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Prof. T. J. Gordon

VOL. IV.

NOVEMBER, 1893.

NO. 2.

Stetson Collegiate.

PUBLISHED

BY THE

STUDENTS OF

JOHN B. STETSON

UNIVERSITY

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"VERITAS."

VOL. IV.

DELAND, FLORIDA, NOVEMBER, 1893.

No. 2.

THE STETSON COLLEGIATE.

ISSUED MONTHLY

During the Sessions of JOHN B. STETSON
UNIVERSITY.

Subscription Price \$1.00 Per Year.
Single Copies, 15 Cents.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

WE have received a copy of the first number of *College Thought*, a monthly published under the auspices of the Methodist Conference College, of Leesburg. We extend greetings and best wishes to its editors, and shall be pleased to place *College Thought* upon the list of our exchanges.

The University of Chicago has recently received another magnificent gift from Mr. Rockefeller. For some time past an effort has been in progress to raise \$500,000 additional endowment fund. More than half this sum has been pledged and the time in which to raise the balance has been extended to July 1, 1894. John D. Rockefeller has agreed to give another \$500,000 on condition that the first \$500,000 be raised within the time stipulated. There is little doubt about the condition being met.

A good illustration of how a slight typographical blunder will often make an important change in the meaning may be seen in the article entitled "The Boiling Point of Gases," as it appeared in last month's COLLEGIATE. The writer stated that under specified

degrees of pressure, nitrogen would liquify at -146°C . and hydrogen at -240°C .; also, that mercury freezes at -40°C . The printers very obligingly omitted the minus sign in each case, thus giving a very high temperature, where a very low one was intended.

The power of the independent, or "mugwump" element in American politics was demonstrated, not for the first time, it is true, but perhaps more clearly than ever before, in the recent elections in New York and New Jersey. This element is composed chiefly of men of intelligent, culture and education—of men who realize that the welfare and prosperity of the country must be founded in righteousness, and that questions of right and wrong are more important than any questions of mere expediency. All honor to the man who can place the interest of his country above those of his party and even above his own personal interests.

A very interesting discovery was recently made in Guatemala, Central America. A buried city, belonging apparently to the stone age, was unearthed. This city evidently perished, like Pompeii, in some volcanic eruption. Large numbers of human skeletons, many of them nearly six feet and a half in height, were found, some of them in a sitting posture, some lying down, and some standing. Axes, hammers, swords, knives, etc., of stone were discovered; also a great quantity of clay pottery, and some engraved and painted vases and glasses. Among the latter was a glass ornamented with symbols and hieroglyphic inscriptions in bright colors. Some pearls, turquoises and other precious stones were found. No

trace of metal was observed. The age of this city is, as yet, purely a matter of conjecture; but it has certainly been buried for many centuries.

The male students at Wesleyan University are still "kicking" over the admission of women to that institution. The chief reasons assigned why women are not wanted seem to be that their presence keeps some young men away and, in the second place, that the young lady students do not take a proper interest in college affairs. But, whatever the young men of Wesleyan may think about the matter the leading institutions of the country are constantly allowing women more privileges, and it seems only a question of time until women will everywhere be allowed to pursue the University courses, on equal terms with men.

The musical critic of the *Webb City, Missouri Times* thus describes the efforts of a gifted pianist. He says: "The soft, sweet tones blended with wild rollicking bursts in ecstatic measures, dying away again until the room seemed filled with the requiem notes of a dying silver senator. Then the bright, racy measures would chase each other through the profundo, down the crescendo, skip over the staccato, and off again into the fields of bright melody and classic diction."
—Ledger.

Three American women have received the degree of Ph. D., *summa cum laude*, from the University of Zurich, Miss Helen L. Webster, professor of Comparative Philology at Wellesly College; Miss Thomas Dean of Bryn Mawe College; Mrs. Mary Noyes Colvin, principal of Bryn Mawe Preparatory School at Baltimore.—*The Wesleyan Argus*.

Hallowe'en, or the Sacred Hens.

AT midnight on his tumbled bed
A youth lay dreaming of the hour
When Roman legends all untwined
Should lie within his power.

His brain, perplexed with many a myth,
Refused Morpheus' close embrace,
While Roman knights, with aspect grim,
Stared him boldly in the face.

And now he seems a Roman guard:
The Gauls have won the town below,
While Manlius at the Capitol
A weak resistance yet doth show.

But hark! with mingled squeak and hiss,
And trumpets' blare and beat of drum,
The Sacred Geese and roused guards
All seemed to shout, "The Gauls! They
come!"

He wakes; he starts and rubs his eyes:
His ears are turned in harkness,
As cackles shrill and clarion crow
Come ringing through the darkness.

He thinks of bolting far away
(This great distinguished walker),
Not knowing that a Florida hen
Was such an awful squaker.

Before he collected his senses
And looked around him well,
He ran and told the porter,
And the porter told the bell.

When Prof. appeared upon the scene
Of all this how-de-do
He made some painful statements,
Which several boys did rue.

But, as they had a lovely time,
They tried to grin and bear it,
So took away their barrel o' game,
As fast as they could snare it.

But as the boys were all riled up,
Several hours elapsed before
They took safe passage o'er
To Snoredom's blissful shore.

And soon the car of Phœbus,
Aglow with gilt and sheen,
Drove in to put an end
To this year's Hallowe'en.

—Tenny Alfredson.

S. P. Q. R.—The author begs pardon of the twelve people whose names are embodied in the above.

♦♦♦♦♦
THE UNIVERSITY LECTURE
COURSE.

WE desire to call the attention of our readers again to the Lecture Course of John B. Stetson University for 1893-1894. This will probably constitute the finest series of lectures ever delivered in DeLand, or in Florida. The citizens of DeLand and the students of the University are to be congratulated upon this opportunity of hearing some of the best known and most popular speakers of America.

The following eminent talent has been secured:

Prof. G. M. Forbes, Rochester, N. Y., the brother of President J. F. Forbes.

Dr. J. A. Broadus, Louisville, Ky., one of the leaders of Christian thought in the South.
Rev. Thomas Dixon, Brooklyn, N. Y., the famous preacher orator.

Dr. P. S. Henson, Chicago, Ill., the brilliant and humorous lecturer.

