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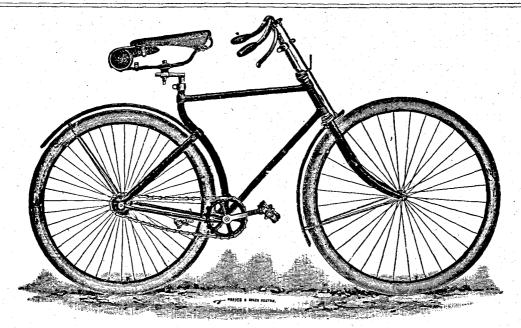
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Editorial.

That an opportunity may be offered the students to witness an event of national interest and importance, the inauguration of Grover Cleveland, the Faculty has set March 4th aside as a holiday. It was but four years ago that Grover Cleveland, as patron of our college, honored Kendall Green with his distinguished presence on more than one occasion. The Buff and Blue, irrespective of party faith, extends to Grover and Mrs. Cleveland a hearty welcome back to Washington.

On another page of this issue will be found an official announcement from Melville Ballard, president of the Alumni Association of the College, calling for a meeting of that body to be held in Chicago. The date and place of the meeting have not yet been decided upon, but it is understood that the most convenient time for such a meeting will be immediately after the adjournment of the conventions of the deaf and teachers of the deaf that are to be held in July. Matters relating to the welfare of the College will then be presented for discussion.

JUDGING from the numerous exchanges that reach our sanctum, the cap and gown

custom-that relic of the old foreign universities—seems to be fast coming into popular favor among many of our American institutions of learning. The number of colleges that are adopting this custom is constantly increasing, and it may not be long before the students of the most isolated university will catch the prevailing spirit and inaugurate the custom. The mere suggestion of adopting the cap and gown at Kendall Green may cause many to smile, and some may even think that it would be an altogether ridiculous and unnecessary undertaking. But Kendall Green is itself a college community, and whatever is becoming to an institution of learning, we are ever ready to support. The adoption of such a custom by the students of our College would not signify that we claim equal rank, as regards distinction in intellectual achievement, with the larger and older universities. It would simply indicate that we have the spirit of respecting "college customs," and this is beyond dispute unobjectionable. The cap and gown worn by members of the faculty and students on public occasions, such as Presentation Day and the occasion of the baccalaureate sermon, would add to the dignity of the College.

In the matter of presenting as complete as possible a material exhibit of the work of the schools for the deaf in the United States and Canada at the coming Columbian Exposition in Chicago, next summer, the co-operation of the College with these schools is an arrangment that will conduce to the best results. The exhibit of the College, and the industrial and intellectual departments of the schools, will, besides demonstrating the value and practicability of this important and indispensable branch of education, fully prove that the persistent efforts of those engaged in the education of the deaf have not been in vain.

The exhibit, aside from being an interesting feature of the achievement and progress of modern education, will be very effective in justifying the rightful claim of the schools for the deaf on public support. To make the exhibit as complete and creditable as is the purpose

and desire of those having the matter in hand, the addition of specimens of the work deafmutes have accomplished after leaving school would greatly facilitate this step. And President Gallaudet, who is now making preparations for an exhibit of the College, will be pleased to hear from any graduate of the College, or former student, who may be able and disposed to add anything which would be of especial interest in such an exhibit. Copies of books and pamphlets which have been published by any who have ever been students of the College are particularly desired.

As soon as the weather becomes more favorable the Kendalls will again be put to work. With the good playing ability we have this year, and the enthusiasm the men are manifesting in the work of getting out a strong and creditable team, it is safe to say that the prospects for a successful season are very encouraging. We will, this year, have a team composed wholly of our own men, and not be dependent on outsiders for material support, as has been the case for the past two years. Experience has amply proved that the policy of filling positions on the team with outsiders has been a very discouraging one. It is impossible to impart "college spirit" to outsiders, and the attempt should never be made again. The responsibility of upholding the reputation of the College rests more heavily on her students, and they suffer defeat more reluctantly. The enthusiasm of victory, when fairly won by a team composed wholly of college men, is shared by every student.

The management feels greatly encouraged by the fact that the team will have men who can be put to practice at the usual time, who will work more harmoniously, and who will be willing to submit to thorough and rigid training But with all the good playing material the needs of the management are not entirely supplied. The treasury of the Association is at a low ebb, and the question is: Whence is the financial support of the Association to be derived? We do not like to appeal to the pockets of the alumni who have been so generous to us in the past. It may, therefore, be necessary for the student-body to support the team this vear. And, if they wish to see the Kendalls take an active part in this year's work, it

only remains for them to give the management the assurance of their financial support, and the work will be done.

The laissez faire, or self-government, system of conducting college examinations, now in practice in several northern and southern universities, appears to be fairly demonstrating its superior advantages over the old in loco parentis, or paternal, system. Under this system every student is implicitly trusted by those in authority with the responsibility of acting fairly and honestly at examinations. The penalty for violation of this important trust is immediate expulsion from the college, or, if the faculty so decide, the privilege of a re-examination under the surveillance of the professors will be allowed. This system of self-government is a practical test of every student's honesty. If a fellow-student is detected trying to pass an examination by any unfair or dishonorable means, he is reported to the committee appointed from the student ranks by the faculty or by the student-body. The committee, after investigating the testimony presented them by the students, recommend the names of those found guilty to the faculty for expulsion.

The system, because it gives scope to the exercise of the student's moral courage, is an admirable and commendable one. It, moreover, by forcing every student to do without extraneous help, leads to fairer results in examinations. To those in authority, it may seem that there is no need of adopting such a system of selfgovernment at examinations in a college so comparatively small in the number of its students as our own. However this may be, the moral advantages of the system are evident and unquestioned. To vest the student with such implicit trust would bring him into allegiance to the law of veracity, and this would be better than instructing him in whole chapters of moral philosophy. His actions, not in the eyes of the professors, but in the eyes of his fellow-students would be answerable for a violation of this important trust. The severe penalty for acting dishonestly would make the most thoughtless, the most reckless, feel the all-important responsibility for right-doing-the key of true success in every undertaking. This habit of right-doing, fostered and cultivated at college, would be of inestimable value to every student in after life.

a Slight Mistake.

We sat alone together,
My chum and I, one night;
Without the wintry weather,
Within the firelight bright:
Without the storm-clouds hiding
The glittering dome of stars,
Within the smoke-wreaths rising
From the finest of cigars.

The fragrance of the Cuba
Gave to my thoughts a strain,
Leading me back in memory
To freshman days again.
I seemed as in a vision
To behold a face divine—
From out the circling cloudlets
Bright eyes gazing into mine.

Eyes, that my freshman fancy
Had graced with all the power
That Cupid could have vaunted
In his most boastful hour,
Down on me then seemed beaming
As in those days long past,
The love-light from them streaming
Too lingering long to last.

