

something for all mankind. She taught lessons in civil and religious liberty which England, America and all the world has profited by; for all the great revolutions have been "links of some chain." Thus, indirectly, this dissimulating, blood-thirsty king produced results, and good results, differing widely from those which his narrow and superstitious mind had anticipated.

The best basis for classifying results is the effect, good or bad, which they have on humanity.

Every person starting out in life who thinks on the subject at all, desires to make his life a success; he desires to obtain something by living; he desires to follow some course of action which will in the future bring him satisfactory results. The controlling ambition of one is to become famous. He thinks he would be perfectly happy if he could accomplish that result. He bends all his powers in that direction, and becomes famous, even if he has to assassinate his president. Another controlled by a higher ideal of fame, with his brilliant military achievements makes all the nations of a continent tremble. But neither has made himself better or nobler; neither has made his fellow-men happier. On the other hand misery has been the result.

Very many in providing the necessities of life become intoxicated with the desire to lay up wealth, and the result of the life-work of one of this class is a bundle of bank notes or a bag of gold. How shall we estimate this result? If he has by acquiring money made himself more worthy and has increased the worthiness of those about him, we call it a beneficial result, but if he has sacrificed his honor and comfort, and has made his fellows miserable or even has not done them any good, we certainly shall class it as an injurious result.

Some men live a long life, but have nothing to show for it. Their life seems a blank; they have neither done much harm nor much good, and their's is a negative result. We place such on the losing side. Man is placed here to act, and if he does not act and attain the end of his being, he is responsible. The world is clamoring for results, results that will abide, results that will tell on humanity and civilization. The world wants men of strong convictions, men that are honest and sound to the core, men that stand by right and truth though the heavens fall, men active, strong, unwavering, unfaltering, to produce results that will shake and uproot the very foundations of sin and vice.

The man or woman who goes forth, to help some one, with a self-sacrificing spirit and a love for the good in humanity, will produce the most and best results for self and others.

The world has in all ages been seeking for lasting results. As for earthly monuments, the Egyptian kings seem to have come the nearest to it when they constructed the pyramids; as for military—Alexander; as to literature—Homer, Virgil and Shakespeare. But time shall have crumbled those large masses to the dust, the names of the great shall have for ages been lost in oblivion, when the results of that love that wiped away the tear from the sorrowing cheek, which reached forth the hand to help bear a heavy burden, which stooped and raised a fallen brother from the gutter, which climbed the rugged peaks and girdled the earth to teach man truth, when the results of that

love shall be recognized and felt in the ages of eternity. Such are the results worth living for, worth working for, worth dying for.

We therefore conclude that when a stated course of action tends to make a man more worthy and more happy, the effect of that action is a beneficial result; and when a course of action tends to make man less worthy and more miserable, the effect is an injurious result. Thus we have the very simple classification of beneficial and injurious, or good and bad results.

A MODERN INSTANCE.

BY B. L.

A beautiful, narrow-minded girl, living in an old-fashioned house, in an old-fashioned New England town, and a young handsome student from Harvard, are the characters which Howells has chosen for his hero and heroine, in his last story, "A Modern Instance."

It is the story of the union of two lives each possessing a nature antagonistic to the other, and each peculiarly unsuited to the other. The woman, affectionate, and clinging, the man utterly selfish, and incapable of any sentiment, other than self-love—if self-love may be called a sentiment. With a graphic pen, the author portrays their courtship, marriage, and after-life.

As a story it is possessed of only an ordinary interest, but as a study of character, it excels in interest any of our late American works.

Marcia Gaylord, the heroine, from the unruffled calm of country life, by her marriage, is awakened to a life replete with shocks and storms. A self-willed, determined, impervious girl, in Bently Hubbard, her husband, she encounters a will even more resolute and arrogant than her own. Old Squire Gaylord, her father, a cold-hearted, hard-fisted, skeptical man, possessed of prejudices as deep-seated and immovable as mountains. Atherton, the clear-headed, pure-hearted legal adviser. Halleck, the possessor of an intense (not of the Oscar Wilde stamp) sensitive nature, whose life is constantly disturbed by conflicting religious principles, and whom Fate forces into the attitude of friendship, and finally of love for a woman, who has been abandoned by an unprincipled, selfish husband. And finally, Kinney, the logger, beneath whose rough exterior, there glowed a warm manly heart. The above mentioned are perhaps the strongest characters of the work; but the others, though subordinate in interest, are yet possessed of a certain individuality which distinguishes each from the other.

The work is not a society work. It is not intended merely to please, but it is written for a purpose, with a deliberate aim,—to turn the fintheaded arrows of public opinion against our present system of divorce, and against the lax tendency of the church of to-day.

In reference to divorce, one review states, "We are inclined to believe, since Uncle Tom's Cabin, there has appeared no American work of fiction having a stronger or wider moral bearing, or greater power to effect public sentiment."

The aim is not so definite as was Mrs. Stowe's, the inspiration of a presidential campaign; but the effect of the teachings will be none the less beneficial, and lasting. Upon the subject of divorce, many able lecturers have presented their opinions, but Howells, in his own inimitable way, presents it in such a manner as appeals to the heart of every man and woman, in every country.

As a story, "A Modern Instance" lacks much of the interest of his earlier works, but for clear delineation of character, minute observation, and the profound study of human nature, it displays an intellectual maturity far surpassing any other of his literary efforts.

THE CAMPUS.

PUBLISHED THE 1st OF EACH MONTH, AUG. AND SEPT. EXCEPTED.

ENTIRELY CONTROLLED BY STUDENTS.

MEADVILLE, PA., NOVEMBER, 1882.

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AFTER a month to deliberate on it, what do you think of the new dress of the CAMPUS?

THE entire college, but the battalion in particular, extend a most cordial welcome to Major Webster on his return to active college duties. We understand that the prospects for our corps of cadets are most excellent and everything has only been waiting to be put in motion by the energetic hand of the commanding officer. The splendid results which have been attained in the past under his guidance and instruction bespeak what will be done this year. The reputation which our soldier boys have for accuracy and thoroughness in military tactics is high and it should be their aim to sustain and increase it by close attention to duty.

