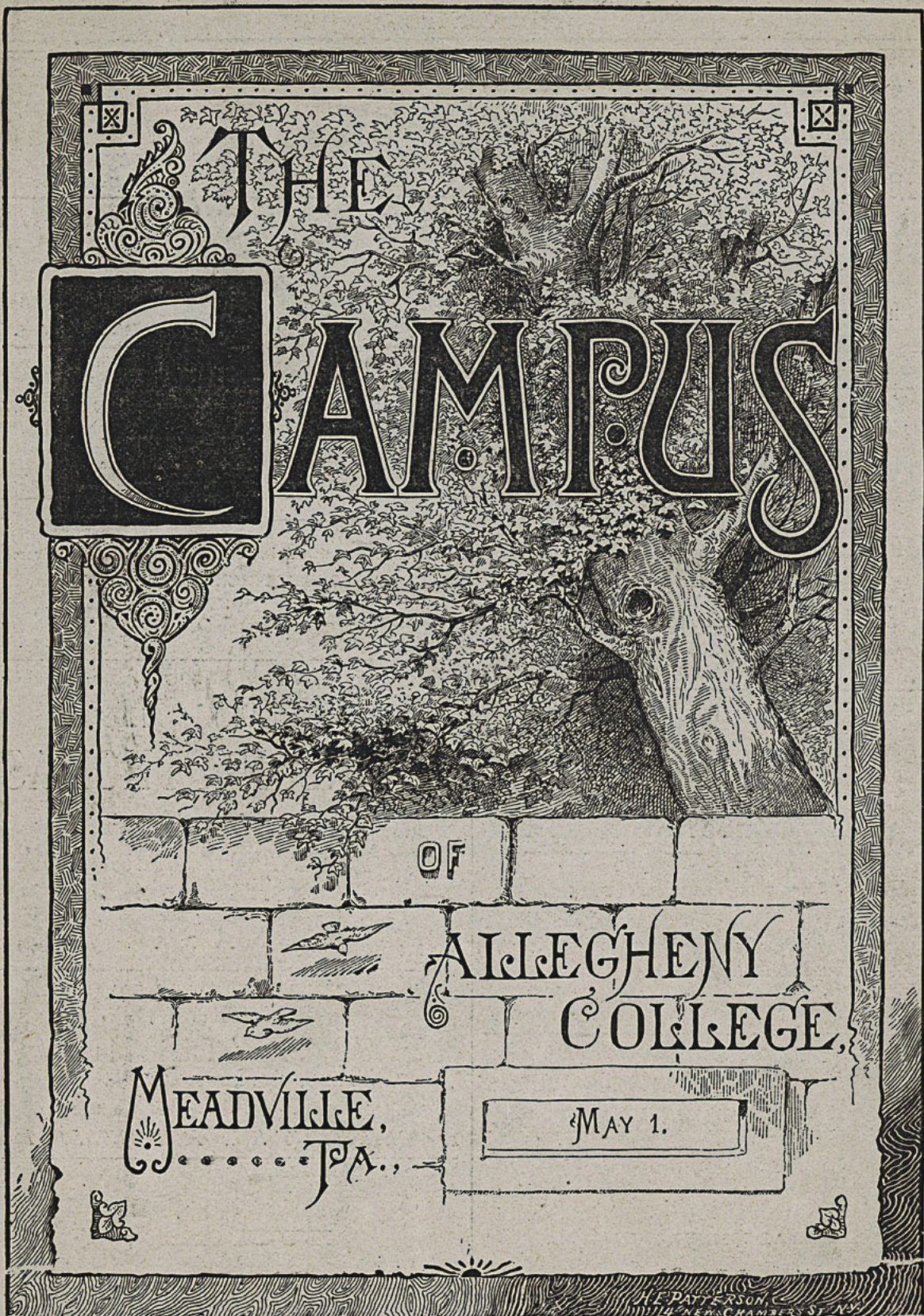


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THE CAMPUS.

"INTER SILVAS ACADEMI QUÆRIMUS VERUM."

VOL. I, No. 8.

ALLEGHENY COLLEGE, MEADVILLE, PA., MAY 1, 1885.

NEW SERIES

COLLEGE JOURNALISM.

BY C., '85.

THE college paper is decidedly an American institution, but it has more of a history and exercises a greater influence than the average student or professor realizes. In Scribner's Monthly of October, 1878, appeared an article on College Journalism, from which we glean some interesting facts.

The first college paper was issued by the students of Dartmouth in 1800, and was called *The Gazette*. One of its contributors for two or three years after its founding was Daniel Webster, who wrote under the *nom de plume* of "Icarus." Yale in 1806 established *The Cabinet*, whose avowed object was to secure money to devote to the education of poor students. This paper died within a year, and was followed by several which with varying fortune came and went, until in 1836 *The Yale Literary Magazine* was established. This is the oldest college paper now published, and is recognized as one of the best, but the most interesting features of its history are the names of the men who founded it and have since served their apprenticeship in literary work upon its pages. Ex-Secretary Evarts was one of its founders, and Donald G. Mitchell, D. C. Gilman, now of John Hopkins' University, Senator O. S. Ferry, Pres. A. E. White, J. P. Thompson, and other prominent names are among those of its editors. Harvard has not been behind Yale either in the standard of her papers, or in the number of prominent names that have been connected with them. O. W. Holmes, J. R. Lowell, P. Brooks, and others made literary ventures in the college world, before they entered the larger sphere of the literary world in which they have become famous. From these older colleges the idea has spread until every institution of any importance issues its students' paper, controlled either by

the literary societies, stock companies or the students *en masse*. In all, save a few cases, the faculties have allowed them to pass from under their supervision, or else exercise but the mildest censorship. Usually the papers are either monthly or fortnightly, but some weeklies and even dailies are now published at the larger institutions.