Oh, fool! that I could err
In manner wild as this!
Mistaking wrath for love-light,
Sure reprimand for bliss!
No beaming was that streaming
From out the murky air,
Nor was there much of Cupid's touch
In Dean P-rt-r's sternest glare.
W. W. B., '91.

The fugger family.

Middle Ages. Their ships, laden with treasure, sailed every sea; they controlled the markets of the world and their business houses were to be found in every large city from Antwerp to Constantinople. They furnished the means for the equipment and maintenance of armies and, often involving larger amounts, kept the Royalty of Europe supplied with pocket-money. They defended and enriched the Church. Pope and Emperor bowed humbly before them and, the wide world over, for more than two hundred years, the name of Fugger was a synonym for gold.

Their seat was the ancient city of Augsburg

in South Germany, and their founder one Hans Fugger who came there, a barefooted apprentice lad in 1368. It is a pretty storythat of Hans Fugger's coming. As he entered the city by the red-tower gate (like all mediæval towns, Augsburg was surrounded by a massive wall with gates and watch-towers) he met a strange procession coming out. First a man and woman clothed all in black, the man his hair already gray, with downcast eyes, trembling limbs and hands meekly clasped as if in prayer, the woman weeping and carrying a babe in her arms while three older children clung crying to her skirts. Behind this couple came slowly, each bearing a lighted candle, a long procession of monks chanting a solemn litany. Following these walked with sad earnest faces, the mayor in his scarlet robes at their head, the city fathers so arranged in line as to show conspicuously that one place among them was vacant. Then came, as it would seem, the whole population of Augsburg-men, women, and children; and it is amusing to note that, according to the ancient chronicler who tells the story, the small boy of the fourteenth century had the same propensity to head off processions which marks the youth of the nineteenth for he writes: "The boys did attempt to run before hooting and jeering ye unfortunate and sorry family."

Hans Fugger, pausing inside the gate, viewed the procession in curious amazement. "It is the banishment of Herr Rottermayer," explained a pretty girl attracted by Hans' yellow curls and wondering blue eyes, "a former councillor who misappropriated to his own use the public funds. Not one of the family can ever again set foot within the walls of Angsburg. "My heart aches," she continued, her eyes filled with tears, "for poor Frau Rottermayer. She has always been such a proud woman."

"Thanks, gracious Fraulein," said Hans shyly. "Yes, it is hard for the Frau and her children, but it serves him right though. A man should be honest," and with another glance of admiration at his pretty interpreter he trudged sturdily onward. Hans Fugger himself was honest, and he was thrifty—so honest and so thrifty that when (of course he married the pretty young girl at the gate, but that is too long a story to tell here) he died, his two sons, Andreus and Jacob, were reckon-

ed among the richest men in Augsburg.

Andreus, vain and showy, was made a patrician, but it was through Jacob after all, plain and simple like his father, that the family name and wealth were destined to be perpetuated.

The first real statesman among the Fuggers was another Jacob, grandson of Hans Fugger—a friend and adviser of Emperor Frederick III, whose empty pockets he was often called upon to replenish. To-day, however, he is honored and remembered, not because he hobnobbed with kings, not because he furnished money to support armies, not because his diplomatic scheming changed the history of Venice, but simply because his name is linked with that of genius—because he was the life-long friend of Albert Durer, "the Evangelist of Art."

Durer's domestic life was unhappy, his wife being a veritable Xantippe, and it must have been to such a man a great relief to slip away, as he often did, from his stormy home in Nuernberg, and spend weeks at a time in the palace of Jacob Fugger in Augsburg. His paintings still glorify the walls, and it was mainly through this friendship that Augsburg became the great art-center of the Early School of Painting.

The women of this family were many of them interesting and beautiful. Princes sought them in marriage, and the old chronicler is never weary of describing the wedding festivities of a certain Sybil Fugger. The city feasted and drank for a week; the bridal trousseau equalled in magnificience that of a Royal Princess, the cortege was two miles long, the bells of the city pealed, and long lines of soldiers bearing pennants of Bavarian blue and white guarded the way as it passed from the cathedral down old Maximilian Street to the Fugger mansion.

Another daughter of the house of Fugger, Felizita by name, entered a convent rather than give up her English lover, a penniless young clerk, in her father's employ. The old streets of Augsburg are narrow and picturesque, shaded on either hand by tall gabled houses, and leading every now and then through ancient gray arches into unexpected courts, in the center of which, perhaps, an old drinking fountain, quaintly carved by hands that have been dust for centuries, still sends up its clear sparkling water.

Facing such a court were the offices of

George Fugger, and across it, on her way to morning service in the cathedral, came daily his daughter, the beautiful Felizita. What wonder that the lonely young Englishman, sitting at his desk, should learn to watch for her coming, should sometimes even slip away himself, and, following her into the dim cathedral, worship humbly from afar while she knelt, the glory from the great stained window streaming round her, before the high carved altar!

The Fuggers, though usually too prudent to make a mesalliance, had a way of falling in love with the wrong people. There was Hieronymous Fugger, an eccentric old bachelor of fabulous wealth, who lived alone in the finest house in Germany, a keen business man, something of a student, and withal a philanthropist. He built a hundred houses sometime in the early part of the fifteenth century, which exist to-day, and are still supported from his bounty, for a hundred deserving poor families of Augsburg. The master-carpenter fell on the day of their completion, and received injuries which resulted in spinal paralysis. The best of these houses was set apart for his use, and here for twenty years he lay helpless on his bed, nursed and cared for by his only daughter who, at the time the accident occurred, was a beautiful girl of eighteen. And here too for twenty years, to the scandal of all respectable Augsburg, Hieronymous Fugger spent his evenings smoking his pipe, and drinking his beer like any common Burgher.

"Mein goldenes Augsburg," as he called it, was the favorite city of Emperor Maximilian I. Here as Prince, (there is a picture of him in one of the old Fugger houses—a veritable Fairy Prince with his long golden hair, laughing blue eyes, and magnificent physique) he played many a wild prank, and tradition has it that it was only stern old Jacob Fugger who was able to curb his reckless saucy tongue, and control his boyish spirits. Another very different emperor in later days made Augsburg the object of his special favor—cruel, brilliant, crafty Charles the Fifth.

Like all other German cities, Augsburg was shaken to its foundation by the Reformation; and, during a temporary triumph of the Protestant party, Anton Fugger, the friend and patron of Titian, was banished from the city. Then came the news that the emperor himself was on

his way from Spain and had sworn, for its disobedience, to raze Augsburg to the ground. All knew that one man alone could save the city. Let Anton Fugger raise his finger in protest, and the terrible vengeance of Charles would be stayed, for had he not the year before when the Emperor sat moodily in his library reflecting upon the debt of seventy million marks which he owed the Fuggers,—had not Anton Fugger then, tossing the promissory note into the fire, said, "Your Majesty, the debt is paid. We will begin again."