THE action taken by the Philo Franklin Literary Society in procuring a bulletin board for its own use is certainly very commendable. The advantage of such a convenience can be readily seen. It makes known to the body of students the programme of exercises and the performers for any night. It will also be the resort of the members to inform themselves as to the time of contests, the calling of special meetings and can be advantageously used in many respects. It might be suggested that such an action should scarcely stop with the societies. It seems that a bulletin board in a conspicuous place could be put to good service by the faculty and battalion. It would relieve both of making the countless announcements they otherwise must do and could be referred to at any time with perfect liberty.

IF IT should ever come to pass that two or three gas lamps were put upon the Campus, in places that have needed them these many years, the general expression of our entire college world be, how they had ever gotten along without such a bless-

ing. It is a matter for wonderment how such a progressive community, as we pride ourselves to be, can rely longer upon the fickle moonbeams to light us through the winding walks, around the mud holes and over gutters. Especially in the winter months a more steady light is needed. On a dark murky night, the belated traveller scarcely knows at what moment he may not be sprawling in a muddy gutter or lying at the foot of some declivity. Two or three such lamps could be put to good use. It even might be narrowed down to one if that one were placed at the confluence of the several walks near Lake George. Such a convenience could be procured and kept up at very little expense. It might not be out of place to ask if our Natural Science Department could not arrange for an electric light? If all other means failed, on the plea of keeping their shoes well blacked, the many visitants to Hulings Hall might be appealed to.

THE memorial service held by the Allegheny Literary Society as a tribute to the memory of the late H. L. Campbell was a beautiful and appropriate expression of the high esteem in which he was held. The analysis of his life and character given by John J. Henderson, with whom Mr. Campbell studied law, was faithful and complete. It was not an eulogy of beautiful but meaningless expressions, uttered for effect. Those who heard it felt that it came from the heart, that it was true and in no respect overdrawn. It was well said that Mr. Campbell was a man of whom his Alma Mater could be justly proud. He was a faithful and brilliant student while in college, an honored and rising member of his profession and ever a christian gentleman. With those by whom this blow was most keenly felt, our college world most deeply sympathizes. In common with them our Alma Mater mourns. But the hope and faith in the life to come, which was strong and abiding in him who has now been laid to rest, may be the common portion of those who grieve his loss, for that will solace and sustain.

AS FAR as our limited knowledge goes, our college paper has been much complimented on its change of dress. The business manager has shown commendable enterprise in making this venture. Some may think its appearance could be bettered if the advertisements were removed from the outside of the cover. But, friends and patrons, the CAMPUS, like any other undertaking, must have sufficient means to run it. Its subscription list will not fully provide for all expenses and the business men here and elsewhere have materially made up the deficit that the management would otherwise have sustained. And now let us call your attention to those who are so helpful in sustaining your paper. It is but equitable in asking for them your patronage. Those whose names appear in the various advertisements are reliable in all respects, and worthy of all confidence. We are even narrow minded enough to advise dealing with none other. Those who advertise generously are those from whom one can purchase most satisfactorily as to choice and pocket book. And if some merchants are not anxious enough for our trade to solicit it in our columns, we would not advise any student to be in great haste to give them the profits on his many purchases. Our students should scan the columns of this journal for those dealers who help to make their paper a success and return the assistance by giving them their entire trade.

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THE CAMPUS.

"INTER SILVAS ACADEMI QUÆRIMUS VERUM."

VOL. VII, No. 3. ALLEGHENY COLLEGE, MEADVILLE, PA., NOVEMBER, 1882. TERMS, \$1.00 PER YEAR.

JAMES A. GARFIELD—HIS CLAIM TO GREATNESS.

EVERY age has its hero, every nation her great men, and as we review the names and characters of those who have played a part in the history of our country, we find no name that stands out brighter before the people than that of James A. Garfield, nor a character more unsullied than that of our martyred president. Three years ago, although he was an acknowledged leader in Congress, yet his fame extended only to the best informed people outside his own State. To day there is hardly a man, woman, or child in the land so low in condition, that he has not learned to admire the strong character of the great Statesman and to revere his honored name.

But what claims has he to such wide-spread esteem and the greatness which is attributed to him? This is truly an important question; for so many are inclined to think that greatness depends rather upon position than upon any real merit or good qualities; and in this age of dishonest trickery and political chicanery, it is too apt to be true. But Garfield's claims to greatness are founded upon something more than mere circumstance. Was Garfield great because the people honored him with their high public trusts? No; rather was it because of the greatness of his character that he was so honored. His claim to greatness is not founded upon the fact that he traversed the whole course from the humble canal-boy to the highest office offered by the grandest nation in the world; but it was the very elements of greatness that enabled him to do this. Then what are his claims to greatness? An examination of his life makes manifest the fact that he possessed the attributes of a truly great man. This may be seen first in the unbounded sympathy of his nature.

In the ages of Greece and Rome, the chief claims to greatness were success in the festival games of the times, the prosecuting of the boldest conquests, and the maintaining of despotic authority over the most stubborn and warlike peoples. But now the age of war has passed and the blood of every civilized people curdles at the thought of those scenes of crime, carnage, and oppressive cruelty occasioned by those ancient great men and so-called heroes. He, who in this age would conquer the hearts of his people and win for himself the acknowledged attribute of greatness, must do it, not by cruelty and oppression, but by acts which reveal a nature truly in sympathy with the wants and feelings of those whose esteem he would win.

Garfield's sympathetic nature is shown first in his self-denial for the good of others or for a great public cause. It is related that, after his first summer's work was done and he had received his small earnings, instead of boyishly treasuring them up and

spending them for his own pleasure, he gave up all the plans he had formed for advancing or schooling himself and gave all over to his mother to be used by her as she thought for the best interests of the family. We, who have so carefully treasured and so often counted over the first gleaming dollars earned by our own hand, will not lightly esteem the self-sacrifice upon the part of the noble Ohio boy. This same principle manifested itself throughout his whole life. When the war broke out and the call was made for twenty thousand men from Ohio to assist in putting down the rebellion, Garfield, then a member of the Legislature, sprang to his feet amid the acclamations of the assembly and, with a heart overflowing with love and sympathy for his distressed country, moved that Ohio furnish seventy-five thousand men and a million dollars as her share in the prosecution of the war; and not like many of the politicians of the time whose sympathy extended in its manifestation no farther than to the sacrifice of the lives of others, he offered himself as one who would go and battle in the noble conflict where he could best be used for the good of the cause. Yet before accepting the lieutenant colonelcy offered him he thought long and seriously upon that act of self-sacrifice that should snatch him from his quiet home and plunge him into the midst of danger, suffering, and death; carefully and coolly weighed the pleading of wife and children, to him so dear, against the cry of a distressed country, not less dear, thought that while on one side was involved the happiness of the family around which centered his brightest hopes and prospects, on the other was the happiness and prosperity of a whole nation and a people in bondage; and he decided to make the sacrifice; determined to go and give his life if need be in defense of his country and right. Truly a noble sacrifice! Although the same conflict was carried on in the breasts of thousands of brave men in that time of our nation's sorrow, it was no less a noble and grand decision.

