

The Campus.

"INTER SILVAS ACADEMI QUÆRIMUS VERUM."

VOL. IV., No. 11.

ALLEGHENY COLLEGE, MEADVILLE, PA., APRIL 14, 1888.

NEW SERIES

THE CAMPUS.

ISSUED ON THE FIRST AND THIRD MONDAYS OF EACH COLLEGE MONTH.
ENTIRELY CONTROLLED BY STUDENTS.

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COLLEGE DIRECTORY.

Phi Kappa Psi—*Beta Chapter*, chartered 1854, meets Saturday nights, Phi Psi Hall, third floor Meadville Savings Bank Building, Water Street.

Phi Gamma Delta—*Pi Chapter*, chartered 1860; meets Saturday nights, Gamma Hall, third floor Phoenix Block, Chestnut Street.

Delta Tau Delta—*Alpha Chapter*, organized 1861; meets Saturday nights, Delta Hall, third floor Richmond Block, Chestnut Street.

Phi Delta Theta—*Penna. Delta Chapter*, chartered 1879; meets Saturday nights, second floor Phoenix Block, Chestnut Street.

Kappa Alpha Theta—*Mu Chapter*, chartered 1881; meets Thursday evenings, fourth floor Hulings Hall.

Sigma Alpha Epsilon—*Omega Chapter*, chartered 1887; meets Saturday nights, Rooms E, Delamater Block.

Literary Societies—*Allegheny, Philo-Franklin, Athenian, Ossoli* (ladies); meet in their respective halls, Bentley Hall, Friday nights.

Allegheny Athletic Association.—President, H. H. Luccock; Secretary, E. J. Sanderson.

College Branch Y. M. C. A.—President, E. A. Bell; Secretary, — Askew.

Students' Ministerial Society—Meets second and fourth Tuesday evenings of each month; E. A. Bell, President.

College Prohibition Club.—Meets at call of President, E. E. Proper.

LET us hear from the alumni. It is next to impossible to conduct an interesting alumni column without the co-operation of graduates.

WE regret that Mr. Lindsey will be for a time absent from college. Mr. Lindsey, will return before the close of the term. He was editorially connected with the CAMPUS and his absence will be felt.

WE give in this issue the Philo Centenary prize oration. We will publish in our next issue the Chautauquan prize oration. These are excellent specimens of numerous very good productions which have been given in college this year.

IN the absorbing events of the Spring term let us not forget that W. D. Howells' farce, "The Garroters," will soon be given as a benefit for the Library. The play is one of the brightest and most humorous that has been written of late years. The Seniors have raised quite a large sum of money, and let every one take a hand in this good work. A list of the best recent American books will probably be ordered before this number of the CAMPUS is issued. The object is worthy and noble, and those who help it along will do themselves a service as well as earn the gratitude of those coming after.

THE first meeting of Philo Society will undoubtedly be one of unusual interest. The fraternity question will be debated. It is to be hoped that the frat. men will not attempt to dodge the question as they did last term in Allegheny Society. The statement then made, "that inasmuch as the principles upon which

fraternities are based are secret, we cannot debate the question," is as false as it is ridiculous. Fraternities can hold conventions from which reporters are not excluded, publish journals, argue the frat. question in periodicals and reviews, and why cannot college men debate the subject in a friendly way and manly spirit? THE CAMPUS believes that there are two sides to every question, and hopes to see all parties in Philo join in making a lively and profitable debate at the first meeting of the term.

THE Spring term opens up with most of the old students back, together with about thirty-five new ones. This is a much larger number than usually come at the beginning of the Spring term and there appears to be some excellent material among them. Several teachers are in from different sections and we welcome them and all who are here for the first time. Recitations began as promptly as usual and everything is in working order. There are about fifty subjects laid down on the program to be taught this term. History of Civilization and Shakespeare will not be taught this term, but will be carried over until next year, thus giving all an opportunity to take those studies as heretofore.

THIS is the term of athletics as well as the time of poetry and flowers. Every one takes a delight in the green of the leaves and the return of singing birds—a delight as fresh and simple as that expressed in the old Robin Hood ballad—

"In summer when the shaws be sheen,
And the leaves be large and long,
It is full merry in fair forest
To hear the small bird's song."