But Anton Fugger was banished. The man who, when the pest raged in Augsburg had buried the dead and cared for the sick, who, when famine threatened, opened his house and graneries to all, that man, in a moment of religious fury, had been driven with curses from the city of his birth. Would he, forgetting all this, come back now and save it from that royal anger before which all Europe trembled? A deputation was appointed to wait upon him in the little town to which he had retired. He came without an instant's delay, secured a personal interview with Charles, and averted the threatened punishment.

As may be surmised, Martin Luther, during the twelve days he spent in Augsburg, was not the guest of the Fuggers, yet strangely enough the cell in the monastery where he slept is not far from the grave of George Fugger, his chief persecutor. Going into this cell with Brother Simeon the first night just as the moon was rising, Luther, looking through the grated window, is said to have exclaimed, "I comprehend the sign, O thou glorious Light of Heaven. As thou comest forth out of dark threatening clouds to illuminate the earth so also shall truth triumph over error. God over me and God with me, I swear not to turn or waver."

The most interesting of all the Fuggers however, at least to scholars, is Ulrich the "Booklover" who lived in the sixteenth century. His life was spent in the service of literature: He had printing-houses in Paris and Italy. He sent agents to all parts of the world for the collection of rare manuscripts. His brothers filled their houses with costly furniture, and dined every day off golden plate, but the house of Ulrich was only one vast library and the poorest scholar in the kingdom was welcome at his table. He never married, avoided society and was accustomed to say, "A book is worth more to me a thousand times than the whole hungry pack of flatterers who run after my money and steal my time with their senseless chatter." The Pope wished to make him Master of the Bedchamber, but Fugger replied scornfully to the envoy, "Tell the holy Father I will gladly accept the humblest position in his library, but that neither Pope nor Emperor has it in his power to offer me any thing else which I should value." At last, Ulrich Fugger turned Protestant, and then martyrdom began. His family cast him off, attempted to have him declared insane, succeeded in getting possession of most of his money, and even threatened the destruction of his beloved library itself. Avoided like a plague-stricken man, life in Augsburg became unendurable and at last going one morning to his oldest brother, the head of the house, he said, "Brother, I did last night what I never did before, I reckoned. I find that I still have enough left to live on modestly, and to bury me decently away from here. To-morrow I go to Heidelberg and shall never trouble you or yours again." Early the next morning a long train of wagons loaded with his books moved slowly out of the east gate of the city, and Ulrich Fugger, alone, without one friendly hand-clasp of farewell, followed them. The old watchman at the gate said, "Where are you going, sir?" Ulrich raised his hand silently and pointed to the east where the sun was just rising. "But," said the puzzled watchman, "they say you are going to Heidelberg, and that is where the sun sets." "My friend," said Ulrich sadly, "knowest thou not that, for me and for all the unhappy ones of earth, only beyond the grave shall the eternal morning break?" and plucking, a little flower from the wall of Augsburg, Ulrich Fugger left forever the fair old city he loved so well.

The Thirty Years' War did much to destroy the power of the Fuggers. Their wealth and influence steadily declined, but the old spirit has never become extinct; and honesty, fearlessness, and strong common-sense are said to be marked characteristics of their nineteenth century descendants.

The present Prince Fugger, a most popular man, occupies in summer a beautiful palace just

outside of Augsburg. The morning I came away his six year old son, a sturdy little fellow in black velvet with yellow curls and blue eyes that must have come to him straight down through six centuries from Hans, the weaver, happened to be waiting with his governess in the railway station. He had with him a beautiful spaniel of which he was evidently very fond, and the little thing coming up to me in a friendly way, I said in English as one will in response to such a canine greeting, "Why, doggie."

Now the word "dogge" in German means "bull-dog," and to hear his beloved pet so addressed was more than the child could bear. His face flushed, and drawing himself up to look as tall as possible, he exclaimed indignantly, "Fraulein, das ist kein Dogge" (that is no bulldog). Since it is not in Germany, as in America, considered the special mission of a child to correct his elders, the governess was much distressed, and reproved him sharply for his rudeness, but I interposed and explained to him how the word was used in English. Within the next fifteen minutes, we became very good friends, and so it happened that, leaving "schoenes goldenes Augsburg," my last farewell was a wave of the hand and a beaming smile from little Prince Fugger. S. H. P.

The Heroic Period in American History.

N every country at some crisis, and under pressure of great wrong, all the noblest sentiments of the people are aroused, and the nation enters a period of life, destined to serve as an inspiration to succeeding ages.

Thus, in Grecian history, the Persian war and its innumerable episodes mark the heroic period. In Germany, we see this spirit of patriotism culminating in the Franco-Prussian war, when all her petty kingdoms forgot their civil strifes, and uniting, suffered bravely and fought valiantly against a common foe. Switzerland, that country so small in size but so great in independence, enjoyed this golden era, when her people sturdily defied the power of German rulers, and obtained that freedom which, for centuries, none have dared attempt to wrest from them.

In our own country, when the colonists had endured British tyranny for over a hundred years, "the soul of freedom all unconquered rose again," and from the time when the sound of tea-chests falling into Boston Harbor awoke the nation to the fact of a united and resistant America, until the standard of liberty floated free and triumphant over the fields of Yorktown, the history of the period is crowned with eloquent records of brave deeds.

It has been said that the vital element of true heroism is self-sacrifice, and our forefathers, I am sure, proved conclusively that they possessed this element in a high degree, for they were not only willing but ready and anxious to give up all they had for their native laind.

There were no carpet knights or plumed cavaliers marching with trumpets or banners. They went not to meet an equal foe, but to fight five times their number. Every patriot bullet needed to be winged, and instinct with the loftiest inspiration of a courage born of faith in justice and in deathless devotion to country.

When, at a town meeting, Nathan Hale astonished and electrified the participants by crying out, "Let us never lay down our arms till we have achieved our independence," and again when he uttered those words which have immortalized him, "I only regret that I have but one life to give my country," he embodied the spirit of the time in language. The simple announcement of Oliver Perry, "We have met the enemy, and they are ours," and Jasper's words as he rescued the flag at Fort Moultrie, "God save Liberty and my country,-these were fitting war cries for brave crusades against tyranny. With his dying breath, Jasper gave his countrymen yet another glowing sentiment when he said, "Tell Mrs. Elliott that I saved the flag she gave me, although I lost my life."

From Bunker Hill throughout the Revolutionary war, the patriotism of the women was conspicuous. Abigail Adams, who signed the first avowal of rebellion, and Mercy Warren, who originated the phrase, "inherent rights," were among the inspiring leaders of this heroic age.

We read of the woman who was rewarded by the government for her services as a soldier, and of another who received a lieutenant's commission for her brave services at the Battle of Monmouth. Mary Draper, sending her only son, a boy of about sixteen, to join the first band of volunteers, may well be compared to the Spartan woman, who handing a shield to her son, said, "Return with it, my son, or upon it."

By the faith of our foremothers, the colonists were enabled to endure famine and fire and sword to overcome the terrible hardships of Valley Forge and the Delaware while, like a guiding star, it led them on to victory in the battles of Princeton, Cowpens, Saratoga, and Yorktown.

