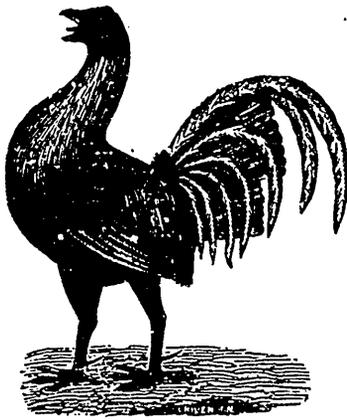


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VOL. 7.

HAMILTON, JANUARY, 1887.

No. 5



THE Wesleyan Ladies' College,

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SECOND " " NOV. 15TH.

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

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VOL. 7.

HAMILTON, ONTARIO, JANUARY, 1887.

No. 5

SYMPATHY.

By GRACE DENIO LITCHFIELD.

Friend, art thou drowning? So am I.
Hold by my hand.

Nearer is my vain help, than help
From yonder land.

Friend, art thou starving? So am I.
Therefore I come

To thee—not to de overfed—
To ask a crumb.

Friend, hast thou nothing? Less have I.
Yet beggared once,
Give more to those who beg, than e'er
Earth's richest sons.

—From "*Independent*."

THE BROKEN CHORD.

By REV. SAMUEL K. COWAN, M. A.

I. Very weary, weary was he,
Weary of glare and weary of din;
All night long, to a thoughtless throng,
Playing his violin.
But now at last, he has fallen asleep,
Sound as a babe on his mother's lap,
For he never heard, it hung by his bed,
A string of his fiddle snap.

II. Oh, never mind! it is only a string,
They often break giving no warning;
Let the child sleep, for he can mend
The broken chord in the morning.

III. Very weary, weary was he,
Sore of soul, and heavy of heart;
All life long to a heedless throng,
Playing his loveless part.
But now at last, he has fallen asleep,
Sound as a babe in slumber lapped;
And no one heard, when the silver chord
Of his weary life was snapp'd

IV. Ah, never mind! it is only death,
It often comes giving no warning;
Let the child sleep, for God will mend
The broken chord in the morning.
—From "*Girl's Own Paper*."

THE SILENT CHORD.

By MARION MANVILLE.

I. Where shall I look for the hidden chord?
When will its harmonies come to me;
Full of all beauty of time and tune,
The prean of immortality?
Eye cannot see what the ear may hear,
Ear may not hear what the eye can trace,—
Clue for the voices of street and field,
Clue for the beauties of field and face.

II. Where shall I search for the hidden sound?

Where shall I look for its secret life?
Startle it out of its silent peace
Into the clamor of tuneful strife?
Alas as deep as the pearl that lies
Under its fathoms of ocean brine,
Is the chord my nature had always lacked,—
The harmonies mute which had been divine.

III. Lost! in the depth of a dreamer's soul,
The golden link of a wondrous tune,
Carved as the angels carve their crowns,
Sweet as the roses of fadeless June.
Found! in the choir of an unseen land,
Voiced by the singers of heavenly lore,
The golden link of the missing chord
That my soul shall lack no more.

—From "*Lippincott's Magazine*."

NAMES OF PLACES.

One of the most interesting studies to which we can give our attention is the origin of geographical names. Some of them could convey to us a great deal of knowledge, both historical and geological, if we would endeavor to find out their hidden meaning.

Many facts which history had not recorded, are revealed by the names of places. Some writers has said, "Mountains and rivers still murmur the voices of nations long denationalized or expired."

Wherever the Saracens conquered in the eight century they left their marks in the names of towns; thus they are easily traced even through Spain, but beyond into France we do not find them, owing to the repulsion of the followers of Mahommed by Charles Martel.

The only word-memorials which the Romans left in Britain are a few names derived from "castra," meaning camps, and now seen in Chester, Winchester, etc., also "colonia," as in Lincoln, Colchester and others.