Leland T. Powers, the great elocutionist, considered by many competent judges the finest living delineator of character.

Dr. J. B. Gambrell, Macon, Ga., President Mercer University.

Robt. J. Burdette, Burlington, Ia., the world renowned humorist.

Notice of the date and subject of each lecture will be given in ample time.

The price of season tickets for eight lectures has been placed at the low figure of \$2. Single admission 50 cents.

Tickets for sale at the DeLand drug stores and also at the University office and book room.

♦♦♦♦♦
CRITICISM.

FEW words are in wider circulation than the term *criticism*. Yet if we were to place that which is most frequently styled "criticism," side by side with the true meaning of the word, the former would seem exceedingly narrow. It might be well to let the negative side of the question precede the positive, and state what criticism is *not*, before we attempt to show what it *is*.

In the first place then, it is not synonymous with fault-finding. He who has so regarded it, has looked at the matter from only one side—by no means the most wholesome or helpful side either.

Many definitions might be given, but the following one is sufficiently broad: Criticism is the art of judging. Notice the term that is used—the *art* of judging. An art, we are told, is the practical application of a science. How many of us have ever thought of criticism as based upon scientific principles? Yet to be a critic worthy of the name, is to occupy a position in no way mean or unenviable.

What then are the essential qualities of a critic? In the first place he must have the power of discrimination. His own ideas must be clearly defined in order to distinguish the faults and merits in the work of others.

He must have keen perceptive faculties, that he may interpret the subtle thought and motive which these outward expressions can at best only imperfectly explain. Finally, he must be able to compare one production with another, in order to determine their relative values.

The critic's art is well worth practicing, since it is a valuable mental exercise, having a refining and educating, as well as a broadening, influence.

Among the means of attaining skill in the art, we would suggest: First, efforts on our own part in the direction of that line of work which we wish to criticize, and a comparison of the results of our labors with those attained by others. Flaubert has been styled a writer's writer," since the true nicety of his style can be fully appreciated only by a writer. We will be far better fitted to criticize another's work after having to some extent "dabbled in the same material, and striven with the same striving."

Second, reading able criticisms by others, or listening to them. The benefit to be derived in this way is not that to which an enthusiastic reader of "The Critic" referred when she said: "It saves much time and trouble, since it not only tells us what books to read, but *what to think of them after they are read.*" We want to form opinions of our own, but it cannot harm us to notice at what points of literary style an adept aims his darts of criticism.

Third, *practice* with its proverbial power to "make perfect."

One trouble at a time will do. Never try to take on more. To most people, however, there are three distinct and equally persistent kinds of trouble, namely, all they have ever had, all they ever expect to have, and all they have now. Take one at a time. To day's strength is not for yesterday's burdens, nor for the morrow's. Some of our very worst troubles are precisely those which never happen. In this sense "take no thought of the morrow," and let the past alone.

INTERRUPTIONS.

INTERRUPTIONS are many and unavoidable. Every man is, to some extent, a creature of circumstances; and circumstances are full of interruptions. The inevitableness of interruptions grows out of the fact that we are not isolated existences, but social beings. Man is, in a certain sense, a gregarious animal. There is the family, society in general, societies or organizations for some mutual purpose, and the state. All of these imply and involve certain restrictions and limitations to the individuals. No man is permitted to do entirely what he pleases. It is the right and the privilege of every man to limit what his fellowman would do; a right that *ought* never to be abused, but which *is* most frequently and most grossly abused.

When the family and state are wisely administered, relatively few interruptions arise from them, except such as might reasonably be expected; and they usually are for some good and desired end. It is in our social relations that most interruptions arise, and the lamentable feature of them is the fact that very frequently they subserve no good purpose. Sociability ought always to be a blessing; but by indiscreet, talkative people, who know neither the value nor the sacredness of time, it is often transformed into a blight and a curse. I have no right to call upon my fellowman and waste his time in useless talk. If I have no corn to grind in my mill, I ought to stop its clatter. If my own time is of no value to me, I ought to bear in mind that the time of other people may be of incalculable value to them. To illustrate: A boy has a lesson to learn. He goes into his room and shuts the door with a feeling that he must learn that lesson, and will not let any one keep him from his task. When he has gotten well into his work, he hears a knock at his door. He is silent, but the knock is repeated again and again. Then he hears a friend outside who had agreed to bring him a message from his home. He opens the door.

The friend comes in, and they spend a few minutes talking pleasantly together. But the student's valuable time has been taken, and, what is equally bad, his mind has been distracted and diverted from his task, when he had just gotten it into working order. It is now discouraging to return to his work, because it will take some time to gather up the threads of thought; to get himself up to that point where he was when he was interrupted. Thus we see that the one who interrupts is doubly a culprit; he takes our time and also divests the mind from work.

However, one may interrupt himself in important work, by yielding to hindrances which ought to have been either ignored or overcome. A man, for example, begins to doubt his ability to attain a certain end after which he has been striving. He abandons the object temporarily, only to find on more mature reflection that he made a mistake in so doing. He has interrupted himself, and possibly while he hesitated the opportunity for attaining the desired end was forever lost. Again let me illustrate this point: A poor boy begins the work of an education, but after he has spent some time in school, he begins to look at the difficulties, at the long years of hard study and the many hardships which he must endure, and he doubts if the end to be gained is worth the effort; or possibly he doubts if he can actually surmount the difficulties. The doubt, if yielded to, causes the young man to miss, at least temporarily, one of the great opportunities of his life.

It sometimes happens, however, that the desire for the good which is within one's reach is so weak that interruption from any source is fatal and irremediable. Some students have no strong desire to continue a course of study, and consequently give it up. Or a student interrupted in the preparation of a lesson has not sufficient desire to know the lesson to make a manly effort to recover himself from mental distractions and diversions. These cases are all but hopeless.

Man is not like the planets, which move in accordance with fixed laws and cannot deviate from their courses. He is rather like a river which may be turned aside from its usual course by some object, and which is variously affected by freshets and droughts.