Garfield's sympathetic nature is again shown in his assistance to those who are meritoriously striving to advance themselves. While president of Hiram College, he was in constant intercourse with young men who were working their own way in the world and striving to procure an education in spite of oppressing and almost thwarting circumstances. It is said that a student never left his institution for lack of funds. An interview with the president always resulted in some plan by which he was enabled to remain and pursue his studies. And we know not how many men are occupying positions of honor in society, state and nation, who, were it not for the brotherly sympathy of the humble president of Hiram, would perhaps be but the serfs and dependents of the country.

Another element of greatness manifested in the life of Garfield was his patience under suffering. When affairs go smoothly

with us, and our days are fraught with pleasure, we count it as but natural and in accordance with our ideas of life. When sorrow and afflictions come, we look upon them as intrusions upon the natural course of events. Our ideal life is a life of pleasure and progress; and disappointments need not be very bitter to arouse in our hearts all the severity of complaint of which we are capable. When we think of our own petty disappointments, and how sorely they have weighed upon us and how harsh have been our judgments upon the fates, we can perhaps imagine something of the feelings of Garfield when he was struck down in the midst of health and in the time of his highest hopes and brightest prospects, and compelled to waste away upon the bed of sickness and of death. And as we review those scenes of suffering at Washington and at the sea, and think of the never swerving, uncomplaining patience with which he bore all, grasping at the faintest ray of hope for his recovery when presented or submitting to the final decree of death with equal readiness, who can help but feel that in this he made manifest one of the noblest elements of his character, and added one more to his many claims of greatness.

A third element of greatness recognized in the life of Garfield was studious zeal in the accomplishment of his life work. Again and again it is demonstrated in the lives of our great men that high positions, honor, and esteem are won only by zealous and determined effort. We see young men of brilliant talents astonishing their friends with their wonderful faculties and seeming certain of a glorious career; yet depending almost wholly upon their marked genius for their success, how soon they are outstripped in the race of life by slow plodding but continued and well directed effort. In early life Garfield's highest ambition was to become a sailor and toward this all his energies and plans were directed, and the people, unwilling that he should be disappointed in his boyhood dreams, early employed him upon the grand old ship of state. He fulfilled the highest expectations in all the positions that he occupied until he finally stood at the helm directing her course so wisely against the surges of party strife and dissension. In this career those elements of determination, self-improvement, and fiery zeal, so necessary to success, were called into play. All his life long he was a close student and an untiring worker. While President of Hiram College, he read and studied more extensively than his best students, attended to all his college duties, preached every Sunday from one to three sermons, and was the chosen orator upon all important occasions. While a member of Congress he carefully studied and most thoroughly mastered all the important subjects that came up for debate in the assembly, and is said to have read more books from the Congressional Library than any other man in Congress. Garfield's motto has been to excel in his undertakings, to be the best driver upon the tow-path, to be the best carpenter at the bench, to be the best student in the classroom, to do the most possible for the pupils under his charge, to be the leader of his State in the Legislature, in battle to be foremost in deeds of bravery and valor, to be the best debator upon the floor of the House, and finally to be the best loved and most

highly honored President of the grandest country on the face of the globe. Although a man of genius, possessing a well-rounded and broadly developed mind, we must acknowledge that his success in these different attainments is due to that earnestness of purpose, decision of character, and zeal in labor that so marked his life and formed one of his chief claims to greatness.

Another, and perhaps his chief claim to greatness is the influence of his life upon the world. When the sum of all the acts of the grandest characters in history are measured simply as acts standing alone without reference to the influences they may have upon other acts, the character appears insignificant in comparison with a measurement regarding the fact that the influences of the acts of our lives can never die, but are always increasing, forming a great train of influences reaching into the endless ages of eternity. The hand that offered the glass of wine may be laid away in death, but the influence it has created goes on and on through the ages, filling almshouses with paupers, penitentiaries with criminals, and graves with drunkards; blasting the hearts and homes of humanity in time; and adding to the wail of the lost throughout eternity. The lips that spoke the kindly word may be hushed in the silent tomb, but the heart it softened may do a life-work of love, garners up golden sheaves, these again shedding their rich seed only to grow and be sown again throughout an endless cycle of harvests. This is Garfield's influence in common with thousands of others. Yet he has an influence peculiar to his own life. First we may notice the influence upon the young of all classes. Spanning the whole range in station from the canal-boat to the white-house, there is no condition in life upon which he has not left his influence. The street-urchin, the boot-black, and the newsboy can silence the scoffs and jeers of the public by saying, "you know not at whom you sneer. Garfield was a canal-boy and became President of the United States." The youth struggling with adverse circumstances to keep himself at school can say to his more favored classmates, "The men of whom our nation is most proud have travelled this sameroad before us." And I apprehend that the life of James A. Garfield, known and read all over this land, how he struggled with the world and with fortune, and how he so manfully won in every conflict, has inspired the hearts of thousands of boys and youth throughout our country, and given them an impetus to effort that will tell richly in the yet unwrought history of the world.

Again, Garfield's life and attainments thoroughly known and understood must have an influence upon thinking people everywhere, tending to the higher estimation of republican institutions and government. What other form of government offers means by which a man can climb from the humble condition of poverty and helplessness to the highest position of honor, power and influence? What other form of government offers means by which the country can reap the full benefits to be derived from such great characters. That it furnishes soil upon which true nobility of character can develop and grow unstunted to the bearing of its richest fruits, is no slight argument in favor of such a government.

