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Literary and General.

MYSTERY.

BY MRS. EMILY J. BUGREN.

Through fields of science, wide and far,
Led on by reason's guiding star,
Men seek, in proud and boastful mind,
Some natural source of things to find.

From the broad ocean shore of thought
Their pebbles or their pearls are brought:
Believing unto them revealed,
What God declares he hath concealed.

They cannot brook the mist that hides
The glory of the mountain sides,
Or, veils the clearness of the blue,
That no untamed light come through.

They would, by searching, find out God,
In ways by humble souls untrod,
Reject the mystery of grace,
Enthroning reason in its place.

Why are we not content to be
Wrapped round with gracious mystery,
Still catching glimpses here and there,
With joy, where the cloud openings are?

And though 'tis neither dark nor light,
Not perfect day, nor starless night,
To follow where the pillar goes,
Through desert sands or alpine snows.

Rejoicing that, though never here,
Shall veiling dimness disappear,
Eternal pathways stretch before,
Along a bright, unshadowed shore.

Where opening ever as we go,
The path of light, ascending slow,
Vistas shall beckon, clear and far,
Beyond the gleam of farthest star.

The lamp to guide our footsteps here,
Save when our faithless hearts o'erthrow
Their darkness on its friendly glow.

So knowledge hath her dangerous ways,
And science a false light that plays
With treacherous brightness to allure,
The heart that's not by faith made pure.

Steadiness.

The great Dr. Johnson left behind him an outline of a fable which he never filled up, but which ran as follows: "A great house was on one occasion brilliantly illuminated. It was a clear summer evening, and from all its doors and windows streamed a glowing, dazzling radiance that attracted and delighted all beholders. The stars in the sky felt wretched. They seemed very pale and feeble in the presence of so much splendor. The night wore on. The banquet came to an end. One after another the lights of the house were extinguished, and all was at length dark. The stars shone all the same. They took comfort in saying: 'Those lights were bright, but transient. We shine more moderately, but steadily.' It is easy to see what the moralist wished to teach.

The star, 'ohne Hast, ohne Rast,' unobtrusive, unobtrusive, is a happy emblem to adopt for one's character and career. At a time in the college year when many enter upon new scenes and associations, it is fitting for them to stop and think what sort of persons they wish to become. The entering student is old enough to put away childish things, and to feel that his stay in college is a serious part of a life that will not hereafter be otherwise than serious. Now, what one wishes to be, he must choose from looking at examples of men that have gone before him. A bad man no one wishes to be. No one wishes to make a failure in the world. But the gaze of young ambition is fascinated by meteoric, far-flashing displays of genius. It is easy to think of men like Sheridan and Byron, who did some brilliant things,

of Patrick Henry, eloquent on some few occasions, while most of their lives passed in idleness and gloom. "One bright, consummate hour" seems enough to fix one's fame and satisfy one's desires. Look more closely. By Sheridan's side were Burke and Chatham, men about equal to him in natural gifts, and besides severe students and laborious men. Looking into history, we find the weight of British policy and opinion for years resting on these men, while in the intervals of a few great efforts, Sheridan was as nothing.

Compare with the occasional flames of Henry's eloquence, the steady, effectual toil of Jefferson, the daily labor of Adams, or the quiet, enduring industry of Washington, and then ask which did most to establish our nation, and which won the valuable, abiding reputation. So in cases of less historical importance. A few years ago, two young clergymen of about equal gifts were set in charge of congregations in the same city. One was a close, careful student, never allowing himself to make a public effort without preparation. He never astonished his hearers, but he never made a failure, never disappointed them. He grew in the respect and favor of his people and the public, and in the course of years gained position and permanent influence. The other attempted to walk up by great efforts, and the neglect of intervening occasions. He made some failures. His people were sometimes mortified. He rose higher. Similar illustrations abound.

and steady" go together in the old proverb, but "slow" is no part of "steady." "Swift and steady" sound as well. It is the "steady" that is valuable.

We seem to attach the idea of steadiness to training and discipline, whether in men or horses. To be firm in battle, not to "break" in a race, come from culture. The warfare of barbarians is impulsive, that of "thinking bayonets" is steadfast. It concerns to remember that the student is the forerunner of the man, and fixes his habits and character. If one sets himself to a fixed purpose of doing every duty every day, of employing upon every exercise its fair amount of attention, he takes a course the correctness of which will be seen more and more clearly. He is "Mingling his soul's sublimest needs With thoughts of every day."

The good habit will grow easier. Obstacles, such as transient bodily indisposition, call to unimportant affairs, or the charms of idleness, will become less able to hinder him. He will move on his course at Allegheny like a star. He who hopes by occasional great efforts to keep his place, to have a perfect recitation by the side of a shabby one, to fail and conquer alternately, will, in a course so shambling, get only part of the benefit of college. When both shall have left college and taken up the pursuits of life, the difference will be still more manifest. The star will grow brighter in its orbit by a constantly fuller development. The meteor will still be precarious, will be liable to flicker faintly and even go out in darkness.

A college where each student moved "ohne Hast, ohne Rast," unobtrusive, unobtrusive, would be as charming as the clear light of heaven.

Three ladies graduated at Oberlin College in 1841. They were the first ladies to receive literary degrees in an American college.

Lord Macaulay.

The biography of Lord Macaulay, is one of the most charming and instructive books of the age. But little is known of this historic man, in his great works. Everybody in this country knew the brilliant essayist, whose papers in the *Edinburgh Review* created a new order of literature, and whose eloquent volumes found a larger circle of readers than ever did the novels of Walter Scott.

We were lifted up by the genius of his pen, without a knowledge of the man, the manner of his life, and the method of his work. We never dreamed that the great writer, was also a most genial companion, the idol of his family, and the life of the social circle. The large brain was associated with a larger heart, and his memory, full of the knowledge and literature of all ages, which was the delight of his companions, was equally rich in the joyous, and merry sports of the youth.

The readers will be filled with wonder, how Macaulay found time for his vast reading and research. He was master of the pen and the tongue. As a historian, he was the successful rival of Hume and Gibbon. As an essayist, he eclipsed Addison and Steele. As an orator, he revived the noblest seats of Chatham and Burke, and, as a converser, he outstripped the fame of Chesterfield and Johnson. He was the acknowledged master of Parliament. He was the genius among scholars. We cannot but feel a deep admiration of his high moral character and lofty aims in life. His public life stands unspotted and unblemished. He never swerved from his convictions nor sacrificed his principles to the claims of a party, or the demands of a court. Principles to him were sacred, and of higher value than honor or office.

It is refreshing to read the history of one, who recognized his duty to do right, who loathed all trickery in politics, and who believed, that no public policy could prosper, unless in harmony with eternal truth and justice.

It is a work well worth a place in every library, and especially the diligent research and study of every student.

ALIQUIS.

Financial Secretary.

Rev. George W. Clark, D.D., of the class of '35 was appointed by Bishop Ames, upon recommendation of the East Ohio Conference, to be Financial Secretary of Allegheny College. Dr. Clark is too well known throughout the bounds of the Conferences patronizing the College, to need an introduction. Though quite in years he has maintained his strength of body and mind remarkably. His ability as a preacher, his unblemished character as a man, are acknowledged on every hand. All who know Dr. Clark are exceedingly pleased with his appointment, and believe his services in behalf of the College will result in a marked advance, in its endowment interests and in its educational interests. He will enter heartily upon the prosecution of the Centennial project of the general Conference, which is also commended by the Conferences. His residence will be Meadville, and our city may well congratulate herself upon the removal to our midst of so good and excellent a man. Let every body receive him heartily, and encourage him by responding to his appeals in the interest of the College.