By their uncompromising principles, our statesmen displayed moral courage and fought for freedom as bravely as did the military heroes. Why, who knows that the war would ever have been declared if the colonists had not been stirred by the burning eloquence of Patrick Henry? How much we owe to Jefferson, the writer of that document—the Declaration of Independence! The illustrious men, who composed that memorable congress, pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors to save their country.

To such men as these was given the task of building a republic upon the declaration of equal rights to men, of making a government as broad as humanity, and of founding political institutions upon faith in human nature. "The sacred rights of mankind," fervently proclaimed Alexander Hamilton, "are not to be rummaged for among old parchments or musty records; they are written as with a sunbeam in the whole volume of human nature."

The influence exerted by this heroic period was indeed powerful, for the great war of Independence was to settle the question whether all hopes of civilization should be crushed forever, or whether the gates of progress should be flung wide open.

To our own national life the result was instantaneous. France, inspired by our brilliant success, began that terrible struggle which ended in the downfall of monarchial government. The people of England, emboldened by our victory, demanded rights and privileges which their rulers dared not refuse them. Germany, Spain, Hungary, even Russia has felt the influence of Republican ideas, and the country following America's successful struggle has been one of ever enlarging quantity, an era of reform and progress for the world.

Well may we honor all the heroes of this young republic, and as long as the American flag waves proudly over every state of the Union-its red stripes typical of warfare, the white stripes symbolical of the purity of principle, its background representing the dawn of liberty and independence and the stars the emblems of government which rose from the dark night of oppression and tyranny —let us resolve to contribute our personal influence heartily and earnestly to foster and preserve the patriotism which animated the heroic period of American history, at the same time not forgetting to lift our hearts in thankfulness to Him, who protects all and ordains all things well. J. M. D., '97.

Impressions of Canada.

da," is synonymous with ice and snow, sterile, dreary landscape and a hand-to-mouth existence for its inhabitants. Such was about my own notion of this beautiful land until actual residence, a careful scrutiny of the Canadian press and ocular evidence opened my eyes to the great mistake we have labored under regarding it.

The greater part of Canada,—I do not say British America,—is as fair a land and as rich in natural productions and mineral wealth as the fairest of Uncle Sam's domains. The winters are not so severe as those of New York and New England, or along the lakes and the West. The degree of cold falls as low, but the absence of the "blizzard," the delightful dryness of the climate and general calm during the winter season render its effects less noticeable. Besides this, there is generally a continuous covering of protecting snow.

Here in Ontario, the farmers are a well-fed, well-clad, and prosperous class of people. Fine stock, and plenty of it is the rule, while their crops are bountiful, and the harvest of fruits among the finest in the Temperate Zone. Their honey, poultry, and the products of the dairy are unsurpassed by any country.

Manufactures are somewhat limited for want of capital, and the products of the United States are too cheap, excellent, and various to be withstood by any but an almost prohibitory tariff. The influx of capital is now on the increase, and some new enterprise is inaugurated every week.

Mines almost inexhaustible await development, while others are producing more and more largely every day, as the capitalists begin to realize their value. Gold, silver, copper, iron, and the largest deposits of nickel yet discovered, are among the chief sources of mineral wealth to the future Canadian.

Settlers from the Western States are pouring into her great Northwest by car-loads, while the stream of immigration from the British Isles and Europe has received new impetus, and the classes thus acquired are of the sort that make citizens who come to stay.

The Canadian is as free as his cousin on the south in all a freeman's essentials. The execution of his laws is prompt, and crime discover ed, receives a sure requital. When a new government is elected, it enters at once upon its duties and the old steps out. There is no long fevered interval between the nomination and inauguration. Fitness, rather than political "pulls," determines an official's tenure of office under successive governments. The voter casts his ballot in private in a booth provided for the purpose, and cannot be intimidated. One feature of the suffrage law is of rather doubtful quality, however, which allows a vote in each precinct wherein the voter is a property or land owner, and we often hear of from three to five ballots cast by one and the same person. less fortunate are now agitating a "One man, one vote" movement, with what success remains to be seen.

Sabbath sanctity is a prominent feature of the Canadian city, and affects railway and tramway traffic, in a manner very aggravating to a traveller whose luck has stranded him there over Sunday. But the law that protects the Sabbath has also eliminated the tramp and his kindred, and in many sections the householder might as well go lose his keys for all the need there is for them. In Belleville, at least, a city of about 10,000 inhabitants, the saloons, called "Hotels," are closed from 7 P. M. on Saturday until Monday morning, and the "back door" is terribly prone to "squeak" if tried during that period. The church and its affiliate associations hold a prominent position in social Canada. One has a choice among almost all the Christian sects extant, as well as some

less orthodox, while the ubiquitous Salvation Army squads nightly gather in the poor and out-cast and the humble proud whom the others do not reach. May not this diversity of creed, by the way, be a part of the plan by means of which the Gospel was to be "preached unto all men" (?) in the light of the adage, "many men, many minds," which cannot be all come at in one way.

We have here, as at home, the proverbial "tail-twister," and if he represented a majority on either side of the line, I am afraid the future climate would be a sultry one in the neighborhood of McKinley's fence. But we are used to him, and rest with relief upon the broad bosom of a national and international common sense, which will not yield easily to demagogery or the childish phrenzy of his kind.

The schools of Canada hold a deservedly high place in the public estimation, and so far as I have seen, there is no better system in vogue. Like those of the United States, the prominent educators here are waking up to the importance of simplifying the curriculum, retaining among the imperative studies only the practicable, and having those as thoroughly impressed, and as perfect a "Multum in parvo" as possible.

The people are very patriotic, and conservative of national tradition. They are the same blood as we of the United States, who, among the foreign population, are classed "AMERICANS." They make an American feel at home as far as familiar customs and surroundings can do that. In social matters he must acquire a status dependent upon his own character and comportment. Amid a population locally and nationally small, a foreigner attracts more notice, stands out more distinctly than in the United States, and must exercise more care in threading the maze of national prejudice and foreign politics.

The Canadian may know more about United States geography than we do of Canadian, but he does not know the true American people, the conservative power that keeps down and renders the demagogue's devices vain, any more than we do the true Canadian or Canada.

This dominion should house a nation, not a colony, and hand in hand with the United States hold, as against the world, the first place on sea and land as allies, for the faith and human freedom. But, situated as she is, inde-

pendence would mean unbearable taxation of a limited population, and lay her open to attack from a foreign foe, wherever a loop-hole could be found in the Monroe doctrine to admit it, which I doubt possible.

Surely our countries are, and must ever be, friends, and to that end, no effort of mine shall ever be lacking.

J. C. Balis, '75.

CALENDAR.

March 3—Senior Debate.

- "—Cremation of Mechanics by '94.
- " 10—Gymnastic Exhibiton.
- " 28, 29, 30—Term Examination.