The grand career of James Garfield cannot but have a powerful influence upon the parents of this country. It is but another example of what may result from the self-denial and self-sacrifice of a parent to the welfare of the child. Had Garfield had a different mother, instead of the career to which our nation can point with so much pride, perhaps he would to-day at best be but a hardened and weatherbeaten captain upon a Lake Erie steamer. In understanding and knowing his life, and how much depended upon that mother, many mothers may decide to the same course for the advantage of a promising son.

The death of so great a character as Garfield must have a peculiar influence upon the country; and although it is an act in the drama over which he had no control, yet its especial influences are more or less dependent upon his life and are deserving of notice here.

First, we have the influence on politics. The President and Vice-President representing different and antagonistic wings of the republican party and the death of the former just at the time when the important public offices had been filled, caused a change in the whole civil service to suit the whims and obligations of the succeeding officer. The death of Garfield thus ushered into power an administration in every way opposed in its principles to the wishes of the majority of the people. But it has raised the dignity of the office of vice-president and taught the people and political leaders of the government that, instead of its being filled by mere figure-heads, it calls for men able to grapple with the great problems pertaining to the Presidential chair according to principles approved by the people. Moreover, in this age of frenzied monarch-shooting fanatics, there is certainly a call for strenuous measures for the better protection of the life of our chief magistrate, and for the infliction of the most severe penalties upon those who even attempt to destroy it, and to this end the death of Garfield will most certainly awaken the representatives of our government.

The peculiar circumstances attending the protracted sickness and sad death of Garfield can not but have its effects upon the Christian religion. The fact that Christian ministers and people everywhere were offering prayers for his recovery and restoration to the duties of his office, and yet it pleased God in his infinite wisdom to direct otherwise, gave the opposers of religion what they thought to be a strong argument against a prayer-hearing and prayer-answering God. Not that religion received a wound or that faithful believers were in the least shaken in their convictions. But although the same prayers for strength and wisdom ascend as before, yet infidelity has one more dart to hurl at its enemy and thinks to have greatly strengthened its bulwarks.

Finally, the death of Garfield has had a most powerful influence in abating the sectional strife which has so long existed between the North and the South. Although the South through party policy strongly opposed his election, yet when he lay wounded and bleeding at the hand of a cowardly assassin, the feeling of repugnance at the enormous crime and outrage upon the Republican Government was no less rife in the South than

in the North, and the hearts of a whole united people poured forth their common sympathy with the sufferings of their President. And when the bells in the thousands of cities and villages throughout the land tolled the sad requiem over his lifeless body, the people of the North, the South, the East, and the West, bowed their heads in sorrow and grief over the great loss of the nation.

The influences set in action by both the life and death of this truly great man are incalculable, and they will go on, ever increasing and widening until time shall be no more, when in one massive wave they will go sweeping out upon the broad sea of eternity. As the sun setting beneath the western horizon, still stretches his fiery fingers across the heavens, fringing the clouds with golden lustre, so although the body of James A. Garfield has settled beneath the sod in Lake View Cemetery, the rays of influence from that noble life still stretch back across the moral sky and seem like a hand beckoning toward those grand principles of right and duty that beautified his character.

RESULTS.

BY A. W. N. '84.

ACTION, in general, is prompted by purposes which look beyond the action for a result.

Certain actions of mind and muscle are put forward and certain results are obtained. The sum of all such results for any one person gives the grand total of his life's work. The world looks on and estimates its value.

As varied as are the motives in the complex soul of man, as multitudinous as are the different actions of mind and body, so various and numerous are the results that spring therefrom.

Neither the purposes nor the efforts can be used as the basis for classification. It is evident that there is much action without any definite purposes or any looking forward to what results will follow. Again, the meanest and most selfish motive and the most dastardly actions have sometimes produced good results. The purposes may be pure and noble, yet on account of a biased or perverted judgment the result may be injurious.

Then, although the most strenuous efforts be good or bad yet the onward march of truth with a thousand opposing influences makes the result entirely different from what was desired. In the sixteenth century, King Philip, by his terrible edicts caused more than fifty thousand Protestants to be put to death in the Netherlands alone; yet the reformation increased, congregations all over the land, numbering from ten to twenty-five thousand, gathered in the fields, standing in the hot sun to listen to a gospel sermon four hours long, and just in the teeth of the inquisition. Shortly after, three millions of the Netherlands were sentenced to the scaffold in three lines. But their numbers increased so rapidly that in self-defence they took up arms against the greatest kingdom then in existence and after a bloody struggle of eighty years the patriots were victorious, and the Dutch Republic established. In fighting for independence and religious liberty she acquired

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THE CAMPUS.

ALLEGHENY COLLEGE,

MEADVILLE, PA.,

NOVEMBER, 1882.



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SINCE our weather prophet, Professor Vennor, is already foretelling a severe winter, and such other indications as the increased thickness of the corn husks, the unusual number of spots found on the bones of wild birds, all of which some say, are very significant facts, concur with our Canadian friend, we therefore feel doubly certain that "Jack Frost" is going to be more vigorous with us than usual. In the light of these facts, we can imagine with what complacency the dwellers at Hulings Hall will receive these forebodings of frost and cold. How they will look through windows decorated with none of the artistic designs of keen old "Jack," and laugh at the biting blasts and the drifting snow. The reason why it is supposed they will be in such a comfortable state of mind is, that the Hall has been or is going to be immediately supplied with more heaters. Once get a sufficient number in place and their ever-ready friend who attends to the supply of caloric will make such comfort known, some say, as former occupants would never have dreamed of, much less asked for. But seriously, if there has been any cause for complaint of the lack of heat the case should have immediate attention; for the discomfort from cold rooms is as great as that from an empty dinner table, and both are opposed to good health. By the time this issue greets our friends this matter of adequately heating Huling's Hall may be satisfactorily fixed, but if not, we would ask the proper authorities to take the Golden Rule as their guide and counsellor, or, lower the temperature of their comfortable dwellings to lukewarmness when one of our stinging "blizzards" is rampant, and then let their consciences decide as to the advisability of supplying more heat for the Hall. Our Philo friends also seem to be agitating themselves not unduly about procuring a new stove, more in accordance with their beautiful hall and more conducive to heating purposes. None should be misled by our beautiful Fall and think that Winter is still afar off. It is coming and it is best to have everything in readiness, for if not we will be surprised some morning by a heavy fall of snow and piercing blasts. Let every one be fixed comfortably when it does come.

