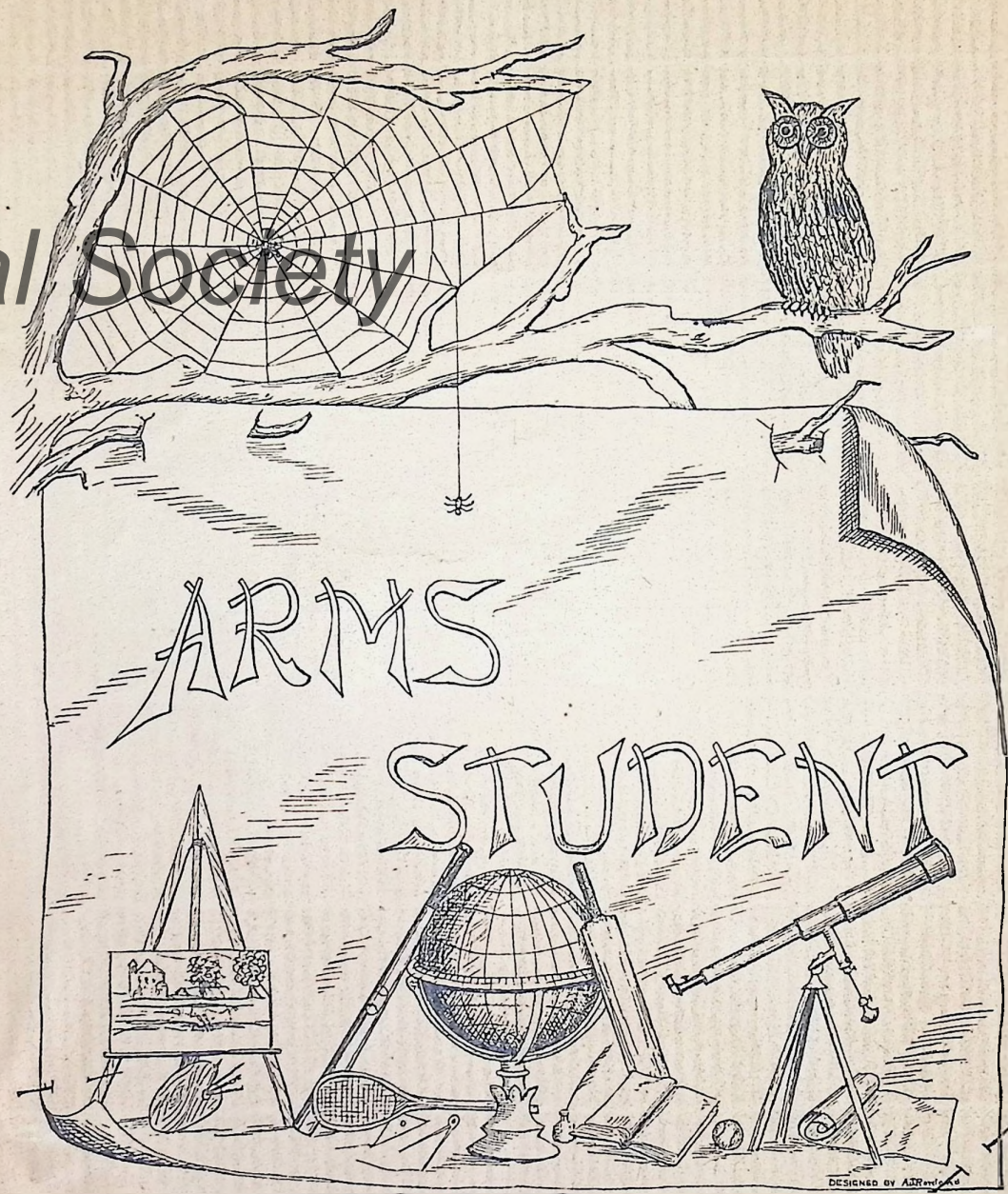


David Barnard

Historical Society



JANUARY, 1892.

DESIGNED BY A. BARNARD

Shelburne Historical Society THE ARMS STUDENT.

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VOL. VIII. SHELburne FALLS, MASS., JANUARY 20, 1892. NO. 4.

THE ARMS STUDENT.

