. QUELCH—Will depict a fool who wishes to become a knave, and trusting to one gets killed by one. Such is the friendship of rogues. Take heed!

Where fools would knaves become, how often you'll
Perceive the knave not wiser than the fool.

MRS. MORRIS—Will represent a young and virtuous wife, who being wrongfully suspected, gets smothered by her husband.

Reader attend and ere thou goest hence,
Let fall a tear to hapless innocence.

* * * * *

Various other dialogues, too numerous to mention here, will be delivered at night, all adapted to the improvement of the mind and manners. Tickets six shillings each. Commencement at seven. Conclusion at half past 10, in order that every spectator may go home at a sober hour, and reflect upon what he has seen before he retires to rest.

God save the king
And long may he sway,
East, north and south
And fair America."

In 1788, the "Junior Sophister Class" of Yale gave a theatrical performance followed by a farce composed by the students. This performance greatly scandalized the pious people of the town.

A monotonous and gloomy existence, we to-day pronounce the old Puritan life; for we must remember that even the sports that have been mentioned were rarely indulged in, and then by only a few. The lives of the Pilgrim Fathers had been saddened by oppression and hardship; and there was little opportunity for romance in the days of their children. But they were not unhappy. Work was their delight, and the solemn services of the church diversion enough. Hawthorne was right when he said, "Happiness may walk soberly in dark attire, as well as dance lightsomely in a gala dress."

ALICE M. BRAY, '95.

EVENING SONG.

AFTER THE GERMAN.

Again 'tis eventide,
O'er field and woodland crest,
Peace rustles far and wide;
And all the world's at rest.

Only the brook still rushes
Its rocky bed upon;
It foams and madly gushes
Forever, ever on.

But no still ev'ning brings,
Sweet peace to it and balm,
No tinkling bell now rings
A song of rest and calm.

And in thy tendency
So art thou too, my heart;
God only can to thee
True evening rest impart.

L. H.

ST. PAUL.

IN the study of St. Paul we are dealing with a man who possessed an energy and power of intellect, which has been equaled by few men of modern times. He is worthy of our study, not alone, because he was intellectually chief of the apostles, but because with his extraordinary endowments and strong personality he fulfilled a mission which the world can never forget or cease to honor.

Paul, of Tarsus, was "a Pharisee, the son of a Pharisee." He was reared in a Phariseic home and taught after "the strictest sect of the Jew's religion." At home, and possibly at the schools at Tarsus, Paul was taught to read the Hebrew Bible and was instructed in the history and religion of his nation. When Paul's parents recognized his promising qualities, they sent him to Jerusalem to study to become a Rabbi.

In the school of the Rabbies, long passages of Scripture, and the sayings of the wise were committed to memory. Such a training, in the Old Testament and in the Rabbinical doctrine, directed Paul into the mental habits of Jewish thought and argument. The principles taught were purely Pharisaic. While Paul's mind was thus young and receptive, he was taught that the Mosaic law was the great law of life, and that traditional interpretation was valid and binding.

While at the Rabbinical school Paul sat at the feet of Gamaliel, who was the most famous Jewish teacher. "He was a man of lofty character and enlightened mind, a Pharisee strongly attached to the traditions of his fathers yet not intolerant or hostile to Greek culture, as some of the narrower Pharisees were." We may briefly specify three effects which the teachings of this worthy Rabbi had on Paul—candor, honesty of judgment, and a willingness to study the Greek authors.

Paul's mind took a firm hold of these principles which had, thus far, directed his education and thinking. He defined his convictions sharply, cherished them intensely, and carried them out immediately in consistent action. Paul had been taught nothing but Phariseeism, and he was led, thereby, to regard faith in a

crucified Messiah as blasphemy against the devoutest hopes of Israel. In harmony with such conception he persecuted the Christians with relentless energy, feeling that he was doing the will of God. In this Paul was, above all else, a religious man and thoroughly conscientious.

Such was Paul as he entered upon his last journey of persecution, in which the great change took place in his life. In this article we are to study what mental changes Paul underwent in his conversion, without any regard to the divine revelation. There is sufficient evidence to prove that a great struggle took place in Paul's mind over the inadequacy of the Mosaic law and it seems most probable that it took place on this journey to Damascus. His conceptions of the law underwent a change, till he began to regard it as a means of awakening the consciousness of sin and the need of forgiveness. Hence the conflict arose between the moral purpose to keep the law and the hindering power of sin. Paul reasoned, that on account of sin no man could perfectly keep the law and when the law was once broken he knew of no escape. Such a line of reasoning brought him to the conclusion that faith must supplant legal obedience.