The usual contents of college papers are too familiar to need mention, but it is only recently that caricature has begun to occupy its place in college journalism, while it is holding so large a place in the political field. Harvard has a paper called the *Lampoon*, which caricatures events in college and social life and which, though the cartoons are drawn by students, is original and decidedly successful. An attempt was made some years ago to have a representative college paper called the *Quarterly*, and as many as thirty colleges were represented by it, but it died from the very weight of its editorial staff. A recent paper named the *Collegian*, published in New York, seems to have a similar aim, its editorial board, however, has been greatly reduced to avoid a fate like that of the *Quarterly*.

The importance of college journalism is often overrated by its enthusiastic advocates, because college men everywhere are apt to overestimate the importance to the world of what they do or say. The story of the Harvard student who gave his paper to one of England's greatest writers, with the advice to read it, that he might gain an idea of what advanced journalism was, is not more amusing than some of the remarks of the new exchange editor about his contemporaries, or an occasional introductory of the editor-in-chief in the first issue of the year. Much honest criticism, however, and many well timed comments and witticisms find their way into the world through college papers, while their faults are only those of youth and will be corrected as the editors realize that they are responsible for what they

publish, and that neither students nor alumni will support a paper which descends to buffoonery, or indulges in remarks hurtful to the reputation of any persons or to the character of the institution.

Indeed the tone of the paper must be a reflection from the student life. Those from the East have characteristics of their own, while those from the West have the stamp of their surroundings placed upon them. The western student rarely attempts a story, or humorous sketch, while a philosophical essay is considered out of place in a New England college paper. Athletic sports occupy a considerable space in an Eastern paper, while the oration contest chiefly tries the skill of the local editor West of the Allegheny mountains.

As a rule students are not careful investigators. The articles they write are inspired chiefly from impressions received by a superficial study of subjects. They are not painstaking enough, and do not realize the necessity of long, patient research and guarded expression. Their work must be crude because it is hasty, and because their minds are not yet fully developed. But this very fact is valuable to them, for having once seen the defects of their own writing, and knowing how evident misstatements or faults of style are when placed in print for a thousand readers, they learn a lesson in carefulness, which if they are wise they will not soon forget.

College journalism will always be elementary. Its editors changing from year to year, and often from term to term, are always inexperienced, but it can be made a good preparatory school to a profession that is one of the most prominent and influential in the land. The ranks of journalism should be filled by college men, but by honest college men; for as a conservator of public morals it stands beside the teacher and the preacher, and its influence in political social life is almost unmeasurable.

MAY DAY.

THE display of beauty which Nature makes at the end of April and the beginning of

May, excites so joyful a feeling in the human breast, that it is not strange that this event, at all times, should have been celebrated in some way.

Among the Romans this exuberance of feeling found vent in the Floralia, which began on the 28th of April and lasted several days.

In England, we must go back several generations to find the observances of May-day in their fullest development. In the 16th century it was the custom of the middle classes to go forth at an early hour, to gather flowers and hawthorn branches which they brought home about sunrise; with these they decorated the doors and windows of the houses throughout the village. The fairest maid of the village was crowned as Queen of the May; this flower-crowned maiden appears as the living representative of the goddess Flora; she was placed in an arbor, near the May-pole, but did not take part in the festivities of her subjects. On the pole were suspended wreaths of flowers, and round it the happy peasants danced from morn till eve. The Puritans caused these May-poles to be uprooted, and a stop to be put to all these festivities, but after the Restoration, they were re-erected and the customary rites again observed. On account of the gradual change in the manners and customs of the people, the May-pole has again vanished.

The earliest representation of an English May-pole, is that depicted on a window at Betley in Staffordshire; this pole is represented as planted in a mound of earth, and has affixed to it St. George's red cross banner, and a white streamer with forked end. The shaft of the pole is painted in a diagonal line of black upon a yellow ground. That this custom of painting the May-pole was general until a comparatively recent period is quite certain. A Dutch picture bearing the date of 1625 represents a pole surmounted by a flowerpot containing a tree, surrounded by gaily colored flags; three hoops with garlands are suspended below it, from which hang gilded balls; the shaft of the pole is painted white and blue.

In France, a beautiful girl is chosen as the

"May" who dressed in white and crowned with flowers, sits within the arched dore-way of a church, and begs of those who pass. At a little distance it is difficult to discern whether it is a person or a statue. The money begged of passers by "For the May" is used for celebrating other festivals. Mingling with the festivities of May Day, there was a distinct set of sports in vogue during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, intended to represent the adventures of Robin Hood. In Scotland these games were played with great vivacity at various places, particularly at Edinburgh, and in connection with these were the sports of the Abbot of Inobedience or Unreason, and a representation called the Queen of May.