April 4-Third Term Begins.

Socals.

Where is the "world's fair" held? Around the waist.

President Gallaudet's fifty-sixth birthday occurred on February 5.

Miss Bartoo, normal student, spent several days of last week in Philadelphia.

De Long, '93, has been summoned home on account of the serious illness of one of his brothers.

President and Mrs. Gallaudet tendered a reception to the Seniors, Juniors. and Fellows, January 21.

Miss Gorman, '95, and Odom, '93, have our sympathy in their recent loss of a mother and sister respectively.

A mild attack of intermittent fever has compelled Miss Block, '96, to be absent from College for three weeks.

Divine, beginning to translate German: "Herewith——." Professor: "Stop, read in German first." Mr. D.: "Damit——."

Professor Chickering delivered the second of the series of Faculty lectures to the students Friday evening, February 10, taking as his subject "A Lump of Coal."

Gymnasium instructor, A. F. Adams, '86, and G. F. Grimm, '96, gave an exhibition of fancy boxing at the indoor meeting of the Washington Light Infantry, January 25.

Major Warner, who was the Republican nominee for governor of Missouri at the late election, and Mr. W. R. Smith, of Kansas City, were the guests of Hubbard, '96, a few days ago.

Miss Mary Griswold, a teacher in the Chicago Day School for the Deaf, was at the Green several days lately, acquainting herself with the manual method of instruction as pursued in the Kendall School.

Professor to student: "Mr. S., Who was Bacchus?" Student: "He was the god of wine." Professor: "And can you tell who Apollo was?" Student: "Why, he was the god of Apollinaris water."

Disfavor in the eyes of a select few have caused several pairs of struggling "mutton chops" to be nipped in the bud, and consequently the fines imposed by the club have gone a great way in increasing the surplus of the Athletic Association's treasury.

Principals Gillett, of Illinois; Noyes, of Minnesota; Mathison, of Belleville, Ontario, and Connor, of Georgia, and Dr. Peet, emeritus-principal of the Fanwood School, were in this city, during the latter part of January, attending the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Association of American Instructors of the Deaf.

Misses Tiegel, '93; Martin, '95; Whitelock, '96; Kershner, '97, and Bicksler, '94, took part in the concert given by the First Congregational Church, February 24. The first four composed a chorus, rendering "Nearer My God to Thee" in signs, and Miss Bicksler declaimed, "Curfew Shall Not Ring Tonight."

Our annual gymnastic exhibition is set for March 10, almost one month later than the date on which our exhibitions have heretofore been held. This change was made for the convenience of the visitors who have almost every year experienced an uncomfortable degree of cold, and had their interest in the exercises greatly marred.

Sol Marcosson, concert master of the Boston Quintette Club and a brother of Marcosson, '95, was an interested spectator at the play of "Pygmalion and Galatea." Though quite a young man, Mr. Marcosson's reputation as a violinist is well-known, and he has been selected as one of the representatives of America's musical talent at the World's Fair.

Mr. Obold, a quiet, unassuming man, who was employed about the college from time to time to do carpentry work, and who has no doubt been familiar to almost every generation of students, died February 16, from neuralgia of the heart. Mr. Obold enjoyed the distinction of having helped erect every building on the Green, and as a result of his persistent and faithful labors he had amassed a considerable fortune at the time of his death.

President Gallaudet has received the following contributions for the fund intended to aid Mr. Heidsiek, of Breslau, Germany, in meeting the heavy expenses of the suit brought against him some months ago for slander:

Mrs. J. S. Welles, Hartford, Ct.,\$	50	00	
The Ephphatha Sabbath School (This school			
is carried on by the officers, students, and	٠.		
pupils of the College and School for the			
Deaf at Washington, D. C.)	25	.00	
The Deaf-Mutes of Chicago, through Dr. P.			
G. Gillett,	10	00	
Edward Townsend, Headmaster of the Royal			
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Birm-			
ingham, England, (one guinea)	- 5	11	
R. Patterson, Columbus, O.,		00	
R. P. McGregor, "	2	00	
A. H. Schory, "	_	00	
W. Zorn, "	2	00	
Ira Crandon, "	2	00	
A. B. Greener, "	1	00	
Carrie Feasley, "	1	00	
C. W. Charles, "		50	
Leonce Odebrecht, "		50	
Charles Kerney, '85, Indianapolis, Ind.,	5	00	
Olof Hanson, '86, Duluth, Minn.,	õ	00	
W. M. Chamberlin, Rome, N. Y.,	2	00	
Total Receipts	15	11	

Dr. Gallaudet will soon forward to Mr. Heidsiek the money subscribed for his benefit, and will be pleased to have the funds increased by further contributions. The readers of THE BUFF AND BLUE hardly need be informed as to the important influence Mr. Heidsiek is exerting in Germany. The educated deaf-mutes in that country regard him, very justly, as the champion of reform in the methods of educating their class. He is not afraid to point out and condemn the defects and insufficiency of pure oralism. In the serious persecutions which have befallen him as a consequence of the bold stand he has taken, he deserves the sympathy and support of all who believe that the education of the deaf should not be restricted to the narrow lines of a single method.

in Chapel Hall, which will long be remembered as the crowning event of the Saturday Night Club. It was the occasion of the presentation of "Pygmalion and Galatea," so long looked forward to, and for which no pains had been spared to make it the most successful play the club has ever presented. The committee even went so far as to procure the costumes in Philadelphia; and, as to the acting, it was superb. Though the play had been postponed from time to time since December 31, we feel justified in saying that the delay only proved to bring about a success which would otherwise hardly have been attained, and that the expectations of the audience were fully if not more than realized. The repetition of the play in Willard's Hall on the following evening for the benefit of the Newsboys' and Children's Aid Society did not attract as large a house as it deserved, owing to the inclement weather.

Alumni Corner.

Robert Bell, ex-'87, formerly of Alexandria. Va., is now a reporter on The Baltimore News.

Editor Van Allen, '89, of The Silent World, was a business visitor at the Green a few weeks ago.

Ellsworth Long, '92, has been elected president of the Southern Kansas Deaf-Mute Association.

A ten pound girl-baby was added to the family of A. F. Adams, '86, our gymnasium instructor, on February 9.

On January 27, a bouncing-girl baby came tograce the home of George T. Sanders, ex-'92. The little one has been christened Dorothy Bell Sanders.

The arrival of a Mr. Kaufman, junior, is now the cause of much rejoicing in the home or Fred. M. Kaufman, ex-'91, boys' supervisor in the Michigan School for the Deaf.

Lester Goodman, '80, and L. O. Vaught, Normal Fellow, '92, have been chosen by the Executive Committee of American Instructors of the Deaf to take charge of the exhibit of the schools of the deaf at the World's Fair.

We are in receipt of the second annual re-The evening of January 27 witnessed a play port of the Church Missions of the Deaf of Western and Central New York, of which Rev. C. Orvis Dantzer, '86, is missionary. The report indicates Mr. Dantzer's labors among the deaf as being highly successful, and as deserving of every possible encouragement.