Paul was six days in the desert on the way to Damascus. In this enforced leisure there was nothing to distract his mind from his own reflections, and doubts arose, for what else can be meant by the words with which the Lord saluted him, "It is hard for thee to kick against the goads." Paul's best judgment begins to rebel against his course of inhumanity and crime. The words of kind tolerance of his great master, Gamaliel, when he demanded fair trial to the Christians, may have clung in his memory. Paul's logical mind reviewed the instructions of his youth, that he might make sure of his ground. He recalled the words of the prophets again and again, and each new sentence brought renewed evidence, to his mind, that this Jesus must have been the Messiah. He recalled the utterances of Christ and as he pondered them, he saw that they could not have been the words of any fanatic. He remembered the face of Stephen in the council chamber, shining like

that of an angel. He remembered the prayer and patience of the youthful martyr. He recalled his wonderful apology and he went over in detail the historical proof of the Messiahship of Christ, and the burden of condemnation grew still heavier. He thought of the people he had mercilessly dragged from their homes to persecution and death. The spectacles of purity and love which he then saw did not look like the products of the power of darkness. The very serenity with which his victims met their fate looked like the very peace which he had long been seeking in vain. In this hour of gloomy thought, truth, thus reviewed by bitter memories, conquered. Paul clearly saw that his conceptions of the law and of Christ were not in harmony with the facts which were confronting him, and honest at heart he yielded to his loftiest and strongest convictions. Truth had finally conquered its rebellious opposer.

Could there have been any selfish motives in Paul's conversion? Was he moved by the desire to display his learning in forwarding this new movement? He suddenly cast aside all the instructions of the Rabbinical school and united himself with the uneducated fishermen of Galilee. Was Paul prompted by a love of power? He abandoned his seat in the Sanhedrin, the most honored and powerful tribunal of the Jews, to take his place with a weak and despised sect. Was he actuated by love of wealth? He joined himself to those who were poor, where the handicraft of tent making was his only promise of subsistence. Was love of fame a possible motive? He could expect nothing but scorn and shame from preaching a crucified Messiah. None of these selfish motives ever influenced St. Paul to become a Christian. To know and to do the will of God were his only motives.

"We have the new man before us now,—Paul the Christian. To all the strength and force and impetuosity of his natural disposition there has been added an ardent personal love. All his nature is tempered by it. Before he was proud, now he is humble. Before he lived for himself. Now he is living for his fellow men. Before he sought power and renown. Now he is seeking

to glorify Christ." For thirty years Paul labored continually, to make Christ known as the Messiah and to oppose the Pharisaic theory of salvation by the law. Jewish hatred always followed him, and finally accomplished his death in martyrdom at Rome.

Such was the life and death of St. Paul. It now remains to examine the predominating qualities of his mind, and to compare him with other noted reformers. The Jewish teaching which Paul had received did not check the independent application of his mind to new subjects. We find the Jewish modes of thought and styles of argument applied to new subjects and wrought out in new combinations. The qualities of Paul's intellect, his marvelous memory, the keenness of his logic, the superabundance of his ideas, his independent, and impulsive way of thinking prove that he was the master and not the servant of the teachings of his youth.

We are first impressed with Paul's realistic quality of thought. This is best illustrated in his conception of the close relation between unregenerate humanity under Adam, on the one hand, and man as subject of redemption under Christ on the other. The thought is realistic in that sinful humanity is conceived of as being actually present and participant in Adam's sin and redeemed humanity as being similarly present and participant in Christ's death and resurrection.

Closely akin to his realistic way of thinking, Paul objectified and almost personified the great truths of his religious teachings. He speaks of sin and righteousness as active agents. Sin enters the world, establishes dominion over men, and rules them as a master. He did not look upon sin and righteousness as objective qualities, mere attributes of character but they were to him world-ruling powers, objective and real. These realistic and objective qualities of Paul's thought account for his vivid, bold, and fearless thinking, his fiery and convincing eloquence.

We may also consider the use of parallels as a very noticeable quality of Paul's thought. He frequently contrasted the Jew and the Gentile, Adam and Christ. These well drawn par-

allels added tremendous force to his teaching and gave a practical view to spiritual themes.