The old poets delighted in describing May as a beautiful maiden, clothed in sunshine and scattering flowers on the earth, while she danced to the music of birds and brooks. May was their favorite month in the year not only because it was the time when all nature was alive with beauty but because of the many superstitions attached to it.

The May carol as sung in Essex is:
I have been rambling all this night
And sometime of this day.
And now returning back again
I bring a garland gay.
A garland gay I bring you here,
And at your door I stand
'Tis naught but a sprout but 'tis well budded out
The work of our Lord's hand.
So dear, so dear, as Christ loved us
And for our sins was slain,
Christ bids us turn from wickedness
And turn to the Lord again.

WUHU, CHINA, Dec. 12th, 1884.

There are some tempting places in Japan to Missionary work. It has been called the Paradise of Missionaries, and from what I can learn, it is not a misnomer. We visited our work at Tokio, Yokohama and Nagasaki, and we were greatly inspired by what we saw. This is the hopeful time for that land. One feels that he is among an awakened people. They want another teacher for the school Nagasaki.

I wish more of our young ladies could know how great an opportunity is open to them in this work, and how really pleasant it is too. We have been constantly surprised at the absence of all privation of physical comforts that missionaries are obliged to undergo. I am sure that the general impression at home is wrong. It is only the early pioneers who suffered from such wants. They all have comfortable homes, and, for the most part, they are in pleasant, healthful localities. Japan seemed pleasant to us, but we think even more of China. It is impossible to tell the utter need of light there is among these darkened people. We have just begun to grasp the idea. It can't be done without seeing them. It seems as though this whole Empire had been given to the Evil One, and from a human standpoint, at our slow state of progress, that it must be centuries before Christ could establish his kingdom here. Only think, in the city of Nankin where we expect to have our home, are at least half a million of people, and, at present, two protestant Missionary families. Half a million who know no God, no Sabbath, no homes, no truth, no honesty, no cleanliness. People too, whom it is not easy to reach, and who have scarcely the ability to understand the truth when you do reach them. I remember of some of my indefinite impressions about Missionaries and their work, of reading how great crowds would follow them eager to hear the gospel. I see how that is now, for every time we go on the street a great crowd follows us, eager indeed, but simply to see the strange foreigner. They will look us all over from head to foot, and watch us as long as we are in sight. No work could be so important to one of them, that he would not quit it and stand and gaze upon any foreigner, and especially a woman. You see the work is so unlike our Christian work at home, that the two can hardly be compared. It must in the present state of affairs be slow, but if the church realized her privilege, she would give thousands where she gives dollars, and send hundreds of workers where she sends one. We have begun to study the language, have had our teachers just one week. Have learned sev-

eral common words, and have learned to read as best we could the first eight verses of the fifth chapter of Matthew. What do you think of that for a week's hard work?

Mr. Beebe says he feels as if he had begun to remove a mountain, taking it away grain by grain. This language is different from many others in that, it is so difficult to pick up any expressions. During our stay in Japan of only two weeks we picked up more phrases than we could possibly do here in as many months without actual study. A gentleman said to us the other day, in speaking of this fact, that even the merchants who had been here many years, and had not studied the language, as a rule, could not speak at all. We are very much interested in studying it and find it very absorbing. While at Shanghai I was interested and amused in hearing what is called "Pidjin English." I had always supposed it to be "Pigeon English" and have wondered what the term could possibly signify, but it proves to be like this. When foreigners came to China, to do business with the Chinese in the Chinese language, it was impossible, and the Chinese themselves have made a language for that purpose, and have called it *Pidjin* English, which is as near as they can come to saying "Business English." When they talk about doing any business, they call it *Pidjin*. This is the strangest mixture of Chinese, French and English and other languages you ever heard—and it is very amusing. Our "boy" can speak it some. He came in the other day and told Mr. Beebe that "there was one *piecee* small baby *down-side wanchee* him," meaning that there was a child down stairs who wanted to see him. Instead of saying I do now, he says "me no savez." Each one of their steam ships has a large eye on the side, for the Chinaman says:

"No got eye, no can see,
No can see, no can savez,
No can savez, no can sailee."

They think they are speaking English and they have books which they study printed in this terrible jargon. At present there is a slight prospect that the French may come up the river and take Nankin this winter, before the