An all important question for us is: "What shall be our attitude toward interruptions?" Shall we control these as far as possible, or shall we be controlled and pauperized by them? For him who has no ardent desire to control circumstances, who allows slight interruptions to turn him permanently aside from duty, help, if it comes at all, must come from some indirect source. No man can, by one supreme effort, bring himself to desire what he does not desire. He can resolve to reconsider the reasons for persevering in some line of action; then the emotion may be moved anew and the faltering will be fortified. But usually the irresolute and ambitionless can be stirred and rendered industrious only by some other person. Happy is he who has some good friend to rally him when aspiration fails. Happy also is he who has the wisdom and strength thus to help his fellows.

Similarly he who has been interrupted in some good endeavor by doubt of his ability to succeed, or by doubt as to the end being worth the cost, needs to reconsider the whole matter, and would do well to ask the advice of some friend who is sufficiently in love with good to fortify his failing courage.

As to all ordinary interruptions, it is evident that we must wisely and patiently make the best of these. When interrupted in any task, we must bring the mind back to the point where we left off working and begin again. There is much excellent training to be gotten out of this forcing the mind to take up a task in discouraging circumstances. In fact, ability to do this is proof of a trained mind. The power of self-control, ability to keep out of the mind distracting thought, ability to concentrate the whole mind upon the present task, is

vastly more important than stores of information. If we are ever to have this power of self control, we must begin now by avoiding interruptions as far as possible, and, when they are unavoidable, by rising above them and habituating the mind to resume its tasks and to persevere until our work is well done.

◆ ◆ ◆
FRANCIS PARKMAN.

By the recent death of Francis Parkman, America was deprived of her greatest living historian.

Mr. Parkman was born in Boston in 1823. His ancestors on both the side of his father and of his mother were cultured and scholarly, with a natural predisposition for literary work. His father was a well-known minister.

Francis Parkman entered Harvard in 1840 at the age of seventeen. It was soon after this time that he begun to cherish the design of some day writing the history of our French and Indian wars. An injury received in the gymnasium added to his already delicate health, compelled him to leave college for a time before graduating. This period of absence from school was partly devoted to foreign travel. In 1844 he finished his course at Harvard, after which he studied law for about two years. He never, however, relinquished his plan of writing an account of the great struggle between the French and the English for the possession of America. Indeed, this now became the dominant purpose of his life.

In 1846, he, with his kinsman, Quincy Adams Shaw, made a long journey through the Far West. This journey is described in the *Oregon Trail*, the first of Parkman's complete works written in 1847.

This journey and the studies in Indian character and habits which Mr. Parkman made at this time were part of his preparation for the writing of his historical works. But this was not his only preparation. He next proceeded to collect an immense mass of material bearing upon the events which he wished to describe, and to

carefully weigh and sift them. During several years he labored under great disadvantages. His eye sight was so poor that he could neither read nor write, and was compelled to depend entirely upon an amanuensis. Nevertheless he kept persistently at his task.

His works appeared in the following order: "The Conspiracy of Pontiac," in 1851; "The Pioneers of France in the New World," in 1865; "The Jesuits in North America," in 1867; "La Salle and the Discovery of the Great West," in 1869; "The Old Regime in Canada," in 1874; "Count Frontenac and New France Under Louis XIV.," in 1877; "Montcalm and Wolf," in 1884; "Half a Century of Conflict," in 1892.

Prof. E. D. Warfield thus describes the work entitled "Montcalm and Wolf:" "The greatest of these books is undoubtedly 'Montcalm and Wolf.' The author strips like an athlete for the final struggle. The story no more surely rises to its culmination on the plains of Abraham than does the narrative. More direct, more certain and swift in movement, less adorned with beautiful descriptions of natural scenery, the pages flash with the pen strokes that portray the life and character of the men prepared for the final conflict, and the noble efforts of the last splendid victim of France's folly and fatuity. The fall of Quebec is, perhaps, the most heroic episode in the history of the European occupation of America, and to say that it has an adequate recital is to give praise enough."

Mr. Parkman's popularity has for years been very great, and is still constantly increasing. He was master of a clear, pure, concise and entertaining style, which did much to gain for him recognition among the great mass of readers. As a historian he appears to have been painstaking, critical, sincere and impartial. Though he possessed natural qualifications for his work, his success was largely due to his strength of purpose and persistency, and to hard work.

He did not limit himself wholly to historical writing. He was very fond

of gardening, and wrote a book about roses. He also attempted fiction, but did not achieve much success in that line. He wrote several articles on current topics for leading magazines.

Those who may desire to become acquainted with Parkman's style, but who have not time to read any of his longer works, will find his account of the "Capture of Louisburg," which was published in the *Atlantic Monthly* during the summer of 1891, worthy of perusal.

Just before Mr. Lowell's death he wrote thus of Francis Parkman: "It is rare, indeed to find as they are found in him, a passion for the picturesque and a native predilection for rapidity and dash of movement, in helpful society with patience in drudgery, and a scrupulous deference to the rights of facts, however disconcerting, as at least sleeping partners in the business of history. Though never putting on the airs of a philosophic historian or assuming his privilege to be tiresome, Mr. Parkman never loses sight of those links of cause and effect, whether to be sought in political theory, religious belief or mortal incompleteness, which give to the story of man a moral and reduce the fatuous to the narrow limits where it properly belongs."

◆ ◆ ◆
CHAUCER—"THE WELL OF ENGLISH UNDEFINED."

A Criticism.

DURING the twelfth and thirteenth centuries there was no common language spoken by all the inhabitants of England. The Norman-French invaders, considering it beneath them to learn the language of the common people, still spoke their own language. As the two peoples had little in common, they lived side by side for two or three hundred years before they began to learn each other's languages. During the Crusades the Normans and Saxons, in fighting for a common cause, became better acquainted, and later when the Normans lost their possessions in France, they recognized England as home and the Saxons as brothers.

The two languages began to mix rapidly early in the fourteenth century, and the result was the formation of a new language based on the Saxon, but containing many Norman-French words. Just at this point it was necessary that some writer should fix the English language by using it in writing. History has proved that a special crisis develops some man of genius to meet the needs of the occasion, and in this instance it was the great poet, Geoffrey Chaucer, who arose to shape the language of his country. He was the natural outgrowth of the blending of the highest and best in both Norman and Saxon races, combining the sturdy common sense of the former with the refinement and elegance of the latter.