Paul presents a rare combination of those qualities which make up the strongest minds. His memory was extremely retentive while his logic was keen and unerring. His thoughts came with tremendous rapidity and his impulsive nature gave them quick expression in word and deed. His mind was profound, deep of purpose, sincerity and ability, over which ripples of impetuosity frequently played and upon which storms of indignation and even wrath were known to descend.

When Paul came to the full maturity of his power the world was in need of a great thinker. It was vitally necessary that some specially gifted person should explain the death of Christ and the doctrine which He had preached. There was a great demand for a man of scholarly attainment who could explain the Mosaic Law and make plain to the Jews, the change in dispensation. The followers of Christ, the humble fishermen of Galilee, were incapable to grapple with such problems. They had never ventured far beyond their own homes and the lake on which they had fished. The times, Christianity and humanity demanded a man who could address kings and philosophers, who could enter proud cities the storm centres of idolatry and crime and gain the respectable ear. Some fearless spirit must go to the whole world and with mighty eloquence and unflagging energy combine Christianity with the elements of the age. No man more able or worthy of such a mission could have been found, than the apostle of progress.

Paul was a great thinker, and no seclusion ever limited the circle of the influence of his thinking. While in prison he wrote letters which have inspired the world. Before his imprisonment, he was the first and greatest missionary eclipsing even Xavier in vast territory which he covered and in the lasting influence which his life and influence made upon those with whom he worked. Paul preached in every city of importance from Jerusalem to Rome. He encountered peril by land and sea. He was beaten with rods. He suffered shipwreck. He under-

went perils of floods and perils of robbers. He endured hunger and thirst. No man ever had wider experience of hardship than the Apostle Paul.

Look at St. Paul from whatever view you may you will find him a superior man. He was an all-round man. "If we look at the Christian world, the very greatest worker in each realm does not compare with an inferior aspect of one phase of St. Paul's many-sided pre-eminence." As a writer he surpasses the greatest authors whether Christian or Pagan. Young Pliny was famous as a letter writer, yet he never wrote a letter which will bear comparison with Philemon. St. Paul's Chapter on Charity is more than all the stoics ever wrote. He was a greater theologian than St. Augustine or St. Thomas of Aquinum. He was a greater reformer than Savonarola for he ever "kept the spirit of the prophet subject to the prophet." He was a greater preacher than St. Bernard. He possessed a clearer insight, a nobler self-control, a deeper humanity than the great reformer, Luther. "Paul was a greater organizer than St. Gregory, and as fervent a lover of souls as Whitefield." St. Paul was a "transcendent genius, an intellectual prodigy."

F. B., '95.

LADY SOMERSET.

"GOD save your Queen," they sang, and the representative Maine audience rose to its feet. If in the act there was less of reverence for the royal lady of England than for the noble womanhood of Lady Somerset herself, the thing became thereby less an empty form and more a fitting recognition of a life of duty and honor.

Lady Somerset comes from a country from which our fathers withdrew because they believed that taxation without representation was tyranny. Yet that country freed its slaves, and has taken the first step in granting the franchise to all its people in advance of our great republic whose watchword is progress, and whose government is supposed to be of the people, for the people, and *by the people*." The women of England and Scotland have now the municipal suffrage

and still manage to love their children, while they help to purify the government under which those children must grow up.

As I remember Lady Somerset's speech, I think of that verse in the Bible, "And ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." She made me realize that the question of which she spoke is not one to be brushed aside with a swish of silk skirts and a smile in the eyes. If the matter seems a trifle to some women who want nothing that the law could give them, let them consider that there are many thousands of their toiling sisters upon whom laws may press heavily, and lack of laws more heavily still.

After all is it worth while for even the happiest of us to sell her birthright for a mess of pottage?

FLORENCE ELIZABETH DUNN, '96.

College News

THE ASSEMBLY.

Those of the college boys and girls and young ladies from the city who like to "trip it as they go on the light fantastic toe," have formed what they have been pleased to call, "The Assembly." After the dancing lessons which are given by Mr. E. P. Manley the members spend a few hours in a good social time.

THE CHESS CLUB.