ice melts to let them up to Pekin. If they do this, it may delay our building for some time as it would be unwise to build before affairs are a little more definitely settled about the war. We are fifty miles up the river from Nankin and at present we feel no fear for our safety. I suppose you hear more at home about the war than we do, for the worst and most exciting news we receive is from our American papers. The only thing we would have to fear here at Wuhu, even if the French should come up the river, is a Chinese mob, and we think we are well protected even against that. Our wall is close to the river bank and we have a mission yacht that we could easily and quickly take a large British gunboat. The Daring, spends its time, alternating every two weeks, between this place and Chinkiang, a port one hundred miles below us. We cannot tell what may be the result of the war. Some think it will become a civil matter and that there will be an overthrow of the present dynasty. It may be that it will prove more good to China than years of missionary work could do in opening her to intercourse with foreign nations.—The river has been perfectly calm all day and now the sun is setting over beyond it. It is a view beyond my poor pen to describe. Such soft golden lights, such rich mellow tints both on sky and river I believe I never saw before, while the low trees and the bank on the opposite shore and the few boats that lie on the water make deep shadows beneath them, and to crown all, the new moon is just half way from the horizon to the zenith. Such treats have been ours for many evenings of late. We have had no rain or cloudy weather since the 19th of November and the weather has been as fine as one could ask. Clear, bright and cool—cool enough to have a low fire in the house and bracing and pleasant out of doors. People who have lived here tell us that we may have such weather for a month to come and then perhaps we shall be introduced to the rainy season, after which comes spring and then hot summer. July and August are the only months that are very unpleasant, and we are on such high ground that we have no doubt that we shall be comfortable.

I tell you it is a grand privilege to live on the bank of the Kang Tze Kiang river. We are about two hundred and fifty miles from its mouth at Shanghai, and here it is two miles wide. It furnishes us a variety of scenery all the time, for it sometimes is calm and peaceful as it has been to-day, and again it is lashed with fury and the white caps appear as on the sea. It is a great deal of company and seems almost a thing of life. Sometimes when there is a good wind it is full of native boats. One morning from our veranda I counted one hundred and three sail boats without changing my position. Then every week there are nine large side wheel steamers which go up and down carrying mails and passengers and freight from Shanghai to Hankon, three hundred miles further up the river. Now, every few days a large steamer comes here to load a cargo of rice, and in the tea season, I believe, even the ocean vessels go up as far as Hankon. And only think, the water that flows past our door every day, comes from the snow capped mountains of Thibet. From every room in our house we can see the river, and from the north and west we have a view as far as the eye can reach, of the plains beyond it. These plains are cultivated in rice and other grain, and Wuhu is the center of the rice trade for this part of China. On the south we have another view. In sight are ten hills, each about the size of "Old Round Top." Between us and them is a large plain cultivated in rice and vegetables and dotted with farm houses. Two tall pagodas rise in view adding picturesqueness to the scene, and between the peaks of the hills we catch glimpses of the city. The farms here would be called gardens at home. There are no fences to separate them. The farm houses are mud huts covered with straw and look very much like a straw stack. The roads are dykes about three feet high and are only wide enough for one person to walk in perfect safety. When Mr. Beebe goes to the city I can see him for over a mile. On the east side of our house we have not much of a view as the wall of our compound runs close to the house. If we open the door and climb a few steps we come to the

summit of the hill and then the view is simply grand. On the south side of the hill, the warm sunny side, are many graves, and we have been told that the Chinese think our house is haunted. We suppose on account of the nearness of these graves. The Chinese have no special burying ground but the whole land is a cemetery. It looks to us as if they buried wherever they happened to be dropped when the bearers of the body became tired, but they make it a matter of great importance. They consult the "Fung Shui" that is the wind and water. If a body should be buried not in harmony with the currents of wind and water, his spirit would be uneasy and perhaps cause trouble until his resting place should be changed. To find the most favorable spot a Buddhist priest is inquired of, and various authorities dispose of the affair and the Celestial is buried. Not at all, however, as you bury your dead in America. He is put into a very thick coffin, stands exposed to the sun and wind and rain, &c. Most of them are covered with dirt and are well grassed over. People who can afford make a little brick tomb. These are all the kinds of Chinese graves. I see I must close this long letter. We are in the best of health and spirits. We are very glad we came to China.

MRS. HATTIE LINN BEEBE.

ALUMNI NOTES.

- E. E. Baldwin is visiting friends in Meadville.
- W. F. Compton graduates at Drew this year.
- Glenroie McQueen, '82, is studying theology at Princeton.
- Miss Alice Heath has returned from Missouri and is now at Sharon, Pa.
- M. F. Compton, '81, visited the college recently. He is pastor of a church in Brooklyn, New York.
- E. M. Robinson has located in Allegheny City since his marriage and is engaged in the dry goods business.
- Miss Mary Smith, '83, met with a severe accident a short time ago, which came near costing her life. She is much better now.

THE CAMPUS

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, EXCEPTED.

ENTIRELY CONTROLLED BY STUDENTS.

MEADVILLE, PA., MAY 1st, 1885.

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YES, we are to have a base ball nine; and not only that, but hope to get the ruins of old Culver Hall cleared away in such a manner that we will have a good field for playing. The boys talk of playing games with the schools and colleges in the vicinity, but heretofore such games have ended in talk, and they may this time.

If any of our alumni are tempted to be critical in regard to the amount of alumni news, let them remember that our sources of information are very limited and that only by their co-operation can we sustain an interesting alumni department. Items of interest will be gladly received, and no one need hesitate for fear there will not be space for his contributions.