Like many of our great writers, Chaucer was not original in the material for his poems. Even the plot of "Canterbury Tales" is borrowed from Boccaccio's "Dacameron," and the stories themselves can be traced to various sources. His earlier work reflected the influence of the French writers of the time. His first poems were translations from the French, and were usually improvements on the originals. His later and best poems show the influence of Italian literature. Chaucer excels as a descriptive writer. The "Canterbury Tales" abound in such life like word pictures of the people of his time, that we see them as plainly as though looking at a collection of portraits. He describes their dress, manners, and defects as well as virtues. He introduces to us the Prioress a model of propriety:

"Hire nose streight; hire eyen grey as glas;
Hire mouth ful smal, and thereto softe and
reed

At mete wel i-taught was sche withalle;
She leet no morsel from hire lippes falle.
Ne wette hire fyngres in hire sauce deepe,
Hire overlippe wyppud sche so elene,
That in hire coupe was no ferthing sene
Of grees, whan sche dronken hadde hire
draught.

But for to speken of hire conscience,
Sche was so charitable and so pitous,
Sche wolde wepe if that sche sawe a mous
Caught in a trappe, if it were deed or bledde,
And al was conscience and tendre herte."

Another of the characters was:

"a yong Squyer,
With lokkes crulle as they were layde in
presse,

Of twenty yeer he was of age I gesse,
Embrowdd was he, as it were a mede
Al ful of freshe floures, white and reede.
He was as fressh as is the moneth of May.
Schort was his gowne, with sleeves long and
wyde,

Well cowde he sitte on hors, and faire ryde."

"A clerk ther was of Oxenford also,
Al so lene was his hors as is a rake,
And he was not right fat. I undertake,
But he lookede holwe, and thereto soburly.
For him was lever have at his bedds heed.
Twenty bookes, clothed in bleak and reed
Of Aristotil, and of his filosofie,
Than robus riche, or fithul, or sawtrie.
Al that he spak it was of heye prudence,
And gladly wolde he lerne, and gladly teche."

Chaucer earned the title of First Poet of Nature. He loves Nature, and no landscape pictures are more fresh and vivid than his. How well he describes a sunrise!

"The busy lark, messenger of day
Salutoth in her song the morwe gay:
And fyry Phoebus riseth up so bright
That al the orient laugheth of the light,
And with his stremes dryeth in the greves.
The silver droppes honging on the leeves."

He was a very close observer of outdoor life; knew and loved the songs of the birds, the "smalle fowles" he called them, and especially did he sing the praises of the daisy, his favorite flower. It was his emblem of truth and purity.

"And I love it, and ever alike new,
And ever shall, til that mine herte die."

As a delineator of character he stands in the front rank. "Here was a healthy and hearty man, so genuine that he need not ask whether he were genuine or no, so sincere as to quite forget his own sincerity, so truly pious that he could be happy in the best world that God chose to make, so human that he loved even the foibles of his kind."

Chaucer's style is charming when one has become a little familiar with the peculiarities of the language he uses, and indeed, one of the chief beauties of his poetry is the quaint and expressive old English. Among its peculiarities is the pronunciation as a separate syllable of final "ed," "es," and "e," except before silent h, or a vowel; plurals of many Saxon words formed by "en," and French words generally pronounced with the

French accent. As there was no standard for spelling, Chaucer spells just as it happens, the same word being written in three or more different ways. For instance, we find "eyes" spelt "yen," "yhe," "eyen," "eyghen," and "eyghene." The verse he generally used was the iambic pentameter, and the rhythm is beautifully regular when the lines are properly read. He was the first English writer to use rhyme, and he invented the stanza afterward called rhyme-royal, because it was used by King James I.

Chaucer was the first of the long line of brilliant English writers. He came in with the dawn of the language, saw its capabilities, and by his use established it in much the same form as it is at the present time. What he did for our language can not be too highly estimated; and he well deserves the title given him, "Father of English Poetry."

RHETORICAL EXERCISES.

We give below the last two programs for the public rhetorical exercises:

- November 3d.
1. Recital—
a. Drifting. T. Buchanan Reed
b. Heliotrope. . . . Harry T. Peck
Miss Hogan.
 2. Song—Love's Sorrow Shelley
Miss Paine.
 3. Recital—The Fights of Paso del Mar.
Bayard Taylor
Miss Ricker.
 4. Essay—Deserve Success and You Will Win It.
Miss Willatowsky.
 5. Song—I Feel Thy Presence Ever
Chapman
Miss Lapp.
 6. Recital—Aristarchus Studies Elocution.
Miss Harriet Harkness.

- November 24th.
1. Political Optimism I. W. Howerth
Mr. Bell.
 2. Essay—Importance of Home Training.
Mr. Riles.
 3. Trio—The Breeze Mrs. Anderson
Miss Harkness, Miss Hedick and Miss Ricker.
 4. Essay—Interruptions.
Mr. Norwood.
 5. Mice at Play Neil Forest
Miss McKinney.
 6. Essay—Wasted Opportunities.
Mr. Edwards.
 7. Piano Solo—Songs of Birds Heins
Miss Tawney.
 8. The Broomstick Train. O. W. Holmes
Miss McYowan.
 9. Fishin' Jimmy Mrs. A. T. Slosson
Miss Harkness.

LAPLACE'S PLAN FOR PERPETUAL MOONLIGHT.

IF moonlight, it has been said, be always pleasant and desirable; if it contribute to the convenience and enjoyment of life, and if its perpetuity be not inconsistent with the laws by which the world is governed—why has its use been so largely denied us? Why has nature, or the author of nature, left us so great a portion of our time in almost total darkness? Such questions have doubtless occurred to thoughtful minds in all ages. The subject is one of interest and curiosity. Let us briefly consider some of the possible relations of a satellite to its primary, including a special case proposed by Laplace. Sir Isaac Newton, who preceded Laplace by about a century, had found evidence, as he claimed, that the material universe is the work of an all-wise designer. The author of the *Mecanique Celeste*, the greatest mathematical astronomer of his age, seldom discussed questions of a moral nature; but, not accepting Newton's views on the doctrine of final causes, or the doctrine of design in the material world, he took occasion to point out a so-called failure of nature in adapting means to ends. If the moon was designed to give light by night, the purpose, he said, had largely failed, and he (Laplace) could suggest a better plan. The entire passage is quoted as follows:

"Some partisans of final causes have imagined that the moon was given to the earth to afford it light during the night. But in this case nature would not have attained the end proposed, since we are often deprived at the same time of the light of both sun and moon. To have accomplished this end, it would have been sufficient to have placed the moon at first in opposition to the sun and in the plane of the ecliptic, at a distance from the earth equal to the one-hundredth part of the distance of earth from the sun, and to have impressed on the earth and moon parallel velocities proportional to their distances from the sun. In this case,

the moon, being constantly in opposition to the sun, would have described round it an ellipse similar to that of the earth. These two bodies would then constantly succeed each other, and as at this distance the moon could not be eclipsed, its light would always replace that of the sun."