The chess players of Colby have organized themselves into a Chess Club. They have chosen as President, J. Colby Bassett, '95; Secretary, C. E. Gurney, '98; Executive Committee, Prof. Anton Marquardt, J. Colby Bassett, '95, H. W. Dunn, '96. The club begins with some sixteen members and under the able and experienced coaching of Dr. Marquardt chess playing at Colby bids fair to be an attractive and profitable recreation.

Y. M. C. A. LECTURE COURSE.

The first two lectures of the Y. M. C. A. lecture course occurred on the appointed dates.

President Wm. De W. Hyde. of Bowdoin College, entertained us in his usual attractive style. His theme "How to Study" was full of practical and valuable suggestions which it would be well for us as students to remember and put into actual practice.

Last Monday evening was the scene of especial mirth and frequent smiles. Throughout the evening Mr. Grilley held the audience in constant amusement by his witty, comical, bright and in every way successful renderings of the selections he produced.

We look forward with pleasure to the two following lectures, one Feb. 15, by President Whitman, the other Feb. 22, by Matt S. Hughes, of Portland.

THE REPUBLICAN CLUB.

A few days ago the Republicans of the college appointed a committee consisting of J. Colby Bassett, '95, H. E. Hamilton, '96, and E. R. Josselyn, '98, to draw up a constitution and by-laws. On the morning of Feb. 2, the report of this committee was accepted and the following officers were elected: President, H. W. Dunn '96; Vice-Presidents, C. E. Sawtelle, '96, D. L. Flynt, '97, Howard Pierce, '97; Secretary, H. S. Cross, '97; Treasurer, H. W. Foss, '96; Executive Committee, C. B. Fuller, '96, E. R. Josselyn, '98, C. E. Gurney, '98.

J. Colby Bassett was chosen as the delegate to represent the Republicans of Colby at the Eastern Convention of the National Young Men's Republican League to be held in Burlington, Vt., Feb. 12. A great occasion is anticipated.

The Faculty

Dr. Warren has a class of young ladies from this city in the study of Art.

President Whitman addressed the students at Bucksport Seminary, Friday evening, Feb. 1.

President Whitman left Waterville, Monday night, to spend a week in Massachusetts. Tuesday he attended the funeral of Dr. Gordon, of

Boston; Wednesday, a supper and meeting of the friends of Tremont Temple, held in Horticultural Hall, Boston; Friday, the banquet of the Colby Alumni Association of Massachusetts; and Sunday, he will preach at Springfield.

Personals

Mr. F. O. Welch, '95, left us Monday morning on 9.30 train.

S. R. Robinson, '95, supplied the Baptist pulpit at Oakland, last Sabbath.

H. W. Foss, '96, is on the campus again, having recovered from his recent sickness.

Miss Hattie Wing, of Auburn, has been the guest of Miss Marvell, '97, during the past week.

A large number of college students were the guests of the Woman's Club at their recent reception.

C. L. Curtis, '96, stopped with us a few days this week en route to Corinna, where he will teach the Academy.

Thirty-five young ladies, members of the college, took advantage of the special train to Augusta, Thursday evening to hear Lady Henry Somerset.

"Are you going to Mr. Pratt's?" "Yes, we are the ones." Only the four young people who took that memorable ride, Feb. 2, realize the full import of question and answer.

The following is a partial list of the alumni who have thus far made donations for the support of the Foot Ball Association: Forrest Goodwin, Esq., Skowhegan; L. C. Cornish, Esq., Augusta; Rev. J. H. Parshley, Rockland; V. M. Whitman, Calais; D. W. Hall, Chicago, Ill.; James King, Chicago, Ill.; W. H. Snyder, Worcester, Mass.

A most delightful occasion was the reception was the reception tendered Mrs. Bonney and other ladies, by the college girls, on the afternoon of January 19. Mrs. Bonney gave an interesting talk on Spellman Seminary, a negro school in the South, with which she is familiar. Chocolate and cake were daintily served. About seventy guests were present.

Fraternity Notes

At a special meeting of the Colby Chapter of the Delta Upsilon Fraternity held Friday evening, Jan. 25, F. P. H. Pike '98, and Everett S. Treworgy, '98, were initiated. After the initiatory rites at the Chapter Hall, the Chapter enjoyed a stew at Hagar's restaurant. It was an informal, but a very enjoyable occasion.

ZETA PSI CONVENTION AT TORONTO.