THE National Academy of Sciences met in Washington recently. It is interesting to know of its existence and its work more from the names that are and have been connected with it than from the learned papers and discussions upon Geology, Meteorology, etc. Agas-

siz, Dana, Guiot, and others have been connected with it, and have contributed to its advancement. Some of its present members are ladies, who have distinguished themselves not less that the gentlemen as students of special scientific subjects.

THE feeling of the best students at graduation is one of disappointment that they have been able to obtain only a superficial knowledge of every branch that they have pursued. Many resolve to continue their study, but in making such a resolve, they do not properly estimate the strength of human resolution, and few carry out their plan. Would not a Post Graduate Course leading to higher degrees be an incentive that would lead many to become proficient scholars? And would it not keep the Alumni of the college in closer sympathy with the institution?

So much is happening in the political world that college, literary and scientific matters are completely thrown in the shade, and yet comparatively few students are well informed in regard to the questions that are now agitating all Europe. Just now the lecturers on International Law are decidedly interesting. They would be so at any time, but while there is so much to suggest and draw forth explanations, and information that would not be thought of at another time, they are especially valuable. Any student who has the 4th bill vacant, will find it greatly to his advantage to attend these lectures, provided of course that he is really seeking information. There is a lamentable ignorance in the world of the principles of civil and international law, and of the machinery of government. Few people realize how imperfect the best methods of conducting some departments are, and how much need there is for real civil service reform, instead of mere promise. In the University of Michigan a School of Political Science has been introduced. Whether it be wise or not, the tendency seems to be to substitute physical and political science in the place of the classics, in many prominent institutions.

THE question of optional attendance upon morning devotional exercises has been agitated by the undergraduates of Harvard, but the committee of College Overseers has presented an adverse report. The reasons given were: That a loss of reputation would result to the college on its being the first New England institution to abandon religious observance; that there is an intrinsic fitness to devotional services in educational institutions; and that daily religious service is a moral and religious benefit to the students. The tendency among the thoughtless students is to avoid as much as possible attendance upon worship of any kind. It is a mistake. Even if a student is not a Christian, he can not afford to remove himself from the purifying influences that surround religious worship. He lives in a Christian community, he must have the respect of that community if he wishes to succeed in its midst. No irreverent person is respected, and the Christian influence of the college adds as much to the certainty of success as does the work of the class-room. The University system is greatly applauded, but the denominational colleges of the country are the best places for the young men of the land.

THERE are not many mistakes in the new catalogue considering the rather hasty preparation. The most serious are in connection with the society prizes: The Polyhymnian Prize was awarded to Ira J. Dunn, and the Centenary Oration Prize to W. P. Murray; while in the Allegheny Society, Robert C. Bole won the declamation instead of the oration prize, the latter not yet having been contested for. The summary of students shows an increase of 37 over last year, making a total of 228. The catalogue is a little smaller than the usual one, and seems to be gotten up with an eye to utility rather than appearance. Instead of occupying its whole space with the account of old improvements and new plans, it gives just the practical advice and information that most persons who expect to go to college need. By putting the names of each Professor

down two or three times, once for each capacity in which he serves, it makes quite a respectable showing, but it is hoped that increased patronage and support will enable the institution to add one or two more names to the list, and thus relieve the present instructors from some of their burdens, even if the efficiency of the work done could be maintained in the present condition of affairs.

AN amendment was proposed at the last meeting of the stockholders to the effect that the election of Editors should take place on the first Tuesday in May. If this is carried, every stockholder should be present and be prepared to elect persons who will enter enthusiastically into the work of editing the paper. And any person who is not willing to do his work promptly and carefully should not accept a position. The drill is an excellent one, if the work is done as it ought to be. It involves a knowledge of the proper preparation of manuscript, the correction of proof, punctuation, arrangement of words and sentences; it sometimes requires rapid writing, and always a general knowledge of college subjects. The literary editors must know what is going on in the world, in what direction thought is tending, that they may secure articles whose very subjects will demand a reading. And every one connected with the paper should be on the alert for any item of interest, either to students or alumni. Each editor must be held responsible for filling a certain amount of space, and that *promptly on time*; but others should not hesitate to assist any one department in any way. If the present year has been a success, it has been due to the willingness of the editors to take the work assigned, and the promptness with which it has been done. If any one is inclined to pronounce an unfavorable judgment, let them wait until they have prepared copy for two pages of printed matter, every two weeks for a year besides the regular college duties. However, the question is not what has been done, but what will be done, and we shall see.

THE COLLEGE WORLD.

*"Man dwells apart though not alone,
He walks among his peers unread;
The best of thoughts which he hath known,
For lack of listeners are not said."*

NOTES.

The athletic association in most colleges flourisheth.

Michigan University has a new President in the person of Hon. Edwin Willits.—*Ex.*

Field day at Washington and Lee 4th and 5th of May.

Mr. Pratt, of Brooklyn, is the donor of the \$75,000 used in building the Pratt Gymnasium at Amherst College.

Cornell, Michigan and Virginia Universities have adopted voluntary chapel attendance.

According to the last *Occident*, the Berkeley students have gone off on their "semi-annual cram." From such "good Lord" deliver us.