The plan here proposed was one of startling boldness; but without assuming to defend the doctrine of final causes, it must be said in fairness that to afford light by night had never been claimed as the only design for which the moon was given. Other purposes no less important may be readily imagined. However, the moon's light at the distance named by Laplace would have been little more than one-twentieth part of that afforded by the full moon at its actual distance, or less than that of our new moon two days after the change. Such moonlight, though perpetual, would have had little comparative value. Again, the tidal effect upon the earth would have been scarcely perceptible. But without further insisting on these points, however important, let us compare the proposed arrangement with that of nature. Would it have involved nothing inconsistent with the system's stability, or would its adoption have resulted in depriving our world of the moonlight enjoyed in the existing system? The distance at which Laplace would have placed the moon from the earth is about 1,000,000 miles, or a little more than four times the actual distance. An eclipse of the moon is caused by its falling into the earth's shadow. This can extend into space only about 860,000 miles, and as this is less than the distance of Laplace's proposed moon, the latter, as he remarks, could never be eclipsed. Let us suppose the distance of the moon from the earth to be increased; what changes would be effected in the observed phenomena? At 478,000 miles, twice the present distance, the length of the lunar month would be 77 days; the quantity of moonlight would be one-fourth of what we now enjoy, and the height of tides in the open seas

would be but a few inches. At 717,000 miles, three times the present distance, the length of the month would be 142 days, and the apparent size of the moon would be reduced to one-ninth of its present value. With increasing distance the phenomena would still further change, till at the orbit named by Laplace, the month would be equal to the year, and the moon's enlightened hemisphere would be turned constantly to the earth. But the great astronomer's dream of perpetual moonlight—how long would it be realized?

We have seen, then, that where one of the greatest mathematicians of all times suggested a change—a so-called improvement in the system of the world—the modification would have left us without tides, or, worse still, the earth in the system proposed would have lost control of her satellite, and we would not only have been deprived of moonlight, but also of the moon itself.—Professor Daniel Kirkwood in the *Popular Scientist Monthly*, (condensed.)

THANKSGIVING BANQUET AT STETSON HALL.

Notable Occasion—Faculty and Students Dine Together—Magnificent Dinner—Eloquent and Witty Speeches—Vote of Thanks Tendered to the Matron—Closing with a Columbian Party in the Gymnasium.

THE Thanksgiving banquet at Stetson Hall, Nov. 30, 1893, was one of the most notable and interesting occasions in the annals of the John B. Stetson University. The day dawned clear and bright, and the students responded to the vivifying influence of the day, except the unfortunate few who were cogitating and pondering in their minds their after dinner speeches. No study hours, no recitations, and the prospects of a bounteous Thanksgiving dinner.

At last the hands of the clock slowly moved around to the hour of one, and then the bell rang out the good news that dinner was ready.

The dining-hall was tastily decorated and arranged, and seven tables

loaded with viands greeted the eyes of the hungry students and faculty. The faculty and their families occupied two tables. After an appropriate grace was said by President Forbes, the following menu was served:

Soup:		
Oyster Stew and Crackers.		
Meat:		
Turkey and Dressing.		
Vegetables:		
Mashed Potatoes.	Macaroni and Cheese.	
Turnips and Cream.	Sweet Potatoes.	
Side Dishes:		
Cucumbers.	Celery.	
Cranberry Sauce.		
Dessert:		
Pineapple.	Tapioca Pudding.	
Mince Pie.	Pumpkin Pie.	
Nuts.	Raisins.	Apples.
Oranges.	Bananas.	Cheese.
Tea.	Coffee.	

When ample justice had been done to the roast turkey and mince pie, President Forbes arose and in one of his characteristic speeches said: I am proud of the occasion, and that I have the honor of presiding at this time, for it is not expected that I should make a speech, but that I should call on others to do my speaking for me. I desire to call your attention to two facts. In all my experience as a teacher for nearly twenty years, I have never met a body of teachers so thoroughly consecrated to their work, having but one aim and purpose. And I now wish to say a few words in reference to the students. You may think that we, the faculty, occupy a position of trying to pick out the flaws and defects in your work and characters, and, although we are thus alert to see and point out these defects to you—and I promise you that we will continue to do so in the future—yet we see and appreciate the real, down-right worth back of these slight imperfections. I have never met, in all my experience, a body of students so thoroughly in earnest and alive to their opportunities. I am proud of this body of students and I congratulate the faculty and the University upon their having such a company of young men and women who so nearly fulfill their

ideal. It is a cause of profoundest thankfulness.

Professor Carson, our oldest representative (in time of service), then responded to the toast: "The Scientific Department." Professor Carson, after prefacing his remarks with some bright and amusing stories, gave a rapid review of the history of the John B. Stetson University during his connection with it, and, in an able manner, defined the place of science in a college or university curriculum.

Then Professor Gordis, L. L. D., in response to the toast: "Latin, Library and Dignity," with a few well chosen words defined his department of Latin, making an effective comparison between the ancient department of Latin and the department of science. It was a happy effort.

At this point the program was varied and Miss Barrett spoke on "Woman's Rights in Relation to Chaudoin Hall." She presented in a unique and pleasing manner the "out lines of woman's rights" and of their relation to Chaudoin Hall.

Professor Howe next responded to, "On Howe to Govern Young Men—The Mathematical Department." In illustrating what boys would do to have fun, he gave two examples from his own college days, namely: The throwing of stoves out of the fourth story windows and the filling of shoes with water and hanging them out at night to freeze. He was fortunate in his illustrations, for it is impossible for the Stetson Hall boys to do either of the two things mentioned by him.