East Ohio Conference.

This Conference adjourned its first session Tuesday, September 26th. It was formed out of the Erie and Pittsburgh Conferences by the last general Conference of the M. E. Church. It starts a large and influential body. Its action concerning Allegheny College was kind and prophetic. The report of the Educational Committee in reference to the College, spoke of its brightening prospects, of its grand history, of its appreciation of the cordial invitation received from the Board of Trustees, the Alumni and Faculty, and the Pittsburgh Conference, to become a joint patron of the College, with the Erie, Pittsburgh and West Virginia Conferences, but not having received the official action of the Erie and West Virginia Conferences. (These conferences hold their sessions: The Erie, Oct. 4th; the West Virginia in the spring.) It was thought best to defer any positive action for the present. A commission however was appointed, consisting of Rev. Drs. Moses Hill and W. A. Davidson, to act with like commissions to be appointed by the Erie, Pittsburgh and West Virginia Conferences, to adjust a "revised compact," such as the wisdom of this joint commission should deem best, in order to the full assumption, on the part of the East Ohio Conference, of equal privileges and powers with the other conferences, in the control and management of Allegheny College, when a consummation is devoutly to be wished. Then nothing can hinder the College from reaching up to that prosperity and position, which its history, and increasing patronage and resources promise for it. Let the old friends and territory stand by Allegheny College and its future is assured.

Every Occasion is a Great One.

General Grant was this summer conversing of his military life, with a lady of our acquaintance, in a style of (for him) unusual freedom and fluency. "General," she said, "what was your dominant feeling on entering an engagement?" "Madam," was the reply, "my overpowering thought in every instance was that the whole issue of the war might depend on this battle."

Trevelyan, in his "Life of Macaulay," represents that he treated every undertaking in his great literary career as if his entire standing and reputation rested on that alone. Two livelier instances could hardly be given illustrating the venerable precept, "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might." If our young people look on every occasion of action as a great one, their occasions will grow greater; if they on every occasion do their best, their best will grow better.

Prof. Nathan Sheppard.

This gentleman and able lecturer, has a genuine love for Meadville and its College. He is planning work for some four weeks during the fall or winter. He has in course of preparation several new lectures, on Darwin, Macaulay, etc. He will carry forward the work already begun in public speaking. He will institute what will be called "speech day" among the pupils, thus stirring up a real enthusiasm in this much neglected department, let us be ready for him when he comes. And it is hoped that his reception in his lecturers will be most cordial throughout the city.

Luck.

Man is, to a considerable extent, the child of opportunity. Estimate as highly as we may the power of the individual in the achievement of success, there is yet another factor in the product, the power of circumstances, which we cannot wholly ignore. It has been remarked that the same tree that is soft and spongy in a fat swamp, with its heavy air, grows hard and noble on the hillside. Spitzbergen forests are breast high, and Nova Scotia hemlocks mourn their cold wet sky in long weird shrouds of white moss. As the acute French writer, M. Taine, says: "Nature being a sower of men, and constantly putting her hand in the same sack, distributes over the soil regularly and in turn about the same proportionate quantity and quality of seed. But in the handfuls she scatters as she strides over time and space, not all germinate. A certain moral temperature is necessary to develop certain talents; if this is wanting these prove abortive. Consequently, as the temperature changes, so will the species of talent change; if it turn in an opposite direction, talent follows; so that, in general, we may conceive moral temperature as making a selection among different species of talent, allowing only this or that species to develop itself, to the more or less exclusion of others."

Gray's musings on the Cromwells and Miltons of the village only exaggerate a real truth. There are times in every man's life when, if he were a pagan, he would incline to believe that his career is directed by an ironical fate which finds a certain pleasure in mocking his best plans and most strenuous efforts by an unexpected reverse; when, finding himself baffled at every turn, he sits down in despair and says to himself, "It is useless to struggle in the meshes in which I am entangled; all things have conspired against me; I cease to fight against destiny the better." The ancients fully believed in destiny. "Some people," says Pliny, "refer their successes to virtue and ability; but it is all fate." Alexander depended much upon his luck, and Plutarch tells us that Sulla was so lucky that the surname of "Fortunate" was given him. Cicero speaks of the luck of Fabius Maximus, Marcellus, Scipio, and Marius as a settled thing. It was not only their courage," he says, "but their fortune, which induced the people to intrust them with the command of their armies." For there can be little doubt but that, besides their great abilities, there was a certain Fortune appointed to attend upon them, and to conduct them to honor and renown, and to uncommon success in the management of important affairs." Caesar, believed in his own good luck, and told the pilot in the storm, *Cæsarum portas et fortunam ejus*,—"You carry Caesar and his good fortune." Some of the greatest modern generals have agreed with Bacon that "outward accidents conduce much to fortune." Marlborough, who planned his battles so carefully, talked more than once about his destiny. Cromwell had his lucky days, of which his birthday, when he gained two great battles, was one; and Nelson had his white days and his black ones.

When we see Mahomet flying from his enemies, saved by a spider's web; when we think that a Whig Ministry was hurled from power in England by the spilling of some water on a lady's gown; when we find a Franklin ascribing his turn of thought and conduct through life to the accident of a tattered copy of Cotton Mather's "Essays to do Good" falling into his hands, and Jeremy Bentham attributing similar effects to a single phrase, "The greatest good of the greatest number," that caught his eye at the end of a pamphlet; when we see a Bruce pass

through a series of perils greater than any which the most daring romance-writer or melodramatist ever imagined for his hero, and then perish from a fall in handing a lady down stairs after dinner, and a Speke accidentally shoot himself in England, after escaping innumerable dangers in penetrating to the furtive and reedy fountains of the Nile; when we find that one man may suck an orange and be choked by a pit, another swallow a penknife and live; one run a thorn into his hand and die in spite of the utmost efforts of medical skill, another recover after a shaft of a gig has run completely through his body—we cannot help believing, with Solomon, who, doubtless, had himself witnessed many such grim antitheses of life and death, that time and chance happen to all men, and that circumstances have much to do with every man's career in life. "We talk of life as a journey," says Sidney Smith, "but how variously is that journey performed! There are those who come forth girt, and shod, and mantled, to walk on velvet lawns and smooth terraces, where every gale is arrested and every beam is tempered. There are others who walk on the Alpine paths of life, against driving misery, and through stormy sorrows, over sharp affliction; walk with bare feet and naked breast, jaded, mangled, and chilled."

The degree in which fame—one of the prizes of life for which men struggle—is dependent on accident, sometimes the result even of ill-luck, is strikingly illustrated by the fate of Sir John Moore. "He had fought," says a writer in the Dublin University Magazine, "as other generals had, had his successes as well as his reverses, and had just kept his head above water before the advancing army of Soult. On the walls of Corunna he met his fate, and might have lain there, as hundreds of others did, in an unrecorded grave, to this hour and to all future ages, had not an ordinary Irish parson, from a remote country parish, and from amid common prosaic pursuits, caught a glance, in his imagination, of the lifeless warrior, as he was hurried to a hasty grave, in the silence of the night, within the sound of the advancing enemy's guns. The look was enough,—the picture was taken, with its full significance of pathos, into the heart of the poet; and, when it reappeared, it was found to have been incrusting with amber, thereafter nevermore to pass away. It is true, little ceremony was observed at that burial,—

"Not a drum was heard, nor a funeral note"; but the lyre was struck, and the echoes went forth to the ends of the earth; and so Sir John Moore passed, by the narrow channel of those few hasty and careless stanzas, from the shores of oblivion, where he would have wandered till doomsday with thousands of unrecorded comrades, to those same Isles of the Blest, wherein, as we have already observed, the favorite heroes of all ages have pitched their tents and exalted their standard."—*Mathews*.