The petition of the Harvard students for voluntary prayers was rejected by the "President and Fellows of Harvard College." This fact was not made public till March 10th, after Harvard's press had congratulated itself on the abolition of compulsory prayers.—*Ex.*

Three of President Cleveland's cabinet are college graduates. W. C. Whitney was class orator of Yale, '63; W. C. Endicott graduated at Harvard in '47; and W. F. Villas belongs to the class of '58 of the University of Wisconsin. Secretary Bayard delivers the Commencement Address at the University of Kansas.—*Ex.*

Vice President Hendricks will deliver the annual address at the Yale commencement.—*Ex.* Owing to an oversight, either of printer or editor, the above note with the name of the college omitted was given in one of our previous issues, leaving the impression that Allegheny was the fortunate college. We beg pardon of the public for not correcting the error sooner, but our "Ex-Ed." being absent from the city during several of our recent issues the affair was neglected. Doubtless it is "better late than never."

Henry Ward Beecher's average at Amherst

was 57 on a scale of 100. "While there's life there's hope." Lives of great men all remind us," etc.

A "fifteen hour rule" has been adopted by the faculty of Cornell. This regulation is expected to raise the standard of scholarship, as it will be a prohibition on students who are accustomed to taking more than this amount of work and who do it poorly; yet it will not prevent the ambitious from doing twenty hours' work if he can do it successfully. The rule, however, is very unpopular among the students.—*Ex.*

The new catalogue of Oberlin College, Ohio, contains the names of 1,314 students, forty-eight different States, Territories, and foreign countries being represented, but Ohio furnishes more than one-half of the whole number. Among the foreigners appear Japanese, Hawaiians and Zulus. The college is for both sexes. One of its peculiarities is that the college is bound, while it shall exist, to open every recitation with either singing or prayer.—*Ex.*

Of the \$200,000 deemed necessary for the proposed female college at Baltimore, under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal church, \$135,000 have been subscribed.

Mark Twain is said to have cleared thirty-five thousand dollars from his reading-tour this season. This is doubtless the largest sum ever realized by an author, from readings of his own writings, since Dickens made his famous American tour.—*Current.*

An Arabic version of the New Testament, which served as the pillow of Grotius in the chest in which he escaped from the castle prison of Louvenstein, has been purchased by Professor Day of New Haven, and will be presented to Yale College.—*Ex.*

In the recent debate upon the gymnasium question in the Wisconsin legislature, it was stated that for years before the introduction of gymnasiums, Pres. Stearns, of Amherst, had kept a record which showed that freshmen enjoyed the best health, next the seniors. Since the founding of the gymnasium, twenty-five years ago, the health record shows that,

Among freshmen, 20.30 per cent. have been sick.

Among sophomores, 28.28 per cent. have been sick.

Among juniors, 23.27 per cent. have been sick.

Among seniors, 10.5 per cent. have been sick.

Thus the previous record is entirely reversed.—*Ex.*

EXCHANGES.

One of our latest exchanges is a namesake—*The Campus*—of the University of Rochester. It is neat and attractive in make up, and not wanting in general excellence. 'Tis surprising, however, to see a college journal representing so much dignity, and worth resort to reviews of such very doggerel and baby verse as Mother Goose with which to fill its columns. 'Tis the part of pedantry, not culture, to attempt to magnify an atom into a corner-stone.

The student, who goes through his course reading on the outside, will wake up, either at the end of his college course, or a few years afterward, remorseful and sick at heart for years misspent, for golden opportunities forever flown.—*Occident.* It occurs to us that he who goes through his course with such a book-wormish exclusiveness as the above would indicate must necessarily leave his alma mater an eccentric individual, if not a college crank, unable even to hold his own with a common farm boy in the ordinary walks of life. Is it not true that our success hereafter will be commensurate with our ability to adapt ourselves to our environments, for which general reading especially fits us?

We welcome the *Simpsonian* to a position on our desk. Its April number contains a pointed and interesting article on "England Under our Reign." We would suggest, however, that "Shakespeare's Religion," and "Ophelia, Cordelia and Portia" smack to much of Mr. Hudson for interesting College Journal articles.

We clip the following from the Wabash which is trite and to the point. We have passed through the seige of examinations again, and the same unsatisfactory results have followed that always do, and always will follow so long as this practice is maintained. Examinations are not true tests of what a student knows or does not know.—. Examinations do not induce better studying except on reviews. A plan that would secure far more practical results is that which has been tried in some of the eastern schools of passing without examination, all those whose term grade is above a certain per cent. We are glad that Allegheny has long been in the van of reform in this direction, and trust that she may never deem it the part of wisdom—though present indications seem to point that way—to revert to the antiquated and, so far as practical results are concerned, obsolete examination system.

GLEANINGS.

Water for the sick—Well water.

Amor Patriæ: The Esquimaux think their snow place like home.

Prof. in Physics: Miss E—: What is a voltaic couple?" Miss E—: "A couple sparking."

Instructor—"You seem to be evolving that translation from your inner consciousness." Soph.—"Well, Prof. I read in my devotions last night that by faith Enoch was translated, and I thought I would try it on Homer."

"Yes," said the scissors to the paste-pot, "first there was the Golden Age, then came the Silver Age and the Brazen Age, and now comes the Mucil-Age." Whereat the paste-pot went into convulsions.