With the coming of the birds, many long for a touch of Mother Earth, a breath of free air and a flash of sunshine and this desire leads up to base ball, tennis and other outdoor sports. A young man with a healthy liking for athletic sports is a beautiful work of nature. And

there is no reason why he should not be also a gentleman and a scholar. Here at Allegheny, this term will undoubtedly be one of considerable activity in athletics. The Athletic Association has much hard work before it and must be supplied with funds. Every able-bodied student should pay one dollar and become a member of this excellent organization. Our sister colleges are generally much more liberal in their contributions for athletics than we are. The Athletic Association will put the ball grounds in shape at the earliest possible date and will probably erect a grand stand, capable of accomodating those who wish to witness the games. There will be a series of games played by the societies for the possession of the prize clock. It is intended to hold a spring meet and a grand Field-day Commencement. But for all these things the Association must have money and we hope the hearty support of *all* students will be given freely.

ALLEGHENY and Philo societies are to be congratulated upon having elected their commencement orators without the usual amount of scheming and wire-pulling. Both Mr. Ward of Allegheny and Mr. Foster of Philo are old and faithful members and will do their societies honor next June. Merit and worth have been recognized and a compliment bestowed upon those who richly deserve it. It would be well to make some arrangement by which the anniversary exercises could be held in the evening. Commencement week will be crowded, but it would be a good plan to hold the exercises on some evening of the week preceding the last one, rather than in the afternoon. The experiment of meeting in the afternoon was tried last year and with exceedingly unsatisfactory results.

Yale boasts of a "criminal club" composed of men who have been arrested for petty offences. The club had a banquet recently and twenty men sat at the table.

Literary.

Mental Progress.

CENTENARY PRIZE ORATION.

WE have come together to-night under happy omens to our race, to society, and to the intellectual life. Never has there been a more promising period in history: nor have the times ever been better. I have no sympathy with the pessimist, the man who is constantly crying out that everything tends to dissolution. He complains that the rich man is growing richer and richer, and therefore the poor man becomes poorer and poorer. The conclusion does not follow: it is born of an idea, prevalent about a hundred years ago, that whatever one gains another must lose. Our economics teach us better. He compares one condition of the present with another condition of the present, not the present with the past; not the poor man of to-day with the poor man of twenty-five years ago. It is not that the poor man has become poorer, but that the rich man has grown richer.

However, do antecedent circumstances lead us to believe that there has been no brighter period? Turning back a few pages of history, we find that the Grecian or the Roman period was perhaps brighter in certain particulars, yet in the brightest days of Athenian culture the Greek mind was objective. While the civilization of the Greek or that of the Roman was one sided and narrow, ours is a broad and varied one, uniting in itself all the cardinal characteristics of previous civilization.

Going back still further we find the prevailing characteristic of primitive society was simplicity. There were few or no institutions. Society was unorganized.

"All things at their origin are nearly confounded in one and the same physiognomy; it is only in their after-growth that variety shows itself," is a proposition in Guizot's History of Civilization. It is only development, then, that produces diversity. Wherever that subtle something called "life" is, there is development, but man only is progressive; he

alone communicates his learning to his progeny. The bee builds its cell to-day as it built the first one—and though we can teach the domestic animals, such as the cat and dog, certain tricks, they cannot communicate them to their offspring. Something in man, however rude, tells him that he was created for something higher. There is in him a certain dissatisfaction or discontent which paves the way to progress, and this tendency perverted, becomes a proclivity to degradation: the one suggests the possibility of the other. There must be a feeling of inefficiency in order to higher attainment. You all know that advancement is not possible to the one who is satisfied with himself; his intellectual horizon is bounded in self. Discontent is the precursor of progress; satisfaction broods ruin. One so placed that his work is made easy is in a condition unfavorable to his advancement.

Nothing is more natural than that man should attain a higher state than he has ever yet reached. He is the end of creation—first the inorganic, then the organic. The ground produces vegetation which serves as food for herbivorous animals; on these in turn carnivorous animals subsist; then comes man, who needs the vegetation, the herbivorous and the carnivorous animals for his maintenance, uniting in himself something of each. Man attained, everything earthly is at his command; all advancement depends on him. Nothing breaking caul or shell is more helpless at birth, but with the needed function comes the corresponding organ. Soon the babe begins to eat, to talk, to ask questions, and so continues in advancement—goes to school, then perhaps to college, takes some special training, ever rising, until at last he reaches the summit of his being.

"With the advance in the individual," the historian tells us, "the advance in the social system is intimately connected."