Scatter diligently in susceptible minds
The germs of the good and the beautiful.
They will develop there to trees,
bud, bloom,
And bear the golden fruits of paradise.
—*Ruskin*.

We recommend to the attention of students our city advertisers, all of whom do a first-class business, and are ready to show the facts they advertise.

No culture without self-restraint.

What did you do yesterday to prove your gratitude to him who gave you the day?

In next the last line, page 13, "misfortune" should read importance.

The CAMPUS is an eight page paper, published by the Allegheny College, and is all it pertains to be: lively, spicy, and full of college life.—*Greenville Argus*.

Work and Wait.

One of the most important and oft-repeated lessons taught in the works of creation and providence, is that of *patient doing*. "The world was not made in a day." Its formation from chaos was the result of slow, gradual, systematic, *patient working*, and required thousands of years to fit it for the abode of man. This same law of gradual development may be seen in the growth of the animal and vegetable world. Patience is one of the divine attributes, and one that is being constantly exemplified in God's dealings with men. He institutes causes and waits for their results. For eighteen hundred years has He waited for the christianizing of the world, and yet He waits. God's own word is full of exhortations "to be patient in well doing."

There is no achievement, however great, no invention, however wonderful, that is not the result of earnest, patient labor. We know that the tree that grows fastest, dies soonest, and that a fortune made in an hour is soon spent. Yet with all these lessons and repeated admonitions, man is an impatient, fretful being—always in a hurry. He is in haste for position, for power, for riches, for knowledge, for everything that is desirable to know or to have; and if, after a few feeble, futile efforts, the whole world of coveted things be not showered upon him, he becomes impatient or discouraged, and says "It is no use to try. I can never become learned, I can never become wealthy, my endeavors are not appreciated, my attempts all signally fail."

Here, would he but observe one of the smallest of God's creatures, he might learn the truth that makes man the architect of his own fortune. Well might the little coral insect be discouraged to think how little it could do in the building of the coral world around it, but it gives its whole being, its life, to the work; and although it may not know the grandeur of the structure, yet it knows that its work is the whole would not be perfect without that one little calcareous atom. And so may we attach ourselves to some good cause, and although we may not be the crowning atom of the great work, yet we may know, that, as the coral reef, in time finds its way above the ocean's wave, so will our structure as surely rear its head above the waves of opposition and error, and that each good act shall hold an essential place in the mighty structure.

"Let us then be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate,
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait."

S.

Waste No Time.

After allowing yourself proper time for rest, don't live a single hour of your life without doing exactly what is to be done in it, and going straight through it from beginning to end. Work, play, study, whatever it is—take hold at once and finish it up squarely and clearly; then to the next thing, without letting any moments drop out between. It is wonderful to see how many hours these prompt people contrive to make of a day; it is as if they picked up the moments that the dawdlers lost. And if ever you find yourself where you have so many things pressing upon you that you hardly know how to begin, let me tell you a secret. Take hold of the very first one that comes to hand, and you will find the rest all fall into file, and follow like a company of well-drilled soldiers; and though work may be hard to meet when it charges in a squad, it is easily vanquished if you can bring it into line.—*Selected*.

The troubles of the country come from uneasy politicians, its safety from the tranquil masses.—*Benton*.

President Robinson of Brown University thinks there is too much secret society, and too little religion in that institution.

An Alliteration

DEPICTING DRINK'S DOLEFUL DEPRAVITY.

Divine declarations denote drunkenness during diluvial deposits. Different data during diverse dates demonstrate drink's dissipation dreadfully durable. Daily disgraceful demonstrations deny debauchery's decline. Despite denouncing decrivals, despite desperate deprecations, drunkard's doleful depravity deepens. Demoralized dealers dispense deleterious, debilitating drinks. Disappointed demagogues, disheartened dealers, distracted debtors, drink deeply. Delectable distillations decoy deluded dupes. Defaulters, dreading discovery, drain decanters. Dastardly demons, deliberating deadly deeds, demand drams. Daudling, demented dandies, deeming dissipation decidedly debonair, display diminutive demijohns.

Deluded dullards! Drink drown disappointment? Drink deepens despondency, develops derangement, darkens despair. Drink debauches, debilitates, DEGRADES, DAMNS.

Dissipation delay disclosure? Discerning dealers decide, dissipation denotes delinquency, dishonesty, deficits. Dissipation detects deficiency, discovers defaulters.

Drinking destroy doubt? Dark, dejecting doubts depress debauchees.

Drunkenness desirable, decent?

Drunkenness depopulates districts, depauperates denizens, dilapidates domicils, disturbs decorum, disinclines devotion, dechristianizes, DEMORALIZES, DEMON-IZES drinkers.

Doctors declare, deleterious decoctions, deterring digestion, deal deadly diseases: dropsy, dyspepsia, diabetes, delirium, dumps.

Devils, desiring divorces, discord, duration, dearth, deem debauchery desirable.

Debauchery drags downward.

Divinity, desiring decreased depravity, dispelled doubts, devotion, denounces

Decent damsels despise debauchery; devoted daughters deprecate drinks despotism, decrepit dames deplore drunkard's dire devastation.

Dilatory demurrers, duty demands direct disuse, discountenance. Demonstrate determined disapprobation. Despise distillers, detest dealers, decry dramsellers' defensive demands.

Duteous denizens, danger demands decisive decrival. Does defiance discourage? Do drawbacks dishearten? Dispel drowsy doubts. Deity disclaims distrustful devotees. Delineate drink's dark details: desolated dwellings, domestic discords, disgraceful debaucheries.

Disentrance deluded drudgers; divulge drink's despotism; designate devils' duplicity; describe drunkards' direful doom's-day. Depict, denounce, deprecate. Demolish distilleries, dram-shops, drinking-holes. Dig deep, deracinate drink's domain; determinate devils' dominion. Delectable desiderata. K—

We have received the initial number of the CAMPUS, a paper published monthly during the college year, at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa. We notice as one of the editors our friend A. J. Maxwell, formerly Principal of Rochester schools. The first number is excellent in every respect, and promises well for an interesting and valuable paper. We are sure all the former students, and friends, of the college, will be glad to take it.—*Beaver Valley News*.

We have received the first number of the CAMPUS, a new college paper, published under the auspices of Allegheny College, at Meadville, with A. J. Maxwell, A. C. Ellis and Wayne Whipple as editors. It is a handsomely gotten up eight page paper, filled with well-written articles and judicious selections, and is printed on an excellent quality of paper.—*Sharon Herald*.

Uncle George's Old Boots.

A TRAMP'S CONTRIBUTION

It may seem funny unto those
With high heeled gaiters, and fine clothes,
Their path all flowers and fruits
That I have chosen such a theme;
But 'tis reality, not a dream,
This subject: "my old boots,"

For, as I roam from town to town,
With uppers cracked, and heels run down,
Each youngster loudly hoots,
(With fingers crooked at his nose),
"See, Johnny, look, there he goes,
'Pull down your vest,' 'old boots'!"

How others my condition see,
Is immaterial unto me;
For none this fact disputes:
Misfortune's hand is hard to bear,
To tramp around, now here, now there,
With gravel in the "boots."

Although not foremost in the van,
Among the crowd, I'd seem like one
Of "Falstaff's" raw recruits;
As one would flaunt a shabby hat,
And some wear this, and some wear that,
For me, I have "old boots."