From a friend of the deceased we are indebted for the following: H. Earl Wilson, ex-'91, aged 27 years, died February 4, at his native home in Arcade, Wyoming county, New York, after one week's illness caused by a fall which proved fatal. His last words were: "Meet me in Heaven." In the fall of 1887, Mr. Wilson entered the Freshman class, but left two years later to enter business with his father. In 1890, he was married to Miss Sabra Twitchell, and of this marriage they were blessed with one child now five months old. While in College, he had charge of the Bible-class for the deaf at the Church of the Ascension, and, furthermore, was conspicuous as the originator of the King's Sons Circle of the College. He was a persevering and faithful student. Mrs. Wilson has the sympathy of all her friends at Kendall Green in her sad bereavement.

His eyes are closed; he is only sleeping, Yea, sound asleep, as a weary little boy, But to awaken to a glorious greeting, In that happy land of eternal joy.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

To the Members of the Alumni Association of the National Deaf-Mute College:

In compliance with the request expressed in the letter dated January 9th, 1893, signed by a number of the members of the Alumni Association, addressed to me as President, I hereby issue a public call inviting all the alumni of the National Deaf-Mute College, who are, or will then be, members of the Association, to meet in convention at Chicago, Illinois, during the coming summer—the date of which meeting is to be determined by the time for the World's Congresses of Teachers of the Deaf, and of the Deaf,—for the purpose of deliberating on the questions named in the letter of request.

It is earnestly urged that a full attendance should be secured at the convention in order to insure a full discussion of the matters which so vitally concern the future welfare of the College.

> MELVILLE BALLARD, '66, President, Kendall Green,

> > Washington, D. C.

Athletics.

It is about time for the students to give some thought to the coming annual field-day contests. This department of athletics was started in 1890, and the first field-day was a very pleasant and interesting event. The only thing that marred the day was the fact that four men carried off all the honors. Taylor, '92, winning fourteen of the eighteen events; Leitner, '90, two; Tilton, '93, one; and Odom, '93, one. In 1891, an attempt was made to have another meeting, but the fact that Taylor was still here, and would carry all before him, discouraged competition, and the affair was not so successful. Last year, it was decided to make the-field day an annual event, but long-continued rain prevented the contest from taking place before college closed. It would be well for the students to take the matter in hand earlier this year, elect a committee on arrangements, and for those who expect to enter the contest to begin training earlier than usual. What most discourages the competitors in the sprinting events is that we have no track. Such records as we have were made without spiked shoes, on the campus, and up a slight incline. This year, the running events could be held at the Ivy City race course and better records could be looked for. Below we give the records that were made at the first annual field-day, in 1890, to show competitors what is expected of them:

EVENT.	RECORD.	MADE BY.
100 yards dash,	11 1-5 sec	Taylor, '92.
120 " hurdle,	20 4-5 "	
220 " "		
440 " dash,		
1 mile run,	5 m. 234 s	Taylor, '92.
1 " walk,	11 m. 31 s	"
Pole vault (distance		
	, 8 ft. 10 in	
Standing high jump		
Running " "		
Standing broad "		
Running " "		
Hop, skip, and jun		
Putting the shot, .	•	
Throwing the hamr		
•	308 ft	
High kick,		

THE GYMNASIUM.

The gymnasium building, of which we give a representation, was completed in 1881. In

the lower story there is a swimming pool, on one side of which are two bowling-alleys. A gymnasium hall, 75 x 60, occupies the entire second floor. The interior arrangement of the gymnasium is in accordance with plans and suggestions of Dr. D. A. Sargent, the wellknown director of the Hemingway Gymnasium of Harvard University, the apparatus and fixtures having been made under his immediate supervision.

THE GYMNASIUM AS IT WAS.-In common with all the college gymnasiums opened about 1880, which were fitted by Dr. Sargent and conducted under his system, the regular exercises consisted for several years of drill with wooden dumb-bells and of class work at the chest-weights. Physical measurements were taken at the outset, and special work was pre-

scribed to a limited e xtent. It was supposed the students would take sufficient interest in their physical condition to gladly avail themselves of the opportunity afforded improve their physiques.

As soon, though, as the novelty wore off, it became evident that prescribed work for individual peculiarities or defects would be taken only under compulsion.

THE GYMNASIUM AS IT IS.—It was at this period (1890) that our present instructor, Mr. Adams, took charge of the gymnasium. His superior management at once began to manifest itself. He felt that regular work ought, in justice to the students, to be made progressive and to include such a variety of exercises as would to a great extent prevent it from becoming monotonous, thereby seriously impairing its efficiency by inducing the students to shirk their work or perform it in a listless manner. A plan making the exercises as interesting as possible was particularly necessary in our College, where attendance in the gymnasium is compulsory,

for six months in the year, during the entire course in College. The system devised by Mr. Adams is now in use.

This system has resulted in making the exercises progressive, both in degree and kind, for four years; in separating the whole number of students into two divisions with different hours for exercising, and in the further separation into classes corresponding to the college classes; in the introduction of exercises intended.to be complementary to those which merely develop the muscles, but do not train them. For this purpose, exercises of skill are employed whereby the nervous system is trained so as to bring the muscles under perfect control. Individual contests, as boxing and wrestling, are employed to impart courage, presence of mind, and agility. Anthropometric charts are used

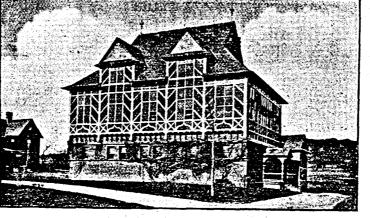
> to some extent, but most the o f strength tests can not be made for lack of instruments.

What the GYMNASIUM OUGHT To

B E. — T h e only way to obtain satisfactory sults from physical training is to give it character by rais-

.ing it to the level of mental culture where it belongs. To accomplish this we need: 1. A system of marking for attendance, earnestness,

- and success in gymnastic work, with examination at stated periods covering general proficiency and improvement, thereby making physical training count as a study.
- An arrangement whereby each class will have the gymnasium to itself when exercising, so that the instructor can give his individual attention to every
- 3. A series of lectures on physical culture by the instructor with obligatory attendance for the two lower classes, the members of which should be required to take notes.
- 4. The extension of the gymnastic season so as to include the months of October and May, the work during these two months to be devoted entirely to outdoor exercises, with the primary object of developing



the heart and lungs.

- 5. A change in the gymnastic hours so that they will not include any of the time usually given to recreation—4 to 6 P. M. Compulsory exercise, as it is not intended to be recreative, should be provided for in the matter of time the same as mental studies.
- Provision made for the lady students, who at present have no systematic exercise.
- 7. The furnishing of a few things lacking in the apparatus of the gymnasium which are seriously needed. Among them, a complete set of anthropometric apparatus, a wrestling mat for actual contests, (at present only the different holds, forms of attack and guards can be taught), and the addition of two sets of the latest chest-weights for class work. These chest-weights are so arranged as to combine the exercises now taken on the older form with exercises the students voluntarily perform on various separate pulley machines. These additions would make it possible to employ for class use certain valuable exercises which can be taken now only by one person at a time, owing to the limited number of machines provided.