It may be interesting for some who have forgotten the derivation of the names of our continents, to recall them. Europe is said by some to mean "The land of the setting sun," called so by the Phœnicians. It is more commonly believed to be from a Greek

term, meaning "profile," which originated in the view of Mount Athos, as seen by Asiatic Greece. Of the derivation of the word Africa, very little is known, as a rule it is given as meaning "wanderer," probably from a nomad tribe near Carthage. The only continent about whose title we can be certain is America, and we all know it received its name from Amerigo Vespucci. The name Asia was first applied to a small district in Lydia, which was watered by the Cayster, here was the city of Ephesus, from which some suppose the title Asia to spring. But as a rule it is thought to be from "ushas," "Lard of the dawn."

Many places have been named from rulers and warriors. Alexander, the Great, bestowed his name on fifteen cities, but only six are now called by their original title. Since his time changes have been wrought in the word, until now we can hardly recognize Alexander in the forms "Islanderick" or "Samarcand." But "Alexander" was not always given in name of the great conqueror; a Pope of that name and also the Emperor of Russia, gave their name to places. Not only has Cæsar left his name in the word Czar, but in Cæsarea and others, among which we are surprised to find "Jersey," "Constantinople," "Victoria," "St. Petersburg" and "Washington," all remind us of those from whom they received their appellation.

Many names have been derived from tribes, as England, the land of the Angles, Jutland, the land of the Jutes, France, the land of the Franks, and Arabia, the land of the Arabs.

Scattered here and there over America, we find places bearing names which the Indians have given them. The Englishman not seeing the beauty in some of these, has changed them for some not nearly so pleasing to the ear.

In tracing some names it is necessary to go back to the days of Mythology, especially in Greece, where so many places are given the names of gods and goddesses. Perseus on his journey home from the conquest of the Gorgons, stopped at the palace of Atlas and asked his hospitality, which was refused, Atlas also attacking Perseus, who in self-defense produced the head of Medusa; immediately the giant Atlas became a

mountain, which was so high that the heavens were supposed to rest on its summit. Thus Atlas is represented as bearing the world on his shoulders. From this fable we have the same Mount Atlas.

So far we have spoken only of names of places derived from words; the search for words derived from names of places furnishes another very interesting study. In some cases the names of things are so nearly like the names of places, that we have no difficulty in finding their origin. Guinea, calico, china, sardines, canary, are examples. The Newfoundland dog, the Shetland pony and the Maltese cat, all remind us of their original home. Many wines are named from the places of the same names, as Champagne, Burgundy, and others. Fruits and flowers as well as minerals derive their appellation from local names, lemon from Lima, coffee from Caffa, peach comes in a very round about way from Persia, topas comes from Topazos, an island in the Red Sea, and alabaster from Alabastrum. ADELA.

TITLES OF BOOKS.

When the gray dawn of morning had risen in the east, and, hastening on, spread in full glory over paradise, revealing to our first parent the wondrous beauty of the home God had provided him, we find Adam busily engaged in selecting names for the animal creation. It is written: "And Adam gave names to all cattle, and to the fowl of the air, and to every beast of the field." His wife he called Eve, and their beautiful home, redolent of wild flowers and resounding with the melodies of song birds, was called the "Garden of Eden." But the early existence of titles is not all. One of the patriarchs was called "Jacob," meaning a supplanter, because God had said, "The elder shall serve the younger." But when the angel of God met Jacob at Peniel and wrestled with him, he caused his name to be changed to "Israel," a man who prevails with God and sees him face to face. Thus we see that care was taken to select names bearing an appropriate meaning. In later years this custom has been disregarded, but in reference to the titles of books it is expedient that a careful selection be made. A title should bear directly on the subject about which

the author is writing. It should not be too modest, lest a valuable book be passed unnoticed, neither should it be too promising. There are books in which the title is the subject treated; among these we rank histories and biographies, such as Sir Walter Raleigh's "History of the World," "The Life and Times of Anselm," and "The Reformation of the Sixteenth Century." The oriental nations have left some allegorical titles, as "The Heart of Aaran," "The Bones of Joseph," and "The Garden of Nuts." The finer intellect of the Grecian has given us such books as "Limonos," "Cornucopia," and "Pinakidions." Herodotus wrote nine epistles to which he applied the names of the muses. Among the Puritanic writings we find "The Three Daughters of Job," a treatise on fortitude, patience and pain.