Had I the vilest, deadliest foe,
To assault me daily, as I go,
I'd bring no long law suits,
But all the punishment I'd give
Would be, his natural term to live.
And always wear "old boots"

And then, as through his heels and toes
The gnawing, aching, stinging throes
Of pain, each moment shoots;
Upon his knees he'd hourly bend,
And pray for death: the only friend
Could free him from his "boots."

Alas! how many in this land,
Are building airy castles grand,
And other vain pursuits,
Like me, their youthful years have spent;
Then in old age, with grief lament
The gravel in their boots.

All cannot be with wealth endowed,
The great "First Cause" has so allowed;
And reason all else refutes,
For some will roll in splendor gay,
And some, unto their dying day,
Will have to wear "old boots."

Could I "hard times" but firmly clasp,
With something more than Samson's grasp,
I'd jerk both limbs and roots,
And plunge them 'neath oblivion's wave;
Then, for to mark the infamous grave,
I'd anchor my "old boots."

Dr. Smith, the Historian.

George Smith, the celebrated English Oriental scholar, recently died at the age of sixty-six years. He owed his earlier reputation to the discovery of the tablets giving accounts of the conquest of Babylon by the Elamites in 2280, before Christ, and a number of other events of importance previously shrouded in impenetrable darkness. After this, he lent valuable assistance to the preparation for the British Museum of a new volume of cuneiform inscriptions of Western Asia, and since then his whole time has been devoted to the deciphering of cuneiform texts. One of his most valuable discoveries is a Chaldean account of the Deluge, which also contains the only profane account that has come to light of the Bible hero, Nimrod. His greatest work was published in 1871, an elaborate translation of the cuneiform inscriptions pertaining to the reign of the Assyrian King Aeshurbani-pal. In 1873 and '74 he was sent by the London *Telegraph* to Nineveh, on an exploring expedition, during which he discovered over 3,000 partial or entire inscriptions, a full account of which was published in 1875. He has also published several important works on ancient history, which have placed his name prominent among the leading scholars of this age.—*Cleveland Leader*.

We take pleasure in adding to our list of exchanges the *CAMPUS*, a monthly publication of the students of Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa. The first number is well gotten up, with good editorials and interesting locals. May it continue to smack of the *Campus*; for therein lies the success of the average college paper.—*Oberlin Review*.

The Educational World.

Mr. Lyons, of Cleveland, has given \$40,000 to Vassar College.

Governor Hayes has two sons, both graduates of Cornell.

President Grant and family visited Cornell University last week.

Forty-two per cent. of the Vassar students are in the preparatory department.

Dartmouth will hereafter have three terms a year instead of two as heretofore.

Williams College begins the fall term with fifty Freshmen, two new juniors and five new seniors.

The Trustees of Brown University have passed resolutions discouraging secret societies among the undergraduates.

The Johns Hopkins University was formally opened on September 12th. Prof. Huxley, the English philosopher, delivered the address.

The Trustees of Amherst college have reduced the salary of the faculty ten per cent. The general business depression has affected its finances, and the reduction of salaries was unavoidable.

The Normal School at Casline is now the largest but one in New England. It has one hundred and seventy-five students. Pennsylvania has half a dozen that have from two hundred to eight hundred each.

A bill has been before the California legislature to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors within four miles of the University of California. Some have humorously styled it "a bill to encourage college pedestrianism."

The Japanese Government has abolished the old National Sabbath, every fifth day, and have ordered the observance of the Christian Sunday as a day of rest.

The Christian religion and free education will eventually conquer the errors of the pagan world.

Dr. Foster, of the Clifton Springs Sanitarium, and Dr. Loomis, formerly President of Allegheny College, have opened an institution at Clifton Springs for the education of young women.

Prof. J. H. Seelye has accepted the presidency of Amherst college and will enter upon the duties of the office as soon as his term in congress expires. His brother Rev. L. Clarke Seelye is President of Smith college for women, at Northampton, Mass., eight miles from Amherst, the buildings of each college are in full view from the other.

The Williams College students will hereafter wear the Oxford caps and gowns through the commencement season. There may be a spice of vanity in the fashion, but it will have the virtue of equalizing the class in respect to dress, and save many a student, who cannot afford it either, the expense of a dress coat or the embarrassment of appearing on the platform without one.

One of our students, who intends to teach next winter for sixty dollars per month, the school that was taught last winter by a member of '76, was making a call at a Freshman's room the other day. The Freshman was showing him some New England views, when he innocently asked: "Where is New England? Is it in this State or in Michigan?"—*Oberlin Review*.

Professor Huxley has closed his brief course of lectures in America. He speaks very highly of the intelligence of his American audiences, as well as he may, for never was a foreign scholar listened to with more eagerness. His lectures on the whole

are considered something of a disappointment. He dwelt too much on tales thrice told, and did not urge his peculiar theories as was expected, especially was he silent on the great issues between science and religion.

The Centennial.

The greatest exhibition of the world's history. Seventy-five acres under cover: all nations within this range. How much to be seen, digested, and assimilated. The mental furniture of millions of people from all continents, has been enriched, increased and brushed up, by the rare treasures gathered in the great historic city of this nation. The *brotherhood* of the nations has been greatly cemented. The *commerce* between the different countries will be largely increased as a consequence of the Exposition. *Christianity* will be the gainer by the wonderful exhibitions of the marvelous growth of America during one hundred years, under the inspiration of Christian institutions and principles. Other peoples are studying the philosophy of this growth. There is scarcely an art of any other nation that cannot be matched by this nation. There are some instances of handiwork to be seen that surpass anything yet produced in this country. This does not prove, however, that if the attention of American artisans, were turned to these more ornamental pursuits, they might not become just as superior. Other and more practical interests, connected with a new and rapidly growing nation, have demanded their attention, and hence the great superiority of the productions of this nation in these directions. The genius of Christianity and of free institutions has been the inspiration of the artists and the artisans of this country.

Some, perhaps many, in witnessing the evidences of skill and intelligence in the departments of Japan and China, have said in their hearts, if not audibly, why send Christian missionaries to these lands? These productions indicate great ingenuity, skill and intellectuality; the people are now in advance of us in many things; they don't need enlightenment; we have no need to spend our money in their behalf; they have no occasion for our services. There is a fallacy lurking in this kind of reasoning; the highest skill and intelligence may exist with exceptional morality and irreligion, even paganism. Those nations have a religion, but not the religion. The fact that they possess keen intellects, which makes them superior in certain directions, only makes the necessity more apparent that this and other Christian nations should use all and every legitimate means to win them to the true God, to the truth as it is in Jesus Christ, that all their skill and intelligence and wealth and moral influence may be upon the side of right, and for the fullest and most complete development of humanity throughout the world.

The thoughtful observer at the Centennial must reach this conclusion. These prizes of the nations must be captured for Christ. When this is done, the remaining victories will be speedy and complete at no distant day. What American could fail to have a just pride in his country, in looking over the results of an hundred years. How vast the territory; how rapidly developed; how the teeming millions have swept over the broad acres from the Atlantic to the Pacific; how prolific the inventive brain of our citizens, until every vocation and department of labor has its mechanical help, and manufactories and industries have been multiplied until all possible necessities are supplied without Everybody should go to the Centennial that can do so without too great sacrifice. It educates. It enlarges our views of our country. It increases our love for our country. *It intensifies patriotism.*

B.

Our Table.

A Sophomore translated, *I am agnosco Græcum*: "Go it, I know Greek."—*University Reporter*.