The College World.

West Point is to have a \$100,000 gymnasium.

Harvard is 225 years old and has graduated 18,000 students.

Twenty-seven married men attend the University of Wisconsin.

The Smith catalogue, which is just out, shows 796 students.

The Chicago University is to erect a gymnasium costing \$200,000.

At Vassar the Greek drama "Antigone" will be played in Greek.

The University of Michigan has a Japanese student association with a membership of thirteen.

A hospital for dogs has been established in connection with the University of Pennsylvania.

Harvard University gives away each year \$87,000 to deserving students who are unable to pay their own expenses.

Vassar dressed 300 dolls for distribution at Christmas by the College Settlement in Rivington street, New York.

The best endowed college in the country is Columbia with \$9,000,000. Harvard and Cornell stand next with \$8,000,000 each.

It is said that at the expiration of his term, President Harrison will deliver lectures on law at the Leland Stanford, Jr., University.

It is said that the college having the largest attendance is the Moslem University at Cairo, founded in A. D. 973. The number of students is 10,000.

The oldest paper in the world is "King Pan," in China, founded in 911, published intermittently until 1361, then made a weekly, since 1804, a daily, and now issued in three editions a day.

The first prize for a design of a memorial arch to be erected on Fifth Avenue, New York, was won by Henry B. Werts, a student of Columbia College. This is a remarkable triumph for a young man, and reflects honor upon the class which he represents.

There will be no regular Commencement at the University of Chicago, as it is in session throughout the year, but at the end of each term degrees will be given, and a so-called University convocation will be held. The first of these was held Monday, January 2.

Leland Stanford, Jr., University supports a base ball team made up of members of the Faculty. In a recent game played against the Freshmen, the latter were easy victors. But the President of the University has decreed that the Faculty shall not play football, as they are too old, too light, or otherwise incapacitated.

The female students at the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, are adopting the Jenness-Miller "rainy-day dress." The skirt is plain and tight-fitting, and reaches down to only about half-way between the knee and the ankle. Long gaiters are worn. The dress is described as a great success, enabling women to splash through the mud as well as the men.

Gleanings from Exchanges.

"Money is not at the bottom of everything," sadly remarked the college man as he plunged his hands deep down in his pockets.—Princeton Tiger.

Spex.—Didn't you marry a Boston woman?"
Hillow.—" No, but I did the next thing to it. I
married a Miss Bean."—Detroit Free Press.

A young country editor fell in love with a clergyman's daughter. The next time he went to church he was rather taken aback when the preacher announced his text: "My daughter is grievously tormented with a devil."—Ex.

I met a girl of the .

And gently pressed her less
I thought I'd pop the ?
But didn't have the s&.

-The Ariel.

Said Adam to Eve, "My dear, will you view With me the strange animals kept in our 'Zoo'" Eve sobbingly answered while combing her hair, "Alas! my dear Adam, I've nothing to wear."

-Blue and White.

The college man who has no public spirit while in school very seldom acquires any. On the other hand, the student who takes a living interest in a class spirit societies, college publications and organizations will with reasonable certainty, be the same leader in political, social and religious life after leaving the university.—Mail and Express.

Cotangent, cosecant, cosine,—
All co.'s that can be said,
Are not to be compared with thee,
Thou best of co.'s—co-ed.

-University Herald.

A Severe Test.

Teacher—Why did Jesus select Simon Peter and Andrew to be his apostles?

Robby—"Because they were so honest."

Teacher—"How did he know that they

Teacher—"How did he know that they were honest?"

Robby—" Pecause the first time He met them they owned up that they had been fishing all night and hadn't caught anything."

There is a very mean girl in Owensboro, Ky. She bet a kiss against a dollar, with a young man, that Harrison would be elected. The young man put the dollar in the hands of a homely old maid until after the election, and when he went around to collect, the mean girl told him that she had delivered the kiss to the stakeholder, who would cheerfully pay it on demand.—Memphis Commercial.

A college student must learn to think for himself on all subjects, to be able to reason out and draw his own conclusions from what he sees, hears or reads. Research is all right, but we must learn to have independent thought, to be able to judge for ourselves on a great many things in life. Do not copy out of a book just because it is a standard work. Work the problem out for yourself and see why it is so, and if you differ in opinion from the author, investigate and ascertain why the author is correct and you are wrong, or vice versa. Be independent in thought.—Rema.

Hamlet's Soliloquy.

(The middle of an icy side-walk.)

To start or not to start, that is the question:
Whether 'tis nobler here to stay and totter
And stick my heels into this friendly crevice,
Or to strike out across the glassy pavement
Perchance to land in safety.—To start—to land
All right side up,—'t is a consummation
Devoutly to be wish'd. To start,—to slip,—
To hurl some strange gymnastics thro' the air,
And then a sudden bump! Ay, there's the rub,—
A rub with liniments and St. Jacob's Oil—
Ah no, I'll let the mortal coil alone,
And I will do no shuffling now at all,
But rather take a sitting posture and
Slide gently to margin, if no snag
Give me pause.

-University Herald.

Pay Your Subscription.

Lives of great men oft remind us Honest men won't stand a chance; The more we work, there grow behind us Bigger patches on our pants.

On our pants, once new and glossy, Now are stripes of different hue, All because subscribers linger And won't pay us what is due.

Then let us all be up and doing, Send your mite, however small, Or when the snow of winter strikes us We shall have no pants at all.

-Ex.

Directory of Graduates and Former Students.

Haas, Samuel, ex-'85, Shamokin, Pa.

Hagerty, Thomas, '90, teacher in the Wisconsin School for the Deaf, Delavan.

Hagy, Henry W., ex-'87, moulder, Steelton, Pa.

Halpen, Rosa H., ex-'92, teacher in the Western New York School for the Deaf, Rochester.

Hamilton, Allie W., ex-'76, farmer, Fentonville Mich.

Hammack, John W., ex-'85, whereabouts unknown. Hammer, I. N., '81, clerk in the Surgeon General's Office, Washington, D. C.

Hanson, Olof, '86, architect, Duluth, Minn.

Harah, E. C., '89, teacher in the Kansas School for the Deaf, Olathe.

Hart, Harry, ex-'91, book-keeper, Chicago, Illinois. Hasenstab, Philip J., '85, teacher in the Illinois School for the Deaf, Jacksonville.

Hazlett, R. D., ex-'80, book-keeper, Vicksburg, Miss. Hemstreet, C. R., ex-'89, printer, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Henderson, R. M., ex-'74, employe of Carnegie Steel Company, Homestead, Penna.

Herdman, Lulu O., ex-'93, (now Mrs. Rev. J. H. Cloud) St. Louis, Mo.