The experiences of a Fraternity Convention are difficult to relate. First there are those things you are at liberty to tell and those you are not. In the next place those things of which you are at liberty to speak you are compelled to divide into those to be omitted and those to be related, and the things to be related are again divided into those you really can relate and those you have not the ability to express. All these divisions leaving out the reader's point of view which if taken in consideration and our matter again divided into interesting and uninteresting the difficulty might easily end with this sentence.

A Fraternity Convention may be likened to a panorama made up of a succession of pictures varying in kind, rapidly following, vivid in contrast once seen never to be repeated and only too quickly ended.

The journey to Toronto, the glimpses of frozen landscapes half distinct through the frosted pane, scenes of the snow covered White Mountains, of isolated hamlets beyond, of Montreal with its old churches, its queer sleighs heaped with robes, its comfortably dressed people with their great fur caps, all these were memories of a day by gone, when early in the morning the announcement of the Porter in the sleeping car that we would be in Toronto in twenty minutes prepares the mind for what has long been anticipated.

All day the delegates poured in from every direction. The Queen's Hotel was overrunning. The Theta Xi men were everywhere with forty resident alumni and the Club House only a few

blocks distant, nothing could seem more convenient. During the morning the royal reception.

From ten o'clock until four in the afternoon the time was taken up in arranging the executive business and spent in deeds of good fellowship and observances of fraternal cordiality. Adjournment at 4 o'clock was the signal for the ice boating trip on the Bay. Many who had arrived earlier had taken advantages of the opportunities already held forth. A fleet of ice boats had been engaged and with anticipations running high a jolly crowd of enthusiasts hurried toward the Lake. Glimpses of boats skimming across open spaces in the distance only aggravated our desires the more. At last we were on the ice, tumbled into a pile of robes, required to keep our heads down and hold onto our hats. A little flapping of the sails, a swift turn and then the whole affair seemed to lift bodily from the ice and fly. Now for the fun. Every boatman proud of his boat spared no efforts to beat in every race and the hoarse shouts of victory, the orders to give her more sail, the boisterous laughter and yells, mingled with the howling winds and the crunching rattle of the boat skates. The sharp wind and the cold air mattered little. The knowledge that we were going seventy miles an hour was enough, the ice as we flew past seemed to be a vast streaked sheet scurried with snow and driven by the blast. About dusk the same party might have been seen at "The Queen's." True a few hats had been left on the lake and some voices had been given to the wind, but the sparkle had not left the eye or the glow faded from the cheek, as in full dress at 8 o'clock they filed into Toronto Grand Opera House. All the boxes and half the seats on the main floor were filled and Morrison never did himself more justice than in his personification of the Great Richilieu. Pleased at the appreciation vociferously given he took occasion to respond in a series of happily chosen expressions to the Fraternity, and especially to the Toronto Chapter. His speech ended, all rising as a single body, the house resounded with the Zeta yell from one hundred and fifty throats,

while the rest of the audience signified their delight and appreciation. One more scene and that at Webb's banquet hall. The hospitality of the Canadian Zetes seemed to have no limit and the elaborate supper and invitations was simply called a collation.

Next day at five in the afternoon the Convention had completed its business and stood adjourned. A photographer was summoned and the affair was ended. But still the ice boats scudded over the ice on the bay and the sleighs swarmed thickly around the door. Some chose the ice boats and others wished to see the sights. The Annual Banquet and Installation were still left on the program. At 7.30 p. m., to the time of the Toronto orchestra we filed into the hall made familiar on the preceding night. A gorgeous decoration had made the hall a work of art. The stars and stripes hung beside the Union Jack, the Yacht pennants and banners were draped in the most tasty designs. The immense tables formed in the shape of the Greek Letter Psi made a most appropriate arrangement. No attempt will be made to describe particulars, the menus in French, the music, the songs, orations, toasts and extempo speeches continuing four hours, ending with the English National Hymn, one verse from "America," and one from "God Save the Queen."

One scene will long be remembered by those who attended this Convention when on Sunday morning they walked over to take a last look at Webb's magnificent building where only a few hours before we had sat down to a sumptuous banquet, the fire had been the later guest and one vast blackened ruin marked the spot.

Niagara Falls entertained for a brief hour a small party of South bound Zetes, soon to take their several routes homeward, and the last memories of the Forty-ninth Convention are commingled with the impressions of that great waterfall in its wintry setting of ice.

Y. W. C. A. Notes

A new Bible class has been formed this term among the Juniors.

