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John B. Stetson Collegiate.

"VERITAS."

VOL. II.

DELAND, FLORIDA, MARCH, 1891.

No. 2.

John B. Stetson Collegiate

Issued monthly, by the students of JOHN B. STETSON UNIVERSITY.

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SOMEWHERE.

How can I cease to pray for thee? Somewhere
In God's great universe thou art to-day.
Can He not reach thee with His tender care?
Can He not hear me, when for thee I pray?

What matters it to Him who holds within
The hollow of His hands all worlds, all space,
That thou art done with earthly pain and sin?
Somewhere within His ken thou hast a place.

Somewhere thou livest and hast need of Him;
Somewhere thy soul sees higher heights to climb,
And somewhere still there may be valleys dim
That thou must pass to reach the hills sublime.

Then all the more because thou canst not hear
Poor human words of blessing, will I pray;
O, true, brave heart, God bless thee, whereso'er
In His great universe thou art to-day!

—Selected.

THE VALUE OF TIME.

FEW, if any, realize how fleeting time is. It is not our purpose to discuss abstract definitions or speculations as to what time really is, but simply to look at it as it is popularly regarded, and more especially to discuss its relation to the student, and to give him some idea of the value of what he is apt to thoughtlessly waste—a moment here and a few yonder. We all know that the time we have, from one day to another, scarcely suffices to prepare our lessons for the morrow, yet how many precious moments we waste! How often we hear some one say, "O, it is only ten minutes; that does not

amount to anything!" Yet this short ten minutes you will find, by reference to a table given below, amounts to thirty hours in just one short school year.

Thirty whole hours! Why just think of it! That is over one-fiftieth of the total study time we have in a school year, and by using it we could do one-fiftieth more work. It is not the one ten minutes that we waste every day, but the most of us waste several ten minutes, and, of course, they count up rapidly. Let us examine the figures and see. We have study hours, that is those prescribed for the Stetson Hall students, for nine and one-fourth hours on four days in the week, seven hours on Friday and four and one-fourth on Saturday, making forty-eight and one-fourth hours per week, and this amounts to fourteen hundred and forty-seven and one-half hours in a school year. Now, let us see what a few moments lost each day amounts to in a school year:

10 minutes lost each day amounts to 30 hours per school year.
20 minutes lost each day amounts to 60 hours per school year.
45 minutes lost each day amounts to 135 hours per school year.
1 hour lost each day amounts to 180 hours per school year.
2 hours lost each day amounts to 360 hours per school year.

And so on. If you are in the habit of wasting more than two hours per day you can very easily compute, from the above table, how much time you lose. We trust that none of us approach the two-hour mark, for then we would lose about one-fourth of the time which is the most precious to us of any in our lives. Keeping these few facts in mind, let us remember the old maxim, "Take care of the moments and the hours will take care of themselves;" and let us throw ourselves, heart and soul, into our work with the determination to improve the

golden moments while we have them, for who knows what the morrow may have in store for him?

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT.

WE devote a large portion of our space to this very interesting document. We are glad to concur in our honored President's opinion when he says that we have grown in the past year. We see many evidences of this on all sides.

We especially concur in his recommendations for a new chapel, library building, gymnasium, etc. These have become imperative necessities, if we are to grow and develop, and we trust and hope that our honorable Board of Trustees will see that these needs are filled at once. Let us have them so that, adding little by little, we shall continue our march onward and upward until we have placed John B. Stetson University in the front rank of the foremost universities of this great and glorious land.

THE FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

LAST the Fifty-First Congress has adjourned. Its sessions have been marked by some unusual features, chief among which is, perhaps, the change in the rules of the lower house, by which the freedom of debate and the power of the minority were restricted. From first to last its sessions were interesting, and for no long period were they characterized by those periods of dullness usual to nearly every Congress.

In actual working time, it exceeded all its predecessors, and in nominal working time was exceeded only by

the Fiftieth Congress. In the number of bills introduced, and in the number, variety and importance of the measures acted upon, it likewise excelled all its predecessors.

Three measures of especial interest were passed: First, the famed McKinley tariff bill; second, the silver bill, a compromise providing for the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver per month; and third, the pension bill, increasing the amount paid for pensions to nearly \$150,000,000 per year. Among the numerous others, the copyright bill, the bill to relieve the U. S. Supreme Court by the establishment of intermediate courts of appeal, the customs administrative bill, the timber and pre-emption repeal bill making a general revision of the land laws are perhaps the most important.

