

The Blue and White

—PUBLISHED BY—

THE STUDENTS

—OF THE—

Vergennes High School

WINTER NUMBER, '06.

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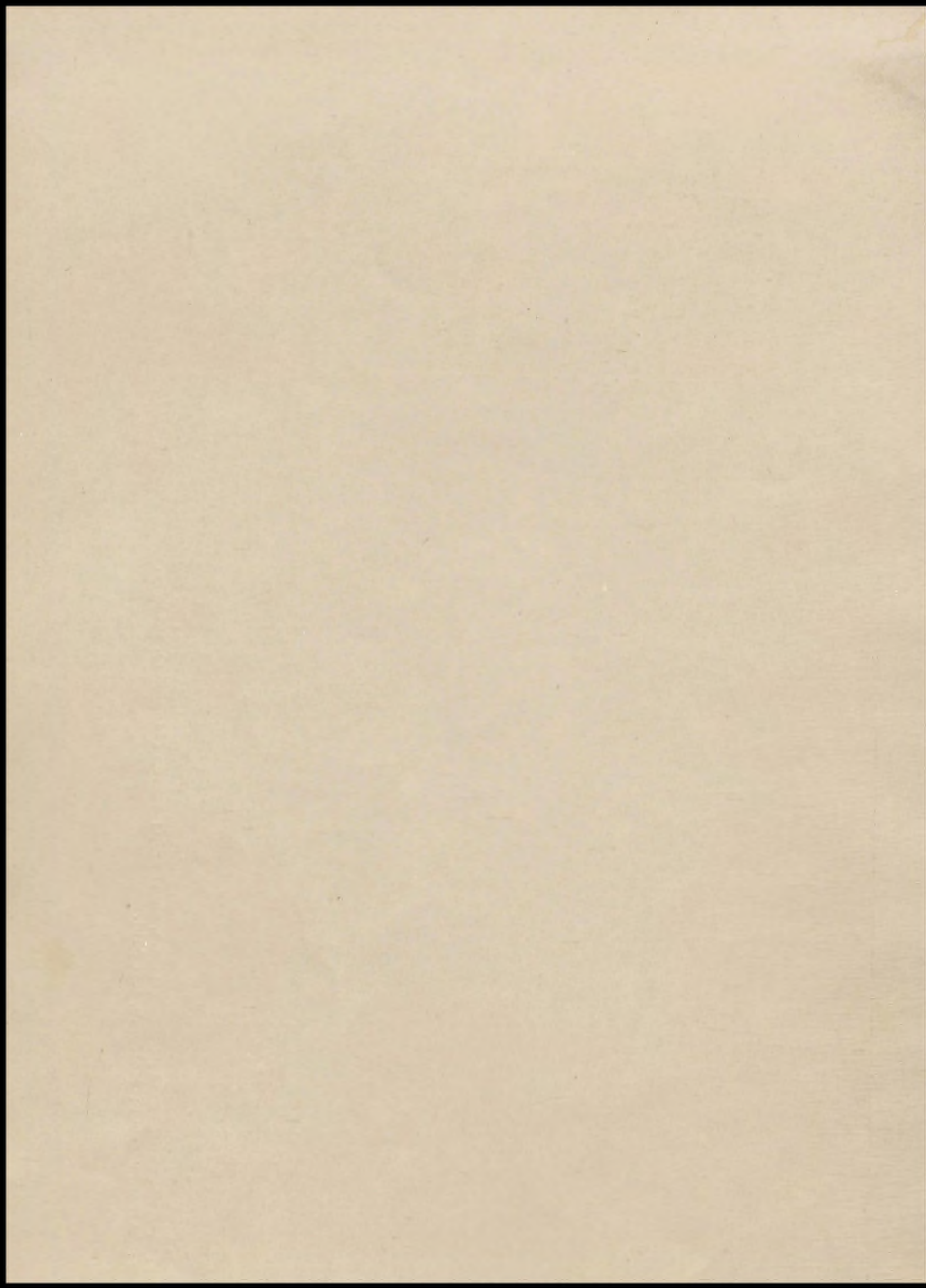
OF BEST QUALITY.
GIVE ME A CALL.

G. HANNEMAN



V. H. S. BASE BALL TEAM, 1906

Top row, left to right: Adams, 2d base; I. LeBoeuf, right field; Newton, 3d base; I. LeBoeuf, pitcher.
 Center row: Carter, center field; Stone (Capt.), short stop; Haven (Manager), 1st base.
 Bottom row: Alden, catcher; Holcomb, left field.



Salutatory.

Mayor and alderman,—as the highest officials of our city, you honor us tonight by your presence. Gladly do we, the class of nineteen hundred and six, salute you.

School officers and members of the committee,—you have shown clearly that you have the welfare and success of the Vergennes High School constantly at heart. We have profited by your sound judgement, and we extend to you now a sincere welcome to our commencement.

Principal and teachers,—each of you must feel the hearty spirit with which we greet you. It is natural and right that you should be here, for these exercises also crown your faithful efforts.

Classmates,—may this your triumph bring you the joy which it should, that deepest and truest of joys, the reward of mental attainment. For four years, perhaps longer, you have worked with this object in view but you do not even now comprehend the full meaning of commencement.

Members of the school, and friends,—you represent the interest in education, which has been characteristic of New England since its settlement. We extend to you a no less hearty welcome to these our commencement exercises.

W. H. CARTER.

Vermont's Unique History.

The early experience, through which our state passed, were as unparalleled as her climate is variable, yet from these experiences were worked out the elements of stability and the sound principles which appear in her history and growth.

Her situation and relations with her neighbors made her early history a stormy one. From earliest known records, Vermont as a natural highway, was fiercely contested; the warpath of two savage Indian nations, and the route of invasion of the scarcely less savage French and English. After 1750 many settlers, who were dissatisfied with their treatment in the adjoining colonies, began to come in to commence anew the life of the

pioneer. Many of these had left aristocratic Connecticut, seeking liberty, even at the cost of greater hardship. They were hardy men, who were not afraid of work, and their ability was soon brought into action to ward off the ambitious claims of their neighbors. Both New Hampshire and New York laid claim to the new settlements, but the settlers had bought grants of land from New Hampshire, and naturally they stoutly resisted the attempts of New York authorities to expel them by force. Constantly conflicting claims caused relations with New York to grow more and more serious.

About 1770 these encroachments led to the formation of several militia companies into a regiment called the Green Mountain Boys, under Ethan Allen and Seth Warner. This regiment was often engaged during the most critical period of Vermont's history, between 1770 and 1792. These volunteer farmers more than held their own in the many petty but bitter struggles, which continued until a greater event claimed their undivided attention.

News of the battle of Lexington placed our ancestors in a perplexing position. No legal ties bound them to the other colonies, and England, who held all the nearby forts, favored their side in the trouble with New York. Yet their decision was immediate, patriotism did not waver. With independent and fearless spirit they marched against the fortress of Ticonderoga and Allen's challenge, "In the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress" rang throughout the young dispirited nation, inspiring hope and courage. Indeed, the effect of this capture can hardly be estimated. In the next year forty of the captured cannon actually helped to drive the British out of Boston. Again in the Canadian campaign and in the campaign of 1777, at Hubbardton, Bennington, and Saratoga, the Green Mountain Boys lent constant and effective aid. Their scouts, who knew every inch of the ground, were the eyes of the colonial army.

But even in the midst of a national crisis the organization of a state government was not neglected. Jan. 15, 1777 a representative convention declared the New Hampshire Grants, an independent state and the name Vermont was given at a meeting held during the next year. A constitution was drawn up characteristic of the men who made it, for by one of its clauses, which prohibited slavery,

it carried out those ideas of liberty which brought the first settlers to the state. By the introduction of this clause, Vermont took the first constitutional stand against human servitude. Thus was born an independent commonwealth and thus it remained for thirteen years "The Switzerland of America", "The Republic of the Green Mountains".

Although admission to the federal union was immediately applied for by this representative body of Vermont, it was delayed year after year for somewhat selfish reasons. New York, an influential state hoped to annex this fertile valley, and southern and larger states opposed a movement, which threatened to disturb the balance of their power in Congress. Perhaps the most important reason was that Vermont, in the meantime, was contented, prosperous and well governed and did not agitate the question. At length, however, New York yielded her useless claim and, as private interests made Vermont's votes on certain questions desirable, even found it to her advantage to influence congress to receive her late antagonist. Accordingly, Vermont was the first state to be added to the original thirteen in 1791. Though only ties of kinship had united her with the other colonies, she had fought for them long and well. Her citizens had shown their ability by prosperously maintaining their independence for so long a period.