Some titles are very absurd, such as "Matches Lighted at the Divine Fire," "The Shop of the Spiritual Apothecary," "A Pair of Spectacles for Sir Humphry Lynn," and "Some Good Biscuits Baked in the Oven of Charity, Carefully conserved for the Chickens of the Church, the Sparrows of the Spirit and the Sweet Swallows of Salvation."

Thus we have briefly noticed various ways by which men living at different times in the progress of civilization have been pleased to style their literary works. That the title of a book is not the most important part we will readily admit, but in the best classes of literature it is the index or key-note. It is interesting to notice how some titles have been suggested. When Roger Asham was enjoying the hospitality of his friend Cecil at Windsor, the conversation at dinner turned on a bit of local news which appears to have awakened much interest. Some of the Eton boys had run away from school to escape a flogging, and the gentlemen were discussing the advisability of such severe measures. It was this conversation that led Ascham to undertake his greatest work, "The School-Master." While John Milton was residing at Chalfont, he was visited by his friend, Thomas Elwood, to whom he lent the newly finished poem, "Paradise Lost;" when returning it, Elwood said, "Thou hast said much of Paradise Lost, but what has thou to say of Paradise Found?" This simple remark led to the composition of the minor epic, which,

though unequal to its great predecessor, would have made a meaner man's fame.

To novelists is accorded a more liberal opportunity to select a title. In some instances this privilege has been abused. Many writers have chosen as a title the principal character of the book. Examples of this may be found in "Marmion," "Lady of the Lakes," "The Traveller," "Lothair," "David Copperfield," "Pickwick Papers," and "Nicholas Nickleby." Others have selected the scene of the novel, as "Norwood," by Henry Ward Beecher; "Queechy," by Miss Wetherall, "The Homestead on the Hillside," by Mrs. Holmes, etc. Then follows a long list chosen according to the fancy of the novelist. Some of these are happy selections, while others are quite inappropriate. "The Waverly Novels," "Oldtown Folk," "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "From Jest to Earnest," "Little Women," and "The Wide Wide World," are without question well named books. In fact, while the real value of a book is not affected by the title it bears, much of its popularity depends on a wise selection. FLORA LOUNSBURY.

SYMPATHY.

"It is by this passion we enter into the concerns of others, that we are moved as they are moved, and are never suffered to be indifferent spectators of almost anything which men can do or suffer, for sympathy must be considered as a sort of substitution by which we are put into the place of another person and affected in many respects as he is affected."

It is a trait in man's nature elevating him above the lower animals which possess only momentary instinctive sympathy with a fellow sufferer present to their senses. Every man rejoices doubly when he has a partner in his joy, while a companion in his sorrow makes his trouble easier for him to bear. Wonderful are the echoes which follow a burst of thunder, or a horn blown from the hill-top, but there are none so fine or wonderful as those which, in the sympathy of human hearts repeat the cry of another's sorrow, and make the pain to be felt almost as if it were his own. Strange is the fact that if a piano be struck in a room where another stands unopened an untouched, and a person puts his ear to the latter, he will

hear a string within sound the same note as if touched by an unseen hand ; but stranger still, how the strings of one's heart vibrate with those of another ; how woe awakens woe, and grief in one awakens sadness in another ; how the shadow of a passing funeral and hearse with nodding plumes, casts a cloud over the mirth of a marriage party ; how sympathy may be so acute as to become a pain. How often has a person been seen to cringe and sometimes faint away at the sight or description of another's suffering.

Sympathy resembles lightning ; it is quick as thought. It awaits not to make its selections, it is irrespective of partialities, tastes and cold prudence. We have sympathy for friends and strangers and even the animals below us.