The amount of money appropriated and the expenditures authorized exceed those of any "peace" Congress since the foundation of our government. The appropriations made during the first session amounted to \$460,675,697, and those of the second session will probably bring the total appropriations of this Congress to nearly \$1,000,000,000.

The last few days of the last session were marked by the usual disgraceful rushing through of important measures, carrying large sums of money with them, without proper debate or consideration. This is certainly a blot on our legislative system and one that ought to be wiped out. Congress busies itself to the last moment possible with unimportant political measures and then rushes through the great appropriation bills without careful consideration, and thus wastes millions of dollars. On the whole the Fifty-First Congress has been a success, from the selfish, office-seeking politician's point of view, but judged by what it might have done we think that it has been a decided failure in many ways.

Miss Ruth Gentry, who is remembered by our old students as our popular teacher of Mathematics for several years, is taking a post-graduate course at Bryn Maur College, Pa.

FREE COINAGE OF SILVER.



ONE of the most important questions discussed at the last session of Congress was the "silver question." A desperate effort was made in both houses by the silver men to pass a free-coinage bill, providing that anyone could take silver bullion to any United States mint and have it coined into standard silver dollars free of charge, but happily the attempt failed. A compromise measure, however, was passed providing for the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver per month and for the coinage of 2,000,000 ounces per month for one year, and after that for such coinage as should be necessary to meet the demands of the Treasury.

The cry of the silver men is that we need more money; that with more money the price of everything would advance—it probably would, measured in 79-cent dollars,—and that thus the poor man and the farmer would be helped.

If there is such pressing need of more money, why are not the millions of silver dollars piled up in the Treasury vaults put to use? Only 8 per cent. of the business of the country is carried on in money—the other 92 per cent. being carried on in bank checks, etc.—so that what we chiefly need money for is as a standard of value, and this standard must be as stable as possible. At the present market price of silver our silver dollar is worth 79 cents, but it has been kept, in this country, at a par with gold by the fact that the government, whenever the holder so desired, has been able to give a gold dollar in exchange for a silver one. But if it has been able to do so, why can it not continue to do so if we have free coinage? If the government should offer to give a gold dollar, worth 100 cents, anywhere in the world, for 79 cents worth of silver, can you doubt, for a moment, that all the available silver in the world would be hurried here? As the supply of gold is limited—so limited, in fact, that the Treasury has just refused to fur-

nish gold bullion for export on account of the drainage of gold from the Treasury caused by the new silver law—the government would soon be unable to meet the tremendous drain and a silver basis would necessarily follow. Then our silver dollar would be worth just exactly its bullion value and no more. For who would give more for it than he could obtain? We then should be in the exactly the same condition as Mexico;—you know what a Mexican dollar is worth in this country, and this in spite of the fact that it contains more silver than our own. We think that there is no doubt that a silver basis of the kind proposed would cause wide-spread disaster and ruin.

On such a basis, the rich manufacturer could take 79 cents worth of silver to the mint, have it coined, and force his workman to accept it as 100 cents. Then the poor, hard worked, man would go to buy food or clothing and find that he had only 79 cents, for no one would give him more than 79 cents worth of goods for it, even if they pretended to take it as a dollar and, of course, he would have to lose the 21 cents;—21 cents which he had earned by faithful, honest, work.

On the other hand the man who had lent money would be forced to take 79 per cent. of what he had lent in return. Would this be just? Gold, of course, as soon as the government was unable to pay it out in exchange for silver, and as soon as the price of silver subsided to its normal value after the temporary inflation caused by our government so doing, would be at a large premium.

In anticipation of this, banks and individuals would hoard it, causing a tremendous contraction of the circulation which would bring great failures and financial ruin.

If the silver men are so anxious for free coinage, why don't they propose to put 100 cents worth of silver into the standard dollar? But they would gain nothing by this; they would not profit at the expense of the masses; their silver would be worth no more after coinage than before. So they do not want this. Let them have

free coinage if they desire it, but, when it is done, be sure to put one hundred cents worth of silver into every dollar.

JOHN B. STETSON.

WE give below a very good likeness of our friend and patron, John B. Stetson.