Now, keeping in mind the fact that the collective life of any period is but the result or the expression of the thought of that period, let us see if we cannot, with the aid of history, trace an organic movement in the progress of

thought ; that is, in the community of thought, for it is not my purpose to speak of the progress of philosophical or speculative thought, but rather of the practical.

We have time however to notice but a few of the institutions and changes of society which mark this progress. The one which first presents itself and seems to lie as the foundation of all others, is the abolition of castes. Man, instead of inheriting his destiny, is allowed, yes, forced, to make it.

This was a great step toward the union of men, and union or communion is the vital condition of progress. The system of castes crushes human ambition : to-day society in Asia is in a state of immobility because of castes, and slavery in our own land has taught us the disastrous effects of caste.

Next, the rule of Charlemagne, a man filled with the desire to overcome barbarism and advance civilization, tended to stop invasions. We learn from history that at the fall of his empire, states were formed on the right bank of the Rhine, and thus constituted an effectual barrier to the invading tribes coming from the west and also tended to stop the movements of invaders from the north and south. The frontiers being more fixed and secure, instead of wandering tribes, society became somewhat settled—Nomadism gave way to fixity of residence.

This opened the way to that peculiar institution of the Middle Ages—Feudalism, which strengthened family ties. The fief system necessitated an heir of the proprietor, thus binding the family more closely ; it also developed the individual, for those having feudal tenures settled, felt new wants, and acquired a taste for improvement. At the time of the disruption of the system, the struggles between classes, the desire to conquer without the power to do so, the combating and yielding by turns, instead of rendering society stationary, contained an element of progress.

Much of the evil, which might have resulted from this institution, was prevented by the Crusades, which overthrew Feudalism. The Crusades were a great step in the direction of the emancipation of the human mind. The

traveling at the time necessarily gave freedom to the mind, the observing different nations, manners and opinions disengaged the judgment from old prejudices and enlarged man's ideas. They opened a wider field of activity—a vast and unexplored world was laid open to them. Ardor for discovery was the result of this spirit of adventure ; the knowledge of geography was increased, a new world opened to Europeans. Besides, the Crusaders in their travels were influenced by the civilization of the Greek, which, though narrow, enervated and decaying, was more advanced and polished than their own.

The rise of free cities was another grand forward step. "The charters of the cities," says Guizot, "were so many treaties of peace between the burgesses and their lords." Thus there began to be at least the appearance of peace so that man's hopes were aroused, and with his hopes his industry.

In the fifteenth century, among the few discoveries and inventions was that of printing. This made literature possible, and was a source of information ; it also served to unite the people. Burke said, "Invent printing, and Democracy is inevitable." This was the next great ascent ; a step from the recognition of certain classes to that of equality, from accepting authority to personal investigation. Under aristocracies class views inevitably narrowed the human mind and hindered it from accepting facts, but Hamerton has well observed that "Every year removes this exclusiveness farther and farther into the past ; each year makes learning of every kind less available as the armor of a class and less to be relied upon as a means of social advancement and consideration." Aristocracies give too much attention to persons and positions to accept facts and weigh opinions justly. Democracy is theoretic equality—a forward step in the social state, and, as Napoleon taught, a career to talent was opened.

Up to the sixteenth century, religion had been the exclusive domain of the ecclesiastical order. Man possessed no ideas extending beyond this until Luther's personality sought

a wider range. The Reformation introduced religion into the midst of the laity, into the world of believers, notions were formed on which all could better agree, and a better state of society ensued. It resulted in the emancipation of reason and conscience from a paganized tyranny.

Then followed the separation of the spiritual and temporal powers, when the political question had to be adjusted to the religious idea. The church asserted the independence of the intellectual world as a unit, and thus prepared the basis of individual thought. For fifteen centuries the human mind had suffered from a most cruel tyranny as well as the human race, but now it is unrestricted. About this time Bacon gave a new impetus to the study of the natural sciences by means of the inductive philosophy.

Until then little was done in the line of discovery and invention. The waters could not have been crossed any sooner than at the time of Alexander. Jacob could have sent a message to Joseph as quickly as in the last century. But now great iron nerves in the ocean bind all people together; the world has become one community. Inventions have lessened the hours of labor and given man more time to spend in intellectual work; not only this, but the invention of labor-saving machinery has caused the division of labor. Man has come from a condition in which his position and wages were inherited to one where each man can sell his service—from status to contract.