We have a student who is always boasting of his birth. We have just discovered his title: he is Barren of Intellect.—*Ex.*

A Freshman says: "And now every bird pleases us with its lay—especially the hen."—*Williams' Athenæum*. What a fowl flight of fancy.—*Ex.*

There is a centennial handkerchief out. It has the Declaration of Independence printed upon it in English, French and German, so that with it a man can blow his nose in three different languages.—*Ex.*

Two men disputing about the pronunciation of the word "either"—one saying it was *ee*-ther, the other *i*-ther,—agreed to refer the matter to the first person they met, who happened to be an Irishman, and who confounded both by declaring, "its nayther, for its ayther."

Not long ago, in the Court of Appeals, a certain lawyer of Celtic extraction, while arguing with earnestness his case, stated a point and then proceed—"And, if it please the court, if I am wrong in this, I have another point that is equally conclusive."

One of the editors of a certain paper, which shall be nameless, soon after beginning to learn the printing business, went to court a preacher's daughter. The next time he attended meeting he was taken down at hearing the minister announce in his text: "My daughter is grievously tormented with a 'devil.'"

To the Alumni.

It is true that a college lives or dies by the influence and patronage of its alumni. Scattered, as they are, throughout the country, they are constantly speaking for or against it; if not in words, by their lives and work. Probably the majority of the students at any college are there through the influence of some former student.

This fact should throw a sense of responsibility on teachers who are preparing *living advertisements*, and on the latter after they leave their alma mater. Every alumnus of a faithful college owes her the benefit of his influence. But time and distance tend naturally to weaken the ties that unite them, and to correct this tendency is one of the main objects of *THE CAMPUS*. We propose to make it a *fraternal* paper, and its success, therefore rests with the *brothers*. It is for the alumni of Allegheny College to say whether or not *THE CAMPUS* shall become a permanent institution. And we trust that as fast as they become acquainted with its existence, they will rally to its support, with contributions of both money and brains, and that soon it shall be our pleasure to mail it regularly to every alumnus of "Old Allegheny."

Twenty-five cents' worth of chewing gum will entertain a Connecticut girl when love's magic and moonlight won't raise a ripple on her soul.

The Yale College faculty have spoiled to some extent the ancient practice of studying during morning prayers by introducing congregational singing and compelling the students to stand.

The *CAMPUS* is the name of the new college paper issued by the students of Allegheny College, Meadville. It was planned for a handsome paper, but is spoiled by defective "presswork." But it has something in it, and if maintained with the spirit which marks the opening number, will prove of great service to the College. The oration of Prof. Hyde, at the centennial tree planting, is the most notable paper in the number, and would be notable anywhere.—*Erie Gazette*.

THE CAMPUS.

Published the first of each Month, Aug. and Sept. Excepted.

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IN STUDY.

Studying is a science, and it is a fact that many, who are in pursuit of knowledge, labor at a great disadvantage, in that they are not acquainted with its various requirements. Self-reliance and the power of concentrating the attention are essential to thorough and successful study.

With a persevering use of these faculties the student is enabled to mount all the rugged steep that throng his path up the Hill of Knowledge.

But these auxiliaries are so generally misused, that in our own little body of students two extremes result.

In one of these the student fully realizes the importance of physical culture, exercises an astonishing amount of concentration in playing ball or walking down town, and perseveres therein to such an extent that his languages and mathematics suffer sorely from neglect. His self-reliance is also so greatly developed that he is proficient in any branch without the assistance of text-books or professors' directions. The student belonging to the other class should by all means be exempt from censure. He is desirous of becoming thorough and accomplished, and any incongruity in his conduct should be attributed to his zeal. He believes that, if he would succeed, close application to his studies is necessary without recreation or physical exercise, and even denies himself a sufficient amount of sleep. Instead of studying with awakened perception, he dozes over a lesson, requiring twice as much time to understand it as should be necessary to master the whole theme.

After much close confinement he is astonished to find his memory becoming unreliable and that he is greeted with ill-success.

Not only are his perceptive faculties rendered obtuse, but he also suffers from headache, loss of appetite, then general debility, and at last is often compelled to succumb and leave college with a ruined constitution; not that he has accomplished more than others, but because his method of study has been too laborious. There are but few instances of such extreme cases, to be sure, but it is true that many of our students apparently fail to observe that (all other things being equal), the physical condition is indicative of intellectual success. It should be borne in mind that any insult to the physical constitution will ultimately be indignantly resented.

An over-draft upon the physical system cannot be made without creating a corresponding deficiency in intellectual capacity. From the manner of some of our friends we conclude that each considers his constitution a sort of "widow's cruse" from which spirit may be drawn with impunity that repletion will be miraculously sustained without special effort on his part.

We frequently observe young men who schedule their whole time, allotting to each study a certain definite amount. This appears very systematic to them, and they refer to their time-table with no small degree of complacency. But greatly to their discomfiture, they find that some of their studies require more time than others, and that recreation regulated by a chart is no more a pastime than a pleasure walk, that is instigated and prolonged to a certain extent and then cut short—all by a bayonet point. We do not mean to be skeptical, and wholly ignore system in student life. Method should assist the student instead of restraining and curbing a full and free exercise of his mental faculties. Every attempt that we have observed, to reduce the daily duties to clock-work and monotonous routine has been unsuccessful. The would-be reformer loses confidence in both system and himself, and his extreme effort at systematizing produces a demoralizing effect instead of the anticipated benefit.

We do not attempt to give a general prescription, whereby one and all may be accommodated with an unerring guide to perfection in literary attainment. Each individual must decide for himself the amount of study each lesson requires, and also the physical training which his own health demands. We do not wish to dictate, but would suggest, that each should reach, as far as possible, the "golden mean" between a languid inspection of a game of chess, and a ceaseless and energetic swing of bat and club.

It is true that the Olympic games, though mere tests of physical endurance and skill, were considered so highly important by the ancient Greeks, that these games were constituted the basis of their computation of time. The olive crowned victor with sinews of steel, was then the cynosure of Grecian eyes, but the Olympic period produced the wisdom and teachings of Socrates, the clear logic of Aristotle, the thrilling eloquence of Demosthenes, and the victories of Alexander, whose careers were measured by "Olympiads." Should not these triumphs of mind be, in a great measure, attributed to the grand scheme of Lycurgus? Did not the system of this master-mind have great influence in advancing the enlightenment of our progressive age? Prussia, too, is indebted to her barbarous predecessors, the "hardy Germans," for the sound sense and logic of her subjects; and consequently, for the extensive scientific research and superior educational system of her Government.

Give to the brawny victor the olive garland to deck his sunburned brow, but we would choose a crown of endless glory and honor, which scattered multitudes have heaped upon the worthy heads of those wise and noble men of the heroic age of intellect. They understood the consistent relations of 'mind and matter,' and in their wonderful careers was exemplified that precept of Solomon: "*Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore, get wisdom, and with all thy getting get understanding.*"

THE PATRONAGE.

Everybody is cheered over the large increase of pupils this fall, already the attendance is fifty per cent. over last year at this time. What college can make a better showing than this? The pupils are a fine body of young people. A larger number of young ladies are present to cheer their brothers in their educational work, and avail themselves of the extensive resources of the College—and yet there is room.

Culver Hall is nearly full. A number of gentlemen can yet be accommodated. Apply at once.

If you wish to have your friends acquainted with the college send them the CAMPUS.

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.

"The CAMPUS says: 'The secret of success in life is being ready when an opportunity presents itself.' There are too many college graduates waiting 'for an opportunity to present itself.' They would do much better to start out in search of the opportunity, and not to expect a very big one to begin with."—*Republican*.

We readily grant that there are far too many waiting, expectant college graduates, as well as those outside of colleges, who, like young robins, on the approach of hunger, open their mouths, and expect them to be filled; but this does not in the least affect the truth of the CAMPUS' assertion.