PUBLISHED BY THE
Students of Arms Academy.

EDITORS.
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Henry Ware, '93, Assistant.
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Personals.
Academics.
School Fun.
Literary, Poetry.
Literary, Prose.
Exchanges.

Terms: 50 cents a Year, Single Copies 7 cents.
Entered at Shelburne Falls P. O. as second class matter.
J. L. Goldsmith, Printer, Shelburne Falls, Mass.

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EDITORIALS.

"When we greet the new year's presence
As our king for days to come,
When we walk within his palace,
And it seems as sweet as home,
What would we ask of Time to bless us,
What would we from his hands receive?
But courage for the tasks before us,
And power to do as we believe."

* * *

This is perhaps the pleasantest season of
the year to us, for at this time every one
seems happy and cheerful.
It is a time when new resolutions are
made which as a general thing are practiced
for one week and then we find ourselves in
the old tracks where we jog on until the
beginning of another year.
Let this, the year of Eighteen Hundred
and Ninety Two be an exception to the
general rule.

* * *

There are 6,000,000 people living under
the laws of the United States who can nei-
ther read nor write.

* * *

We have noticed that the students have
fallen into the careless habit of throwing
the papers and magazines in the reading
room on the table in a promiscuous pile.
Any one desiring any particular one must
needs search for some time to find it.
Several times matters have been set to
rights and the papers placed in neat piles

but of no avail, as they soon assume their former chaotic state.

It seems as though the privilege might be sufficiently appreciated to keep the room in at least decent order.

It is said that many of the children in some of the Southern States are growing up in ignorance because of the lack of public schools.

That such a state of affairs should exist is certainly a discredit to any state in a nation of such advancement as ours, and ought to be remedied in some way. Could not some of the public funds be used to aid in this purpose to better advantage than for many uses for which they are appropriated?

* * *

This is the way in which children are trained up in Nova Scotia.

At the dinner table,—The father said to his little five-year-old, "Robbie, why are you so late? didn't you hear the bell?"

"Yes, Sir, but I could not hear it very plain." This must be the reason why so many of our students are late both in the morning and at noon.

* * *

It looks as if the days would have to be lengthened when we hear of cases where pupils are spoken to about poor work and they make the excuse that they already spend all their time on their lessons.

Latin scholar translating;

"I should carry the souls over in a boat."

"Yes" (responded the scholar)

"You would have to, if I kept my shoes on."

POPULAR TALKS ON LAW.

By WM. C. SPRAGUE, ESQ.

Copyright Law.

It was formerly held that, by Common Law, an author had a perpetual right in the products of his intellect. This is now denied, and the whole matter has become the subject of Statute, so that now, unless the provision of the law designed to secure to the author the exclusive ownership of the results of his labor are strictly complied with, the product is public property. We shall now see what may be copyrighted, and the method thereof.

First, Books, meaning not only such in their ordinary sense, but such as are printed only on one sheet, as the words of a song, or the music accompanying it. It may be a diagram with directions on one sheet of paper, private letters, abstracts of title, an illustrated newspaper. If the book is in manuscript, it may yet be copyrighted. Foreign books may not be, translations otherwise. A new edition of a copyrighted book is protected by the original copyright, but not to the extent of protecting new matter in it.

Compilations may be copyrighted. Under this head also fall Dictionaries, Books of Chronology, Gazetteers, Guide Books, Directories, Calendars, Catalogues, Tables, Collections of Statistics, Recipes, Designs.

Abridgments and Law Reports, where there is original matter, may be copyrighted.

Advertisements as such may not be copyrighted. Maps, Charts, Newspapers, Magazines, Musical and Dramatic Compositions, Engraving, Cut, Print or Photograph may be copyrighted.

The law gives the right to the author, inventor, designer or proprietor, or the assigns thereof, who are citizens or residents in this country, to obtain a copyright.

To obtain a copyright:—

1. Deliver to the Librarian of Congress, by mail or otherwise, a printed copy of the title of the book or other article, or a description of the painting, drawing, or whatever it may be.

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3. Give notice of the copyright by inserting in several copies of every edition published, on the title page, or the page following, or if a picture or any such production, on the face or front thereof, the following words: "Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year—, by A. B., in the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington," or the words, for instance, "Copyright, 1891, by George Brown."