We regret that our space will not permit us to give even a brief outline of the speeches which followed. It is not necessary, however, to state that they were spicy, witty, wise and representative, as the following responses and names of speakers will show:

Miss Ju Tavern: "As to Whether Music Hath Charms to Sooth the Savage Breast."

Miss Brown: "The Art of Expression and *sana mens in sano corpore*."

Professor Farris: "Resolved, That Greek Ought Not to be Required as a Preparation for College."

Robert Lovell: "Our Collegians—May Their Tribe Increase."

Mr. Bell: "Our Young Preachers—May They Preach Well and Practice Better."

Mr. Edwards: "The Academic Seniors."

Miss McArthur: "The Art Department—Beauty is Truth and Truth is Beauty."

Miss Barkness: "The Collegiate—We are All Proud of It."

Commandant Vuillaume: "Military Department."

Mr. Plummer: "The Stetson House of Commons."

Mr. Carl: "The Academic Juniors."

Miss Child: "Our Alumni and Alumnae."

Miss Lapp: "Our Preparatory Department."

Professor Hamilton: "How Stetson University Impresses a New-comer."

At the close of the banquet a rising and unanimous vote of thanks was tendered Mrs. Hogan for the excellent and well served dinner. The banquet lasted from 1 o'clock p. m. to 4:30 o'clock p. m.

In the evening, commencing at 7:30 o'clock, the Columbian party was held. The affair was a splendid success. A large percentage of the students were dressed in costumes. Mr. David Carl and Miss Sarah Crosby led the march. Madame Jarly exhibited her famous and remarkable collection of waxworks, recently brought from the World's Fair, with unusual success.

CAUTIONS TO COLLEGE MEN.

By Rev. E. Benj. Andrews.

It would be well if graduates from college bore in mind more uniformly the meaning of the word "commencement." If they continue to view it as the "beginning" of their most active life, rather than as the end of anything, they would make fewer mistakes after departing from college. I wish in the briefest manner to call attention to two or three forms of error which beset men who have had the advantages of a collegiate education, depriving them of the success and happiness which they ought to attain.

College graduates are in much danger of pedantry. They have had their attention called to so many things which other people of equal intelligence have not studied, that they are prone to think they know

nearly everything; that they are abler than they are; that further study is optional on their part rather than necessary. This difficulty is less frequent than formerly, when college curricular lay almost entirely in the abstract, little in the concrete. Educators hope one day to cure it almost entirely by giving to collegiate education a more real character. But we have not done this yet. Most students, like most other people, when the word "knowledge" is pronounced, instantly think of books. Knowledge is indeed derivable from books, but typical knowledge is not book knowledge. It is direct vision, direct cognizance of fact through the employment of one's own mental powers. It is our pedantry which renders us as college men so unpopular, which in many directions, actually makes success more difficult for us than for others. College graduates should guard themselves at this point. Be humble. Do not think that you have nothing more to learn. They should think of their attainments as a beginning, not as an end. They should remember that much of their information, however valuable as a quickener of mentality, is less practical than that of their peers who have collegiate educations.

Another of these pitfalls in the path of a college man is indolence. Our danger here is closely connected with that mentioned above. We know so much that we suppose the world is going straightway to make a place for us as a superior order of beings; and the world will do no such thing. You may account it fortunate or the reverse, but the hard fact is that the world cares absolutely nothing for you as a college graduate. It does not care much for you now anyway. If it ever heeds you, you must make it heed you. There is no easy way to do this, but there is a sure way, a way sure for those of you of the slenderest natural attainments, and I will even add honestly, for those of you who have done most poorly in college. That way is the path of toil. If we wish to succeed we must work. However hard

you have wrought to this day, count it nothing. Forget the things that are behind. Whether you have stood well or stood ill matters little, forget and, like the apostle, press on toward the mark for the prize. The world has a good place for those who will do this, and it has no place but oblivion and the grave for those who refuse.

A third trick which the spirit of evil plays upon multitudes of college men in our time is to inveigle them into ennui, pessimism, chronic blues, discouragement. This evil we ought to shun as we would the devil himself, for it is of and from the devil. Many are asking on every hand: "Is life worth living?" And there is no thoughtful young man who is not forced at times to raise that question himself. Trials and difficulties are before each one, and when the cloud is at its thickest this old satanic query will spring up. It is not so easy to prescribe a regimen for curing this disease as for the others. Pessimism has to do partly with character and partly with the digestion. When Mivart, a few years ago, wrote upon the question, "Is life worth living?" a wag said, "It all depends upon the liver." Bile has a great deal to do with the answer. Yet let no man permit himself to become a victim here, for it need not be. There is a splendid passage in that fine little book of Sir John Lubbock's on the "Pleasures of Life," in which he speaks of the frequent times when each of us is called upon to deal with himself, as a second party, to manage himself, laying down rules, catechising, overhauling, bringing to terms, almost as if each of us consisted in two different and partly antagonistic selves, and one of these had on its hands the business of whipping the other into due subjection. It is much if we take oath before God not to be pessimists, to believe in truth, in God and in man; but it will go much further than this mere resolution if we, after the example of Christ, put hand to some concrete human cause and do with our might what our hands find to do for the welfare of our fellows.

Best of all is it to cultivate faith in the Supreme Being himself, as the author of order, and see if we cannot in literature, science, philosophy and human nature discover the traces either of a prevalent predominance of good in the earth or of tendencies and an evolution which must result in such predominances.—*Christian Index*.

AMERICAN ASTRONOMERS.

THE United States is to be congratulated on the fact that an astronomical observatory is now considered a necessary attachment to every important college in the country. The achievements of American astronomers will in consequence leap ahead of those of other nations rapidly. It cannot be otherwise. The impetus to this progress was given as far back as 1844, when General (then Professor) Mitchell founded the Cincinnati observatory in what was comparatively Western wilds. It is thus a fact that the first of the large observatories in this country was established in a young Western city.

Professor Edward S. Holden, director of the Lick Observatory, has called attention to some of the things accomplished by American astronomers. The story is calculated to make us feel proud of our men of science in this field at least.