Order had prevailed where confusion might have been expected. Several of Vermont's first governors held their offices year after year.

Although for several years not legally connected with her sister states, Vermont has ever stood for the union. While other states, especially those of New England, sullenly held back, both in the war of 1812 and in the war with Mexico, Vermont promptly responded to the calls for troops. It is true, there was ill feeling, but the time for action aroused every Vermonter. Again in 1861, she gallantly answered Lincoln's call for volunteers and Colonel Elsworth of this city was one of the first to fall.

Her record of political reform has also been maintained. In 1835 Wm. Slade, a Vermont senator made the first abotition speech in Congress, thus renewing the stand against slavery, which his state had taken in her first constitution. Senator Edmunds started the movement against polygamy, which is to-day a leading issue. Our present governor is fearlessly outspoken in favor of the

prohibition reform, which, when successful, will mean so much for the advancement of our state. Our statesmen of to-day have lost none of the spirit of their predecessors.

Thus has the history of Vermont been unique in many respects, especially in its earlier years. Though many times subject to invasion, her tree-covered hills and fertile valleys have never been conquered. In the very midst of conflict, it took form as a lone and independent government. This organization, though brought about by war, proved adequate alike, in times of peace. Justly therefore may we look back upon the past with pride, and forward with hope upon the future, which such a past must inspire.

W. H. CARTER, '06.

Class Prophecy.

Into the depths of the forest, 'neath the stately
 pines and the elms,
 Standing like sentinels tall, in the midst of the
 leafy woodland,
 Casting their gloomy shade o'er the rocks and the
 swift flowing whirlpool,
 Here rose the jagged cliff stretching in vain to the
 Heavens,
 Where Jove in his maddening rage powerfully
 wielded the thunderbolts.
 Down came in torrents the rain, accompanied by
 swift playing lightning,
 Throwing a terrible gloom o'er the still and dis-
 consolate waste.
 Loud from its rocky cavern, the deep voiced
 blustering northwind,
 Upheaved in its angry course, trees from their very
 foundations,
 Mingling their crash with the screech of the owl
 and the howl of the blast.
 In the midst of this terrible scene, well concealed
 from the sight,

Lay hidden a secret cave densely protected by
rocks.
Down through a long narrow passage, dark with
its numerous windings,
Came I upon the three witches, busily employed at
their art.
Cautiously then, I neared the wierd sisters, and
trembling asked to be told
Concerning events of the future and as to the fates
of my classmates,
With whom I have been so long and from whom I
am soon to be parted.
Quickly in response to my wish, Hecate, the god-
dess of magic,
Brought forth a brazen cauldron and hung it over
the fire.
When it had been heated enough she took from a
near lying hamper
Certain familiar objects which had often greeted
our vision,
Greeted our vision of yore, when we were enrolled
as students.
These objects of various virtues one by one she
proceeded to toss
Into the seething mass, thus making a magical
spell.
Then thrice about the cauldron went hand in hand
the three witches,
While Hecate stirred with her hand the contents
all bubbling and smoking.
History notes and undone maps,
Latin verbs and short cut naps.
English tests and state exams,
Starfish, lobsters, frogs and clams.
Lofty soarings, highest ranks,
Hazy day dreams, deficiency blanks.
Patience, perseverance and the wished for E,
Idleness, obstinacy, and the ill-fated D.
Lunch boxes, spreads, and base ball games,
Music lessons, solos, and unread names.
Unlearned tasks and lectures in class,
Misunderstandings and hopes to pass.
Rhetoricals, essays, exhibits and scanning,
Shivers and quivers and useless planning.
Tardy marks and long lost bets,
Book reviews and book keeping sets.
And last but not least the final exams,
Prepared by our teachers without scruples or
qualms.
All at once arrested by fear or a feeling of wonder,
The witches stopped in their dance and the eldest,
steathily moving,

Took from the fire the cauldron, and after cooling a
moment,
Brought forth eleven bricks, each the size of a
letter.
On them were written in characters drawn by a
secret hand,
And with mysterious signs, explaining the future
fates
Of those in whose success I was so deeply con-
cerned.
Then she warily took up the one lying foremost
and read:
"One certain maid of your class with slender and
sprightly form
Shall with her joyous laugh, make glad the hearts
of her friends,
And also shall do much good, for as a minister's
wife,
She shall be found at last, and throughout the
parish
Far and wide shall be known as a model to all the
people.
I learned that then she would settle in a small
mining town of the West,
And the town would be known by its fame as the
flourishing Williamstown Beach."
But ah! did my ears deceive me? was this my
friend Flora of yore?
The next on the magical role was Leslie, as you
will soon see,
When full manhood he's attained a glum, sober
bachelor he'll be
And never a smile shall come with its former
brightness and cheer,
Soon he shall go to the city and quickly there make
a name,
And likewise gain unbounded fame in the role of
a popular actor,
Experience for which he'd gained when drilled for
"Lend Me Five Shillings."
And next in order comes Belle, the shy and coy
little maiden,
Who never had dreamed of the glory which she
would claim as a woman.
Then leaving the High School she'll take a
well spent course
In a near by business college and then there will
be waiting
A position as bookkeeper in the distant city of
Lynn.
After long years spent thus, as well as thought and
discretion,

She shall abandon this work and make a home for
 the homeless.
 Then after Belle comes Foster, the jolly and fun-
 loving youth
 Who had always enlivened the school and sorely
 perplexed his teachers.
 But alas! what a pity this spirit could not be
 to him through life,
 For we learn that in later years he is driven almost
 to distraction
 By serious domestic troubles and the burden of
 family cares.
 So on one dull, stormy morning with his worldly
 effects in his hand
 He sadly shall board a pullman and then to Ver-
 gennes say good bye.
 And now in the list comes Anna, the most quiet
 and reserved of maidens,
 Who has never in her life been known to get below
 P. in deportment.
 And now after Anna has left us, has left the dear
 school of her youth
 She shall soon find it agreeable to establish a school
 for boys,
 And the fame of this school shall spread and be
 known far and wide o'er the country,
 As having the most strict discipline that ever a
 school could boast.
 Soon after in turn comes Harold, the sober and
 common sense boy,
 Who it has ever been known, has always been of
 sound notion.
 In the United States Congress he'll presently gain
 great fame
 But shall oft address the speaker with, "I've an
 objection to make."
 Those beginning to dance, I direct to learn of Miss
 Fisher,
 Who is so fond of this pleasure that her work will
 ever be joyful.
 And in connection with dancing she also will give
 lectures free
 Based on evils of football and profitable study of
 French.
 The most frequent pupil of hers will be George,
 the pride of his class,
 Who later in life shall be a man renowned for his
 wisdom.
 In foreign lands he'll seek, for every grain of know-
 ledge,
 And at last he shall be ranked, with Plato and wise
 Aristotle.

Then Julia shall closely follow in a calling well
 worthy her class,
 For after a few happy years she shall marry a
 certain young Ladd.
 She shall look well to her household and when she
 has older grown,
 She'll count six charming daughters, who will
 rise to praise her name.
 The next fate read was William's, who views us
 from lofty heights,
 And thinks in his wonderful mind, of the foolish
 thoughts of men.
 In future years we shall see him superintending a
 flourishing farm,
 On the holy Sabbath preaching in the little church
 of the village.
 And last but not least is Alice, who ever to old
 Dartmouth true,
 Will soon in her wandering course instruct a
 school in the country.
 When she renown has attained her humbler posi-
 tion she'll leave
 And will fill a long felt lack in Dean Academy
 famed.
 Did my ears deceive me, was this my class of yore,
 Were these staid men and women of the class of
 1906.
 From out the gloom and the shadows, the witches
 answered, yes,
 Then slowly in smoke dissolving they vanished
 into the mist
 And all that was left in the darkness blazed deep
 in letters of gold,
 Were the words of magical potent "per aspera ad
 astra."

ELIZABETH T. ADAMS, '06.

Edmund Burke, a Great Reformer.

Today in the world there are many reforms and many reformers. But in 1770 in England, where for more than fifty years a corrupt party government had held its sway, conditions were far different. We must, therefore, bear these facts in mind in considering Edmund Burke as a great Reformer.