A copyright is assigned by an instrument in writing, which instrument must be recorded in the office of the librarian within sixty days after its execution, otherwise it is void as against a subsequent purchaser or mortgagee for a valuable consideration without notice.

Infringement of Copyright.

In my last contribution I took up the subject of Copyright, with reference to how by whom and on what it may be obtained. A few words on the subject of Infringement of Copyright may not be without interest and profit to the general reader.

What is an infringement?

It may be said that if so much of a work be taken that the value of the original is sensibly and materially diminished, or the

labors of the original author are substantially, to an injurious extent, appropriated by another, such taking or appropriation is sufficient in point of law to maintain the suit. It is not necessary that the whole or even the larger part be taken, to constitute invasion of a copyright.

Copying is not confined to literal repetition, but includes the various modes in which the matter of any publication is adapted, imitated, or transferred, with more or less colorable alterations to disguise the piracy. It may be incorporated into some larger work and be none the less an infringement, as if an encyclopedia were to contain a copyrighted article, or part of an article of another author. "The true test," says one case, "is to ascertain whether the defendant has in fact used the plan, arrangement, and illustrations of the plaintiff as the model of his own book, with colorable alterations and variations only to disguise the use thereof, or whether his work is the result of his own labor, skill and use of common materials and common sources of knowledge open to all men, and the resemblances are either accidental or arising from the nature of the subject."

It is an infringement, even though an improvement on the original. The test then is whether the copy is *substantially* the same as the original. Courts have several times defined a copy to be that which comes so near to the original as to give to every person seeing it the idea created by the original.

The same principle holds good in regard to maps, charts, pictures, musical compositions, etc. It is hard to say what is an infringement of a map. Where the subsequent map appears to have been substantially copied from the original, except in scale and color there is an infringement. In the case of music, even though the copy

be adapted to a different purpose, if the original may still be recognized by the ear, it is an infringement, and this is so even if "variations" be added. Copying a copyrighted engraving by means of photography is an infringement.

If a book infringe to a slight degree, as by embracing a small part of a copyrighted work together with much original matter, the equitable remedy is a suit for the damage suffered, and not an injunction to restrain the issue of the publication. Although a copyrighted book cannot be copied, still a "fair use" of the book, as by quotations for criticism, review, etc., is not prohibited. Recourse must be had to the decisions of courts as to what is "fair use."

It must be such use as will not cause substantial injury to the proprietor of the first publication.

IN SHAKESPEARE'S TOWN.

DOROTHEA BINDER, '92.

Perhaps there is no small place in all England of so much interest to the American as the little town upon the Avon, where Shakespeare was born.

This is shown by the fact that no less than five thousand of them find their way there every year.

If the truth were known, we once came near having the most interesting Shakespearean relic of all, the house in which the immortal bard was born, transported bodily across the sea, for a number of years ago the enterprising proprietor of the "Greatest Show on Earth," Mr. Barnum bought the little cottage where Shakespeare was born, had all the stones in the rough floor marked so as to put them down in their exact order

on the other side of the Atlantic, and was about to carry out his purpose, when the protests of the British people, at length thoroughly awake to the loss of their great treasure, became so vehement that he was obliged to give up his purchase and leave Shakespeare's birth place where it belongs.

There are at least four places to visit in Stratford. First of all, Shakespeare's birth place, by far the most interesting spot in all Warwickshire, then New Place, where he lived; then the old church where he was buried, and fourth the fine Memorial Hall which has been raised in his honor. In the hamlet where he was born, one of the first objects that greets the eye is the beautiful fountain and clock tower recently erected by Mr. Childs of Philadelphia, on one side of which is engraved the motto. "Honest water which ne'er left any man in the mire" At New Place there is little to see, for only a few of the foundation stones are as they were in Shakespeare's time.

The old church is exceedingly interesting. Here lie the bones of the Shakespeare family, and on the slab that covers the poet's dust can be distinctly read the lines which contain the familiar curse "upon ye man that moves my bones."

Above the stone is the bust of the poet, and still above that is the beautiful American window of stained glass representing by Scripture characters the seven ages of man.