Crushed strawberry color is not considered the correct thing. The newest color in fashion is "the inside of a mule's ear by starlight." The outside of a mule's heel will furnish the starlight at short range when the sky is cloudy.

FRATERNITY NOTES.

Samuel S. (Sunset) Cox, Minister to Turkey, is a Delta Phi.

George Z. Erwin, Speaker of the New York Assembly, is a D. K. E.

Rufus Magee, Minister to Sweden and Norway, is a Beta Theta Pi.

General John C. Black, Commissioner of Pensions, is a Phi Delta Theta.

The New York alumni chapter of Delta Tau Delta was organized February 23, 1885.

The New York Alpha of Phi Kappa Psi was re-organized at Cornell University February 13, 1885.

The faculty of Ohio Wesleyan University have passed a resolution prohibiting the pledging of preparatory students.

The faculty of Wittenburg College have passed a resolution asking the fraternities to stop the initiation of preparatory students.

Will Carleton, the poet, will be President of the fourth annual conference of the first grand division of Delta Tau Delta, which meets in New York City, February 22, 1886.

The annual meeting of the Indiana association of Phi Gamma Delta was held with the Psi of Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, Friday, April 10, 1885. Meetings were held in the parlors of the Nutt House. All four of the Indiana chapters (Lambda, Tau, Psi and Zeta) were represented; about thirty-five members being present; the time was spent in adopting a constitution and discussing fraternity topics. The next meeting will be held with the Lambda, of De Pauw University, at Greencastle the day after the State oratorical contest of 1886.

The sixth biennial convention of Kappa Alpha Theta was held under the auspices of the Eta of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, Thursday and Friday, March 26 and 27, 1885. Twelve chapters out of fourteen were represented; meetings were held in the parlors of Miss Bell; Miss Houghton, Eta, was president and Miss Hudson, Kappa, was secretary; no charters were granted; refused charters to the Syracuse University, the University of Southern California and Columbia College,

(Mo.); no charters were withdrawn; wearing of the badges was restricted to members of Kappa Alpha Theta; a fraternity journal to be known as *The Kappa Alpha Theta* to be published quarterly by the Kappa of the University of Kansas was established; a committee on the publication of a catalogue was appointed. The banquet was held Friday evening at the residence of Miss Hall, an alumna of Eta at which some two hundred members and guests were present. The next convention will be held in March, 1887, with the Iota of Cornell University, at Ithaca, New York.

The convention of the Epsilon Province of Phi Delta Theta was held in the parlors of the Grand Hotel, Indianapolis, Thursday, April 9, 1885. Mr. J. W. LaGrange, of Hanover College President; about seventy members present; discussed matters of importance regarding the internal improvement of chapters and extension; performed the initiatory service. The banquet was held at the Grand Hotel in the evening after the contest. The following toasts were responded to: "The Old Ohio Alpha," "The Sword and Shield," "The Royal Bumpers," "The Barbarian in Grecian Armies," "There is a time for silence, but this is not one of them," "This in College," "Our cause speed on its way."

A few issues since there appeared in the CAMPUS a note saying the Wooster chapter of Phi Kappa Psi was in bad condition and that their charter would be surrendered. We are pleased to correct this statement. We are assured that the chapter is in a fine condition, notwithstanding the reports of hostile rivals to the contrary.

Here is the way a fraternity boasts of their men. "About the first of November we were startled by the news that little Billy — had been bid and consented to join the —'s. To the rescue was the cry. No sooner said than done. November the 8th, he was initiated. We are beginning to consider ourselves experts in this kind of work. We boast of the fact, that of our fifteen men, ten have been bid by other frats, and that five of these have been pledged by the other frats, before we bid them. Of the two dozen men in the other frats, but one of these ever received a bid from us."

LOCAL.

Athletics!

Base Ball and Lawn Tennis!

Arnica is in demand.

Ask Fox about the "grass widower" at Linesville.

Johnson House yields the palm to Hulings Hall for first game of the season. Score 24 to 13.

Ossoli Society has invited the Allegheny to a joint session on Friday evening, May 15th. A "large" time is anticipated.

C. H. Quick '89 boasts that he has never been "bounced." It is perhaps just as well that he is not in college this term.

Proctor shows promise of becoming a first-class pitcher, with a little more practice, and the result may be different next time.

How far up in the country did the commissary of Johnson Ranch have to walk last Sunday night, and how did she come to catch him any how?

It is rumored that the basement under Dr. Wheeler's rooms in Bentley Hall is to be used as a workshop and machine room by the Civil Engineering Corps hereafter. A complete set of machinery will be furnished, including a small steam engine.

The Seniors are enjoying a rich treat in hearing Dr. Wheeler lecture on *International Law*. The Doctor is thoroughly posted and his own personal experience gives him a large store of information which he handles in an interesting and instructive manner.

As usual the Senior class have failed to agree. The committee on Commencement Invitations brought in the report, and all the slumbering dynamite in the class went off with a bang. As a result two different styles of invitation will probably be issued, unless a compromise is arrived at.