As we hear that name there rises before us a vision of a young man, who stands in the House of Commons and delivers speech after speech in defense of English and American Liberty. Few people are aware, however, of the many other reforms with which Burke was connected.

The first thirty years of his life were years of preparation unmarked by any activities that give us more than a glimpse of the genius of the man. But in 1765 when he entered Parliament through the influence of Lord Rockingham, his career may be said to have begun. From that time until his death in 1797 his quaint figure, which was formality itself in its bag, wig, and sword, was never absent from the House.

His influence there was profound even upon movements that had nearly come to their full issue. One example of this, his attitude toward Parliamentary reform, will suffice. Burke was a Whig but as Dr. Johnson said, at heart he was a Tory or Conservative. He regarded the English constitution not as a great work evolved through the centuries by the wisdom of each age, but as a mighty gift sent by God to aid the cause of Liberty in the world. He was therefore profoundly shocked when a bill was introduced providing for an almost complete change in the electoral boroughs and it was due to his influence that this reform, which later was to be realized, was defeated.

Yet Burke was a true Reformer. In place of the defeated measure he proposed a scheme, masterly in its simplicity. By removing from the King's hands the means of bribery—the secret pensions and salaries to “King's friends”—he checked the corruption that had grown up in Parliament since the days of Walpole. His idea at this time may be summed up as one to purify Parliament from within instead of without. By this simple act he

removed many of the abuses that were slowly destroying the power of Parliament over the people and enabled England to enter the struggle at the beginning of the 19th century united at home and respected abroad.

But all this happened in the interim between the close of the American Revolution and the opening of the East Indian scandal. From 1765, however, when Burke, still a young man without money or fame, delivered his maiden speech, he was constantly before the public, speaking and writing in the cause of Liberty; the liberty not of the common people but of the great conservative element in society.

The climax of his struggle for this PRINCIPLE came on March 22, 1775, when he rose and delivered his famous speech on conciliation. “I propose,” he said, “by removing the grounds of difference and by restoring the former unsuspecting CONFIDENCE of the colonies in the mother country, to give permanent satisfaction to your people.” And throughout this speech, with matchless logic he emphasized just this simple plan of peace and good will.

After the battle of Yorktown, the fall of Lord North's ministry gave Burke and his companions a chance to try their various theories. It was about this time that Burke inaugurated several important reforms, any one of which would have entitled him to a place among the great reformers of History. There were then more than one hundred capital crimes on the statutes and the penalty was the same whether a man stole 10s. or set fire to a house. Soldiers enlisted for life and in consequence desertions were frequent. Through Burke's influence these troubles were corrected. In one of the first bills ever directed toward the subject, some of the worst abuses of slavery were removed by him. Finally he even became the champion of poor, enslaved Ireland by his advocacy of a bill to remove the restraints on Irish Trade.

For the next eight years Burke was engaged in the prosecution of Warren Hastings whose policy as governor of India, had been attacked. Burke, with his vivid imagination, could see the peoples of a faraway land, toiling beneath a burning sun, for the enrichment of a single man, and that to him meant injustice, and to him injustice was more bitter than death. It was in such a mood that he delivered the opening speech in the impeachment of Warren Hastings. Burke himself

considered this speech and the work of the trial as the greatest of his life for although Hastings was acquitted after a trial of seven years, a spirit was aroused by his appeals to National justice that has never since tolerated such a tyranny as formerly existed in India.

The last years of Burke's life were years of honor such as he had never before known. With his years had come an increase in his natural caution and the man who before had so bravely defended American freedom now trembled at the sight of another RACE striving for a similar result. He forgot the end and saw only the means; a brilliant court dispersed; a church destroyed and a nobility driven forth. In his great essay on "The French Revolution" he bitterly attacked this whole movement. In reviewing Burke's claim to the title of "Reformer," we must forget these later years and remember only the great good that he did; the aid to Ireland, India and America; the soldiers, criminals and slaves who have had good cause to bless his name; and the ideas of truth and justice, which we today enjoy, that he put forth in the face of opposition such as few men have known.

G. C. DAVIES, '06.

Valedictory.

Gentlemen of the Committee.

You stand here tonight as the representatives of the State and people of this City. Of the people who by their hearty support have enabled you to carry out your plans for the benefit of the school. The burden of responsibility that you bear is no light one and the time that you devote to the interests of the school is considerable. We thank you for this and again we would thank you for the personal interest that you have manifested in each one of us.

Mr. Rodgers and the Teachers of the School.

Although you took charge of this school but three years ago, yet since then you have impressed upon us the ideal of work, steady, persevering work, as the true element of success. You have done more. In your own person you have typified that success and have ever stood before us encouraging and aiding us in our moments of

weariness. In your work you have been aided by a corps of teachers as able and efficient as any in the State. Another year has passed and we wish to congratulate the teachers upon the enlarged and improved work of the school. That the work has improved, even during the past year, all who examined the exhibits at the time of the teachers convention, will testify.

One thought remains, the one sad note to this evening. The thought that when the school shall meet again one of our teachers will not be present. It is now my privilege, as the representative of this class, to pay a tribute of well earned praise; a tribute to one who has been always cheerful under the most trying circumstances; to one who has been ever ready with a helping hand and to one who has been faithful in small things as well as in great.

Teachers all, again we thank you for your part in making this a successful school year.

Classmates.

It is the common experience of every man that sooner or later he must part or be parted from all those whom he loves. So we tonight meet together for the last time as members of the V. H. S. But unlike many partings, we meet that in the future we may meet again as members of a new Association. To a few perhaps this night brings sad thoughts; memories of wasted moments or of trifling quarrels. But for us that is not the true spirit; for whether we look backward into the past or forward into the future, the prospect is bright. We have worked together and we have played together for four years and now we are going out to take our place in the world as men and women. But there is no abrupt change from school life to the life outside. Tomorrow and tomorrow's morrow will consist of the same round of work and rest and play. We, who for fifteen years have been receiving all of the benefits that teachers and parents could bestow, may now show the worth of that preparation which we have received. It is still true that, "Unto whomsoever much is given, of him shall much be required." Let us therefore, with a firm resolution, prove ourselves worthy of the old school; let us struggle to do our best in all things; let us aid others to receive these same blessings of a good education and in the spirit of our motto *per aspera ad astra* let us close our school life.

G. C. DAVIES, '06.

The Blue and White.

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Editorial.

Like many other words in our flexible language, force has many meanings. Our subject deals with force as energy held back for emergencies, yet impressive when (not) in use.

Many illustrations of force used in this sense might be cited. Its influence in the foot race must appeal to lovers of sports. Long and careful training, both physical and mental, is required. Strict diet and daily practice prepare the whole system

of the contestant for the coming event. When the day arrives he knows exactly the stride he can maintain and still reserve sufficient force for the final spurt. In the same way college crews coolly and steadily allow the stroke oar to govern their every effort. Again, on the field of battle with comrades falling on every side, the knowledge that there is force in reserve, inspires confidence in the troops engaged, even though the reserves are not called (upon). Joking does not sound like force yet what did the martyred Lincoln so often rely on to clear the brain and relieve a strain otherwise unbearable. We have now seen that reserve force gives self control, clear judgment, confidence, and increased ability.

Having defined and illustrated, let us consider the origin and methods of obtaining reserve force. In athletic contests it comes from training or education along that particular line. Naturally then, the broader the education the greater is the supply of reserve force. The value of education is unquestioned. It is easy to ridicule individual failures of college graduates but their innumerable successes cannot be overlooked. In all occupations the college graduate, who is willing to work, has many advantages. Wide knowledge gives him force in reserve. But a complete education cannot be gained from books. Practical application is necessary. Experience means work, and Lowell says of the early New England colonies that they represent work such as was never accomplished elsewhere in the same time.

In every walk in life whatever class distinction exists in our society today, is based upon effort.

American soldiers and sailors, from private to highest officer, command world-wide respect and fear. Our business men are everywhere known by their unceasing activity. The American lawyer is famous for his indomitable perseverance. Our statesmen are farsighted and skillful in debate. Force, held in reserve, underlies all this. It distinguishes every true American.

W. H. C.

TRUE
JOY

We cannot expect to enjoy life without something definite to live for. The cry of the child is, "Mama, what can I do?" And so it is with us; our very natures demand some purpose in life; nothing is so utterly wearisome as an aimless existence. We all enjoy fun when it comes our way, but the way to have a good time all the time is to get interested in our work, and in other enjoyable pursuits that are really worth while; to fill our minds with thoughts that uplift; to have a genuine interest in the people around us; to reach out in every direction; giving and receiving helpful influences; to so fill our lives with varied interests that there shall be no room for discontent. Then, if we are cut off in one direction, we can turn in another; we shall never lack for something to make life worth living.