Talent and skill are always in demand. Even in these panicky times there are few skilled, master-workmen out of employment; they are sought for, if ready for positions of trust and ability. The papers are full of advertisements for skilled workmen, but the mass of the unemployed cannot respond, for they are not ready for the opportunity; and when their grade of work is called for they are kept back by the rush.

Educated, practical talent is loudly called for every day, just now. But the owners of this precious commodity are not ready for the market; they must wait a little for preparation; they have oil, but it is not in their lamps.

There is a promising opening in a mercantile house—it must be filled at once—but by a good penman. Ninety-nine good fellows are turned away to make room for one young man who is ready for the opportunity.

Here is a teacher, a waiting teacher, eagerly reading:

"Wanted! A principal for the Union school at—. Must be able to teach Latin."

Ah! that Latin requirement closes that position to more than nine-tenths of the teachers of Pennsylvania. Some unknown, but sensible fellow has really prepared himself for his work, and steps in. Not that he ever needed Latin before, nor was he certain he ever should need it, but he knew it was one of the requisites for a first-class position, and learned it; and at once it doubles his former wages.

"Wanted! At first-class wages—a carpenter; must be able to draught work."

A score of carpenters are eager for the place, but they "understand all the trade except draughting," but one has completed his trade, and gets the position, and ever after is a "boss workman." We do not pretend to say that every one can, or ought to be ready to fill every position that may be open, but every one ought to decide on what business he is going to follow, and then thoroughly prepare himself to excel in it. This being the case he will be ready to step in whenever an opportunity presents itself, he will have a supply of talent and power that can be converted into success.

The history of any man who has risen high in his calling will bear us out in this view. It is true that many "would do much better to start out in search of the opportunity, and not expect a big one to begin with," but it is equally true that many of the best opportunities in a man's lifetime come unexpected and without seeking. In either case the opportunity is useless unless one is ready to grasp it.

Great opportunities are few and fleeting, and one must often be ready to take them on the wing, or they are past beyond recall.

Yale has adopted the continental pronunciation of Latin, in place of the long used English sounds. Cicero will be lost in *Kickero*; and coming orators will charm the ears of listening multitudes with "*A pluribus unum*," and "*Veni, vidi, vici*" will take on the strange accents of *wane, wede, weke*.

WOMAN'S EDUCATION.

The problem of woman's education is by no means settled. The public mind is yet divided on this vital question, and will continue to be so until two other questions are settled.

First, the object of education. Secondly, woman's ability, mentally and physically, to endure the strain of the so-called "higher education." As to the first, it is pretty generally conceded, by practice, if not by words, that the chief object of an education is to enable the possessor to gain a better livelihood, and to gain it easier.

This may be, and is a worthy motive to a certain extent, but it is the lowest of all incentives. With no higher end in view than to increase the wealth producing power, education necessarily becomes narrow and one-sided. The true object is a desire to perfect one's self, as far as possible, in body, mind and soul. As Kant has so beautifully expressed it: "To develop in the individual all the perfections of which he is susceptible;" or as Dr. Wickersham has said, "the attainment of the highest possible worth."

With this idea in view education becomes an ennobling theme, raised above the mere secular affairs of life. If one's capacity for enjoying beauty, art and knowledge, and life itself was not increased by a liberal education, it would scarcely be worth the trouble attending it.

Granting that the development of talent and character is the great thing to be sought for in an education, it becomes alike desirable to both men and women; and the only question is, is she equal to the task?

Dr. Clark has discussed this subject with rare candor and most of his points are well supported by theory if not by facts; but he does not prove insufficiency on her part but simply a difference in physical constitution, which must be regarded in the education of young women. But the weight of testimony in institutions where woman has had an opportunity to match her powers of endurance with man, is that there are not the practical difficulties that many imagine.

Admitting women to colleges does not necessarily presuppose that they shall be held, in all cases, to precisely the same requirements and discipline as men.

In the economy of nature women have been given constitutions differing from men both in functions and in strength, and there is no reason why this difference may not be respected in college as well as in society. She can learn the same lessons and get the same good from them as her brother, but in many respects the result is reached in a different way.

But because abdominal respiration is natural to man and pectoral respiration to woman it does not prove that the latter should not have an equal opportunity to breathe, or that breath is not necessary to her.

Educate boys for manhood and girls for womanhood, but both to dwell together as equals and congenial beings; and this means not only co- but common education.

In these times of economy scarcely a day passes but we hear such expressions as "The greatest possible amount for the least money," or "To accomplish the most in the least time." While such expressions are not generally misunderstood, they are really senseless and without meaning. There is no such thing as "the greatest amount for the least money," or "accomplishing the most in the least time." A given amount of time or money should be assumed as a basis, and then it is proper to speak of the greatest amount for a given time or price.

Subscribers in town can leave their subscriptions at Ingram & Co.'s.

THE MONEY-VALUE OF EDUCATION.

The great difference between the educated and the uneducated lies in the power to think, in the ability to adapt existing means to desired ends.

To succeed in life one must have a mark to work to; he must have a clearly defined purpose, and then bend all his powers in that direction. Most men do not know what they are working for, and therefore do not recognize success, even if it comes in sight.

They are quite as likely to take a tack seaward, when an open port lies before them, as they are to enter it.

Many blunder out of one day into another as though there was no connecting link between them. A day dropped out would not be missed. They work with their eyes shut to the scores of hands outstretched for their aid, if they would but grasp them.

They attribute the success of their neighbors to luck or knavery, when the truth of the matter is they have only been making use of powers and opportunities of which their plodding neighbor did not think.

True education does not lead men to work less, but to work to better advantage. It teaches one to use the whole of himself, to turn all his powers into so many producing forces.

Labor is valuable in proportion to the amount of brains it represents.

Skilled workmen in any department of business are always in demand. Educated brains will draw patronage where natural ability will starve.

Every trade or profession is crowded with unskilled, unemployed members, but disciplined talent can always find employment. Other things being equal, one's success depends upon the amount of brains he throws into his business. Every successful enterprise has a thinking, planning mind behind it, that is utilizing available forces. A few master minds lead the multitude.

Thought, well-directed thought, has brought the forces of nature,—heat, water, steam, electricity and gravitation, under the command of man. Education increases the wealth-producing power, it leads to a wise economy of means, it renders labor intelligent, pleasant.

In trade it is capital that cannot be lost; in active life it measures one's power for good.

True education is the result of judicious exercise of body, intellect and soul. It is the development of one's own powers, not the acquisition of new ones. A college cannot confer an education upon any one. It only offers superior advantages for self-development. Professors can impart knowledge, but education assimilates it. Teachers can point out the way, but students must walk in it.

Education pays from every stand-point.

No one is so rich that he can afford to do without it. No one so poor that he need despair of getting it.

THE OLD RECITATION BELL.

'Twas the terror of new-comers and constant dread of the dilatory. Though but a little bell, 'twas much revered. It uttered four laconic notes, and all obeyed. Professors and students, young men and maidens, passed and repassed through the crowded halls with hurrying step, all rendering obedience to its solemn voice. Its tones were those of dignity, and so they should be; long years had its service been, and pleasure, to summon an advancing throng—grave ruler and wise statesman, revered divine, and modest layman, sober judge, and loquacious lawyer, physician and patient, merchant and agent, tiller of soil and master-mechanic—men of every vocation and profession—to mingle before sage Learning's impartial bar, in one arraignment, whence one and all were as-

signed to their own positions—some of fame and some of obscurity, some of wealth and others of poverty, and some, indeed, in distant lands were shrined in foreign tombs.