WE would be far from assuming what does not come in our province, but a little kindly advice, well meant, can not be inappropriate, coming from us. There are few exceptions to the rule, that most college boys come from refined, christian homes. Homes in which they are surrounded by many pure and gentle influences, tending to lead and keep them in wholesome ways. In coming to college the mode of life is radically changed. Real home life they know nothing of and it is a pleasure they only enjoy during vacation. Its kind but restraining power has been left behind and each one has become, to a greater extent his own master. But will past teachings and advice be followed still, and proper and salutary restraints be recognized as essential now as formerly? Naturally, the tendency is to the utmost freedom, and generally the desires dictate the terms to duty. The ostensible purpose for which all resort here is perfectly understood. But the difficulty is to keep that purpose clearly and firmly fixed in mind. There are so many things that rush in to crowd it out. A host of pleasant and genial acquaintances enliven each other by frequent visits. One suggests this agreeable diversion "to relieve the monotony of continuous study," he says, another proposes something just as pleasing and is heartily seconded, and so they come and go almost in countless succes-

sion. Then, there are the many needless walks to and from the city, which might weary even a patient man to tally. Then Jumbo comes, a noted *prima donna*, or some troupe that promises to make the entire evening one of laughter; and the man that came here firmly resolved to do good and thorough work, but turned into a zealous devotee of pleasure instead, rushes to all, giving way to every prompting of his inclinations, and so ill prepared recitations follow. He secures the least conspicuous place in the class room, practices the detestable habit of opening his book and getting some wandering ideas to make a show of reciting, and frequently repeats "not prepared," and the poor fellow is disgusted with himself and pitied by his class-mates. Allow us to suggest that the old adage "work first, play afterward" is as applicable now as ever. It is a homely saying, but contains an everyday truth. It would be wrong to be only a hermit forever, shut up with books. The other extreme, however, is just as dangerous. It might be assuming too much to say that an absolute golden mean in anything is possible; but it is no assumption that it may, to some extent, be attained. If the bull's eye cannot be hit, try and not miss the target altogether. To new and old students, but especially to the former we would say, fix your work hours and those of diversion, but let the former be in the majority. Do not let the upper classmen, who have generally done their hardest work, lead you to conclude from their easy way of taking that you, who have your hardest work yet to do, can follow their example. Try and make home-life principles and its needful restraints apply here, and especially, never forget the purpose for which we have all been drawn together.

THE time of year has again rolled round when the ambitious and intriguing classman is thinking up and building hopes on class elections. The campaign has been already opened by the active and jolly Sophomores, and we are glad to notice that they have peacefully passed through their trying ordeal. From the judicious and conscientious officers chosen, it would seem as if our Senior friends could look forward with much complacency to Commencement week, as a season of the utmost happiness and serenity, marred by no startling revelations. The "verdant Freshmen" have already settled the same monotonous questions, and our Junior class will of course as usual be little heard from, in fact run *sub rosa* for the remainder of the year, to emerge again in the course of time for closer scrutiny and greater consideration. Upon our present Senior class, all curious eyes are directed. In the light of past history it is of much interest to watch its movements. To see the recognized leaders of the different factions working with such ardor and adroitness is a splendid chance to study human nature in all its phases. What a deep and earnest solicitude has been suddenly awakened in them for those formerly but passing acquaintances, and how considerate they are in looking after the welfare of others, and so desirous that these friends thus unexpectedly but happily discovered should be enlightened and advised as to their own best interests, and the best ticket in the field. It is a joyous thing to behold, and who knows but this may be the dawn of that blissful state of peace and good-will among men heralded of old. With such zeal for the well-being of the class which each party exhibits, all spectators are confident that the side which contains the greatest skill and endurance will eventually triumph, and who would for one moment doubt that such patriotic class workers had not selected from their own ranks men for the several positions whom they esteemed as most capable and fit? We certainly hope that the class will show in its election the good sense which has heretofore been attributed to it. We trust at least that it may not be split into warring factions which can never come even to an armistice. There is no reason why all the honors should be grabbed for by any one party, and such action should be severely censured. It is never true that a certain clique possesses all the talent for the several positions. The class unbribed and impartially looking to its own reputation on Class Day should give free expression of its will.

COLLEGE ITEMS.

Secretary Folger is an alumnus of Hobart College.

Harvard has over twenty-five acres of ground devoted to athletic sports.

"Nearly two hundred colleges in the United States favor and practice co-education."

The military department is not to include cavalry tactics, why so many ponies?

A base-ball tournament was held in Chicago at about the time of the oratorical contest.

The gifts of Hon. W. C. DePauw to Indiana Asbury amount to about one million dollars.

Geneva College has two Chinese students preparing for missionary work among their countrymen.

The Registrar of Harvard College says that the Freshman class numbers 265, and is the largest class that ever entered the college.

The latest thing in the prize line is a reward for the sleepest man of a Senior Class. Shall Allegheny adopt it? No use, too many competitors.

It is reported that Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes wants more time for literary work, and is going to give up his professorship in the Harvard Medical School.

A Portland jury has returned a verdict of \$2,700 damages against seven students of Bowdoin College, for injuries inflicted by them upon a Freshman whom they hazed.

In Kansas University and the University of Toronto, societies have been formed for the more thorough discussion of questions which cannot be sufficiently discussed in literary societies.

The University of Wooster has recently added a Conservatory of Music to the number of her departments. Professor Karl Merz is the director and will undoubtedly make it a success.

Northwestern University is to have two lecture courses, under the auspices of the Senior Class. The students of that institution also enjoy the privileges of a new and handsome gymnasium.

Ohio State University is just completing a new laboratory building. It is a two-story brick with stone basement, and will have all the modern improvements of the departments for which it is designed.

A rope-pull between the Sophomore and Freshman classes of Colby, resulted in the utter discomfiture of the Sophs. All, except a few who staid behind to pick themselves up, were pulled over the line in less than fourteen seconds.

A petition has been circulated among the students and Faculty of Wisconsin University and of other colleges, requesting that the import duties on books, periodicals, pamphlets and similar printed matter be removed and these articles placed on the free list.