So history, previous to the Reformation, has proved a very inefficient index to the future. We should not look behind us, but rather before us or within ourselves, for the imagination, coming from within outward, tends to go out into the real, into cause, into construction. The future possesses the magic which seduces us. It has been observed that "the ancients said 'our ancestors'; we say 'our posterity.'" While they loved the laws and country of their fathers, we love the laws and country of our children. To us the past is but history. Too great reverence for the past has been an impediment to advancement. How far have

we surpassed the most sanguine hopes of the ancients. Indeed, as Sydney Smith observed, "There is a confusion of language in the use of the word ancient; we say, 'the ancients,' as if they were older and more experienced than we are, while the age and experience are entirely on our side. They were but children, while we are the white-bearded, silver-headed ancients." Thus it is to the combative, aggressive, persistent energy of those struggling after higher stages, that we owe the treasures they won, and it is only by such persistence that we may hope to hand them down augmented to the future.

Yes, "rude barbarism," as Holland phrases it, "has with patient hands climbed slowly up the centuries into civilization." But with our intellectual growth has come a greater anxiety to possess the highest truth. The times are prophetic. How distant is the human mind from that perfection to which it was designed. Descend into the recesses of your own minds and disarm; contrast your conceptions, your hopes with the present state of your mind and you will see that it is yet in its infancy, and will look on the world's great future as beyond the wildest utopian dream, feeling that the inspiration of the present will meet its realization in the future.

Now, is it not evident that everything is in process? Do not the facts of history show this? Our very hopes demand it, and surely they are not wholly delusive. Who can study history and not see in it a harmoniously articulated system, exhibiting a rational plan, only to be perfected in the end of time. And yet men who are not acquainted with any but the history of their own epoch, viewing the unfinished state of society, have indulged in unjust criticisms, complaining that the tendency is rather backward than forward, and giving a most disparaging account of society, as if the thought of man were capable of bringing it to perfection in a day and not by the slow operation of regularly instituted processes.

Let us not criticise unfinished work, but with a just appreciation of the past, let us nobly enjoy the present and cherish encouraging

hopes for the future with the feeling that the ideal of to-day is destined to be the actual of tomorrow. G. H. PATTERSON, '88.

A Farewell.

IN one of the magazines, several years ago, was a short story, entitled, "Pott's Painless Cure," which related the unfortunate love affair of a young man at college, and its attempted cure.

This young man, after the manner of college youths, fell in love, because he "considered it the correct thing for a young collegian engaged in the study of humanities, to be in love, and made him feel more like a man than smoking or even sporting a stove-pipe hat and cane," and "it was very jolly to have a nice girl who thought no end of a fellow, to walk, talk and sing with."

His fall into love had been quite deliberate, and, really not a very deep affair. Thrown in constant companionship with the girl, he had done his best to make her love him, and in the end realized how well he had succeeded, and that it was a more genuine affair to her than to him.

Occasionally the youth's conscience troubled him when he thought of this, and was obliged to confess that he did not wish to marry the girl—did not love her enough for that, and it was a kind of draw-back to a fellow entering business to be engaged; so that as the end of his Senior year approached he determined to withdraw himself gradually from her, and, "without any shock, bring the relationship back to the footing of mere friendship." But, after one trial, the sweet reproachfulness of her eyes called forth a fresh supply of tenderness on his part, and things were more dense than before.

It was in this dilemma, to appease his conscience and alienate his girl's affections, that his friend Pott came to his rescue, and taught him that by making himself as much of a fool as possible, by affecting insipidity, conceit, and silliness in the girl's presence, her love would naturally and painlessly turn into disgust.

Our hero tried this. He made silly jokes and stupid blunders, devoted himself to punning, was unblushingly ignorant, and, in fact, turned all his energies toward being the kind of a man he knew she despised, and in the end had the pleasure of seeing the surprise, amazement and reproach in her face turn into genuine disgust and contempt. "Pott's Painless Cure" was undoubtedly a success.

Commencement came and passed, and our youth still delighted in the success of his experiment, till the time came for him to bid farewell to Annie, and leave the college and all its associations forever. He then determined to test the final success of his experiment by a formal proposal of marriage to her, feeling sure she would refuse him, and he would in that way have fulfilled his duty. While he stood awaiting her answer, and gazing down into the sweet, womanly little face, a flood of recollections swept over him and he then first realized that he could never again have the sweet, delightful admiration and trust of the girl's love, that she would never be his, that he had voluntarily dispossessed himself of so much charmingness and grace, which he knew might have been his. It was more than he could bear; he forgot himself and his stupid experiment for a moment, and stooped to kiss her in the old familiar way; but, alas! for our hero, Pott's cure had been effective if not painless, and he found himself indignantly repelled and left to take his humiliating departure.