The day of prayer for the colleges was observed by a special prayer service.

The association will take charge of the school-house prayer meeting in Winslow, Sunday, Feb. 10, Special singing will be provided.

Y. M. C. A. Notes

Jan 31, the Day of Prayer for Colleges was indeed a profitable day for us. In the morning we were favored by an excellent address by President Whitman, and throughout the day interesting services were held.

We are glad to note the many praises bestowed by the various religious periodicals of the country upon the Colby Y. M. C. A. and its worthy president, Mr. Bryant. Indeed this praise is justly merited. For Colby has the most effectively and thoroughly organized system of College Bible study classes in New England outside of Massachusetts. In a January number of the *Young Men's Era*, the international of the Young Men's Christian Association, we find printed in full with complimentary remarks our whole outline of Bible study in the life of St. Paul with particulars as to how it is conducted at Colby University. Mr. Bryant has been appointed by the *Young Men's Era* to prepare an article descriptive of the Y. M. C. A. work of the state of Maine.

At the last union missionary meeting we obtained from articles by Mr. Chiba and others, a very good insight into the religion and customs of the Japanese, and also of the work being accomplished by Christian missionaries among them. Last term the curiosities in the glass case in the Boardman Missionary room were cleaned, re-arranged and tabulated. It is hoped that we may soon be able to place upon the shelves of this room many valuable books pertaining to missions. If we as a college Y. M. C. A., could take our place with the other college Y. M. C. A.'s of the country in establishing a regular systematic plan of giving to missionary objects it would in our opinion be a source of great advantage to us.

Alumni Notes

'57

Rev. G. C. Wilson conducted chapel exercises Saturday morning, Feb, 21.

'77

C. F. Meserve, President of the Shaw University Raleigh, N. C., is lecturing in Maine on the Indian question.

'78

Rev. H. B. Tilden is supplying the pulpit of the Baptist church, Thomaston, in the absence of the pastor.

'79

Rev. Nathan Hunt until recently pastor at Milton, Mass., has been appointed Maine State Missionary and is now working in the State.

Rev. E. C. Whittemore delivered an interesting and instructive lecture on "The American Voter" at South Jefferson and Newcastle, recently.

'83

Rev. H. Manser, pastor of the Baptist Church of East Jaffrey, N. H., class of '83, has been sent as Representative from that town to the present Legislature by the Republicans.

'87

Woodman Bradbury of Laconia, N. H., was in Chapel the other morning.

'88

W. W. Merrill, who for several years has had a position with the People's National Bank, of this city, has been elected as cashier of the National Bank of Fairfield.

'89

The First Baptist Church in Revere, Mass., has more than doubled its membership during the pastorate of Rev. N. S. Burbank.

'93

George Otis Smith, '93, of Skowhegan, has been awarded the scholarship in Geology in Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. This is the third scholarship that has been awarded graduates of Colby at this University within four years, the others being King, of Portland and Mathews, of Brookline, Mass.

These University scholarships are awarded as honors, and it is to the credit of Colby University and W. S. Bayley, professor of Geology and Mineralogy, under whom these men fitted for the department of Geology at Johns Hopkins, that they should each receive the honor; King in '92, Mathews in '93 and Smith in '95.

Clippings

How dear to our heart is the cash on subscription,
When the honest subscriber presents it to view,
But how low and contemptible is the one that won't pay
it—
But we will refrain from describing him,
For perhaps, gentle reader, this might be you.—*En.*

What is it gives me dally blues,
And gives my language lurid hues,
And bids me to invoke the muse?
My German.

What is the cause of all my woes,
What robs my nights of sweet repose
And will condition me I s'pose?
My German.

What makes me long for fairer climes
And summer skies and better times.
When like a fate the old bell chimes?
My German.

What is it I wish far away,
Wish to have go, and go to stay?
Perhaps 'tis wrong, but shall we say?
My German.—*En.*

In a lecture on Physics, Jags heard,
"With one glass two objects you see;
While with two you see four;
And with three several more,"
But he thought, "It takes more to queer me,"
Trinity Tablet.

He asked a Miss what was a kiss,
Grammatically defined,
"It's a conjunction, sir," she said,
"And hence can't be declined."

Astronomy is 1 derful,
And interesting, 2;
The ear 3 volves around the sun,
Which makes a year 4 you.
Lynn High School Gazette.