Most of us know Mr. Stetson only as the sympathetic, generous patron of the University—the man who makes possible its vigorous and constantly broadening work; but Mr. Stetson is remarkable not only for his large gifts to our alma-mater. This is in fact but a small part of his far-reaching benevolence. His vast Sunday school and mission work, in connection with his great business in Philadelphia, requires a constantly increasing outlay and is a ever-increasing power for good in all that part of the great city. This mission work includes a Sunday school of nearly 2,000 members, thoroughly organized and graded; a complete medical department, employing a corps of eight of the best specialists in the city, where employes and others may have treatment for the nominal sum of one dollar per month, a noon-day prayer meeting, library, reading room, gymnasium, savings bank and a half dozen organizations of various kinds for charitable and religious purposes—all this in a massive and beautiful six story building admirably furnished and fitted up for these manifold purposes. Recently a magnificent pipe organ costing \$5,000 has been added. We may say, by the way, that we had the pleasure recently of seeing and hearing the man (Mr. William Shoemaker) who is general superintendent of this great work, and his earnest and helpful words to us give us an added interest in him and in the grand work under his charge. But great and interesting as is this mission work, it is hardly more wonderful than the business career that has made it all possible. It reads like a

romance. Starting at thirty-five years of age—a period when most men have won success or lost all hope of it—Mr. Stetson, in the brief period of fifteen years, built up the largest hat manufacturing business in the world and made himself a millionaire by the legitimate profits of his enormous trade. He was trying, as he so forcibly put it in a recent talk in chapel, to make the best hat in the world, and so he suddenly found himself a rich man. There are lessons in this man's life for us all. We thank God not only for the generous things which he has put into Mr. Stetson's heart to do for our institution, but for the privilege of coming into contact with such



HON. JOHN B. STETSON.

a strong and helpful personality. May God bless and prosper John B. Stetson.

SELF-KNOWLEDGE.

BESIDES what we may gain by inner self-study, truly to know either ourselves or others, we must change our point of view;—as it were getting outside of ourselves and making our observations externally. Only when we thus honestly compare ourselves with others, do we approach a correct self-estimate. The standpoint of self commonly blinds us, when judging ourselves,

and bewilders us when we judge others. The sum and effect of the study of many others gives us a better ideal standard of measurement, by which to test either our own shortcomings or to gauge the degree of any special merit we may possess. We may too well know our own peculiar weaknesses or deficiencies; but we can seldom properly measure our own strength or capacity, except by some comparison based upon observation and close study of the doings of other men, in their actual work;—or perhaps even by collaboration with them.

This spice of knowledge of comparative human nature cannot be acquired by any mere reading concerning the lives and deeds of the men. Books alone will not suffice. They furnish outlines, but the vivifying motive, and the details of the picture, are generally somehow wanting. Only a small residuum of the real workings of any life, however open and public, goes into a book;—while, in the case of most men, what is known to the world in general, of even their vital movements, is like a mere point of candle-light in a dark cavern. So that generally practical life, with its novel suggestion and endless comparisons, is always a higher school for real self-knowledge, than even the closest lonely self-contemplation.—*Home Journal.*

MUSIC AND LOVE.—What love is to man, music is to the arts and to mankind. Music is love itself,—it is the purest, most ethereal language of passion, showing in a thousand ways all possible changes of color and feeling; and though very true in a single instance, it can yet be understood by thousands of men,—who all feel differently.—*C. M. Von Weber.*

Mr. Harry S. Winters, class of '90, took the prize for the best entrance examination at Colgate University. This speaks well for our school.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

TO THE TRUSTEES OF JOHN B. STETSON UNIVERSITY.

BY JOHN F. FORBES, PRESIDENT.

THE past year has been, as, indeed, it ought to be, the best in our history. Each year ought, on the whole, to be better than its predecessor, for even if, for some extraordinary reason, the number of pupils should fall off, the work done ought to be enough better to compensate for the apparent loss, and even if but few students, as compared with other years, have been brought to a direct decision as to their relation to Jesus Christ, yet the seed sown and the lives lived ought to be such as to produce greater fruit in the future. The equipment, organization, tone and character of an institution of learning must steadily advance. It is a living organism and must grow and develop, or die.

It is a great pleasure to be able to report that the University has grown during the past year, looking at it from every point of view. In equipment, we have added a complete water and drainage system, and have secured the long awaited fire escapes. We have moved and improved the laundry, and have made many minor improvements in buildings and grounds, including the putting out of the entire campus to Bermuda grass.