Then its renowned compeers gave it celebrity, but, now, oh, base in dignity! That bell is spiked to a dingy board; the kitchen maid yanks the rope; just eight raps of that agitated clapper, and the prompt "prep" is ready for his supper. The boys hoot, yelp and tear. The bell's cracked note, and rope's sharp creak are drowned by the groaning chairs and clashing plate, and the youths' choked and stifled breath.

PRESIDENT BUGBEE.

Dr. Bugbee has been exceedingly busy recently. He preached at the re-opening of the Fifth Avenue M. E. Church, Pittsburgh, Sabbath evening, September 17th, returned and gave attention to the opening of the College year, Sept. 20th and 21st, visited the Pittsburgh Conference in Pittsburgh, Sept. 22d, made a brief address before the conference in the morning in behalf of the College, and an extended address that evening upon the general subject of education; visited the East Ohio Conference, at Steubenville, O., the 23; met with the Committee on Education in the afternoon, preached in the 1st Presbyterian Church of that city Sabbath evening, addressed the conference on Monday morning, the 25th, pending the report of the Committee of Education on Allegheny College, and reached home that night at midnight, and was present the next morning in chapel and heard his recitations that day. He will also attend the Erie Conference which meets at Titusville, Oct. 4th, and represent the interests of the College.

OUR PROFESSORS.

They seem ready for any work which will in any way contribute to the welfare and prosperity of the College. Their hearty co-operation in all the plans projected for the increased accommodation of the pupils, and enlargement of the resources of the institution, is remarked on every hand.

No more able and experienced Professors and efficient men, in everything pertaining to the work of the College, can be found in the educational work of the country.

Once there was a golden time when between infancy and manhood or womanhood when youth were called "boys and girls," but now there seems to be a tendency to recognize no intermediate state, but to pass directly from the Kindergarten to "gentleman or lady."

In several school reports we have noticed such expressions as this, "The public school opened on Monday with an attendance of 36 ladies and 29 gentlemen." It is proper to teach boys and girls to be gentlemanly and ladylike but to say to a class of boys ten years of age, "The gentlemen may rise" is grossly misusing the word, but no more so than to annex "Esq." to every man's name, or to call pupils in the public schools or students at college "scholars," a term which should be applied only to a learned person. Louis Agassiz was a scholar, but little Willie Jones and Susy Smith are best called pupils.

We have many young men in college who are procuring an education by their individual efforts. This is highly commendable. When one of them, enjoying a full conception of the dignity of his vocation, and wishing to purchase a "Butler" or a Hebrew Bible, is driven to the necessity of making up "fine-cut" into cigarettes, and selling them to the students, with "a little margin," should he not also be patronized (and thereby encouraged) by the faculty and friends of the college?

NEW YORK, Sept. 17, 1876.

Editors Campus,—

Our college paper is, or at least ought to be, open to receive suggestions from its friends and alumni. There is a subject that I should like to present for consideration and discussion through its columns. The subject is embodied in the following question. Would it not be advisable for our college to join in the state intercollegiate contests, supposing there are any instituted; and, if there are not, would it not be a good thing to have something of the kind established, and should not our college be the one to open the matter?

Now, I am ignorant enough not to know whether there is any association for that purpose in our State or not. I have never heard of any. But they have been instituted in many other States and their success as a means of keeping up college interests is very marked.

The arguments in favor of them here would be the same as elsewhere, *i. e.*, that they give an added zest to study and desire for excellence; that their recurrence makes an interesting episode in college history; but more than all that they establish communication between the students of the various colleges and universities and gives them that feeling of community of interest and identity of work which is so useful to members of the same body.

There are about the same reasons for establishing an association for intercollegiate contests as there are for associations of all kinds between persons of the same pursuits. Professional men have theirs, Merchants theirs, Tradesmen theirs, Colleges and Students elsewhere have theirs. Might we not—should we not—have ours?

It has seemed to me that our college is too isolated—both for its reputation abroad and its work at home. During my whole course at Allegheny I cannot remember one single instance of communication between our students—as Allegheny students—and the students of any other college. The establishment of our college paper will help to change, to a great extent, this condition of things but would not this other help also? Will not some one whose words have more weight express an opinion on this subject?

ALUMNUS.

"I Have no Time to Make Money."

These words of the late Agassiz, coming to us amid the clamor and tumult of everyday life, when, upon every side we behold men whose only thought is how they may increase their wealth, bear with them a strange and important lesson. And this lesson is rendered doubly emphatic by coming from a man whose whole history stands as a proof of its truthfulness. A man who was offered and refused one of the most honorable and lucrative positions which the proud Emperor of France could proffer. *He had no time to make money*, but spent his whole life in hard labor, translating the book of nature for the good of mankind. No time to make money, and yet he would spend hours together explaining the mysterious teachings of nature, and striving to impress them upon the minds of the young. He could find time to attend scientific clubs and agricultural meetings to discuss important themes. He was always at leisure to answer the questions or go to the assistance of the earnest seeker after knowledge. *He had no time to make money*, and yet he has left us a legacy, which all the millions of a Stewart or a Vanderbilt cannot purchase. We say it is a *strange* lesson because it is so different from all that we see about us: for as the poet says:

"The aim of all is but to nurse the life
With honor, wealth and ease in waning age."
But the misfortune of this lesson becomes manifest when we consider the great final

cause of our existence. How many men there are who spend their whole lives and employ all their talents in laboring for money merely that they may amass fortunes; oftentimes depriving themselves of the common comforts of life and denying to their children the advantages of an education which they so much need and desire. Surely, if such men could be brought to look upon life in its true significance, if they would but stop a moment and consider the brevity of human life and the design of the Creator in giving it, they would be compelled to say with the great scientist, "*I have no time to make money.*"

K—.

A Centennial Pun.

A gentleman not unknown at Allegheny College, was looking at the Plaix of Paris. It was weedy, and in the Garden of the Tuilleries was a thrifty plant of our too well known yellow dock. "Miserably untruthful," said he to his wife, but loud enough for Monsieur, the showman, "a dock in the Garden of the Tuilleries!" "Sare," said Monsieur, peevishly, "you have wrong, the dock is by the river." "Sir," was the pointing reply, "we can see it for ourselves." The crowd began to laugh, our friend passed on, but Monsieur begged the crowd to explain. Getting illumination, he ran and overtook the punster, thanked him and admired him as only a Frenchman can, and apprising him that he should hereafter be treated at Paris, with the most marked distinction. The visit was never repeated.

Discipline.

In Yancey county, North Carolina, the colored Methodists have their sense of stern and grave church order. One evening this summer a young woman became rather noisily demonstrative. A "bruder," with thunder on his brow and a huge bandanna on his neck, here applied to the court for arrest as "sturbin de meetin'." "But," mildly suggested the court, "is it not a Methodist usage to shout in meeting?" "Sure, Sah," was the reply, "but, Judge, she hab no right to shout, she war only dar on probation."

Our Future.

After awhile—a busy brain
Will rest from all its cares and pain.

After awhile—earth's rush will cease,
And a wearied heart find sweet release.

After awhile—a vanished face,
An empty seat, a vacant place.

After awhile—a man forgot—
A crumbled headstone, an unknown spot.

Judson said as he was approaching Madison University, "If I had a thousand dollars do you know what I would do with it?" The person asked supposed he would invest in foreign missions. "I would put it in such institutions as that," he said, pointing to the college buildings. "Planting colleges and filling them with industrious young men and women is *planting seed-corn for the world.*"

A gentleman having an appointment with another, who was habitually unpunctual, to his great surprise found him waiting. He thus addressed him: "Why, I see you are here first at last. You were always behind before; but I am glad to see you have come early of late."