In the old church record which is also shown, can be seen the record of the birth and death of Shakespeare.

The Memorial Hall is a modern looking brick structure near the church, it contains a theatre, where, on the anniversary of his birth, one of his plays is acted, and a very good Shakespearean library containing hundreds of editions of his works.

"Subscribe for the Student."

A VISIT TO PLYMOUTH.

LYDIA JAMES, '92.

During last vacation, with companions we determined to pay a visit to Plymouth.

Missing the excursion train we were compelled to take the next one, which arrived at its destination in due season.

Having never been to Plymouth we were at a loss where to go, but we finally decided to pay our first visit to the monument, erected in memory of the Pilgrims. This memorial, which is eighty feet in height, is of granite in the form of a female figure on a pedestal with four other figures, one on each side.

Then the old cemetery known as Burial Hill, was visited, in which are some very old tomb stones bearing names familiar in history, and a few seats for the comfort of visitors.

Next we viewed the famous "Plymouth Rock." It is smaller than it was supposed to be, but this is probably due to the fact that relic-hunters when visiting, have carried away concealed fragments. But owing to its mutilation by relic fiends it is now considered a misdemeanor to deface it in any manner.

Nearly west of this on a little eminence was the "Burial Ground of the Pilgrims for the first few years. The spot where a number of bodies were found, is marked by a neat stone.

Having gratified our curiosity here we turned our steps to Pilgrim Hall, where there were a large collection of relics and old fashioned articles.

We sat in the chair owned by Governor Carver, saw the queerly shaped cradle in which Pilgrim White was rocked, also the model of the Mayflower.

There is the charter given to the Plymouth colony by Oliver Cromwell bearing his signature. But this is not all. There were three large oil paintings, descriptive of the embarkation and landings of the Pilgrims, and the original copy of Mrs. Hemans' famous poem, "The breaking waves dashed high on a stern and rock-bound coast," and many other things of interest.

Down stairs is part of an old vessel cast away on Cape Cod over two centuries ago.

FEELINGS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF A SENIOR.

Unless you have learned by experience, you can have no conception of the emotions of a High School student on entering his fourth or senior year.

In the first place, he has taken the most important steps in learning, has solved innumerable problems in Algebra and Geometry, and learned, word for word, the laws of gravity and compound levers; he has followed Caesar in his many battles, tasted the egotism and conceit of Cicero, and, at the beginning of his senior year, he is obliged to accompany Aeneas in his perilous wanderings, read Old English from Chaucer, and to take one or two extra studies.

At this period, the student begins to feel various emotions which he can hardly describe himself. He is practically monarch of the schoolroom; to him the lower classes must bow in respect, acknowledging his superiority. He occupies the back seat in the main room, from which point he feels it his privilege to take daily observations of his less fortunate neighbors. He has long looked forward to this exalted position, and in this case, the reality is even better than the anticipation. He feels that he must often consult the dictionary, both for

his own good and for appearance's sake. In his own estimation, he is several inches taller than ever before, and carries his head in a manner becoming one of his rank.

In fact, during the halcyon days of this year, he is like one in a dream: he seems to tread flowery paths of peace, and to be "very little lower than the angels."

But his responsibilities are as many and varied as his emotions.

In addition to the usual three studies, he is obliged to review his Algebra, his Geometry, and his long forgotten Geography and, for diversion, he spends the last half-hour of the day reading Shakespeare.

No wonder, then, that he is seen every night with three or four books under his arm, going home from school with slow step and dejected air.

Every four weeks he has to write, read and rehearse an original composition, which is one of his greatest trials.

During the last term of the year he is greatly worked up by thoughts of his final essay, which he puts off again and again, until compelled by the lapse of time to begin it. At this time, he begins to realize his responsibilities, being often reminded by his teacher that he, as a senior, reflects credit or discredit upon the whole school, and it is necessary for him to regulate his conduct accordingly.

When the day of graduation comes, he stands before the public delivering that very essay over which he spent so many weary hours, and when he has finished amid the feigned applause of his hearers he feels as if a great load had been suddenly lifted from him, and he goes to his home happier and wiser for having been a senior, though somewhat broken down in health by reason of his long hours of study.

(*M. B. in High School Record.*)

NATURE IN WINTER.