Is it not true that our natural tendency is to be interested only in the certain small circle of friends that appeal to us, and to be vastly indifferent to the rest of the human race? And yet, if we are determined to broaden out and like everybody, it is surprising how much we can find to like in people, apparently uninteresting, or even distasteful to us. So shall we gain a better appreciation of human life and character, which will enable us to look at matters from many different points of view. If we give ourselves such a preparation who knows how much help we may be to the world?

The more wholesome pleasure we can find in life, the better. Our lives were meant to be joyful; we can learn to find joy in all our daily pursuits. And how many avenues of pleasure lie open to us! Observe closely how much beauty can be seen in one green spot by the roadside, in some sleepy nook or fence corner, and think how rich in beauty the earth is, when one small nook can hold so much! There are resources for enjoyment all around us. Surely not one of us needs to live in discontent.

J. H.

Before laying aside the editorial pen, we wish to express our appreciation to members of the school who have seconded our efforts. Some have copied material without expecting credit, while others have contributed when they could not well spare the time. This interest, we believe, shows the true school spirit, which has brought success to all our school organizations this year.

It seems to us that this interest might be increased in future by more united efforts to help the paper financially. We feel assured that this year's experience will lead to far better results. Again we thank all supporters of the Blue and White.

W. H. C.

Athletic Review.

About three weeks before the first scheduled game Capt. Stone called out for practice candidates for the High School base-ball team. About fifteen made an appearance on the diamond for the first display of their goods. In this squad were six who played on the 1905 team. Thus there were three places to be filled: first base, second base, and right field. Three new fellows soon found permanent berths on the team.

Three weeks of hard, solid practice followed. In my opinion, and a majority of the base ball enthusiasts of Vergennes agree with me, the result was, there was turned out the best base ball team that ever represented the Vergennes High School.

It is not to be overlooked that the team this spring played the same hard snappy game when they went out of town. This is the test of a team. The most interesting game in every respect in

which the nine took part was at Elizabethtown, N. Y., the score here being 2-1 in favor of V. H. S.

In looking back over the season we see V. H. S. won eight and lost but one.

The financial part of the season has been managed equally successful by manager Haven.

Received from foot ball,	\$9.55
“ “ Watt dances,	5.00
“ “ Whist party,	15.28
Taxes, season tickets,	13.50
Received subscriptions,	24.00
Gate receipts,	84.45
	<hr/>
	\$151.78
Expenses, guarantees, printing, etc.,	\$116.55

Balance on hand, \$35.23

Thus \$35.23 to be handed to football.

P. S. With the exception of the small amount received from football, every cent of this was earned by great effort.

Games.

First game of the season was April 28, with Hinesburg H. S. at Vergennes. This proved a very one sided game, but gave our team experience, which they improved by doing some fine batting. Score: 20—2.

The second game on May 3, with Middlebury College 2nd resulted 9—8, in favor V. H. S. This was a closer played game and the boys gave evidences of making a record-breaking team.

On May 8, we played our third game. This was with Proctor, whom we beat 4 to 0 by better all round playing. A triple play in the third inning by V. H. S. is worthy of mention here. A fast grounder to LeBoeuf was returned home to Alden and to third base Newton, and to second Adams, making side out.

The fourth game was with the Eureka Athletic team of Burlington, on May 12. This was not especially interesting only as one might care to see each man of V. H. S. make a stab at pitching. Vergennes won 11-3.

Following Eureka Athletics came the supposed invincible Rutland High but nevertheless V. H. S. won her fifth straight, 13 to 11. In this game V. H. S. did its best hitting. Pitcher L. LeBoeuf being all to the handle, out of five times to the bat

he made two three baggers and three two baggers. Capt. Stone was also in the game, covering short in his usual fine manner.

Our first out of town game was at Elizabethtown, N. Y., on May 23. This proved to be the best game of the season, as it was won by the V. H. S. team by the score of 2 to 1. Both teams played in "big league" style and not a man crossed the plate until the sixth when Durand, the Elizabethtown catcher, reached first on an error and went clear around home on a series of wild throws, after he had been caught off first by the watchful Alden. But this didn't discourage the Vergennes boys, for in the next inning they clinched the game. It was thus: Haven went out to first; J. LeBoeuf struck out, Newton walked, Stone singled, Newton going to third, Stone stole second, and then Adams, with the greatest ease imaginable, sent a scorcher into center which scored both men. After that neither team had a chance to score; LeBoeuf being especially effective, while his opponent seemed to tire.

Thanks must be given to the Vergennes rooters, who although few in number, made sufficient noise for an army.

The second out of town game, May 26, was with the Rutland Athletic Association at Rutland, where V. H. S. received her first defeat, 6 to 4. This game made the boys feel rather sore, as they felt that they were hardly given a fair deal. They were not discouraged when they found that they were up against the fastest team in Rutland for they knew they could play fast ball themselves, but when they found that the umpire wouldn't give them half a show they became discouraged and played loosely.

LeBoeuf pitched magnificent ball and deserved to win. He used his head to advantage and never lost his nerve although the odds and luck were against him. Newton made a beautiful catch of a high foul back of third which brought applause
EVEN FROM RUTLAND MEN.

Carrick, the Rutland twirler, pitched fine ball, but he was a man grown, on his own grounds, with the umpire and crowd with him. Draw your own conclusions.

The next game and by all means not to be over looked was with the "Has Beens," so to speak, whom the boys shook up 8-5. Many call this our best game, it certainly was most interesting.

Our last game, on June 2, was with Elizabeth-town, resulting in victory for V. H. S., 6 to 5. We were disappointed because the game which we had looked forward to as the hottest game of the season was cut short in the fifth inning by rain. Because of the field being wet, this was a loosely played game.

Below are given the tabulated scores of the most important games played:

V. H. S.	AB	R	1B	SB	PO	A	E
Stone, s. s.,	5	1	3	2	4	4	1
Alden, c.,	5	1	0	2	11	4	0
Holcomb, l. f.,	5	1	1	0	1	0	1
L. LeBoeuf, p.,	5	1	2	0	1	2	0
Adams, 2d b.,	3	0	1	1	0	1	1
Carter, c. f.,	4	1	2	3	1	0	0
Haven, 1st b.,	2	1	0	2	6	0	1
I. LeBoeuf, r. f.,	2	2	0	2	1	0	0
Newton, 3d b.,	4	1	2	1	2	0	3

Totals,

35 9 11 13 27 11 7

MIDDLEBURY 2d,

Farr, l. f.,	AB	R	1B	SB	PO	A	E
Vaughn, p. and 1st b.,	5	2	1	3	6	1	0
Ricker, r. f.,	4	2	2	2	2	0	0
Coleman, 2d b.,	4	0	0	0	2	2	0
Lovejoy, c.,	4	0	1	0	10	0	1
Fisk, p. and 1st b.,	5	0	1	0	1	2	0
Berry, c. f.,	5	0	1	0	1	2	0
Pettingill, 3d b.,	3	0	0	0	1	0	1
Winslow, s. s.,	4	2	2	2	0	2	3

Totals,

37 8 9 9 24 8 6

Score by innings:

V. H. S.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H
M. 2ds.	0	3	1	2	0	0	3	0	x	9	10
	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	4	0	8	8

Summary: Hits, V. H. S., 11; Midd. 2ds, 9; batteries, LeBoeuf and Alden, Fiske, Vaughn and Lovejoy; struck out by LeBoeuf, 8; by Vaughn, 4; Fiske, 4; umpire, Day; scorer, Bristol.

V. H. S.	AB	R	1B	SB	PO	A	E
Stone, s. s.,	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Adams, 2d b.,	4	1	1	0	1	4	0
Holcomb, l. f.,	4	1	0	1	0	0	0
L. LeBoeuf, p.,	3	2	2	0	1	2	1
Alden, c.,	4	0	1	1	13	3	0
Carter, c. f.,	4	0	0	1	1	0	0
Haven, 1st b.,	2	0	1	1	5	0	2

Slack, r. f.,	3	0	0	1	1	0	1
Newton, 3 b.,	3	0	0	0	1	1	0

Totals,

31 4 5 5 26 10 4

PROCTOR H. S.