The remembrance of this story was suggested by the thought of the similar struggle in every student's mind when he finds his college course completed, and all the opportunities, all he might have availed himself of behind him, irrevocably past. Then it is that the unlearned lessons, the idle hours, the unsympathetic indifference of his student life, stalk with ghostly, reproachful figures before his mind. Like the realization of his love to our hero, these memories and regrets come to us too late. When the time is past, the opportunity presented and lost, and all has gone from our reach, we realize and grasp for our fading hopes, only to find them like Annie's love—gone.

It seems as if love of *Alma Mater* were almost as much inborn in a man as love of his native land, and though he may claim the privilege of criticising curriculum and faculty, and with youthful arrogance state how *he* would have it; yet, let a man from another institution attack the college standing, reputation or possibilities, and all his loyalty is at once aroused, and the same curriculum and faculty find a staunch defender.

So, even to the most indifferent and self-sufficient of us, the severing of ties and college associations, where several of our happiest, most care-free years have been spent, cannot be done without some tinge of melancholy and regret. And it pains us and injures our self-valuation to be obliged to realize how easily on the following year our places may be filled, our names forgotten in the roles. These convictions come to us as wise teachings, counterbalancing the self-sufficiency of our Senior dignity, and are verified by the memory of the friends gone before us, whose place and memory were so easily forgotten. And even the unlearned lesson, the idle hour, the host of lost opportunities may have something of good if they but haunt us industriously and create the desire to redeem in part what we have lost, and, at least, not increase the already overburdened conscience.

Too quickly the bright, fresh spring mornings, with the odor of blooming trees, speed on and turn the sweet reality of college companionship and friendship, the impressive influence of the prayer service, the recurring remembrance of college hymn sung in unison by the well-known voices, into mere memories, which fade and fade, in the bustle and responsibility of the world-life, but never entirely disappear.

X.

A student after being at school two weeks penned the following, which he sent home:

"When first I came to college and left my home behind, I thought 'twould take a life-time to cultivate the mind; I had a lingering notion that wisdom and gray hairs, Were suited for each other, far more than youth and airs. But now I see my folly, and love the thought to cheer; To make me wise as Solomon, will only take a *year*."

The College World.

Exchanges.

Several of our exchanges have noticed editorially or otherwise Lowell's late volume of charming poems. The *Coup D'etat* which, by the way, is one of our best exchanges, takes occasion to speak of him as though he were a rising young poet of whom we might expect great things. It says, "Of the noble quartet of our poets—Bryant, Longfellow, Emerson, and Whittier—but one is now living, and we may well scan the poetie skies for the advent of another star that may shine with equal glory," and then goes on to place Lowell in the second rank of our American authors. But, perhaps, the shallowest piece of criticism we have seen was that in an article entitled "Eureka," in the *Occident* for March 2. The writer, speaking of Lowell's early reading habit, says, "Though we cannot but believe that this habit has made Mr. Lowell pay dearly for it by his careless, happy-go-lucky (or rather unlucky) style of writing, still we believe, too, that the majority of students, we among them, while avoiding Mr. Lowell's scylla, are very apt to fall into the opposite charybdis to a still worse extent, and cause ourselves as literators to become as arid as the great alkali plains of Nevada." We doubt if the worst sentence Mr. Lowell ever wrote was as bad, "careless, happy-go-lucky" as the above. No great writer ever lived, not excepting even Shakespeare, who did not at times trip and stumble in expression. To-day Lowell is our greatest living man of letters. There is no American author who has given us more exquisite poetry, who has said more witty, brilliant, and original things. As a scholar and keen, appreciative critic he is not surpassed by any man speaking the English language. We know of no more perfect style than that in which his sketches of travel, and such essays as "My Garden Acquaintance" and a "Good Word for Winter" are written. James Russell Lowell has done more than any other man, perhaps, excepting

Emerson, to build up a native and original literature, which is peculiar to America and to America only, and which reflects the thoughts, the aspirations, the ideals, the gloom and glory of human life as it presents itself here in our own brave, young country. We refer the *Occident* to the final passage in not a too liberal estimate in Stedman's Poets of America: * * "How enviable the record of a poet who is our most brilliant and learned critic, and who has given us our best native idyl, our best and most complete work in dialectic verse, and the noblest heroic ode that America has produced—each and all ranking with the first of their kinds in English literature of the modern time."