The importance of the introduction of water from Mr. Stetson's artesian well cannot be overstated. The long drouth of this winter, and the failure of our rock well, would have left us entirely without water supply had not this important work been done. The water is of most excellent quality, and has contributed no doubt largely to the general healthfulness of the inmates of the Hall, even La Grippe getting but little hold and but for a short time on either pupils or teachers. The cost of these improvements has closely approached \$1,500.

We have added, through the continued liberality of Mr. Sampson, about \$1,000 worth of books to the library, which has now passed the 4,000 vol-

ume point; have established a temporary reading room in Stetson Hall, and have added a very valuable set of maps for Bible study.

A new piano has been added to the equipment in the Music Department, together with twenty-five new books for use in the chapel service and several valuable art studies have been purchased for use in the Art Department.

These improvements, with the exception of the addition to the library above mentioned, have all been paid for by our Brother Stetson, and while it does not come under the head of property of the University, yet I may be pardoned for mentioning here the beautiful and commodious residence which Brother Stetson has built and placed at the disposal of the president and his family. Life to us has a delight and charm, so far as outward conditions are concerned, that it never had before. Our cup of happiness is indeed full.

But it is not merely in material equipment that we have grown. We have made a very satisfactory increase in numbers, and have improved and broadened our courses of study, and have increased and strengthened our force of teachers. Up to date we have registered 146* students, representing ten States and Canada and seventeen counties of this State. They are divided among the various religious denominations, as follows:

Baptist.....	62
Presbyterian.....	32
Methodist.....	24
Episcopalian.....	14
Christian.....	3
Catholic.....	1
Congregationalist.....	1
Unclassified.....	9

Eight of the students are studying for the ministry, and two are taking the special professional course for teachers. The graduating class will consist of but four pupils—two young men and two young women.

With reference to the religious work of the year, we feel that it has been very satisfactory; and yet but few conversions can be reported.† The rea-

*The number is now 153.

†Since the above was written about forty, nearly all day pupils, have been hopefully converted.

son for this lies in the fact that but two or three students have come into Stetson Hall this year who were not Christians; but the spiritual atmosphere has been healthful and helpful, and there has been a good degree of growth in all cases and a marked degree in some. The students' prayer meetings, both in the Hall and in the chapel, have been very well attended and have been exceedingly interesting and helpful—those in the chapel especially, being characterized by visitors as remarkable in interest and power.

In our curriculum we have added a complete course in music, and have established a class for Bible study, besides many minor changes and improvements. The class in Bible study has been an enthusiastic one from the start, and though primarily intended for the students of the ministry, and those in the Sophomore Class of the College Department, many others have joined it, including all the members of the faculty but three, and some from the city.

The number of students in music increased so rapidly that it was found necessary to employ an additional teacher, and fortunately one was found in every way fully qualified by education and experience who would act as assistant—Miss Davis, of Granville, Ohio, who is spending the winter here.

Our faculty now numbers eleven teachers—four men and seven women—an increase of two over last year. Two of these teachers are employed in the Music Department, one in the Art Department, leaving eight for the regular work of the institution.

Mrs. Winters is Lady Principal and has the Department of History and Modern Languages.

Prof. Gordis is teacher of Latin.

Prof. Carson of Natural Science, Political Economy and Book-keeping.

Prof. Smith of Mathematics.

Miss Betteridge of Greek.

Miss Dickerson of Grammar, Rhetoric and English Literature.

Miss Lapp is assistant in the Eng-

lish Department, and my own work is in Psychology, Logic and Theory and Methods in Teaching.

Miss Zu Tavern has charge of the Music Department and makes a specialty of instruction in vocal music, while Miss Davis is assistant and gives piano lessons exclusively.

Miss McArthur has charge of the Art Department.

The work in all departments has been relatively good, though there is still great room for improvement. I do not mean to be understood by this last remark as implying that the teachers have not been faithful and successful, but as indicating that we are as yet very far from realizing our ideal. It can, however, be truthfully said that we are nearer to it than we have been at any time before.