LOVE AND FOOT BALL.

A man and a Vassar maiden,
With wind and wave atune,
Talked low of love and foot ball
'Neath a mellow Newport moon.

The Vassar maid had hinted
That Vassar girls might play
At Rugby, 'gainst his college—
And beat them, too—some day.

"If you should play," he whispered,
"Your college against mine,
I'd like to play left tackle
On the opposing line."

Then drooped her head, the maiden,
With blushes red as a flame,
And said, "since this may be so
Let's have.....a practice game."

Inlander.

College World

The Cornell Pennsylvania debate will take place on Friday, March 8.

Bates College will build a library in memory of James G. Blaine, one of their trustees.

The average weight of the four principal elevens last fall was as follows: Pennsylvania, 179; Yale, 172; Harvard, 185; Princeton, 172.

The abolition of foot ball at Northwestern University is being considered by a committee of the university trustees.

The Army and Navy departments have issued orders prohibiting the playing of foot ball at West Point and Annapolis.

Statistics have been published showing that of the 1,112 men who played on American college foot ball teams during the past season, but ten were temporarily disabled, and but one permanently injured.

The faculty of Wisconsin University has prohibited Freshmen from playing on any of the university athletic teams except by special permission of the faculty or recommendation of the athletic committee.

Steps have been taken by representatives of the leading colleges of the East to form an Inter-collegiate Gymnastic Association. The association will be similar to the Track Athletic Association, and will hold annual contests.

Brown has drawn up a new constitution, consolidating the management of all the athletic teams in one person.

Twenty-one of the faculty of the University of Chicago have studied at Johns Hopkins.

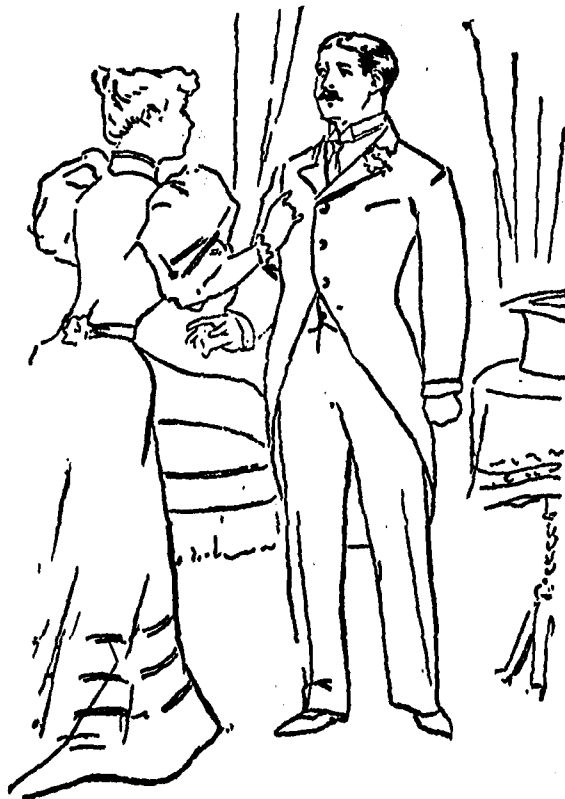
Vassar students are proud to say that not one of their graduates has ever been divorced.

A cup worth \$200 is awarded by the class of '93 of Cornell to the best preparatory school foot ball team in New York State.

Princeton awards a scholarship of \$1,500 for excellence in Latin and Greek. This is the largest scholarship given by any American college.

The faculty of the Boston University have decided to allow work on the college publication to count as work in the regular course.

A total abstinence league has been formed at Harvard.



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neglect of the physical man has
told severely on the mental man.

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months each year in the grand
old woods of Maine and see
how nature thrives, watch the birds, the trees, the flow-
ers, or with reel and line and try "chucking a bug" and
with rifle and shot gun drop a deer, and perhaps a moose,
and you will find life will take on a new vigor and the
joys of living will be



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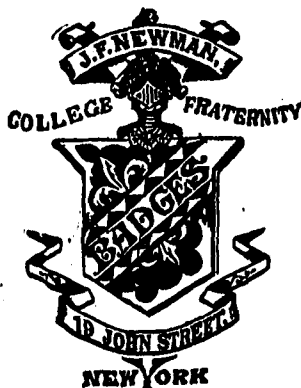


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THE COLBY ECHO.

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