The *Monmouth Collegian* is a bright and generally well conducted paper. There seem to be some radical Prohibitionists among its editors. It surely was a strange slip that the first thing under resolutions concerning the death of a fellow student should be such vulgar doggerel as the following:

A PORKER.

"One more unfortunate,
Weary of breath,
Stuck his head under the wheels,
And was stretched out in death."

The *Lincolnian* has an excellent article on "The Great Federalist." The *Linconian* would be improved if the editorials were concerning college subjects. A college paper should confine itself to distinctively college topics rather than attempt to discuss general politics and matters which legitimately belong to the newspaper.

We consider the *Varsity* an excellent college paper. The editor of "Round the Table" said some good things in the issue of March 24. If we rightly understand the reference to Mr. Stevenson, the editor is glad of the freshness and originality of his work, and we heartily endorse the sentiment.

The *Elite Journal* is a very neat and well conducted paper hailing from Bloomington, Ill. It is edited entirely by the non-frats. The frat. men publish the *Greek Oracle*.

Among the younger of our contemporaries is the *College Campus*, of Jamestown, Dakota. It does very well considering that it is only in its second volume. We notice in the March number several clippings. A little more originality and care would improve it. One page is printed twice in the last number received by us.

Among our best exchanges is the *Syracusan*. The Phi Kappa Psi's have withdrawn from the association publishing it and joined with another fraternity in conducting the *University News*.

Floral.

Join the Athletic Association.

Over thirty-five new students in college this term.

The new matting has been secured for carpeting the library.

Wake up and become a member of the Athletic Association.

Astonishing—Barcus completes his morning toilette in one hour and thirty-five minutes.

Work on the *Kaldron* is reported as progressing favorably, and consindrable matter has already gone to the types.

Early morning recitations appear to be in favor among the students this term, as there are three which recite at 6:45 A. M.

The fact that the mud around the college buildings is something less than a foot deep, can hardly be considered as a sign of the coming of spring, as that has been the condition of the walks all winter.

The recent trip of the Glee Club to Ohio was the most successful from a financial point of view of any previous venture of the club and the boys returned wreathed in smiles, from their good treatment. Evidently the people of the Buckeye State appreciate good music.

A course of lectures on the "Science of Language" has been begun by Dr. Wheeler and will continue through part of this term.

Pedestrianism appears to have become a very popular diversion among some of the students, as some extensive trips have been indulged in.

The examinations in the various branches at the close of last term were unusually hard as compared with those of previous years.

Fifteen members of the Guitar and Glee Club left last Monday to fill an engagement on that evening at Warren, O., and on the following night singing at Garrettsville.

Quite a number of subscriptions from alumni have been received for the Kaldron. The business committee will be pleased to receive many more such subscriptions from abroad.

Efforts are being made to effect the organization of a league by which Allegheny may have a series of games of base ball with some of the neighboring colleges during the coming season.

Hulings Hall afforded accommodations for quite a number of ladies during the holidays, while a great many other students boarded there. The hall was in the charge of Mrs. Wentworth, of Buffalo, N. Y.

The executive committee of the Athletic Association are getting things in readiness for an active season of out-door sports. The ball club are contemplating new suits while numerous improvements are to be made in the athletic grounds. Every able bodied student should join in and assist the officers in making the work a success, as they can do nothing without hearty co-operation.

Battalion Notes.

The corps now numbers nearly a hundred members.

The gun-carriages, which were badly broken during the fall term, have been repaired and put into order for use.

Nearly a dozen new recruits have been added this term.

The first out-door drill of the season was held on Thursday, on Diamond Park.

Sergeants Flood and Espy have resigned from the battalion and their positions filled by promotion.

The cadets are anxiously awaiting the decision of the faculty regarding a battalion encampment at the close of this term.

Major Kreps has been requested to have the battalion participate in the centennial celebration to be held in this city during the coming month. To this end an artillery detachment of twenty has been organized and artillery practice has been commenced.

The following promotions were made at the first drill of this term :

HEADQUARTERS A. C. C. C., }
MEADVILLE, PA., April 10, 1888. }

ORDERS NO. 2.

1. By direction of the faculty of the college, the following appointments are made in the Corps of Cadets :

To be Captain—First Lieutenant F. C. Howe vice Lindsey, out of college.