"Miss Anna Holman, of Stanford, Ky., has been elected to the chair of modern languages in Indiana Asbury University. She has recently returned from Europe where she has spent four years in perfecting herself in German and French."

EXCHANGES.

Since almost every college or academy in our land is represented by a paper, the exchanges must necessarily present an exceedingly varied character and appearance. Some are both interesting in matter and attractive in form, while others are deficient in one or both of these respects. The editors of college papers do not always have sufficient concern in regard to the success of their publications, because they do not have the financial interest that accompanies similar private enterprises. Let pride supply the necessary stimulus, and raise higher, if possible, the standard of college journalism.

The *College Courier* for October comes to us full of the Illinois oratorical contest which was held in Chicago October 6th. The successful competitor, so it informs us, was a lady from Chicago, and second upon the list was the name of the Monmouth delegate. This interesting sketch of the many pleasant features of the affair recalls to mind the agitation of last year among the colleges of Western Pennsylvania. We remember the position taken by the *CAMPUS*, and if a result so pleasant could spring from an arrangement of a similar character in this State, we regret what might have been.

From "away down East" comes the *Colby Echo*. Its editors do not believe that a literary department is a waste of paper and act accordingly. The "Sublime in Poetry" and "The Old English Drama" are the subjects that are presented for the instruction of its readers. We are aware that we live in a glass house, but could not a college paper find matter more interesting than the essays and orations which happen to take in literary society. The articles above mentioned are exceptionally good, but too often we see long, dry articles in the literary departments of our exchanges.

We greet the *College Argus* and hope to see it come often to our table.

The *College Transcript* contains a sensible article on class spirit. Students are beginning to feel that customs should not always be retained just because they are customs. And though there are some students who think that an occasional class fight gives a desirable notoriety to their institution, yet a broader and nobler spirit, of abandoning anything that compromises a generous, Christian character, is gaining ground in some of our colleges. The writer in the *Transcript* very aptly describes the results of an excessive class feeling, and condemns it. The exchange man gives a gushing "good morning" of a column in length in which he soars into the sublime, but when he does return to earth he gives and interesting column on exchanges and what they contain.

Among those of our exchanges that came out in new dress at the beginning of the year, is the *Wooster Collegian*. It is greatly improved by the change. Some other college papers need a like change, that they may not look so like patent medicine advertisements or free almanacs. The *Collegian* also discontinues the fraternity department.

The "Illini" from Champaign, Illinois, was recently received. We place it upon our list of exchanges. Perhaps some of our exchanges were neglected by our last issue. Our former exchange list having been lost, we made a new one from the papers at hand. We have since received some not included in the number found, and will place them upon our list, regretting if any have been neglected.

THE NOVEMBER CENTURY.

"As the first number of a new volume, the November *Century* gives promise of even increased excellence for the magazine during its second year under the new name. Pictorially, it shows that the *Century* is as ambitious as ever for the reputation of American wood engraving, as witness the frontispiece portrait of Florence Nightengale and other full page portraits and engravings. Though the art side of the November *Century* is so conspicuous, the contents offer striking proof of a tendency to make the literary side of the magazine paramount and of the greatest possible excellence and importance, in travel, biography, fiction, poetry, criticism, and in the discussion of the foremost public questions.

THE Biennial Convention of the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity was in session this year at Richmond, Va., between the 23d and 28th of last month. The delegate from the Penn'a Delta at this college was J. A. Vance '83, who reports as having a splendid time and attending one of the most successful conventions on record. All of its fifty active and alumni chapters were represented but three or four. This certainly was a good showing, since many had to come from a great distance as the Phi's have chapters in all parts of the Union. Besides the delegates there were also many visiting alumni, old and young. The Literary exercises are said to have been exceptionally fine and were held in the historic State Capitol before a large audience. The orator was Hon. Byron K. Elliott, LL. D., of the Supreme Court of Indiana, whose subject was "King Sham and his Subjects;" Poet, Prof. W. W. Seals, of Georgia; Historian, Rev. Robert Morrison, of Missouri, one the Founders in '48; Prophet, Hon. Emmett Tomkins, of Ohio. The Convention was closed by a grand ball and banquet. Mr. Vance says they were received with the proverbial hospitable and cordial welcome of the old Virginia families, and that the Richmond Alumni Chapter nobly succeeded in making delegates and visitors both enjoy themselves, and also see all the places of historic interest in and around the city. Their next convention is to be held at Nashville, Tenn., in '84.

CLIPPINGS.

Oberlin has the largest college Y. M. C. A. in the world. It numbers nearly 400 members.

The class of '82, the first to graduate from the University of Colorado, consists of six members.

Antioch College, after two years, again opens its doors this fall. The college is now controlled by the Christian Church, and starts out with 100 students.

Dartmouth has turned its college government over to a committee on Discipline, composed of four Seniors, three Juniors, two Sophomores, and one Freshman.

A school for the study of technology of spinning and frame working knitting, is to be established in Leicester, England, and the funds for the purpose have been raised.

Columbia was organized in 1739, the money being raised by a lottery. This is now the wealthiest college in the United States, having an endowment of \$5,000,000. Last year they had 1,587 students.

EXCHANGE WIT.

"Ah! maid with laughing, laughing eye,
For what those tears? oh! why that sigh?"
She murmurs as the blushes come,
"I swallowed a hunk of chewin' gum."

Whatscever a man seweth that shall he also rip.

A Harvard student thus translates "*Bonos corrumpunt mores congressus mali.*" "More bones of corruption in the congressional mail."

"Is it injurious to eat before going to sleep?" asks a correspondent. Why, no, not fatally injurious; but you just try eating after you go to sleep if you want to see a circus.

A Cambridge (Mass.) man arrived in a frontier village recently, just as a gang of cow-boys had "taken the town." His first exclamation was: "Have you folks a college here already?"

One of the "tony" Freshmen, by mistake, recently shaved off one side of his moustache and has been in the most distressing condition ever since, because he cannot discover which side it was.

He was sitting in the parlor with her when the cock crowed in the yard, and leaning over he said: "Chanticleer." "I wish you would," said she, "I am as sleepy as I can be." He cleared.—*Ex.*

A New York State man, who tried a flying machine of his own invention last week, had no advice to give to those who crowded around. All he said was: "Work in 'durned fool' somewhere on my tombstone!"