The influence of sympathy is nicely illustrated in the case of H. C. Trumbull, preaching to the inmates of a prison when he said that the only difference between himself and them was owing to the grace of God. Afterwards one of them sent for him and said : Did you mean what you said about sympathizing with us and that only the help of God made you differ from us ?" Being answered in the affirmative the prisoner said : " I am here for life, but I can stay more contentedly now that I know that I have a brother out in the world." That prisoner was afterwards pardoned, because of his good conduct, but he ever remembered with a grateful heart the sympathetic words of the preacher. Truly that man is happy who has in his soul that which acts on the dejected ones, as April showers upon violet roots. Gifts from the hand are gold and silver, but the heart gives that which neither gold or silver can buy. To be full of goodness, full of cheerfulness, full of sympathy and full of hope, causes a person to carry blessings of which he is himself as unconscious as a lamp of its own shining.

All the great philanthropists of the world have been moved to exert themselves to benefit their fellow men by this deep feeling of sympathy. They did not do it to win fame or honor, though their names are handed down in history, for they underwent more hardships and self-denials in the prosecution of their work, than a person actuated by selfish motives, would endure. They did not do it obtain wealth, because what they had

they parted with. They did it from pure love and sympathy for the oppressed of mankind. The wretchedness and misery of a man who has no sympathetic feelings for his fellow men, who is destitute of those kindest emotions of the soul, need not be described, for we can picture in our minds what little happiness and pleasure he can enjoy here. EMILY.

Cleanings.

LIFE is a short day, but is a working day.—HANNAH MORE.

NATURE is a rag merchant who works up every shred and odd and end into new creation.—EMERSON.

HEAVEN doth with us as we with torches do.
Not light for themselves ; for if our virtues
Did not go forth of us, 'twere all alike
As if we had them not. Spirits are not finely touched
But to fine issues.—SHAKESPEARE.

THE word "Easter" is derived from "Eastré," a Saxon goddess, whose feast was anciently celebrated in the month of April.

THE initials of the words Hierosolyma est Perdita, "Jerusalem is lost," are said to form the word "hip." Timbs derives "hurrah" from the Slavonic "hu-jah," to Paradise ; so that "hip, hip, hurrah" would mean, "Jerusalem is lost to the infidels and we are on the road to Paradise.—G. O. P.

ONE impulse from a vernal wood,
May teach you more of man,
Of moral evil and of good,
Than all the sages can.—WORDSWORTH.

A CITY is a corporate town. In the United States a town becomes a city when it is incorporated and possesses a mayor and aldermen. In England, a town corporate which has been or is the seat of a bishop or the capital of his see. The word "city," according to Palfrey, has no other meaning in English law.

"P.'s AND Q.'s" is derived from the time when scores were kept in public houses with a "tally." "P." was set down for pints and "Q." for quarts. There are many explanations of this saying.

O, VANITIES of vanities,
How wayward the decrees of Fate are ;
How very weak the very wise,
How very small the great are !—THACKERAY.

THE lady who wrote under the name, "A. L. O. E.," was Miss Tucker. The initials stand for "A Lady of England."

THE little poem called "Through the Flood on Foot," was written under the initials, "B. M." by Mrs. McAndrew, author of "Ezekial."

GIRLS, you have heard of blacksmiths who became mayors and magistrates of towns and cities, and men of great wealth and influence. What was the great secret of success ? Why, they picked up nails and pins in the street, and carried them home in the pockets of their waistcoats. Now, you must pick up thoughts in the same way, and fill your mind with them, and they will grow into other thoughts almost while you are asleep.—ELIHU BURRITT,

A word about labor unions, as they seem to and do control the vote of their members. It appears to us that the labor unions as conducted at the present time, seem to be decidedly detrimental to the interests of both capitalists and laborers. They recognize no rights of the former and allow him no freedom of action. Whatever they say must be done, he must submit and do it, whether it be in the matter of employing inferior or other workmen, paying certain wages or working a certain number of hours a day. The moral maxim that every man has a right to himself and so to all the results of his labor, either intellectual or physical is entirely disregarded by them, so far as we understand their principles. We paid enough for a certain kind of work to be done a year ago in this city, but this year we are told we cannot get the work done for less than a great deal more than was paid for *exactly* the same work last year. We were coolly told that they would not *dare* to do it for a cent less, because of the labor unions. Take another case which we read of not long ago. A boy broke 250 glass shades and the foreman discharged him. Immediately the union proclaimed a strike, and demanded that the boy be reinstated and the foreman dismissed. How equitable and just are some men's ideas. They try and seem to succeed in intimidating all otherwise honest and satisfied laboring citizens. In fact every man seems to be crazy to belong to some union. He thinks that his rights will not be recognized or protected if he does not succeed in doing so. We would like to say something against such unions, but we suppose we must not as we really have had so little experience and acquaintance with them.