To be First Lieutenant—Second Lieutenant J. W. Whiteley vice Howe, promoted.

To be Second Lieutenant—Sergeant Major F. L. Armstrong vice Whiteley, promoted.

To be First Sergeant—Sergeant E. P. Couse vice Flood, resigned.

To be Sergeants—Corporal T. E. Cramer vice Johnson, out of college ; Corporal Fradenburgh vice Espy, dropped ; Corporal J. B. Howk vice Couse, promoted.

To be Corporals—Cadets J. A. Knox, H. D. Whitfield, C. J. Cooper, original vacancies ; Cadet F. J. Trumper vice Jackson, Cadet Charles Zinck vice Chapman, promoted ; Cadet C. F. Ross vice Cramer, promoted.

The forementioned officers and non-commissioned officers will be respected and obeyed.

By order of MAJOR KREPS.

FRED. C. HOWE,

First Lieutenant and Adj. A. C. C. C.

Personal.

Messrs. Whitfield and Johnson will not be in college this term.

Miss Rouse spent the greater part of the last vacation in Buffalo, N. Y.

The Misses Hotchkiss have left Hulings Hall and are rooming down town.

Dr. Williams was called to Erie on Saturday last and did not return till the following Monday.

W. P. Cary, ex-'90, of University of Michigan, visited friends in the city during last vacation.

D. L. Thoburn, '85, stopped off in Meadville recently and spent a short time with old college friends.

Fred Miles, of West Middlesex, Pa., who has been engaged in teaching, has returned to college after a term's absence.

The preceptress of the hall, Miss Rouse, has been sick since her return and is threatened with an attack of malarial fever.

Miss Fonner, of Espyville, and Miss Simpson, of Millersburg, are numbered among the inmates of Hulings Hall this term.

The genial countenance of Harry Dunn is again noticed about the college campus after an absence of one term from college.

Mr. Fradenburg, '90, was compelled to return to his home in Oil City on last Saturday, from a threatened attack of malarial fever.

W. W. Ellsworth, who has been kept from college for some time by sore eyes, has returned and will pursue his studies with the present senior class.

Mr. C. G. Lindsey, '88, one of the associate editors of the CAMPUS, has been excused from college for a few months and is engaged in the wholesale book agency for a Philadelphia firm.

Prof. Montgomery improved the opportunity during vacation, to move down town.

The chapel exercises were conducted by Rev. Dr. Hall, of this city, on last Tuesday morning.

Messrs. Laffer, '89, and Herpsperger, '90, are in attendance at the National Conevntion of Phi Kappi Psi now in session at Washington, D. C.

Messrs. Parsons, Jason and John Bell attended the missionary conference held at Indianapolis, Ind., last week, as delegates from the college.

J. A. Gibson, who has been wielding the birch somewhere in the wilds of Crawford county, during the past term, has returned to college and resumed his studies.

Even Tallman is back after a protracted visit at Corry, Pa., where he has been pursuing his studies in the city high school. Leon intends joining the glee club on probation.

Orange Braymer, '86, who has recently graduated from the Philadelphia Medical College, has returned to Meadville and is engaged in the practice of his chosen profession.

Mr. K. T. Mead, '82, who is now engaged in the practice of law at Pittsburg, Pa., stopped off in this city on Wednesday last and spent a short time with his Phi Gamma Delta brothers.

Societies.

Allegheny and Ossoli had sessions on the evening of the 6th.

The Kalamathean Essay of Philo-Franklin has eight contestants

The fraternity question, which was postponed from last term, will be debated by the Philolians on the evening of the 13th.

The Ossolians have decided to hold their declamation contest on the 17th. From present indications there will not be a very large number of contestants.

The janitorship of Allegheny was knocked down to Ward at a salary of ten cents for the term.

A motion to expel seven members of Allegheny for three consecutive non-performances, was laid on the table for one week.

A committee of Allegheny has been appointed to select books for the library, the library fee of last term remaining unexpended.

Allegheny held a meeting the first Friday evening of the term. An excellent program was rendered and considerable business transacted.

Perhaps a good number of the new students will want to join some of the societies during this term. The Athenian society offers to such some advantages that none of the other literaries can give.

A committee, during vacation, rearranged the books of Philo-Franklin library, had a number of volumes newly bound, and, with the addition of those purchased last term the library has assumed quite a new appearance.