LUNA A. JOHNSON, '92.

However bleak and dreary the day or the season nature, to her lovers is always beautiful, always fair. Though sometimes cold and seemingly cheerless is the season of Winter yet it has a beauty and a brightness of its own. The sun never shines more gladly nor is the air clearer or more invigorating than when Jack Frost has set his seal over the earth.

With the clear air and sunshine seems to come a braver, more determined spirit not the dreamy, listless one that summer and autumn brings. The flowers that the summer months give are seen blooming no longer but on every tree and shrub blooms as delicately wrought and fair flowers as those of summer but always of one color that of sparkling white.

It is in winter that the Christmas song is sung throughout the world, "Peace on earth, goodwill toward men," and then the New Year comes and with it New Year resolutions. The mountain brooks have hushed their babbling and their music can only be heard at intervals.

A lonely deserted place the woods appear at first glance, but when one wanders through them the loneliness is gone. Here and there the snow has not fallen and a spray of evergreen or prince's pine can be seen looking as bright as if no storm had been near it. The trees are not so fair and graceful as when clothed in green but they are more majestic and more in harmony with the snow. The squirrels dart from one limb to another and the shy rabbit hurries to its nest.

The ferns that grow by the brook's side are dead but the ice has formed bowers of beauty almost equal to them.

The scene on a ride through Ashfield one bright winter's day was a rarely beautiful one. The day was one that nature loves to fashion, the sky of a deep blue color and the snow glittering under the rays of the sun. Looking over the plains and across to the mountains the same glittering whiteness met the sight. At a small stream the water as it had fallen over the rocks, had frozen looking like columns of marble. The deserted mill stood near making a picture full of simplicity and undisturbed peace.

The hidden brooks flowed along under their cover of snow and now and then breaking forth into sweet and tinkling music. Looking way off as far as the eye could see, the mountains stood robbed of the green leaves that are so graceful and fair, but one never tires of watching the mountains, whether in the budding spring-time, in the glory of summer, in the burning richness of autumn or in the grandeur and sublimity of winter. The evergreen trees added a bit of color to the scene and the bare branches of the deciduous trees were outlined against the clear sky.

One must live very close to nature to find all her beauty, and learn her lessons, yet a careless person would notice and admire the beauty of that winter scene, much more would one who can find in nature much that satisfies one's life and desires.

The sunset of that day was perfect as the day had been. The sky in the west was a bright red color fading into a pink and then to a rosy glow that reflected across to the eastern mountains. The color grew fainter and fainter till the moon arose, then it faded away leaving the moon to cast its rays over the earth and still keep it beautiful.

Fairy hands seem to be at work when some morning the windows are printed with all kinds of pictures and the trees out-

side are loaded with the frost that will soon vanish when the sun's rays fall upon it.

But all days are not pleasant, some are cold and stormy, when the wind shrieks and sighs dismally, then it is we think of homeless wanderers and learn to be content with our homes and the love and care that surrounds us.

When the snow is blowing in every direction and the air is bitterly cold, it is hard to find any beauty in nature, but it is there and will ever be. The sunshine is only for a while hidden behind the clouds.

Nature always knows in what proportions to weave in the gray and golden threads of the days and seasons because she is guided by One whose knowledge never wearies and is limitless.

THE EVILS OF GOSSIP.

GEORGE B. WING, '93.

People in general need some employment. Those who have no useful occupation are usually in mischief. Some delight in one kind, some in another, as in all other things what pleases one, does not necessarily please another. Each has his favorite kind of mischief; but there is one kind that a great many people enjoy, and that is gossiping.

Perhaps some would not call it mischief but if they do not I see only two reasons why they think as they do; they have a very poor conception of right and wrong or else they consider a person's reputation of no value. For we all know how easy it is to start a bad story about a person, be it false or true. Much quicker will a gossip tell that he saw a man in a saloon, than in a church, although the latter may be more common. Many a man has been greatly injured by some one's guessing something

about him, and telling it to some one who guessed more. The story like a snow ball gets larger the farther it goes.