We have noticed that several college journals complain of non-support from their alumnae. We may also say something on that subject. We do not think that there

are half-a-dozen besides the class of last year who are subscribers. This is surely not as it should be. We should be able to look to them for support. It is well for us that we have not depended on them, for the Portfolio would not be in existence if we had. They are the ones who should take the most interest in the college and all its affairs, and yet with the exception of an entertainment given at the close of the year they do very little for us. Everything, that is all the kindness and attention we receive, is left for those whom we might call strangers, to do. Let us complain a little more while we think of it. How many of the present students have aided us by giving contributions of any description. Not very many. Perhaps this is the reason why the paper is not as interesting to some as it might be. We are apt to like and be pleased with anything we are interested in. When working for anything we would like to make it a success. Girls give a little of your enthusiasm which we have seen you show for some other things, save even a small portion for the "Port." and it will be much more interesting to you.

General College News.

HARVARD still heads the list of American colleges as regards the number of students.

THE Cornell *Sun*, Yale *News*, Harvard *Crimson*, and the *Princetonian*, are the only college dailies.

BOSTON University has one young lady who studies Sanscrit and another who is a graduate of a German university.

CHICAGO university is a thing of the past. On account of a \$300,000 debt which has long been accumulating, there being no prospect of its liquidation, the college authorities felt compelled to close the doors.

THE five hundred and sixty jolly maidens of Wellesley college, enjoyed an old-fashioned

husking party in the college gymnasium the other night, says the *Springfield Union*. The girls were appropriately costumed, and the refreshments were doughnuts and cheese and other viands of our mothers. What happened when the red ears were discovered is not revealed, but the girls must have felt that the husking was like the play of "Hamlet" with "Hamlet" left out.

A STUDENT may graduate from Harvard after 1887, without a knowledge of Latin or Greek.

EGYPT has a college that was 900 years old when Oxford was founded, and in which 10,000 students are now being educated, who will some day go forth to spread the Moslem faith.

THE first American college paper was published in 1810 at Dartmouth college, and was called the *Dartmouth Gazette*.

THE following is a list of the Canadian and American college colors: Toronto University, navy blue and white; Trinity, red and black; Upper Canada, light blue and white; Victoria, red and black; Queen's, red, yellow and navy blue; Harvard, crimson; Cornell, cornelian; Columbia, blue and white; Princeton, orange and black; University of New York, violet; Dartmouth, green; Brown, brown; Amherst, white and purple; Bowdoin, white; University of California, pink; Hamilton, pink; University of Pennsylvania, blue and red; Williams, royal purple; Lehigh, brown and white; Lafayette, maroon and white, and we may add our own buttercup yellow and brown.

PRESIDENT McCOSH, of Princeton, is 80 years old.

HEIDELBERG University celebrated its 500th anniversary last August.

"THE college course is the grindstone upon which we sharpen our sickles."—COOK.

HARVARD has a photograph society.

THE first daily journal in the world was that of Frankfort-on-the-Main, and is still issued.

WELLESLEY college has a professor of cookery.

By a decree recently issued by the Government of Russia, all women are excluded from attending the universities of that country.

THE faculty of Amherst is entirely composed of graduates of that institution.

THE minister of education has decided against the admission into the Prussian universities, of women as students.

CHICAGO has six theological schools.

OXFORD university has appliances for printing in one hundred and fifty different languages.

THE university of Berlin is said to be the largest in the world.

THE wife of the Mikado of Japan is a graduate of Vassar.

A CHINESE student, a senior at Yale, recently applied for his naturalization papers.

AMONG the Sophomores susperded for hazing at Maine State College, are two young ladies.

ALL Europe has fewer colleges than Illinois, and one of the European colleges has more students than all Illinois.

THE Andover professors who were tried for heresy, have been acquitted.