Fenderson was at the theatre the other night. "It was a burlesque, a take off, wasn't it?" asked Smith. "Yes," said Fenderson, "that is what it was, I guess. They had taken off about everything they dared to."—*Col. Transcript.*

The salutatorian at Yale last year was a German; the valedictorian was a Hebrew; the prize declaimer a Chinaman. But when it came to real classical culture our native land came to the front. The pitcher of Yale's base ball club was an American.—*Ex.*

"What would you do if you were me, and I were you?" tenderly inquired a young swell of a young lady friend, as he escorted her home from church. "Well," said she, "if I were you, I would throw away that vile cigarette, cut up my cane for firewood, wear my watchchain underneath my coat and stay at home nights and pray for brains."

Junior, on the train to young mother with noisy baby: "I beg pardon, madam, but can I be of assistance to you? Young mother: "No, thank you." (More squalling.) Junior: "You had better let me try, I think I can quiet it." Young mother, innocently: "No, I guess not, thank you, the poor little darling is hungry, that's all."—*Cornell Sun.*

He was an '85 man, she, a blooming college widow. He writes to his father announcing his engagement. The reply:

MY DEAR SON: Accept my heartiest congratulations. I was engaged to the same Mrs. Bunter when I was in college and can appreciate the fun you are having. Go it while you are young. Your loving father,

AUGUSTUS DEFOREST.

COLLEGE BRIC-A-BRAC.

Again we greet you.

Has Chambers seen Lottie since he got back?

Can Vickerman tell the origin of the word vicar?

East hall has been treated to a new coat of shingles.

The boy's raving about those drab tights is agonizing in the extreme.

The CAMPUS comes to the front with notices of two marriages this month.

"Portage" is the life of the Dunn House, so say "Venango" and "Allegheny."

The appointments in the battalion for the ensuing year are anxiously awaited.

Hoover and Baldwin now occupy commodious quarters at the Commercial hotel.

Long drawn out sessions are popular with the literary societies. Especially so with the Alleghenians.

The senior class have the honor of reciting in the president's office, a luxury that was not permitted the class of last year.

The CAMPUS is on sale at Ingham & Co.'s book store, first door below the post office, where subscriptions will also be received.

The senior class rested their weary minds from the study of complicated electrical phenomena last week during the absence of Prof. Tingley.

Mr. C. P. Robinson familiarly known as the "Kid" has been admitted to the senior class. Two more applications will be made and then the list will be complete.

"There's nothing half so jolly as a moonlight walk," is what the festive youth said, who was caught returning from the sacred precincts of Kerrtown a few evenings ago.

The boys who have been in the habit of "taking the turf" these pleasant October evenings will soon have to pull off 'till the balmy April breezes proclaim the arrival of spring.

The boy who asked to be excused from college to go on a chestnutting expedition, so that he could escape his nine in literary society, showed forethought remarkable in one so young.

The cupola of shingles erected on the roof of Ruter hall, presents quite an imposing appearance. How came they there and how will they come down are questions of much moment?

Many of the students availed themselves of the opportunity offered to attend the Teacher's Institute held in the city last week. They enjoyed it hugely, especially the recess part of it.

Pennsylvania politics are closely watched by the students. The college is unquestionably republican, but a vote will be taken in the near future, to see whether independent or stalwart.

Dr. Hamnett lately astounded the members of the senior class, by the announcement that they would be obliged to write two essays each term during the year, any one of which would bear publication. This is a little more than has been asked of the Senior Class hitherto and there is a decided opposition to this, by the members of the class.

Martin, Brown, Ford and Chambers accompanied the city military company on their recent trip to Philadelphia, where they assisted in celebrating and indulged in all manner of festivities like true sons of the Keystone State.

New recruits have entered the battalion to the number of twenty-two. From the number of new students in college, we should have at least twenty-five more. Come into the battalion and share this healthful and invigorating exercise.

The youth who so patiently plodded his weary way up State street hill in the rain and mud, accompanied by some fair damsel had better lay low for we know something connected with the circumstance. Take warning and don't be caught with her again.

After our touching appeal for local items last month, we confidently expected that this month they would pour in by the bushel. However, we have received none, evidently the boys think the honor is a sufficient reward for the labor. Yes, honor is a great thing, and we are growing fat on it.

Between the correspondents of the morning and evening papers of the city, the task of culling spicy news notes from the occurrences of the oriental hall, sits like a brick house on the shoulders of the local editor of the CAMPUS. We will try to afflict you as little as possible, but fear we have undertaken an herculean task.

The class in Phonography now numbers twenty-five, and is one of the largest classes of this kind that has ever undertaken this useful study in college. Mr. Mead is a most thorough and pleasing instructor and the class is making rapid progress. He expects to start another, beginning class the first of next term, and we would advise many more of the students to devote a little of their time to this interesting study, which will without doubt be of much practical advantage to them in after life.

In this day and generation of the world, when duelling is again growing so much in popular favor, it behooveth the newspaper scribe to be cautious and not give wing to his fancy. Therefore if we do not chronicle all the interesting local items we find in the course of our peregrinations it is not that we do not hear of them, but because we fear some grossly outraged student with blood in his eye, will be banging on the door of our sanctum with a stuffed club, demanding vengeance on our devoted head.

PERSONALS.

Kinnear is now studying law in Philadelphia.

McClintock, class of '77, was in the city during the institute, visiting old college friends.

Harry and Elec Carroll, both former students of the college have departed for their new home, Baltimore, Md.

M. C. Cameron, a member of last year's Sophomore class is attending medical lectures at the University of Philadelphia.

R. D. Hoskins is now editing a weekly paper at Carman, Polk county, Minnesota. The *Carman Courier* is the name of this new aspirant for public favor.

Mr. Fred Jones, who will be remembered by many of our readers as a former student of Allegheny College, was married some time ago at his home in West Middlesex, to Miss Minnie Allen.

Mr. F. S. Chryst, of Warren, Ohio, a former student of Allegheny, has entered into a partnership with A. P. Grout, Syracuse, Neb. The firm will hereafter be known as Grout & Chryst, attorneys.