One may say of another something that would injure his reputation and so do a great injustice, for what is more valuable than reputation? A poet has said:

"Oh, reputation! dearer far than life,
Thou precious balsam, lovely sweet of smell,
Whose cordial drops once spilt by some
rash hand,

Not all the owner's ease, nor repenting toil
Of the rude spiller, ever can collect
'To its first purity and native sweetness."

Every one has a reputation, be it good or bad. Idle talk about it never benefits the speaker or the one spoken of.

A woman once in confessing to her priest, said that she had, through the love of gossip, told an unjust story of another person. The priest forgave all her other sins, but for this he said she must go and scatter thistle seed in a fertile field and come again to him. The woman thinking this was light punishment, did it quickly and returned. When she came to him, the priest said: "go and gather up the seeds that you have sown." This she said would be impossible, "like wise," he returned, "is it impossible to justify the wrong done by your needless gossip.

THE GOOD OLD TIME

SADIE R. MAXWELL, '93.

If you pick up almost any agricultural paper, in the column devoted to correspondents, you will invariably find that some one writes wishing most fervently for the "good old times." Perhaps that person had been reading about the apple-parings and the merriment attending one. If so, and she has just pared apples enough for

a dozen pies. I don't wonder that she sighs for the times when young people came from far and near, and busy hands made light work.

The husking-bees too were a source of great enjoyment, but they are still counted among the amusements of rural districts. As in everything else of the past, people remember and speak of the pleasanter things only.

We should find it hard, I believe, to go back to the customs and privations of a century and a quarter ago.

In 1685, musket ball were made to pass in place of farthings, the law provided that not more than twelve should be given in one payment.

Trade was generally by barter. The first permanent newspaper, the Boston News Letter, was published in 1704, and the first daily paper was commenced in 1792. Conveyances were put on in 1766. A post system had been affected by the combination of the colonies.

Benjamin Franklin, one of the earliest post-masters general made a grand tour in his chaise, perfecting and maturing the plan, taking five months to complete the rounds.

Literature at that time was a scarce article, the books being collections of sermons.

The ladies probably had smaller wardrobes than those of to-day, as most of them spun and made their dresses. It is said that Mrs. Washington kept sixteen spinning wheels running. She, if that is true might have had all she cared for, but like the president Washington, she was remarkable.

Going to and from church was attended with considerable more ceremony than at the present time.

In the early Plymouth days every house opened on Sunday morning at the tap of the drum. The men and the women, the former armed to the teeth, assemble in front

of the captain's house. Three abreast, they marched to the meeting-house, where every man set down his musket within easy reach.

The old men, the young men, and the young women each had a separate place. The boys were perched on the pulpit stairs, and woe to him who dared to nod even in prayer time, for tithing-man with his birch rod seemed everywhere present.

The sermons were often three or four hours long, and at the end of an hour the sexton turned the hour-glass, which stood upon the desk. After dismissal the people returned home in as orderly way as they came.

Then there are somethings however might be imitated with good results.

Card playing and gambling were prohibited. No man was allowed to keep a tavern who did not bear an excellent character and possess property.

By order of the colony of Connecticut, no person under twenty years of age could use tobacco without a physician's order, and no one was allowed to use it oftener than once a day, and then not within ten miles of any house.

SCHOOL FUN.

Geometry Student's Reverie—

"I wish I were a teacher
And with the teacher's stand,
An angle drawn before me,
And a grade book in my hand."

"I had a weight upon my mind,"
I overheard him say, [wind
"That's good," said she, 'twill keep the
From blowing it away."—*Ex.*

Did they write Hog Latin with a pig-pen?—*Ex.*

Farmer Pearstraw—"Well, my son what did you learn at college? Son—"I learned to fence for one thing."

Farmer Pearstraw—"That's good, I'll get some nails to-morrow and we'll have a bout."—*Ex.*

Mr. T.—in Civil Gov.
"What is the Gladstonian government?"
Mr. D.—"It means Mr. Gladstone and his followers in Africa."

"You are charged, sir," said the police magistrate, "with attempting to kiss this woman on the street.

Do you plead guilty or not guilty?"
"Your honor," replied the bleared eyed prisoner, taking a good look at the prosecuting mistress, "I plead insanity."—*Ex.*

Teacher in Physics.
"How are the vibrations in a pipe organ produced?"

Mr. B.—"By a small boy usually."