Ratti, 3b.,	AB	R	1B	SB	PO	A	E
Stone, l. f.,	3	0	1	1	0	1	2
King, p.,	4	0	2	1	1	0	1
Serri, c.,	4	0	0	0	1	3	1
Donnelly, 1st b.,	3	0	0	1	10	3	1
F. Holden, 2d b.,	4	0	0	0	5	1	4
Carney, s. s.,	3	0	0	0	4	1	0
E. Holden, r. f.,	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Donahue, c. f.,	3	0	1	3	1	0	0
	3	0	0	0	2	0	0

Totals,

30 0 4 6 24 9 9

Score by innings:

V. H. S.,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	*—4

Summary: Base on balls, off LeBoeuf 2, off King 1; struck out by LeBoeuf 9, by King 8; three base hit, LeBoeuf; batteries, LeBoeuf and Alden, King and Serri; left on bases, Vergennes 5, Proctor 5; first base on errors, Vergennes 6, Proctor 2; hit by pitched ball, LeBoeuf; time 1 hr. 5 m.; triple play in 3d inning, a hot grounder to LeBoeuf, Alden, Newton, Adams; umpire, Day; scorer, Bristol.

V. H. S.	AB	R	H	SB	PO	A	E
Stone, s. s.,	5	2	2	0	2	3	0
Adams, 2d b.,	5	3	3	0	3	0	3
Holcomb, l. f.,	5	1	1	0	0	0	0
L. LeBeouf, p.,	5	4	5	0	1	4	0
Alden, c.,	5	0	2	3	11	0	0
Carter, c. f.,	5	0	1	0	0	1	0
Haven, 1st b.,	5	1	0	1	10	1	1
I. LeBeouf, r. f.,	3	1	1	0	0	0	0
Newton, 3d b.,	4	1	1	1	0	0	1

Totals,

42 13 16 5 27 9 5

R. A. A.	AB	R	H	SB	PO	A	E
Stebbins, 2d b.,	4	1	0	0	2	0	0
Hayden, 3d b.,	5	3	2	0	0	2	1
Wallet, r. f.,	5	0	1	0	1	0	0
Walsh, s. s.,	5	3	0	2	1	4	1
Hascall, 1st b.,	5	2	3	1	8	1	2
Whitney, c.,	5	2	3	4	9	1	1
Temple, p.,	4	0	0	0	1	1	0

Hawley, c. f.,	4	0	0	0	1	0	1
Cook, l. f.,	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Totals,	41	11	10	7	24	9	6

Score by innings :

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
V. H. S.,	3	0	2	2	0	1	5	0	*—13
R. A. A.,	4	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	3—11

Summary : Struck out by LeBoeuf, 10, Temple, 8; base on balls, off LeBoeuf, 1, off Temple, 1; double plays, Stone to Haven; 3 base hits, L. LeBoeuf 2, Adams, I. LeBoeuf, Hayden, Hascall; left on bases, V. 10, R. 5.

V. H. S.	AB	R	H	TB	PO	A	E
Stone, s. s.,	4	1	1	1	4	2	1
Adams, 2d b.,	4	0	1	1	1	2	1
L. LeBoeuf, p.,	4	0	1	1	1	3	0
Carter, c. f.,	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Alden, c.,	4	0	1	1	9	3	0
Holcomb, l. f.,	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haven, 1 b.,	4	0	0	0	9	1	1
I. LeBoeuf, r. f.,	4	0	1	1	0	0	1
Newton, 3 b.,	3	1	0	0	2	0	0

Totals,

35 2 6 6 27 11 4

E. H. S.	AB	R	A	TB	PO	A	E
Durand, c.,	3	1	0	0	10	2	0
Aird, s. s.,	3	0	0	0	1	5	2
McManus, 3 b.,	4	0	0	0	1	2	1
Dunn, c. f.,	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Smith, 1 b.,	4	0	2	2	9	0	0
Metcalf, 2d b.,	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
McAuley, p.,	2	0	1	1	1	0	0
Partridge, r. f.,	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Howard, l. f.,	3	0	1	2	1	0	2

Totals,

30 1 5 6 27 9 5

Summary : Earned runs V. 1; struck out by LeBoeuf, 9, by McAuley, 12; base on balls, off LeBoeuf, 3, off McAuley, 1; stolen bases by V., 5, by E., 3; two base hit, Partridge. Umpire, H. A. Aird and Dr Holt; scorer, Bristol.

R. A. A.	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Stebbins, 2 b.,	4	2	2	2	4	0
Hayden, 3 b.,	4	1	1	0	0	3
Whitney, c.,	4	1	0	9	1	0
Carrick, p.,	4	0	0	1	2	0
Abbott, 1 b.,	4	0	0	12	1	2
Barrett, l. f.,	4	0	0	1	0	0

Hascall, c. f.,	4	1	2	0	0	0
Morrissey, s. s.,	4	1	1	2	3	1
Manning, r. f.,	4	0	0	0	0	0

Totals,

36 6 6 27 11 6

V. H. S.	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Stone, s. s.,	4	2	0	3	2	0
Adams, 2 b.,	4	0	1	0	2	3
L. LeBoeuf, p.,	4	1	2	0	4	0
Alden, c.,	4	0	0	12	1	0
Haven, 1 b.,	4	0	0	6	1	1
Holcomb, l. f.,	4	0	0	0	0	0
I. LeBoeuf, r. f.,	3	0	0	1	0	0
Slack, c. f.,	3	1	0	1	0	0
Newton, 3 b.,	3	0	0	1	0	1

Totals,

33 4 3 24 10 5

Summary : Earned runs, Rutland, 2; Vergennes, 1; base on balls, off LeBoeuf, 3; left on bases, Rutland, 6; Vergennes, 2; first base on errors, Rutland, 5; Vergennes 6; two base hit, Morrissey; struck out, by Carrick 9, by LeBoeuf 6; double play, Stone to Haven; passed balls, Whitney 2, Alden 1; hit by pitcher, Barrett, Slack; umpire, L. Trudell.

"H. Bs."

"H. Bs."	AB	R	H	TB	PO	A	E
Miller, 3d b.,	5	1	3	3	0	3	2
Carney, 2d b.,	3	0	0	0	2	4	0
Harman, p.,	4	1	1	3	1	1	0
McCuen, c.,	5	0	1	1	10	3	0
Donnelly, 1 b.,	5	0	0	0	9	1	0
Holcomb, r. f.,	1	2	0	2	0	0	0
Briggs, l. f.,	4	0	0	0	0	0	1
Lyons, s. s.,	4	1	0	0	0	0	1
McGinnis, c. f.,	3	0	1	1	2	0	1

Totals,

34 5 6 8 24 12 5

V. H. S.	AB	R	H	TB	PO	A	E
Stone, s. s.,	5	0	0	0	3	2	1
Adams, 2d b.,	3	2	1	1	3	0	1
L. LeBoeuf, p.,	3	3	2	3	1	2	0
Carter, c. f.,	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Alden, c.,	4	1	0	0	8	2	0
Holcomb, l. f.,	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Haven, 1 b.,	4	0	1	1	6	0	0
I. LeBoeuf, r. f.,	4	1	2	2	0	0	0
Newton, 3d b.,	3	1	1	1	2	1	1

Totals,

34 8 8 9 27 7 3

Score by innings :

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Has Beens,	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	—5
V. H. S.,	3	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	*	—8

ELIZABETHTOWN

	AB	R	H	TB	PO	A	E
Durand, c.,	2	1	1	1	4	0	0
Aird, s. s.,	2	0	1	1	1	1	1
McManus, 3 b.,	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dunn, 2 b.,	2	1	1	1	2	0	0
Smith, 1 b.,	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
McDougal, c. f.,	3	0	0	0	2	1	1
McAuley, p.,	3	0	1	1	0	1	1
Partridge, l. f.,	3	1	1	1	0	0	1
Wood, r. f.,	2	1	1	1	0	0	0

Totals,

22	5	7	7	12	4	5
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V. H. S.

	AB	R	H	TB	PO	A	E
Stone, s. s.,	2	1	0	0	2	2	2
Adams, 2d b.,	2	0	0	0	1	3	1
L. LeBoeuf, p.,	3	1	1	1	1	0	0
Carter, c. f.,	3	0	2	2	0	0	0
Alden, c.,	2	1	0	0	6	1	1
Holcomb, l. f.,	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Haven, 1 b.,	2	0	1	1	5	0	0
I. LeBoeuf, r. f.,	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Newton, 3 b.,	0	1	0	0	0	1	0

Totals,

18	6	4	4	15	7	4
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Score by innings :

	1	2	3	4	5	
V. H. S.,	0	6	0	0	*	—6
Elizabethtown,	0	3	2	0	0	—5

Summary: Base on balls, off LeBoeuf, 3; off McAuley, 5; struck out by LeBoeuf 4, by McAuley 3; double plays, for V. H. S., grounder to Adams to Haven; for Elizabethtown, fly to Aird to Dunn; umpire, H. W. Day; scorer, Bristol.