HARVARD has 189 courses of study.

FIVE colleges have been established in Dakota during the past year.

THE university of Mississippi has petitioned for the removal of the twenty lady students of that institution.

THE seventeen universities of Italy have fallen into line, and opened their doors to women. Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland and Norway are also beginning to get inspiration.

AT Racine College the examinations are now given without previous notice.

WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE is said to be in full operation without a student. The president rings the bell every morning, and keeps things in readiness for students. We venture to say there is less grumbling about class marking and examinations there than in any other college in the United States.

THE world is still balanced. Columbia College has admitted ladies to its classes, and Delaware College has turned them out.

AMHERST has adopted a novel method to urge the delinquent ones to attend class prayer-meetings. A formal note of invitation is mailed, and the fortunate recipient, if desiring to decline, is expected to send regrets with card enclosed.

YALE COLLEGE library is annually increasing at the rate of 1000 volumes.

SEVENTEEN colleges in the United States are looking for suitable men to fill the presidential chair.

SWEDEN has decided to establish universities at Guttenburg and Stockholm. These are in addition to the two old ones at Upsala and Lund.

A NEW college for the higher education of women is to be built almost immediately in Montreal. It is the result of a bequest of nearly \$400,000 by the late Mr. Donald Ross, of that city.

"NATURE" states that during the present summer a university will be opened at Tomsk in Siberia, the first of its kind in the Russian Empire. At first it will consist of

two faculties—an historical—philological and physical—mathematical. It already possesses a library with fifty thousand books, a very valuable palæontological collection, presented by Duke Nicolaus of Leuchtenburg.

WE copy the following literary puzzle from the *Swarthmore Phoenix*. Can you solve it?

One fine morning a Massachusetts educator of note, who was the author of "Night Thoughts," and the composer of the "Beggar's Opera," took a walk along a poem of Whittier's. His eyes were an English lyrical poet, and his hair a British novelist; moreover, when he smiled, one could see that his teeth were an English poet who died at the age of twenty-one. He looked the Chief Justice of the King's Bench under Charles II, as if he had never known an American atheist, and his gait was the author of "The Tale of the Tub." In the course of his walk he came to a poem of Tennyson's, where he found an English political economist, and near by, the author of "Old Red Sandstone." Farther on he turned to the *nom de plume* of Professor John Wilson, and soon came in sight of an Irish dramatist, which were an English historian and an English statesman. Beyond was a *nom de plume* of an American author, but in order to reach it he had to go over an American statesman and the *nom de plume* of a French novelist. Within he found a curious collection of birds and animals, among which were the author of "The Culprit Fay," an English Bishop of the fifteenth century, an English divine who wrote one famous poem, an "Ettrick Shepherd," an English essayist, the founder of the Quakers, the author of "Hohenlinden," and the founder of Mount Holyoke Seminary; and leading them was an American authoress and novelist prominent in the anti-slavery move-

ment. Leaving them he came to an American philologist, but not enjoying this, he went on to an African traveller. Here he heard the *nom de plume* of three English sisters who were novelists, and hastening by an American commentator, full of a Brooklyn clergyman, he came home and hung his coat on a famous wit in a Baptist minister of England, who has been called "the king of modern preachers." He had an English philosopher for breakfast, and as it was very good, he called for an Irish poet. In the fireplace he saw a biographer and former president of Harvard College, and put in an American botanist. He soon exclaimed the names of an American poetess, the botanist just mentioned, and a Scotch poet. Here let us leave him.

Exchanges.

THE *Cadet* has a very interesting article on "Dwellings of all Ages."

The *Hamptonia* is a well edited journal, and contains well written and instructive essays on "Student Life," and "R. G. Ingersoll." From the latter we quote the following: "For a man possessed of so much goodness, and so feeling the importance of a high moral living, that he cannot rest until he has sent his convictions broadcast, to denounce the Bible, the very source and spring of his inspirations, presents a deviation from ordinary deductions, which were the matter of trivial importance, would indeed be laughable."