She could talk in seven languages,
And paint on china plates;
She could dance the latest dances,
And perambulate on skates;
She could write the sweetest verses
About love and human strife,
But she could'nt point a pencil
To save her precious life.

Scholar in U. S. History.
"Stonewall Jackson was hit with a bullet and lay sensible for some hours."

After the Eclipse.
(Scholar to friend), "Did you see the eclipse?"
(Friend) "Yes, it eclipsed anything I ever saw."

The Long and the Short of it is, that Cary and Donelson are janitors.

"Somebody has picked my pocket," said the Fat Woman.

"Whom do you suspect," asked the Mid-get."

"That sneaking armless wonder over there has a concious look over his face. I believe it's him."—*Ex.*

"It's all very well to talk of economy, but wait until you get anything to economize before you try to put it in practice."

Teacher in Chemistry.

"What is peas?"

Pupil.—"Barnard's hired man."

To Helen.

Next time you "March" home from a sociable please do not leave him on the corner.

What is a county?

It is a co-operation.

Prof. T.—We have supreme courts and what other?

Scholar—Private courts.

What is Donelson's favorite game?

Ans. "Gould" tag.

PERSONALS.

E. J. Cary attending school at Montreal, stood first in a class of one hundred and thirty in Zoology.

Charles Smith '90 of Harvard has been at home during the holiday vacation.

Merrill Carley '87 of Yale has been visiting in town.

H. B. Russell '89 and Chas. Upton, '87, of Amherst College have been at home for a short time.

Arthur Merrill '90 of Williams spent his vacation at home.

Bessie Andrews is teaching in East Charlemont.

Annie Ritchie '90 has been spending her vacation at her home in Shelburne.

Four of the former pupils of our Academy have entered into the bliss of marriage.

Minnie Basse was married to B. V. Eddy of Turners Falls, Dec. 28th, 1891.

Lila Bates '89, was married to Augustus McCollom of New York city, son of Dr. A. McCollom.

Another marriage at Colerain takes two of the pupils, Emerson L. Cary of North Adams, to Nellie G. Clark of Colerain.

Clara Negus class of '85 has changed her name by marriage to Mrs. Lincoln Sawyer.

ACADEMICS.

No steam.

Oh how cold!

Report Cards—What are your marks?

Impatiently waiting for the Masquerade.

It will be here soon.

Tuition bills and lots of cash.

How handy the reading room is, is'nt it C—?

The nine has commenced light practice in Reed's Hall.

Several students are unable to attend school on account of the Grip.

Prof. Thompson spent the holidays at his home in New York.

Prof. Tupper spent his vacation in Berkshire County and New York.

The boys' basement is closed for the season.

If the gentleman who broke the lock in the archway door will see that the damage is made good he will greatly oblige the trustees.

We would recommend a course of Mechanical Engineering for the Engineer.

The Twins keep the schoolroom very neat.

At the meeting of the A. A. A. A. Monday January 11th, Professor Thompson was chosen captain and instructor of the base ball team.

The office of Manager was left open until further consideration.

The singing class under the direction of Miss S. E. Brown, will rehearse Tuesdays and Thursdays 3:30 to 4 P. M.

ROLL OF HONOR.
Third Month, Fall Term.

- Carrie L. Boltop, Sp.
- Minnie E. Dwight, Sp.
- Sadie E. Miller, '94.
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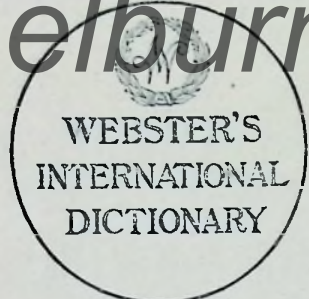
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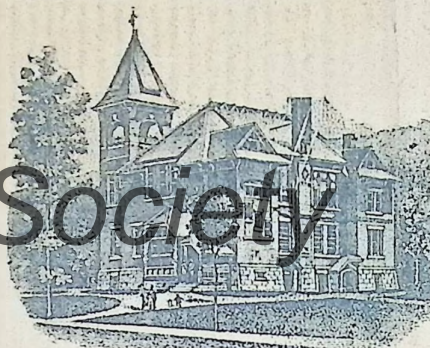
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