And now as to the future: We have, it seems to me, reached a point where, if possible, we ought to take a distinct step in advance in the matter of addition to our facilities and equipment. We have passed beyond the experimental and uncertain stage in the history of an institution—the stage in which the question of wisdom in location, character, organization, etc., is to be tested. An institution that lives and constantly grows and strengthens for eight years dies very hard. One need not go outside of our own State to find a half dozen institutions that have started and died within the past eight years, and I am told by those best qualified to know that the attempts at other prominent places are likely to fail. Some of these are at points central and in very prosperous and solid towns, with large wealth, and I mention them not to reflect in any way upon them, but only to illustrate my point that the first few years are the trying times for an institution of learning. It is a significant fact, in this connection, that almost as much money was subscribed to the State endowment fund during the past year as during the three preceding, showing the increase of confidence in the institution. We have a united State behind us, ready to stand by the institution in sympathy, patronage, and up to the measure of ability

in money. That unanimous and enthusiastic resolution to go on to raise an additional \$10,000 for the University—a resolution passed at Pensacola, the farthest limit of the State, shows that the period of jealousy, or even of indifference, has passed, and that the period of united and hearty effort has begun. Then, too, our growth in numbers has reached a point where additional facilities, at least in some directions, are urgently needed. The first morning I was present in our chapel there were nineteen pupils and three teachers present. One morning of last week there were one hundred and thirteen pupils actually present by count, ten teachers and one visitor, making one hundred and twenty-four all told. Our imperative needs are a new chapel and larger recitation rooms for some classes. Very important needs are a library building, a gymnasium, a laboratory, and a commodious and completely equipped kitchen and dining room. I wish to speak especially of a large assembly room or chapel. The importance of such a place can hardly be over-estimated, not simply in the matter of accommodating our students in the morning, but because with such a place right in connection with the University buildings it is possible to add immensely to the general training and culture of the pupils.

A very important move in the future is the establishment of lecture courses, that these students, many of them from the woods, may have the uplifting and stimulus that comes from hearing speakers and specialists in various fields. We are constantly crippled now by the lack of a place suitable for such lectures and entertainments, for though the church might be used for some of them, its distance makes it objectionable for evening entertainments, especially in the case of young ladies. Then, such an assembly room would afford an excellent place for holding our commencement exercises, our rhetorical during the year, as well as recitals and other public exercises. Such a chapel or assembly room ought to be provided with an ample platform and be capable

of seating four or five hundred people.

Of the importance of a fire-proof library building, a gymnasium, and a laboratory, it is hardly necessary to speak, but it is a well-known fact that these have come to be regarded as essential to constitute a well-equipped institution. A gymnasium could be erected at a comparatively small expense that would answer every purpose. It might be simply a one-story frame building with one clear room and some apparatus for light gymnastics. If a library building of two stories were erected, the upper story might be used for a scientific collection. A laboratory ought to be in a separate building if possible, and would meet a growing demand for post-graduates, as well as regular work, in analytical chemistry.

In conclusion I would make the following recommendations:

First, that our school year be lengthened to thirty-two weeks.

Secondly, that the rate of tuition be fixed at \$9.00 per quarter for all departments and courses of study in the Academic Department, instead of having as at present a higher rate for the Classical or Language courses than for the Higher English course. The reason for this latter recommendation is that the higher rate of tuition discriminates against the fuller and higher course of study and thus sometimes prevents a thoroughly competent student who is poor from taking the more liberal course of study. The rate recommended will make the total receipts from tuition fully as much as at present.

Thirdly, that an earnest, personal effort be made on the part of the trustees to secure the endowment of scholarships, either on the part of individuals, or churches, or associations. If this movement could once be started I feel confident it would soon spread and would result in considerable additions to our permanent endowment.

With gratitude to God for the help He has given us, the friends He has raised up, and all the wonderful and prosperous ways in which He has led us, we may well enter upon a new year with new and larger faith, new vigor and new consecration.

POPE.

AFTER Shakspeare had given his grand tragedies to the world, and Milton had made English blank verse what it is to-day, English poetry gradually lost its soul and originality. Johnson describes the poets of that time as very good rhymists, but no poets. True, now and then, there appeared men whose minds and characters were such that they knew how to respect their own provincialism, and could dare be in fashion with themselves. These were exceptions to the general rules. With French customs and courtiers, Charles II also imported the French style of poetry.

In the elegant court of Louis XIV poetry had to be manufactured to suit the elegance of his court. A poet did not consider whether his thought would be understood and appreciated, but whether the language was the most elegant and if each verse was well balanced. Often the real thought would be so covered and concealed in elaborate expressions that little sense could be made from the poem; but so long as its language was polished it was accepted at the Academy. This was the style that Charles introduced into England.