On Thursday, the 26th of October, occurred the marriage of Mr. George Wolfe, of Bradford, and Miss Anna Brooks, of this city, the ceremony taking place at the residence of the bride's mother, on Walnut street. Mr. Wolfe was a graduate of the class of '72 and is at present practicing law in Bradford.

IN MEMORIAM.

The Tribute of Allegheny Society to Its Departed Member.

The memorial services held in the hall of Allegheny Literary Society last week, upon the death of Herschel L. Campbell, were largely attended. The other literary societies adjourned their meetings and all joined in paying tribute to the memory of one whose career while in college; and during the brief space of time he was permitted to contend in the world's great battlefield, was an ideal to which all young men should struggle to attain. After singing by the society, John Henderson was introduced as the principal speaker of the evening, who on account of his long acquaintance with the deceased, who was for three years a student in his office, was best fitted to make remarks on his traits of character most prominent.

Mr. Henderson said that he had from the first been impressed with the fact that the deceased was a man of extraordinary ability, one not content with the surface indications of affairs, but who sought to dig deep to the very foundation, a man whose spirit chafed under the necessity of struggling with the minor details, but whose strong mind endeavored to at once grasp the circumference. He then spoke of the physical ability of the man whose strong body did not in any way indicate that he would so soon fall prey to any fatal disease. He spoke at considerable length upon his strong, symmetrical character which made him command the love and respect of all with whom he was associated. He closed by saying that although Mr. Campbell was dead, he had left behind him a noble example and one worthy to be imitated by all young men about to step upon the threshold of active life.

Appropriate remarks were made by Profs. Hamnett, Tingley, Montgomery and Dr. Bugbee, all of whom emphasized the remarks of the first speaker. The closing remarks were made by Mr. Charles Richmond who was a student for a couple of years at the time Mr. Campbell was in college. He called to memory the life of the deceased and the many beautiful traits of character which made him loved by all, and his able ability which commanded the respect of all his college companions. The exercises closed with the reading of the resolutions adopted by the society a copy of which is appended below:

ALLEGHENIANS:—We now grieve for one in whose life there was inspiration and by whose death has been given to a bright, brief career, high emphasis and power. He stood upon the

threshold of manhood with promise as brilliant and great as his character was earnest and aspiring, when the cold waves of death closed over him and sent his noble spirit into the celestial heaven to shed the radiance of a heavenly faith and purity.

As a friend he was loving and faithful, and as a member of society his amiable qualities gave him a high position and endeared him to all his associates.

His demeanor was simple and courteous, his intercourse upright and sincere, rendering him an ornament to society.

Although no longer with us still to his memory will ever cling the high esteem of all who knew him and his presence will henceforth be felt in the sacred and noble character which he left for the consolation of his friends.

He had learned not to dispute the methods of Providence, but to humbly and implicitly acknowledge and adore Him.

And looking reverently upon the grief which rests not only upon his family, but also upon a wide circle of friends, be it

Resolved, By the Allegheny Literary Society, of which he was an honored member,

That we are still more deeply impressed that death waits not for the aged alone.

That we feel there is an arrow which flies by night as well as by day, and that God wings it.

That this society deeply mourns the death of Herschel L. Campbell and tenders to his family sincere condolence in their grief.

That these resolutions be written on the society records, published in the city papers, and that a copy be given the family.

C. W. HOLLISTER,
W. J. GUTHRIE, } Com.
F. N. BROWN,

MILITARY MELANGE.

The "raw recruits" make much amusement for the old "vets." A *danse a la militaire* is one of the probabilities of the near future.

The battalion numbers nearly 100. The appointment of officers will be made soon.

The studies to be substituted for service in the battalion will remain the same as last year.

Every one is on tip toe with excitement concerning the appointment of the officers for the ensuing year.

Among the new features this year will be the adoption of a corps badge, which has been designed by Major Webster.

The utterly utter Bill Hoover will, in all probability, wave the club at the head of the "sheep-skin-fiddlers" in his usual æsthetic manner.

Lieuts. Guthrie and Best instructed the recruits in their first military exercises, previous to the arrival of Major Webster.

We appreciate fun, but when it is accomplished at the expense of one's own property, in our estimation, it ceases to be funny and becomes foolish. The above applies to the cute (?) little boys, who are in the habit of running the cannons and caissons from one part of the campus to another. One of the guns is already unfit for use, and if such work as has been going on continues, it is likely the other will soon be in a similar condition. Boys, quit such petty tricks, and if you must have fun, do something that requires a little more manliness.

Will there be an encampment of the battalion this year? This is the momentous question which is agitating the minds of the corps at present. It has been shown by experience that one week of camp life will do more to perfect soldiers in military drill than months of drill in an armory. In camp, all is military life, from reveille till tattoo, drill of some sort is going on, the guards are walking their beats, the drum-beats are sounding, and all is under the most strict discipline. Surely such sights and sounds as these cannot but infuse men with a true military spirit. It is almost impossible to perfect soldiers in the various evolutions without the experience of camp life. There the mind is only occupied with military duties, while, when we only have an hour's drill three times a week, a great many fine points of military usage, and they are very numerous, are neglected. If it is the design that the cadet corps of Allegheny shall be first-class in military affairs by all means it should be granted at least one week's encampment. This privilege was denied us last year, shall it be granted this year?

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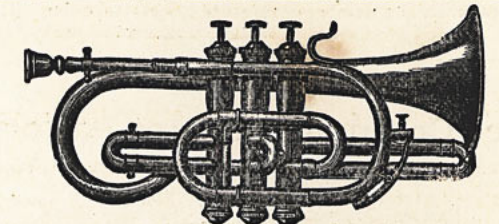
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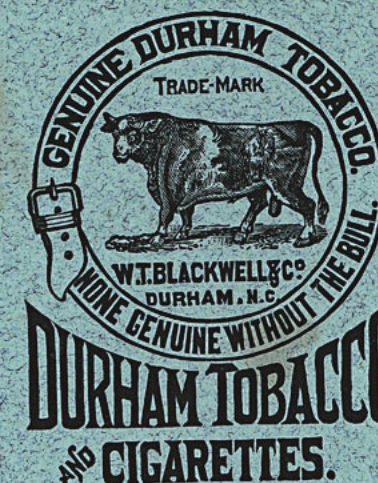
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