We learn from Professor Holden's paper that the method of taking longitude by telegraph was invented and first applied here; also an American astronomer first discovered that terrestrial latitudes go through slight changes regularly in a cycle of 430 days. Americans have distanced the rest of the world in their achievements in celestial photography. In New York was taken the first daguerreotype of the moon, and the first photograph of a nebula was made in our country.

Who has not stood in a clockmaker's shop listening to the kling, kling of the tiny bell that registers by electricity every pendulum beat of the great astronomical clock at Washington, and so gives all the country the exact time? This electrical clock is an American

invention. As long ago as 1817 the supercargo of an American ship, Bowditch, translated Laplace's "Mécanique Céleste." A little later a famous European astronomer visited an American merchant ship at Genoa and found that every member of the crew, even to the negro cook, understood perfectly the method of determining longitude by lunar distances. Americans lack as yet the training and thoroughness necessary for producing the finest astronomical clocks and chronometers. But, on the other hand, Professor Holden tells us the micrometer screw that reaches nearest perfection is that made by Professor Rowland of Johns Hopkins, while Clarke's telescope lenses and prisms are famous the world over.—*Selected.*

EXCHANGE ITEMS.

A Tale of Woe.

PUER ex-Jersey,
Jens ad school,
Videt in Meadow,
Infestus mule.

I'll approaches,
(O magnus sorrow!)
Puer it skyward,
Fumus ad morrow.

Moral.

Qui videt a thing,
Non le well known,
Est bene for him
Relinquit id alone.

—*Selected.*

There are three things I have always loved and never understood—fainting, music and women.—*Fontenelle.*

The registration at Harvard University shows a total number of 3,061 students in attendance, a gain of 92 over last year.

The Lehigh University is to have the finest laboratory in the college world. It will cost \$200,000.—*The Wesleyan Argus.*

College dailies are now published at Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Cornell, Brown, University of Michigan, and University of Wisconsin.

The senior classes at Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Williams, Amherst and Dartmouth have adopted the cap and gown.—*Red and Blue.*

The style this winter will be to wear as many of last year's clothes as can be decently fixed up. This is a World's Fair fashion.—*Atchison Globe.*

Education pays, the University cleared about \$40,000 in renting its dormitories to World's Fair visitors this summer.—*University of Chicago Weekly.*

In the Universities of France there are no classes, no athletics, no commencement day, no college periodicals, no glee clubs, and no fraternities.—*The Wesleyan Argus.*

The highest monolith in the world is an obelisk at Karnak, Egypt, near Luxor. The monument was erected by Hatasu, a queen who reigned 1600 B. C. It is 120 feet long and its weight is about 400 tons.

Dartmouth has turned out forty college presidents, two hundred college professors, sixty members of congress, and twenty-four governors. Among her famous alumni are Daniel Webster and Rufus Choate.—*The Wesleyan Argus.*

A youngster was sent to a boarding-school, and did not much fancy the change, says *Tid-Bits*. On the second or third day he wrote home thus: "Dear Father—Life is very short. Let us spend it together. Your affectionate son, Christopher."

The family Bible of George Washington's mother is owned by Mrs. Lewis Washington, of Charleston, Va. Six leaves from this historic volume were torn out and deposited in the corner-stone of the Mary Washington monument, at Fredericksburg, a few years ago.

"Mr. Lowell in Public Affairs," in the *Wesleyan Literary Monthly*, thus states the aim of Lowell's life: "To form an active class 'who will insist that we shall have a country whose greatness is measured not only by its skill to feed and clothe the body, but also by its power to feed and clothe the soul, a country which shall be as great morally as it is materially.'"

Contracts have been signed with a Chicago firm to build and equip the Syria-Ottomaw railroad, which is to skirt the sea of Galilee, cross the Jordan, and bring modern civilization into the Holy Land. The contract involves a certain expenditure of \$6,000,000.

A member of the Royal Meteorological Society has experimented on the size of raindrops, which vary from a speck so small as to be almost invisible up to a diameter of two inches. Drops of the same size do not always contain the same amount of water. Some of the largest drops are hollow.

The triangular football league which it was proposed to form between Trinity, Brown and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has been abandoned because of the objections of Trinity and Tech. to allowing Brown to play post-graduates and special students on her team.—*Wesleyan Argus.*

The official registers at Yale University show a presence of 2,190 students—a gain of 234 over last year. Thirty women have registered in the post graduate department. Last year at this date there were twenty-three. Of these women, ten are from Smith, six from Vassar, six from Bates, five from Wellesly, three from Cornell, and one each from six other institutions.

Lieut. Aaron Ward, ordinance officer of the United States cruiser New York, has been commissioned as an officer of the Legion of Honor of France. Lieutenant Ward has been a chevalier of the Legion of Honor, and has held the cross of that order for some time. This recognition of his services as naval attaché in Paris, is duly appreciated by his brother officers in the navy, with whom he is very popular. He is said to be the only officer of the United States navy that has been made an officer of the Legion of Honor, though other officers who have had the position of naval attaché at Paris have received the decoration of the cross of that order.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

The sight singing class is doing good work.

Lieut. Dow, who has been quite ill, is now convalescent.

The juniors and seniors did not secure "their privileges."

Miss Bessie Gregg is teaching school at Kerr City, Florida.

The second quarter is here. One-fourth of our school year is gone.

There are now thirteen ministerial students attending the University.

Miss Grace Keyes is attending the Normal School at Terre Haute, Ind.

Rev. E. N. Bell preached at Beresford on the third Sunday of November.

Miss Turner was recently the happy recipient of a trunkful of "enjoyables."

First Sergeant Johnson has been promoted to the position of sergeant major.

Hereafter the library will be open during the evening social hour, twice a week.

Bugler Buell has been promoted to the second lieutenancy of Company C.

The local editor discovered a "result clause of purpose" in Livy the other day.

Prof. Howe is organizing a chorus band among the young men. We wish him success.

Miss Jessie Martin received several valuable presents on her birthday, November 16.

The weather for the last two or three weeks has been cold enough to require steam.

Cadet Fred Lovell has been promoted to the position of colorbearer. Fred feels jubilant over it.

Miss Minnie Bucksbaum attended the firemen's tournament at Sanford. She reports a good time.

Rev. T. J. Porter preached on the third Sunday of November to a crowded house at Rochelle.