While Englishmen fostered pride and reserve, they entailed also that sensitiveness to ridicule, which haunts pride like an evil genius. The young lords, who were to make the future court of Charles found, in Paris an elegance, beside which the homely bluntness of native manners seemed rustic and underbred.

In the last generation the men whose great aim was success in the other world had made a political revolution; now those, whose ideal was prosperity in this world, were to have their turn and were to accomplish, with their lighter weapons, as great a change. Before the end of the seventeenth century John Bull was pretty well persuaded that he had been exceedingly vulgar, and that his efforts in literature, although they showed marks of native vigor, yet it was clownish and un-

couth. He began to be ashamed of the provincialism which had given strength to his character. At this time literary men were admitted to the inner circles of political intrigue, and in the hurry and worry after place and power, works of a higher and more serious nature could not be produced. Such was the state of English literature when Pope came upon the stage. His father, who was a Catholic, had been a London merchant, but at the time of the revolution he retired from business and went to live in a little country village. Here Pope grew up. His father's religion excluded him from the common schools, so had to pick up his learning the best he could. Before he was twelve years old he knew a little of both Latin and Greek. He had a great deal of self-respect, which at times amounted almost to conceit. He thought that he was intended for a great poet, but understood that, although he was talented, he would have to work for the fame he desired. He early became acquainted with the great literary men of the day, who took pleasure in helping the precocious child. They recognized in him the leading poet of their time.

One of the prime qualities of a poet is in exactly answering the intellectual needs of the age in which he lives and in reflecting its lineaments.

English poets who had lived before Pope had represented different phases of life. Chaucer represented actual life, Spenser imaginative life, Shakspeare ideal life, and Milton interior life. So conventional life found a most fitting poet in Pope. His poetry is as a mirror in a drawing room, and gives back a faithful picture, although not always a pleasing one.

No matter whether a poet belongs to the natural school, or to the artificial, so long as he produces one perfect work, he must be a great genius or a very lucky one. Pope has done this in the "Rape of the Lock." For wit, fancy and invention it has never been surpassed. It is not poetry of the highest order; there is no inspiration in it, no trumpet call, but for

pure entertainment it remains unmatched.

There are two kinds of genius. The first and higher must speak out of the eternal to the present; and must compel its age to understand it; the second understands its age and tells it what it wishes to be told. We should find strength and inspiration in the one, amusement and instruction in the other, and be honestly thankful for both. In Pope's earliest production he manifests sense and discretion, as well as wit, which afterwards distinguished him from other writers of his time. In his Pastorals, which were written when he was sixteen, the facility of expression is remarkable, also the perfect balance of the metre. This exactness of metre becomes a little trying in Pope's later works. If you find a "this" in the first of a verse it will be sure to be offset by "that" a little farther on. There is an entire want of naturalness in these Pastorals; for example, that on the death of Mrs. Tempest is as perfectly professional as the mourning of an undertaker.

In Pope's next poem—the "Essay on Criticism"—the wit and genius of the poet becomes manifest. This poem was written when he was twenty-one, yet it is full of clear thoughts compactly expressed, some of which become proverbial.

Some assign high purposes to this poem, but Pope only intended to condense, to methodize, and to give as perfect and as novel an expression as he could, to the different opinions concerning the aims and methods of a poet and the duties of a critic. In this poem he shows more discretion than you will find in almost any other author. This is still more wonderful when you consider the vivacity of his mind and the besetting temptation of his wit.

We now come to the "Rape of the Lock," which alone would have established his fame as a poet. A friend one day suggested that he should write a mock heroic poem, and told a story of a gentlemen cutting off a lock of a lady's hair. On this Pope founded his great work. The theory

of the poem is excellent. The heroic is out of the question in fine society. The mock heroic is the only way in which its petty actions and sufferings can be treated. The key-note of the poem is struck in the invocation:

"Say, what strange motive Goddess could compel
A well-bred lord to assault a gentle belle?
O, say, what strange cause yet unexplored
Could make a gentle belle reject a lord?"

Having read this we are at once able to put ourselves in tune with the poem. Throughout this poem the satiric wit of Pope peeps out in the pleasantest, little, smiling ways, as when he describes the toilet table, he says:

"Here flies of pins extend their shining rows,
Puffs, powders, patches, Bibles, billet doux."