Record of Players.

Capt. Stone, short stop, is quick enough for the fastest of grounders and is a sure man with a bat. Too much could not be said in praise of Stone's manner of handling the team.

Leonard LeBoeuf, pitcher, has plenty of speed and with it fine control. His batting average was .528, being the best on the team.

Alden, as catcher, backed up LeBoeuf in fine style. He is a heady player and assisted his pitcher and basemen greatly by his inside playing.

Haven, at first, was a new man on the team but he handled himself finely. He fielded his position exceedingly well.

Adams, second base, was also new on the team. He played in good form both in the field and at the bat, being one of the heaviest hitters on the team.

Newton, third base, covered that position with ease and always could be depended upon to hold high flies.

Carter, centre field, although a little slow, is able to show a fielding average of 1,000, and comes second in order of batting average, a finale to satisfy any H. S. ball man.

I. LeBoeuf, right fielder, was a new man in the garden and made good with the stick. He will be a good man for next year's team.

Holcomb, in left field, covers lots of ground and is sure of balls hit out on the ground. He fell a little short of his usual good batting average, but this season's experience will stand him in good stead next season.

Slack, substitute, is equally good at any of the nine positions, and will be a good man for next season's team.

Fielding Average of V. H. S.

Carter	1,000
Alden	.981
L. LeBoeuf	.923
Haven	.918
Stone	.868
I. LeBoeuf	.800
Slack	.800
Holcomb	.750
Adams	.700
Newton	.667

Batting Average.

L. LeBoeuf	.528
Carter	.371
Adams	.250
I. LeBoeuf	.208
Stone	.167
Newton	.160
Slack	.125
Haven	.121
Alden	.105
Holcomb	.057

L. E. PRATT, Athletic Editor.

Alumni Notes.

Since our last issue the work of organization has gone merrily on. The general committee has held several meetings and each time the secretary, Miss Mary Alden, was able to present a very satisfactory report. At the time of writing 116 graduates have sent in their registration fee.

The following notes are designed to give one an idea of the men and women whom it is possible to meet at the annual dinner. Are you going to be one of those who are there?

'78. Frank B. Ingraham, located in Boston, is a dealer in bank and office fittings.

'78. Samuel J. Preston, since 1902 superintendent of schools at Plattsburg, has recently been appointed by Andrew L. Draper, Commissioner of Education for New York state, as a lecturer before the teachers' and farmers' institute.

'79. Foster S. Haven is a practicing physician in New York city.

'81. John C. Strong has been connected for several years with the Oppenheim Wholesale Lithographing Co., New York city.

'88. Daniel L. Rogers is a practicing physician in Bolton, N. Y.

'89. Warren J. Barnes is a partner in a flourishing drug store in Troy, N. Y.

'90. Sarah P. Hoyt is the book keeper for the Boston Store, Burlington.

'90. William H. Botsford for the past four years principal of the Bristol High school, has resigned to enter a law office.

'91. B. J. DuBuke is cashier in the office of the Boston and Maine R. R. at Shelburne, Mass.

'92. Rena M. O'Bryan at present teaches the third grade in the Bellows Falls graded school.

'96. Bertha Collins is preceptress of the High school at Granville, N. Y.

'96. Nancy Preston is a teacher of shorthand and type-writing in the Albany Business college.

'97. Marcia Winslow is teaching the 1st primary in the Waterbury graded school.

'97. Harvey Ingham is principal of the High school, Fitch Bay, Ca.

'98. C. Louis Seiple is a reporter on the staff of the Springfield Rep., Springfield, Mass.

'02. Grover C. Gowett, for the past three years

clerk for J. A. Harrington, has accepted a similar position in Brattleboro, Vt.

G. C. D., Editor.

The University of Vermont.

The following article was kindly contributed at the request of the editor.

The University of Vermont is beautifully situated at the summit of the hill on which Burlington stands. With respect to location, beauty of scenery and general healthfulness, it cannot be surpassed. The University was chartered in 1791, and in 1865, it was united with the State Agricultural college. The first class of four members was graduated in 1804. Since that time, there have been over 4,000 graduates in all departments, and a thousand more have attended the University for a time. Among this number have been fourteen college presidents, 175 college instructors, six hundred teachers in schools, besides one hundred who have filled offices under the national government and 250 who have held positions in the different states. These are only a few examples of the professions that have been faithfully followed by graduates of the University. The growth of the college is shown by the fact that ten years ago, there were seventy-five freshmen in the department of arts and sciences, and 245 students in all classes, while this year there were 127 freshmen and 354 students in the same department.

There must be some reasons why this college has grown. They are apparent to anyone who looks for them. There are many courses to choose from. In the classical and literary-scientific courses, the studies are all required during the freshmen year. But after the first year, there are very few required courses and the student may choose his own subjects and thus, if he wishes, may specialize in some of the different branches. There are courses in ancient and modern Languages, Mathematics, History, English Literature, Chemistry, Botany, Philosophy, and many others. There are also courses in civil, mechanical and

electrical engineering, in chemistry, and in agriculture that extend throughout the four years. The course in Commerce and Economics gives instruction in business training. Then, there is the Department of Medicine that has the best of records, the professors are among the best, and many are authorities in their special subjects.

Another advantage of the University is that the expenses are small as compared with those in colleges of the same standing.

A student may go through college for a comparatively small amount. For the deserving students, there are a number of private scholarships, besides the thirty state scholarships. There are several prizes offered for excellence in some line of work. There are also many opportunities for students to earn something toward part of their expenses.

The buildings are a source of pride to the students and alumni. Perhaps the building that first draws the attention of the alumnus is the main college building, on account of the memories it recalls. This structure, familiarly called the "Old Mill," is on the site of the original building that was erected in 1801 but burned in 1824. The following year General Lafayette laid the cornerstone of the new building. It was completely remodeled in 1883. The middle of the building is occupied by the chapel and lecture rooms. The north and south ends are used as dormitories. The Museum, another old structure, contains many choice and rare specimens. Among the collections are many Indian relics, a collection of East Indian curiosities and several choice paintings, engravings and casts.

As proof of the progress made during the last decade are the Billings Library, the Williams Science Hall, Converse dormitory and the gymnasium. The Billings Library is a beautiful structure of red sandstone, and is acknowledged as the finest representation of Romanesque architecture in the country. There is room for 100,000 volumes at present, and it can easily be enlarged. There are now 70,000 books on the shelves. The Williams Science Hall is a fine brick building. It contains laboratories, lecture rooms and working rooms for the departments of Chemistry, Physics, Biology and Electricity. It has all the most approved modern appliances for instruction and research. Converse Dormitory is a marble building in the collegiate-gothic style and consists of three halls

built together around an open court. It is heated by steam and each study has a fireplace. This dormitory compares very favorably with those of even the largest institutions.

As evidence of the improvement being made during the present decade, stands the new Medical College, recently constructed on the site of the old one destroyed by fire two years ago. Besides this, Morrill Hall will soon be built for the use of agricultural students. The college recently purchased an athletic field. It contains a base ball and foot ball field and a running track, with grand-stand and bleachers.

Here we have the advantages of a wide curriculum, fine buildings, small expense and a high standing among Eastern colleges.

There are several good fraternities, and also some college organizations. The students have good social standing among the townspeople. Since these conditions are a part of college life and contribute much to the formation of character, they must not be overlooked by anyone who intends to attend a good University.

ARA BALL, '02.

Senior Notes.

At last we draw a sigh of relief; it is just barely possible that we may all pull through.

WANTED:

For Davies next year; a room-mate who will neither kick, scratch nor bite and who will stand without hitching.

For Young a special box in the P. O. to hold his mail.

For Carter an alarm clock.

For Belle more time to fix her hair.

For Tib a longer recess.

The Commencement parts are as follows: Salutatorian, Wm. H. Carter, Valedictorian, George C. Davies, Class prophet, Elizabeth T. Adams.