There is an opinion abroad that the society work of this term cannot be equal to that of the other terms of the year. No reason seems to be given for this belief. Perchance, one may be found in the fact that climate affects man.

Patterson was the lucky man in the Philo-Franklin oration contest. We give the program: E. P. Couse, "A Forgotten Race;" J. G. Fenton, "Our Country's Danger;" T. C. Blaisdell, "A Question of To-day;" W. A. Elliott, "The Conservative Force of the Republic;" G. H. Patterson, "Mental Progress;" D. W. Howell, "Representative Monuments;" F. O. Newcomb, "Energy of Thought and Action;" S. J. Christley, "The Evening Lamp." This was the best contest that has been held in Allegheny for years. Perhaps, considering the number of contestants, it has never been surpassed in the history of the institution. At the first ballot of the judges the three names voted for showed that there was a difference of

opinion among the judges. The second ballot the votes were unanimous for G. H. Patterson. Fears had been entertained that this contest would severely tax the patience of an audience. But since only eight entered the contest these fears were put aside. A good spirit is indicated when members will withdraw from such contest in order that it may not detract from the reputation of the society. The program was about two hours long. The large audience seemed to be highly entertained throughout the entire performance.

The rearrangement of Philo library revealed a sorrowful fact. Some of the standard works, which are in several volumes, are badly injured by the first volume of the set having been taken out and never returned. Assuredly, no one ever intended to injure the library by this style of work, for a single volume of such works would be almost useless; yet, by carelessness, it has been done. The societies should devise some plan to stop this outrage.

We beg the pardon of Allegheny and Philo for omitting in our last issue to note the names of those who are to represent them in the anniversary of the societies. Ward is the choice of Allegheny; Foster, of Philo-Franklin. These two men, beyond doubt, will do honor to their respective society. Both are loyal men. Ward was elected without any opposition whatever. Foster has been in college for considerable length of time, and is quite popular among the students.

Anderson was the successful man in the Allegheny oration contest. The decision of the judges was unanimous. The chapel was filled with an appreciative audience. The oration, "America for Americans," was not what it should have been. It was not the ideal production. It sadly lacked original thought. In fact, the production was too *strong* with another's thoughts that had gone through the speaker's mind and came out about as they were put in. It is useless to try and palm off such productions on the audiences which attend these contests. It may do some places, but not in this part of creation.

Fraternity.

The fraternity question will be handled without gloves in Philo-Franklin Society next Friday night. A stand-up-and-knock-down time is anticipated.

The April issue of the Phi Delta Theta *Scroll* is received. The issue is not up to the standard for which the *Scroll* is noted. The chapter letters and original articles are very few for the reason that the editor had a fire in his office which consumed most of the "copy." The issue pays a high compliment to the Phi Kappi Psi *Shield* by reproducing entire a number of articles and editorials from its March number.

We would again most respectfully suggest to the faculty the advisability of prohibiting the initiation of preparatory students into the fraternity chapters here situated. We now have not one chapter except Kappa Alpha Theta—all honor to her ladies—which number among its members no preps. All the chapters know it is contrary to the constitution, and yet they do it "because the others do." If the faculty does not take some action let the chapter do it themselves. Let us be men!

Phi Kappi Psi, the first fraternity established at this college, is also the first to establish itself in a chapter house. This movement, which the chapter has had in contemplation for some time, was consummated the latter part of last term, by leasing the very desirable property on Highland Avenue formerly known as Douglass Hall. This is a most desirable place for a chapter house and is a property of which the chapter need in no way be ashamed. The boys have their meals served in the house and propose to make it a college home in every respect. They are very much pleased with the change and say that they will soon be ready to receive their friends at any time. The CAMPUS congratulates Phi Kappi Psi and offers best wishes that their plan be a great success.

The Sigma Alpha Epsilon now occupy the rooms formerly held by the Phi Kappa Psis. The chapter is to be congratulated on securing so desirable a situation for fraternity room.

"Look before you leap" is our advice to all who are asked to join a fraternity. Do not connect yourself with any chapter unless you are convinced that it will do you good; and look at all sides of an argument before it convinces you.

Many persons little imagine how much fraternity chapters do for a college. When a student gets into a fraternity chapter he soon gets a love for it which causes him to desire to stay in it, and to accomplish this he will endure many things in the college which he would not endure were it not for the fraternity love. This thought was brought about by a recent conversation with a number of men of different fraternities in which they all said that they would not be in Allegheny College to-day if they had not been fraternity men.

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