The College authorities have agreed to clear off the old Culver Hall Campus and give it to the students for use as a general play ground. The newly formed Athletic Association will take charge, and soon we may expect to see

Base Ball, Tennis and Foot Ball, together with a host of minor sports, flourishing as never before at Allegheny College. And we shall also look for improved health among the boys.

A certain lad will not attempt to tell Bro. Bell any more of his funny stories. He began one the other day, and was rewarded with a hearty slap in the face by Bro. B. as a mark of appreciation. This roused the gentile's ire, and things were lively for a while. No bones broken and no visible results except the loss of a mustache.

The military drama was in every sense a success. The parts were well sustained by all the boys, and especially by Remer, Miller and Fuller. The press pronounced it one of the best performances that has been in the place this season. It was somewhat long, and but for the humorous part of Seth Green, personated by Mr. Andrews, it would have been a little tedious. The silent and blindfold drills were well carried out and appeared to good advantage.

The joint session of the Philo-Franklin and Ossoli societies was an entertaining and pleasant affair. The exercises of the evening were very good and those taking part did credit to themselves as well as to the societies represented. Mrs. Jarley's exhibit of wax works was especially interesting. The following is the program:

Prayer—Prof. A. W. Newlin.

MUSIC.

Recitation—May Goff.

Song—Messrs. Lamb, Dunn, Lynch, and Miller.

Essay—H. S. Tree.

Song—Misses Page, Sullivan, and Brundage.

Paper, "The Meteor"—C. W. Benedict and Miss McGough.

INTERMISSION.

Mrs. Jarley's wax works—Miss Jessie Smith.

Once on a balmy summer night
When the moon shone out with mellow light
He told his girl of visions bright
As they walked toward her home in the city.

On that quiet evening air
That harbored no sign of blighting care

There floated the words "Git out o' there!"
As they came near her home in the city.

And then toward the church-spire's lofty peak
There rose an unearthly, fiendish shriek,
But never a word did that student speak
As he flew from her home in the city.

And oft since then has the moon-light shone,
And oft since then have the soft winds blown,
And oft she thinks of the student that's gone,
That girl at her home in the city.

And oft when she hears the town clock strike,
As evening comes with approaching night
Her thoughts go out to hurrying —
Who flew from her home in the city.

PERSONAL.

B. L. Perry '88 was one of the examining board at a church trial in Franklin recently.

Blair '88 is also reported very sick with fever but recovering at last accounts.

Geo. Coup '88 has entirely recovered from his recent sickness and is able to be about as usual.

H. E. Smith '83 paid the college a flying visit on his way east last week. He will not be in college next term.

John Remer '86 had an attack of fever which confined him to the house the most of this week, but is now recovering.

Ernest Bell '90 contributed a very interesting article on *Evil Speaking* to the *Pittsburgh Christian Advocate* of April 15th.

H. W. McDowell '86 "took in" the beauties of Conneaut Lake last Saturday, being the first pleasure seeker to appear at the popular resort this season.

"Bob" Bole's many friends are glad to see him able to be around again, and hope that this may be his last experience with sickness for some time to come.

C. T. Fox '85 has returned to college for the remainder of the year; the schools at Linesville, Pa., of which he was Principal, having closed for the summer vacation.

C. M. Miller '85 has had a flattering offer to go to Council Bluffs, Iowa, as City Missionary next year, but has not yet decided to accept.

W. M. Canfield '89 will conduct a Sunday School Institute at Hartstown, Pa., on Saturday, May 2d. T. J. Hamilton '85 and C. M. Miller '85 will probably attend and assist him.

A. I. Goodfriend '88 lectures at Union City, Pa., on "*The Future of the Jews*" next Saturday evening, and will occupy the pulpit of the M. E. church at that place Sunday morning and evening.

When the Conference met it was found that all the men on the ground were needed in India, but there was one—W. F. Oldham, upon the ocean, *en route* to India—who had all the qualifications needed for the proposed mission.

It was my privilege to accompany Brother Oldham to Singapore, and to see him lay the first foundations of his church. We arrived on Saturday, Feb. 7, and next day began a series of meetings in the Town Hall. The following Sunday we held our first class-meeting, and the third Sunday organized a hopeful little church, consisting of twenty-six members and probationers. The following evening the Quarterly Conference was formally organized, and a Sunday-school provided for, and thus the new church entered upon its career. God gave us much favor in the eyes of the people, and is evidently setting an open door before us in that city.

Singapore is an important place in itself but its chief importance, from a missionary point of view, consists in the fact that it is a doorway to a coming empire. Behind it lie the great islands of the Malay Archipelago, which are entering upon a new career, and upon which a population nearly as large as that of Europe will yet be gathered.—Above it is the rich Malay Peninsula, while far up both coasts the influence of this great emporium of the future will be felt. Our church is worthily represented at this the most remote outpost, but the brave couple who occupy the place must be sustained. The Woman's Society should establish a home in Singapore, and send two ladies to occupy it at once. A young man should join Brother Oldham while some steward or stewards of the Lord should send him \$5,000 to help him build a place of worship and a mission house. A chance to help such a man, under such circumstances, comes but rarely in a life-time.

J. M. THOBURN, in *Christian Advocate*.

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