On May ninth the Seniors presented the one act comedy, "Lend Me Five Shillings," preceded by a

farce, "Love of a Bonnet." The High School orchestra furnished music for the evening. A good house assembled and about seventy six dollars was cleared.

At one of the recent class meetings a committee was chosen for the decoration of the hall commencement night, consisting of Carter, Willis, Davies, Miss Woodman and Miss Parker. A class motto was also chosen, "Per aspera ad astra." The committee for the dance are: Miss Burge, Stone and Young.

Junior Notes.

If any of our Latin students have trouble over learning to scan, they are advised to go to Veva Bullard for aid. She will show them how to beat out the time with a pencil so that they cannot fail to see how it goes.

WANTED:—A cure for bashfulness by an extremely retiring young gentleman of the Junior class. Unless some remedy is found soon, it is feared that the case will have to be considered hopeless.

Any student wanting a good stock of ability to take the fiercest raking-overs with undisturbed tranquility had better apply to the dealer in nut-meigs. He has an unlimited supply of this ability always on hand, and will doubtless be glad to accommodate anyone at a moderate price.

The time is rapidly approaching when the Junior class of 1906 will become the Senior class of 1907. We hope that the present Sophomore class will realize to what heights it must attain in order to fill the vacant place. We beg them to consider that it will take at least two of their size to fill the place of a certain one of our number. The members of the class in French I. are especially exhorted to keep up their present excellent work during the next year as much glory will thereby be added to their achievements as Juniors.

An Episode of Vacation Days.

It was a day of glorious sunshine although the waters of the lake were rough and turbulent. The white caps rolled into the bay dashing furiously against the rocks, then breaking into showers of spray.

As the sun moved across the sky and neared the west, the waves subsided into calm, when his last beams disappeared behind the dark cedars, outlined against the clear sky, I pushed off the boat, dropped the oars into the water, and rowed aimlessly out into the bay. By this time the wind had lost its force. Except for the tremulous fluttering of the leaves, and the gentle breath of an occasional breeze fanning my cheek, all was still. Evening came on and as the full moon rose in splendor, the stars paled and went out.

Suddenly I heard a rumbling in the distance and the steamer Chateauguay appeared on the horizon, its white hull in bold relief on the dark water. It steamed into Thompson's Point, then moved slowly down the lake and disappeared behind the rocky headlands.

While I was looking at the beauty of the reflected heavens, the swells of the Chateauguay struck the boat, rocking it to and fro. A medley of unfamiliar voices came to my ears, and as I turned I saw just behind me two lovely mermaids. They swam easily and gracefully about, gazing shyly in my direction. At length one beckoned me to follow. Impelled by curiosity and a force I seemed powerless to resist, I found myself on the bottom of the lake tripping over rocks and stones, eager to keep pace with my fair companions as they raced along.

Suddenly we came around the sharp point of a great bluff and there lay the wreck of an old ship. A noise like the scream of a panther attracted my attention; this came from an enormous black cat. The action of the water had made its skin as smooth as an eel's. It had a tail three times the length of its body with which it lashed the water furiously; its eyes glared with rage and it howled viciously.

A fierce looking man appeared on the deck shouting: Who dares disturb my peace? It was the master of the ship. He looked at me and cried to the cat to keep still. It sprang across the deck howling and disappeared below.

Then the man said "if you are here by mistake welcome to my domain".

I came nearer and he assisted me on to the deck where he told me this story; "Once," he began "I was a roving pirate, this was my ship and my crew are below. I had no mercy in my heart. I robbed and plundered whenever and wherever I saw a chance. I feared no living being. I killed without mercy. At last pursued by a man of war, I came down the Richilieu into this lake. A terrible storm arose, and my pilot being unfamiliar with these waters; we were dashed against the rocks. The boat with all on board quickly sank.

The mermaids who inhabit this lake cast an enchantment over my ill fated vessel and crew. They decreed that we should remain here. They changed the worst

man in my crew into a cat which guards us from undesired visitors."

After giving this account he offered to show me about. We went down into the hold where every thing was in great confusion, scattered with pieces of broken iron, barrels and demijohns containing West India rum, heaps of silver and copper coin, broken bottles and knives.

He took me into the cabin and there around a table sat six grinning skeletons in constant motion, shaking their fists at each other; one seized the chair he had been sitting in and flung it at the one opposite him; then all sprang to their feet, threw up their hands and fell to the floor. They writhed and groaned in a way that made me wish I was somewhere else. After a time, they arose and seated themselves around the table again.

My guide explained "this is my crew and this is the way they entertain me by acting again the scenes of our beeter days."

He moved to another part of the ship. Lifting up a hatchway, he showed me an iron chest containing precious things from different parts of the world; silver plates, and cups once owned by Philip V of Spain, some very beautiful sea shells and gold obtained from the coast of Peru.

Just then we heard a terrific noise overhead.

We hastened to the deck where we found the skeleton crew engaged in a sham battle, flourishing their cutlasses and knives above their heads.

In the midst of the uproar the cat rushed across the deck, screaming and lashing his long tail about the legs of the combatants, causing them to fall in a heap of rattling bones on the deck.

Just then one of the phantom crew seized me and I fell. Trying to rise, I found myself sitting upright in the boat which had drifted until it lay close against the rocky shore.

Glad to find myself in the upper world once more I sat in a dazed condition. Suddenly to my strained senses came the familiar strains of "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep". Dazed by what I had seen and heard, I picked up my oars and made a landing, wondering if it was all a dream.

An Experiment in Economy.

"There's no use talking, I've got to economize. I ought to have refused to go to those races anyway for I knew just how it would be because I've tried it before. But it was so hard to tell the fellows I couldn't go". This is what Hefty Phillips said when he returned from the races with his last hard earned dollar spent.

It was awful to contemplate the amount he had lost.

He felt as if it were sinful extravagance to even pay his car-fare up-street; and he contemplated with keen distress giving his landlord the rent. It almost hurt him to part with five cents to the conductor, and as he looked at the hansom dashing by with lucky winners he groaned audibly.

"I've got to economize", he said again. "No use talking; must economize. I'll begin tomorrow morning and keep it up for a month. Then I'll be on my feet again. Then I can stop economizing and enjoy myself. But no more races, never again".

Hefty liked this idea of a self punishment, and felt sure that it would teach him a lesson. He rolled over to sleep very much happier than before he had made his resolution. He arose early in the morning with his mind filled with what he deemed "economical ideas."

He had been in the habit of taking his parsley and rools and omelette at the "Mexican" every morning. He decided that he would start out on his road to economy by omitting the omelette, and by attempting to find a new place where things were cheaper. He walked down town, stumbled into a restaurant on a side street and ordered some rolls and coffee.

The waiter seemed to think this a very poor sort of a breakfast and so suggested some steak or "ham and eggs," but when he saw that Hefty declined them, he concluded that he was poor and couldn't afford them. This worried Hefty so much that when the waiter told him his breakfast would cost him fifteen cents, Hefty handed him a half dollar and told him to keep the change.

Hefty wanted one of those black Regalias very much but they were entirely too expensive, so he determined to get a pipe. "Pipes are always cheap", he said to himself.

"What sort of a pipe?" asked the clerk. Hefty thought a briar pipe with an amber mouth piece and a silver band would suit his fancy. The man had just such a pipe with trademarks on the briar and "Sterling" on the silver band. This with various extra fixings lay in a pretty box. It was very complete and only five dollars.

"Isn't that a good deal for a pipe?" asked Hefty.

The clerk thought not and said it was cheaper to buy a good thing at the start. To this Hefty agreed.

On his way down street he saw a lot of pipes in the store window marked "Any of these for a quarter". This provoked him for he felt that he was not making the best of his economy. He started back to his room but it was so hot that he thought he should faint before he got there, so he called a hansom with the idea that it was cheaper to ride and keep well than to walk and have a sunstroke.

Just then he happened to think that he had promised to meet some friends that afternoon who were going off on the steamer. He did not wish to arrive empty-handed so he stopped at a florist's and got a big basket of flowers and another of fruit.

When he came to pay the driver he found that his ride had cost him three dollars and a half, and the fruit and flowers came to twenty-one dollars.

He rode back on the elevated for five cents, but he had no more than reached home when he met some young men,

friends of his, who asked him to join them at the club; this meant ten dollars added to his economy fund. But he argued to himself that this made no difference because he signed a check for it to be paid at the end of the month when his necessity for economy would be over.