Mr. D. C. Messenger is farming at Glendale, Arizona. He still feels an interest in Stetson University.

The University has received a camera, to be used in securing views of the buildings for cuts and plates.

Captain Douglas, of Port Orange, reports Adjutant A. R. Bogue as the best drilled cadet in the J. B. S. U.

Miss Hall, of Illinois, has arrived, and is now domiciled at Chaudoin Hall. She has entered the senior class.

Mrs. Payne, of Cocoa, spent Saturday and Sunday, November 11 and 12, with her daughters, the Misses Payne.

Wanted! Some one to rave over the junior badges. Apply to the junior class. Nothing charged for the application.

The Stetson Hall boys are making a collection of chameleons to present to the music department as a Christmas gift.

The skillful hand of Maj. Vuillaume is seen in bringing the drill out of chaos into order, organization and effectiveness.

The S. U. cadets had their first battalion drill, with the new colors, on Thursday, November 23. The boys did splendidly.

The new flag has arrived. It is five feet by seven. Sergeant Lovell will have the honor of carrying this beautiful banner.

Messrs. Thrasher, Emerson, Leitner and Graham "tried their hand" at putting up the golden fruit, at Mr. Stetson's last Saturday.

Cadets Lupe and Raulerson have for the past month been manipulating the drum sticks of companies A and B. How much longer can it be endured?

The young men of Stetson Hall who are Christians have formed the determination to work for the conversion of all the unsaved in Stetson Hall. They have entered earnestly into this work.

The colors of the private banner of the cadets will be white and gold, the College colors. The center will be white, while the fringe will be gold. In the center the letters S. U. will be worked in gold.

What word composed of seven letters will spell a man if you cut off the last five letters, a woman if the last four be cut off, a great man if the last three, while if all the letters are used they spell a great woman?

Lately the DeLand Baptist church listened to an excellent sermon by Professor Hamilton, of the University. Professor Hamilton is one of the new additions to the faculty. He is professor of logic and psychology, and is in every way a valuable addition to the school and to the ministry of the State. We welcome him among us and trust our brethren will, in the future, become well acquainted with him. In the meantime the columns of the *Witness* are at the disposal of our brother, and we hope for an occasional line from his able pen.—*Baptist Witness*.

Auction! Auction! On Saturday evening, November 11, the parlor of Chaudoin Hall was a scene of great excitement. At 8:30 sharp, the young ladies began to assemble. They came from the second floor, they hasten from the third floor. Soon the parlor is filled with an eager, expectant throng of happy maidens. Fancy articles and curiosities are piled upon the tables to be sold at auction. Miss Harriet Ricker is selected as auctioneer. In an admirable manner she performs the duties imposed upon her, and in a short time disposes of all the "valuables." The proceeds of the sale are donated to the purchase of a Sunday library for Chaudoin Hall.

A number of the young ladies seem to be busily engaged in making fancy work. Without a doubt some one will be made happy by a handsome Christmas present.

Rev. N. B. Plummer is making a splendid reputation as preacher and pastor at Longwood. His popularity among the people at that place is constantly increasing.

The young ladies have recently been bringing out and impressing this thought in their prayer meetings: "Seek enjoyment in forgetting self in service for others.

The faculty have voted to change the regular weekly holiday from Saturday to Monday. This change will not take place until after the Christmas vacation, however.

The following new students entered the University at the beginning of this quarter: Miss Vivian Hill of Cocoa, Fla., and Mr. and Miss Hodgson of Eau Gallie, Fla.

The workmen are fast completing the new concrete sidewalk in front of Elizabeth Hall. This walk will be six hundred feet long, and six feet wide, and will cost over \$600.

The Chautauqua Circle, at DeLand, is growing in numbers and in interest. Prof. Carson, its president, has been delivering a series of short lectures upon subjects connected with political economy. Prof. Gordis has given two talks, of five minutes each, upon the Roman Empire.

President Forbes has been secured by the American Baptist Publication Society to write the Doctrinal Notes on the International Sunday School Lessons for the second quarter of 1894.

In the competitive drill for the Third Sergeancy of Company B, Corporal Harry Wilson secured the highest mark, thereby securing the coveted prize. Corporal Smith received the second highest mark.

What has become of the "Athletic Association." It should be reorganized at once. The University ought, at least, to have a base ball nine. We have some fine material among the boys for such a nine.

A large number of students neglect the Friday evenings over at Chaudoin Hall. These evenings should be a time for relaxation and enjoyment. Let all the students avail themselves of this privilege, and strive to make these social hours as enjoyable and as helpful as possible.

One of the recent meetings of Stetson House of Commons was a lively one. A number of visitors were present. The bill up for debate was Bill No. 10, appropriating \$50,000 annually to each State and Territory of the Union for public education. The bill was championed by Messrs. Bogue, Hamilton, Edwards and Plummer, and opposed by Messrs. Bell and Law. Considerable excitement was caused by several of the speaker's rulings, which were promptly reversed on appeal to the House.

A certain student, an amateur photographer, went into the closet of the laboratory to develop some negatives, when suddenly the door closed upon him and made him a prisoner. How long he remained in this position no one knows. A certain young lady, a member of the senior class, passing that way, heard him rapping and calling, "Please let me out." She went to the rescue, unlocked the door and liberated the unfortunate young man.

Miss ZuTavern gave a pleasant informal concert on the evening of November 11th, in DeLand Hall. The members of the faculty and a few others were present. Mr. Fred Lander of Interlachen, furnished some delightful violin music. He has in his possession a famous Mazini violin over 275 years old. Misses Lapp and Vander Hooges sang appropriate solos. On the following Monday evening the same program was repeated at the home of Dr. Forbes.

The juniors had a pleasant social Friday evening, November 11. Miss Edith Harkness delightfully entertained the class with a song; Miss Payne gave a well rendered recitation, and Miss Alice Hogan, in her usual happy manner, recited a choice selection. The program was informal. It was decided that the class colors should be blue alone, instead of blue and gold. A committee of juniors and seniors was appointed to draw up a paper petitioning for further privileges, to be presented to the faculty. The intent of the petition was to secure self-government.

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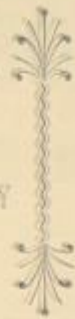
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