In short, this whole poem deserves more the name of a creation than any of his other works. The perfections of form in the "Rape of the Lock" is the conclusive evidence that in it, the natural genius of Pope found a fuller and freer expression than in any of his other poems.

But Pope's fame rests chiefly on the "Essay of Man." This fact is a droll illustration of the inconsistencies of human nature, a more profound satire than Pope himself ever wrote. This poem has been praised and admired by men of opposite beliefs, and by men of no belief at all. Both bishops and free-thinkers approve of it, for there is no particular faith in it, but it is a droll medley of inconsistent opinions. It proves only two things beyond a question—that Pope was not a great thinker; and that whenever he found a thought, no matter what, he could express it so tersely, so clearly, and with such smoothness of versification, as to give it an everlasting currency.

This accuracy on which Pope prided himself was not the accuracy of thought, but of expression, and this poem is as remarkable for its confusion of logic as it is for its accuracy of versification.

Lord Byron goes so far in speaking of Pope as to say "that he who executes best, no matter what his department, will rank the highest." The sincerity of Byron's admiration of Pope has been too hastily doubted. What he

admired in Pope was the patience in careful finish, which he felt to be wanting in himself and in his contemporaries. Pope's serious fault was that his nicety concerned itself entirely with the phrasing, leaving the thought to be as faulty as it would.

His natural sphere was in observing and describing personal weaknesses, and when he found a subject on a level with his genius, as in the "Rape of the Lock," he was able to make of it one of the most perfect poems in the language.

The critics of to-day who so bitterly denounce Pope do not take into consideration the age in which he lived. But, if to be a great poet consists in being a greater satirist of individual men than of human nature, in having added more phrases to our language than any other but Shakspeare, in having charmed men for four generations, then Pope is among the greatest.

If you measure his works by a high standard of imagination he will be found wanting; tried by the test of wit, he is unrivaled.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

Miss Juna Robinson, class of '89, is one of the belles of Seville.

Miss M. Dot Shipman, a former student, is attending school at Sioux Falls, S. Dak.

Miss Metta Larnard, a former student, is now comfortable, located at New Orleans, La.

Miss Marion Powell, of Jacksonville, class of '89, is the pride of a large circle of friends.

Miss Annie Snyder, is nicely situated in Jacksonville. We miss her and her charming sister, Miss Nellie, very much.

Mr. Frank C. Hamilton, who was professor of Mathematics last year, is studying at Columbia College, in New York City.

Our local editor recently had the pleasure of attending the Orange County Sunday School Convention. He was very much pleased to hear frequent references to our worthy President, and extracts from the ad-

dress he delivered before the Volusia County Sunday School Convention.

Our old friend, Dr. Robinson, of Lake Helen, visited the school a few days ago and entertained the Literature Class with quotations from Shakspeare.

Rev. E. Nelson Blake, President of the Board of Trustees of the Chicago University, delivered a very interesting and instructive lecture to the students Friday morning.

Misses Eva Robeson and Pink Roberts, of Fort Meade, took up their residence at Stetson Hall Thursday afternoon. This increases the number of students to 155.

The late Rev. Mr. Tiller, of Bartow, Fla., left a set of Myers' Commentary on the Bible and other valuable books, to be given at the close of this year to the best Greek student among those studying for the ministry. Who will win this prize?

Mr. Rumph has handed us a copy of the JOHN B. STETSON COLLEGIATE, a monthly publication edited by the students of the Stetson University, at DeLand, Fla., where Mr. Rumph has two of his sons now attending school. The number contains eight pages of original articles, editorials and select clippings and does the University great credit in the make-up.—*Titusville Star*.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES MEETING.

THE Board of Trustees held their annual meeting, on February 18th, 1891, at the beautiful residence of the Hon. John B. Stetson. The encouraging report of the President was received, read and adopted. Messrs. H. B. Stevens, of Citra, Fla., and E. O. Painter, of DeLand, Fla., were elected trustees, to fill the vacancies caused by the death of two of its valued members, Hon. John Peddie, of Philadelphia, Pa., and Hon. Whitfield Walker, of Jacksonville, Fla. After the transaction of the usual routine business the Board adjourned.

All the students should subscribe for the COLLEGIATE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

What is a great big decimal?