Herr, Edward O., ex-'83, printer, Cincinnati, Ohio. Herron, Reuben, ex-'96, silversmith, Peoria, Ill.

Hicks, David C., ex-'83, whereabouts unknown.

Himrod, Wm. D., ex-'91, engraver, Erie, Penna.

Hill, W. L., '72, editor of The Athol Transcript, Athol, Mass.

Hofsteater, H. M., ex-'89, superintendent of dairy farm, Corning, Iowa.

Holloway, Frank C., '78, teacher in the Iowa School for the Deaf, Council Bluffs.

Holtz, Theodore, ex-'94, book-binder, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Hotchkiss, John B., '69, professor of History and English in the National College for the Deaf, Washington, D. C.

Howard, Albert W., ex-'93, whereabouts unknown. Houghton, Louis A., '70, teacher in the Tennessee School for the Deaf, Knoxville.

Hughes, Birt, ex-'88, farmer, Ironton, Ohio.

Hummer, John, ex-'73, stock-raiser, Grinnell, Kansas.

Hyman, Fredo, ex-'92, book-compositor, Chicago, Illinois.

Hyde, Timothy, ex-'88, clerk, Chicago, Illinois.

Jackson, Wm. A., ex-'82, jewelry worker, Pawtucket, R. I.

James, L. F., ex-'89, artist, Jacksonville, Illinois.

James, L. L., ex-'78, whereabouts unknown. .

Jeffords, Alva, ex-'83, farmer, Illiopolis, Illinois.

Johnson, Herbert L. Jr., ex-'86, draughtsman, St. Louis, Mo.

Johnson, W. S., ex-'74, teacher in the Alabama School for the Deaf, Talladega

Jones, Thomas A., '72, hotel janitor in Wisconsin. Jones, Wm. G., '76, teacher in the Fanwood School

Jones, Wm. G., '76, teacher in the Fanwood School for the Deaf, New York City.

Jordon, Minos C. E., ex-'82, farmer, Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

Jump, John C., ex-'93, compositor, Milford, Del.

Kauffman, Isaac, ex'71, Baltimore, Md.

Kaufman, Fred M., ex-'91, boys' supervisor in the Michigan School for the Deaf, Flint.

Kellar, George A., ex-'85, Morris, Illinois.

Kennedy, Lydia, ex-'71, (now Mrs. Wm. Harrison) West Philadelphia, Penna.

Kendrick, Matthew, J., ex-'85, Pittsburg, Pa.

Kerney, Charles, '85, teacher in the Indiana School for the Deaf, Indianapolis.

Kerr, Marcus H., ex-'72, artist, St. Louis, Missouri

Kiesel, Theodore A., '81, teacher in the Kendall School, Washington, D. C.

King, Robert, ex-'82, carriage painter, Columbus, Ohio.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

College Organizations.

KENDALL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

The object of this association is to promote and encourage the manly sports of foot-ball, base-ball, and Field Day contests. Its membership is limited to students of the college, who support it by voluntary contributions. Any person not a student of the college may become an active member by a majority vote of the association. The officers for the second half are: President, W. I. Tilton, '93; Vice-President, T. Sheridan, '94; Secretary, R. W. Williams, '95; Treasurer, M. Marcosson, '95; Manager, J. M. Stewart, '93; Captain, (first nine) D. Ryan, '94; Captain, (second nine) A. Kiene, '95; Scorer, T. C. Mueller, '95.

STUDENTS' LITERARY SOCIETY.

The object of this society is to offer to students an opportunity to improve in the art of composition, oratory, and debate. Regular literary meetings are held in the Lyceum every alternate Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock during the first and second terms, and at 8 o'clock during the third term. Any student of the college may become an active member of this society, the fee being 75 cents a year. The officers for the second term are: President, J. M. Stewart, '93; Vice-President, T. Sheridan, '94; Secretary, L. A. Divine, '94; Treasurer, E. Bingham, '95; Librarian, G. F. Grimm, '96; Critic, W. I. Tilton, '93.

THE O. W. L.

Is a literary society including in its membership only young lady students of the college. Regular literary meetings are held every third Saturday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Following are the officers for the second term: President, Agatha M. Tiegel, '93; Secretary and Librarian, Lilly A. Bicksler, '94; Treasurer and Critic, Nellie C. Price, '97; Executive committee, Agatha M. Tiegel, '93; May Martin, '95; Mary A. Gorman, '95.

READING ROOM CLUB.

The object of this organization is to keep on file a list of the leading periodicals and newspapers for the use of students. Any student, on the payment of an annual fee of seventy-five cents, may become a member. The following committee will be in charge for the second half: R. M. Rives, '93, Chairman; M. Madden, '93; L. A. Divine, '94, Secretary; J. M. Kershner, '94, Treasurer; E. Bingham, '95, Librarian, and A. Kiene, '95.

THE SATURDAY NIGHT CLUB

Is an organization having for its object amusement in the form of original or adapted dramatic entertainments. An executive committee composed of two students from each of the college classes has charge of the entertainments. The following named students compose the committee on play: J. M. Stewart, '93, Chairman; R. M. Rives, '93; T. Sheridan and D. Ryan, '94, and F. Smileau, '97. Committee of arrangements: C. D. Seaton, '93, Chairman; M. Madden, '93; R. Williams, '95; A. Sullivan, 96, Treasurer, and F. Grimm, '96.

VESPERS' LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

Any student of the college may become a member of this club on the payment of a fee of 50 cents. The officers for the first half are: President, J. A. McIlvaine, '93; Vice-President, T. Sheridan, '94; Secretary-Treasurer, J. C. Howard, '95; Captain, J. M. Kershner, '94; Committeemen, H. D. DeLong and P. H. Brown, '93.

KENDALL BICYCLE CLUB.

Any person on the Green owning a "wheel" may become a member of this club by paying a fee of 50 cents. The officers are: President, Prof. J. W. Chickering; Vice-President, Miss S. Porter; Secretary and Treasurer, Prof. E. A. Fay; Captain, J. C. Howard, '95; Sub-captain, J. A. McIlvaine, '93; Club-room-keeper, C. D. Seaton, '93.

THE IMPS CLUB

Is a secret society devoted to the welfare of students of the college. Meetings are held periodically. Membership limited to fifteen. New members admitted only when a vacancy occurs. T. C. Mueller, Secretary.

H. O. S. S.

H. O. S. S.

Holds conclaves on announced occasions. Its membership is limited to men in the college. The officers for the ensuing year are: Grand Mogul, J. M. Stewart, '93; First Consul, P. H. Brown, '93; Second Consul, L. A. Divine, '94; Grand Scribe, A. Odom, '93; Skrifvar, J. F. Brenan, '96; Stors Marskalk, D. Ryan, '94; Grand Donnerkeil, A. J. Sullivan, '96; Herald, T. Sheridan, '94; Trustees, M. Marcosson, '95, and P. D. Hubbard, '96.

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