THE *Messenger*, of Richmond, Va., is one of the best journals in every respect which we receive. But we do not entirely agree with all the sentiments expressed by the writer of "Universal Suffrage." We never would have thought it possible that there still exists so much enmity between the North and the South, if we had not read this arti-

cle, and "The New South." Every thought of the North seems embittered; every reference to it is spoiled by the unfriendly feeling shown. We perfectly agree with the writer in his opinions of universal suffrage, but think he is mistaken when he says that "Northern influence and money control the negro element of the South, and the negro is a potent factor in the civil government." If he is a potent factor, and if the North controls his vote, how is it that a Democratic government has ruled the country so long? We have always been told that the negro's former friend or rather master, is now his adviser and so controls his vote.

WE might almost be led to think from its name that the *Hamilton College Monthly* was a near neighbor of ours. But we soon discover that it comes a long distance to see us. We do not know of any other paper which is so thoroughly the exponent of the work of *all* the students. It generally falls to a few to look after a college paper. Some of the articles show a large amount of preparatory reading.

WE have also received the following: *The Adelpian, Dartmouth, Notre Dame Scholastic, Res Academica, Oak, Lily and Ivy, Young Idea, Earhamite, Trustonian, Varsity, College Message, Cue, Rouge et Noir, Argosy, University Gazette, Niagara Index, Swarthmore Phoenix, Speculum, Foster Academy Review, Southern University Monthly, St. Charles Gazette, Chironian, Student Life, Dalhousie Gazette, Simpsonian, North-Western College Chronicle, Geneva, Beacon, Troy Polytechnic, Lutherville Seminarian, Normal News, Chi-Delta Crescent, Academy News, Bible College Exponent, Presbyterian College Journal, College Index, St. Viator's College Journal, Wilmington Collegian, University Monthly, Bethany Collegian, Queen's College Journal, Acta Victoriana, University Gazette, W. T. I., University Herald, Vindex, Knox College Monthly, Gem.*

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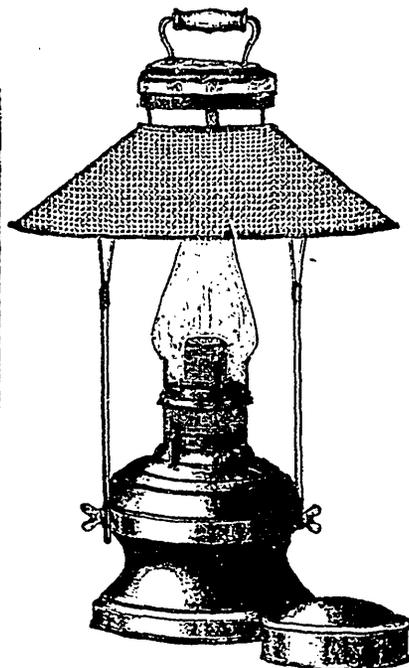
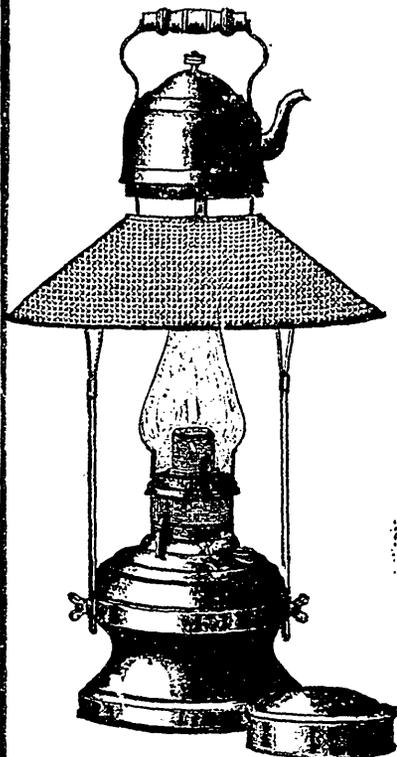
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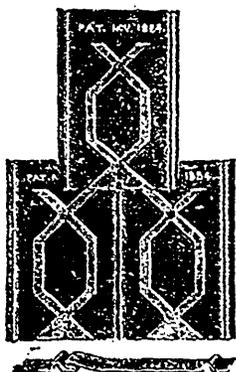
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