studying the world around him, learning men and learning nature; in training his judgment and perceptive faculties; in equalizing most broadly his physical and mental development. In short, he might let the acquisitive faculties and the memory, so often overstrained in the lower schools, lie fallow, — a condition occasionally as salutary for man's mind as for his land. He would then enter his four years' course here perhaps at an immediate disadvantage. But he would have reserve force, staying power, and comparatively mature judgment.

In one respect, especially, the importance of the last-named quality cannot be overestimated. At the beginning of his second year the youth is confronted with one of the important questions of his life,—what course shall he take? How often is his decision determined by a whim, a notion, a prejudice! At no point is sound judgment more necessary; and, if one has it not, fortunate indeed may he consider himself if troublesome after thoughts never rise to call in question the wisdom, or at least, to disturb the satisfaction of his choice.

FROM what we learn from our exchanges and the daily papers, it appears to us as if the students of our various colleges were in a very belligerent frame of mind just at present.

At somnolent Hamilton, the Senior class are in open rebellion, and have "bolted" to a man, while there is some talk of the other classes also leaving. In our opinion the trouble here is simply a misunderstanding, which should have been settled long ago. At Pennsylvania the annual bowl-fight degenerated into a common street scuffle between the students and the police. Union College is in a sea of trouble, but here the difficulty is due to a disagreement among the Faculty. And now the Princeton students are at loggerheads with the Faculty on account of the new dean, and the system of espionage which he has introduced. Elsewhere the intercollegiate athletic rules, which have acted somewhat as a firebrand, are arousing angry discussions. What a contrast is this with the placid and quiet life at the Institute!

A Translation.

[From the German of Heinrich Heine]

In the north a pine-tree stands
Alone on a barren height;
Slumbering, the snow and ice
Clothe it in mantle of white.

It dreams about a palm tree,
Far off in morning land;
Lonely, silent, and grieving,
On a parched and rocky strand.

C. S. R.

A Trip Around Oahu.

OAHU is the best known of the Hawaiian Islands, owing to the fact that it is upon this island that Honolulu is situated, yet there are many portions of it that are seldom visited by whites.

During the last of December, 1882, and the first of January, 1883, I made a complete circuit of the island, in company with J. T. Perryman, of the Hawaiian Government Survey.

It was a clear, sunny morning on which we began our journey, leaving Honolulu at 9 o'clock, A. M. For the first five miles our course lay over the level, coral plains southeast of the city, and over these we quickly passed at a gallop. Then the road became rougher, and our speed lessened. On our right was the ocean, with often groves of cocoanut-trees skirting the shore, while to our left, the country gradually sloped up to the summit of the mountain range, though it was everywhere cut by deep valleys, by whose mouths we rode. Some of these were broad, and looking up them we could see occasionally a house with a patch of bananas beside it; others were very narrow, being only sufficiently wide to admit the passage of a stream.

Passing inland of Diamond Head, a very picturesque crater-cone, we crossed the low ridge which connects it with the main mountain ridge, and descended upon the plains of Waiale. On these near the sea were several cocoanut groves, and a few very pretty houses with broad lanais or verandas. Then we came to another large crater-cone, Koko Head, and skirting this on its nukina or landward side passed down on to an-