Subscribe for the COLLEGIATE.

What is the matter with the weather?

Can't the University afford a spring poet?

Who says that we can't have strawberries?

Mr. J. C. Harris has gone home for a few days.

Mr. Felt seems to like Emporia very much.

The University garden is highly appreciated.

An inmate of Stetson Hall has acquired a sudden fondness for Partnership examples.

Mr. Webster is wooing the breezes at Lake Helen.

Mr. J. C. Owens left Thursday for a short visit home.

Mrs. Forbes' flower garden is a thing of joy and beauty.

Mr. Hawley is visiting his charming daughter, Miss Mary.

Students should make the best possible use of our fine library.

Prof. Smith's geometry class are not successful billiard players.

The class in elementary geometry are enjoying some original work.

Everyone is looking forward to Commencement with joyful anticipation.

Mr. Davidson took tea with Misses Dickerson and Betteridge Monday evening.

Miss Sally Crosby and Miss Edith Manchester took in Lake Helen last Saturday.

The next school year will be thirty-two weeks in length, an increase of two weeks.

Madame Rumor hints that we can expect great improvements before another year.

Prof. Gordis gave a very enjoyable tea party to several of his friends on his birthday.

Mr. Bryan, of New Smyrna, is the latest addition to the young men of Stetson Hall.

Mr. L. M. Dow spent his birthday at Satsuma, where his mother has a winter home.

Mr. Stetson and wife were present at chapel exercises Monday. He spent the day with Dr. Forbes.

The seniors are happy, as they can do just as they wish for the remainder of the term. O, how we envy them!

Mrs. Hogan and daughter, Miss Alice, and Miss Dickerson spent Sunday last with friends at Orange City.

The Stetson Hall students enjoy very much the oranges which Mr. Stetson sends in such liberal quantities.

Mr. Clarence Knight, the popular secretary of the Stetson Literary Society, made a short visit home last week.

Mr. Cushing, of Chicago, paid his son, Sidney, a visit a few days ago. He was much pleased with the University.

A member of the Cæsar Class came across some "very disadvantageous trouble" in translating "*si quid erat durius*."

The English Literature Class is deriving much pleasure and profit from the readings carried on in connection with their work.

Senator Pasco has been invited and will deliver an address before the Stetson Literary Society during commencement week.

We have registered 153 students, and several others are expected. Who says that John B. Stetson University is not a lusty youth?

The charge for tuition next year will be the same—\$9.00 per quarter—in all the Academic courses. This is a move in the right direction.

Mr. A. L. Abercrombie recently spent a few days here, circulating among his many friends. Come again, Abe; we are always glad to see you.

The Rev. Mr. Rees, of Philadelphia, conducted chapel exercises for us a few days ago, and made some remarks which were highly appreciated.

The members of the Literary Class recently debated whether Lord Bacon or Shakspeare wrote Shakspeare's plays,

and they "resolved" with a great deal of resolution and enthusiasm. We understand the question is still undecided.

Miss Alice Odum, who very successfully taught the public school at Green Bay for several months this winter, has again entered school here.

Our staunch friend, Rev. W. N. Chaudoin, made some exceedingly practical and interesting remarks to us one morning in chapel not long since.

Mr. Schuhmacher, the superintendent of Mr. Stetson's mission in Philadelphia, made some very interesting remarks in chapel a few mornings since.

There are seven young men in the University studying for the ministry, and one young lady who is thinking seriously of becoming a missionary to Italy.

Hon. John B. Stetson and family will leave for their home in Philadelphia about April 1st. But Mr. Stetson and wife will return to the commencement exercises.

Two young gallants have taken a room at Dr. Forbes, as Stetson Hall was unable to accommodate any more young men, making it necessary for them "to go across the street."

The new officers of the Stetson Literary Society are as follows: President, J. C. Owens; vice-president, Miss Hattie Lynch; secretary and treasurer, Clarence Knight; chaplain, F. C. Edwards; critic, Miss G. V. Robinson. The Society is gaining in strength, and is doing substantial work.

The revival services held during the last three weeks at the Presbyterian Church have aroused great interest and doubtless have accomplished much good. Mr. Davidson, the evangelist, has a wonderful power, through his earnest and plain preaching, both to attract and move men. He has aroused much interest among the University students, and about forty of them have sought and found the ideal life. Mr. Davidson has conducted chapel exercises several times,

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