It was not until late in the forenoon that Hefty realized fully that he was not carrying out properly his plan of economy. He decided to spend next to nothing for his dinner so he wandered around until he found a place that looked clean. He began his dinner with a heavy soup; then he shoved a large half-raw piece of meat on his plate followed by a queer sort of tomato dressing. But when he came to eat ice cream made of sour milk his appetite declined. He could bear it no longer and exclaimed in disgust:

"Economy! If you know how to economize it may be all right; but if you don't understand it you must leave it alone. It is dangerous. I'll economize no more."

And he accordingly broke his vow by taking a whole circle of his friends to the theatre that night, and by inviting them afterward to the best hotel in the city, where they were served an excellent supper.

Harry's Second Victory: The Championship.

It had been arranged that the postponed game should be played June 23d, in a level field half way between Granitville and Airy City. No admission was charged and an unusually large crowd gathered, which represented both sides about equally.

Not a cloud could be seen in the sky as the two teams took the field after their preliminary practice. Harry was in the best of spirits and his uncle himself was among the enthusiastic "Crescent" supporters. As the game proceeded, excitement grew apace. At the end of the fifth inning neither side had scored and our hero was rather down cast as he had not been able to make a safe hit.

As the Crescents took their places for the sixth time, their faces showed plainly the effects of the nervous strain. The spectators, though already hoarse from shouting, still cheered the players lustily. Again the first two "Invincible" batsmen failed to hit safely, but when the third and fourth were successful, pandemonium itself seemed to break loose among the Granitville contingent. Harry was uselessly trying to get the perspiration out of his eyes, when the batter knocked a pop fowl almost straight into the air. As Harry jumped back and looked up, the rays of the blazing sun struck him full in the face, the ball seemed to be making spiral twists in its downward course and then to shoot just out of his reach. Had he caught it the side at the bat would have been retired, and though the pitcher only said, "Hard luck old man," Harry felt that other sentiments existed on the subject. Luck now

seemed to favor the "Invincibles," for the next ball thrown was met with a sharp "bing" and before the left fielder could recover it, two of his opponents had crossed the plate. The next man was put out, making the score, Invincibles of Granitville 2, A. City 0, first of the seventh inning.

The eighth did not change the standing, but in the first of the ninth the Granitville pitcher began to weaken. One of the Crescents hit safely and the next was given a base on balls. Then came Harry's turn. "Show 'em what you're good for!" shouted his uncle, and "Make a hit mean two scores," "Give the ball a ride," and "Go back and sit down," came from friend and foe as he faced the pitcher.

The first ball was a slow one, such as has fooled many a more experienced player. "Strike one," yelled the umpire, and "Strike him out" came like a hoarse echo from the "Invincible" onlookers.

The next ball was a high one but Harry struck with all his might as he had so often swung the axe, and this time not in vain. The two men came in and Harry reached third base just as the excited fielder threw the ball several feet above the catcher's head. Harry came in easily, making the score, A. City 3, Granitville 2. Again the hoarse crowd became wild with excitement. This ended the run making for the "Crescents," however, as the over confident batsman hit an easy fly, which the little shortstop gathered in with evident relish. Yet Harry was jubilant, his heavy hitting had once more counted, when it was most needed, and he knew that his average for the season was over five hundred per cent. But the game was by no means over for many a contest has been won at the last moment.

As the "Crescents" went to their places, determination was stamped on every face and the same was true of their opponents, for it was their last chance. One score would prolong the game and might save them from defeat. Omnious quiet, broken only by spasmodic attempts to rattle one side or the other, settled over the crowd. Each player unconsciously took a step forward every time the ball was thrown. Two of the "Invincibles" were put out in quick succession; then came a seeming relapse. In some way the bases were filled and the Granitville crowd was once more aroused. Men forty years old waved their hats and shouted as if they were boys again, when the best player on the Granitville team picked up the bat. They knew that a hit meant two runs, which would end the game. Harry signalled for a speedy incurve across the shoulder and the nervous batsman struck with all his might. Again the ball went up and back, with Harry after it. This time the sun was behind him and did not hinder, as he vaulted lightly over the wire fence, which ran behind the back stop. He was just in time.

The most exciting amateur baseball game ever played in the vicinity was over. The Crescents were victors, three to two. They had taken two games in the series of three, thus winning the championship from their old rivals.

As Harry and his uncle rode home in the twilight nothing was said for some time. Finally, however, Uncle Henry straightened up and remarked, "Well Harry, I'm glad the potatoes didn't need hoeing this afternoon."

Exchange.

Borrowed Wit.

Queen of Spain—"Moi Gracia! The baby has the stomach ache."

Lord Chamberlain (excitedly)—"Woo! Call the secretary of the interior."

Syntax—the tax on whiskey.

Father—"How is it that I find you kissing my daughter?"

"Answer me sir, how is it?"

Young man—"Fine, sir, fine!"

There are meters of accent
And meters of tone,
But the best of all meters
Is to meet her alone.

A young colored man being asked to lead in prayer at meeting, said in part:

"Dear Lord, get us pure hearts, clean hearts, sweet hearts—"

"Amen," responded several young men in chorus.

Money can be lost in more ways than won.

"What made the god Vulcan lame?"

He had a fall. He was walking on top of Mount Olympus, and slipped on a thunder peal.—Ex.

Student—"May I be excused from Physics Exam?"

Teacher—"No! Nothing but death will excuse you and then we'll hold a post mortem examination."—Ex.

Mike—"What shall I do with the dirt that's left?"

Pat—"Dig a hole and shovel it in."

THE SEASONS.

In summer when the earth is dry
We walk along with careless eye.

In autumn, on the slippery street
Weglidalong onicyfeet.—Ex.

In winter on the yielding crust

Un ing, break we
will yet through must.
—Ex.

Flo was fond of Ebenezer

Eb, for short, she called her beau
Talk of "Tides of love!" Great Caesar;
You should see them Eb and Flo'.

A HINT.

Senior (to photographer.) "Which way shall I turn my eyes?"

Photographer—"Toward that sign, please."

Sign reads—"Terms cash."—Ex.

Little drops of water
Frozen on the walk,
Make the naughty adjectives
Mix with people's talk.—Ex.

A cuckoo cooed on a cocoanut tree,—

A cocoanut fell on his cocoanut,—Gee.

Both nuts were cracked, viz—the cocoanuts, See!
Both cocoanuts in the cocoanut tree."—Ex.

On each end of the sofa
They sat in vain regrets;
She had been eating onions,
He, smoking cigarettes.—Ex.

"My instructor in English told me not to say 'hair cut.'"

"How's that?"

"He said it was a barberism."—Ex.

"How did you get that black eye, Willie?"

"I got dat," replied Willie disgustedly, "by waiting to count ten, when I wuz angry, like you told me."

"This is a grave mistake," sobbed the man, when he found that he had been weeping over the wrong tombstone.

The United States is a country on which the sun never sets and the rest of the world never sits.—Ex.

A young man from Kalamazoo
Loved a pretty young miss named Sue,
So he sent her a cat
Wrapped up in a mat,
With a note, "I've a feline for you."—Ex.

A green little boy, in a green little way,
A green little apple devoured one day,
And the green grasses now tenderly wave,
O'er the green little apple boy's green little grave.—Ex.

"Did the ring confess?" asked the pin.
"Oh, yes," replied the stud. "It acknowledged its guilt."—Ex.

"I am not much of a mathematician," said the cigarette, "but I can add to a man's nervous troubles, subtract from his physical energy, multiply his aches and pains, divide his mental powers, take interest from his work, and discount his chances for success."—Ex.

A cautious look around he stole,
His bags of chink he chunk;
And many a wicked smile he smole,
And many a wink he wunk.—Ex.

When he first came to see her,
He showed a timid heart,
And when the lights were low
They sat thus far apart.
But as their love grew warmer
And they learned the joy of a kiss,
They knocked out all the space
And sat up close like this.—Ex.

"Pat, do you believe in fate?
"Sure an' phwat would we be standing on without them?"—Ex.

One swallow does not make a summer,
So the ancient poet sings,
But I've seen one green grasshopper
Make a half dozen springs.

They are times when the truest courage is shown
in retreating from a temptation.

A Missouri school teacher had just told her pupils the story of Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden, and then asked them to reproduce it in their own words. The following is one of the essays she received from a bright little boy:

ADAM AND EAV.

God put them in thar. They ate it eny weigh. God sed that's alrite adam. All the rest of the time you live you ken krawl on your stummick like the devill.—Ex.

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