He is not always the best teacher who explains most, he is seldom the best teacher who talks most; that teacher is the best who succeeds in having his pupils perform the greatest amount of real hard mental labor.

Amherst is the first American college to practically adopt the metric system of weights and measures. Hereafter it is to be used in all departments of instruction in the college.

LOCAL.

Eighty boarders at Culver Hall.

They nearly all say "zooology" and "apparatus."

There are a number of new lady students in college this year.

Subscribers changing their residence will please notify us.

The communication in another column is worthy of consideration.

All of the faculty and a large part of the students have visited the Centennial.

Will those of our subscribers who are in arrears please pay up at once, as we need the money.

What other college begins the academic year with more than fifty per cent. increase in attendance.

There are fifty practicing attorneys residing in Meadville, and about a dozen who have retired from practice.

The Allegheny Literary Society have carpeted their hall at a cost of \$270. They will have furniture to correspond.

Communications from the alumni will be gladly received. Let old acquaintance be kept up through the columns of THE CAMPUS.

J. N. Apple, formerly of the class of '75, graduated last June at Franklin and Marshall's College, at Lancaster, Pa., where he is now studying theology.

The Wednesday evening prayer meetings, which were continued throughout last year with so much interest, begin this year with a large and increased attendance.

Instruction on the piano is offered at Allegheny College by Miss M. H. Hyde. Her reputation is too well established to need remarks. Her teaching is plain, thorough and classical.

One of the advertisers in the *Oberlin Review* proposes to furnish books to students at a saving of from 50 to 100 per cent. Cheap enough. Come over and start a branch store.

Miss Fish, sister-in-law of President Bugbee, and formerly teacher of English Literature in the Wesleyan College, at Cincinnati, has charge of this department in Allegheny College this year.

The following, picked up on the street, is the contents of a postal directed to one of the local editors of our city: "That 'obituary' was dog on good, boss. Think of the crocodile tears to be shed—eh?"

There are eighty students in Culver Hall taking advantage of the co-operative system. New stoves and window-shades have been put in every room, and the furniture thoroughly repaired or replaced by new.

President Bugbee preached a memorial sermon on the late Bishop Janes, in the stone church, on Sunday night last. The sermon was remarkably interesting and instructive, and was listened to by a crowded audience.

A gentleman of the class in Mineralogy, who evidently does not consider spelling the most important accomplishment, refers irreverently to the creatures of the celestial world as "obtuse angels," "acute angels," and "plain angels."

Since coming to college one of our poetically inclined students has found the charms of "his other girl" eclipsed by one of the lady students. He writes thus to a friend concerning number one:

"There be maids as good and fair as she,
Whose verbs and nouns do more agree."

Professor Tingley's course of lectures on chemistry, accompanied by a great variety of experiments, has opened most favorably. As he renders these instructive to all, the attendance has been large. He has an unlimited supply of apparatus and chemicals at his disposal so that these lec-

tures and experiments will doubtless become one of the most attractive features of the whole college course. Unless prevented incidentally they will be delivered every Tuesday evening at seven o'clock.

They are not exclusively for students, and we are confident that the lovers of science in the city will take pleasure in availing themselves of this means of instruction and entertainment.

Alumni.

'56. Prof. H. W. Bancroft died at his residence in Pittsburgh, August 28. He had been in delicate health for some time but during the summer he had visited the seashore, and was apparently improved in health, but on the day preceding his death he was taken suddenly ill and died at eleven o'clock the following night. The deceased was in the forty-fourth year of his age, and for some seven or eight years past I filled the chair of Professor of Mathematics in the High School of Pittsburgh. He was a gentleman of culture, and was a most successful instructor. He graduated at Allegheny College in 1856, and before accepting the chair of Professor of Applied Mathematics at the High School, was Principal of the First Ward schools in Allegheny. He was universally respected as a teacher, and his sudden demise is mourned by hosts of friends. The papers of Pittsburgh all speak of his life and labors with highest praise.

'57. Dr. J. M. Thoburn sailed from New York, the 26th ult., en route for Calcutta, the scene of his labors for many years. A church is in course of erection in that city which has a capacity of accommodating several thousand people; this is but a visible "evidence of things not seen" by any but the Omniscient Eye. He is reaping far greater rewards for his faithful and devoted service in that distant land.

'71. S. B. Hotchkiss is practicing medicine in Edinboro, Pa.

'71. L. S. Fawcett writes a congratulatory letter to THE CAMPUS from his law office in Sioux City, Iowa, and proves his sincerity by enclosing a bank note.

'71. Married—at the residence of the bride's parents, August 30th, Prof. Frank O. Marvin, of the State University at Lawrence, Kansas, and Miss Nellie G. McKean, of this city, Dr. W. F. Day officiating.

'72. Married—at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. O. Coburn, Aug. 29th, 1876, at 9 a. m., Mr. John O. McClintock and Miss Hattie E. Coburn, both of this city. Ceremony by Rev. John Peate.

'74. W. C. Beebe completes his course at the Allegheny Theological Seminary this year.

'74. At the recent session of the Pittsburgh Conference Rev. J. W. Miles, well-known to many of our readers, was appointed to Liberty Street Church, which is one of the oldest churches in Pittsburgh. Receiving such an appointment as this speaks well for our young alumnus. May abundant success crown his efforts in his new field of labor.

'75. Jame George is studying law with J. B. Brawley, in this city.

'75. Jas. S. Eaton orders THE CAMPUS from Princeton, N. J., where he is attending Seminary.

'76. L. H. Lauderbaugh is studying law with J. J. Henderson, in this city.

'76. C. M. Coburn stopped a few days in this place on his way to Conference at Titusville.

'76. Charles P. Woodring of this city, has entered the arena as medical student at Ann Arbor, Michigan.

'76. Geo. McAlpine has assumed the duties of teacher in co-operation with Geo. I. Wright, at Chagrin Falls, O.

Ladies' Hall.

[By one of the ladies.]

This place, which, when first proposed last spring, was considered by some as chimerical and impracticable, is now successfully in operation.

A pleasant house has been rented, situated on Highland Avenue, but a short distance from the College, and at considerable expense has been neatly and comfortably furnished for the accommodation of young ladies.

The Hall is under the very excellent direction and management of Prof. Hyde, to whom the care of it was committed by action of the Faculty. It was feared that if there were a Ladies' Home provided there would be no ladies to put into it, but this fear was groundless, for as soon as the home was organized the ladies came.

The need of such an institution has long been felt, and the want of it has doubtless kept many young ladies from attending College who otherwise would have done so.

Although the number of ladies in College this time is much larger than it has been for some years, we see no reason now why it may not be very greatly increased, and even equal the number of gentlemen.

Literary Reviews.

The *Galaxy* for October opens with a historical paper by the Honorable Gideon Wells, reviewing political events of 1861-2.

As he was Secretary of the Navy during this time, and intimately acquainted with the workings of the Government, he writes with authority.

The last of "War Memoirs," by the late General Custer, follows this. The article was written on his last and fatal march.

Edmund C. Steadman contributes a sort of a panegyric of the Rev. Octavius Brook Frothingham.

Mr. Elliott tells of household art, as seen at the exposition at Philadelphia.

Mr. Frederick Whittaker gives a sketch of the Kindergarten of Frobel, and Richard Grant White, the great Shakespearean scholar and critic, gives some splendid advice on reading Shakespeare.

Mr. John Austin Stevens contributes a sketch of a Russian poet, whose poetry, is as singular as his name. The stories, poetry and editorial departments present their usual attractions.

The contents of the October *Atlantic* include an account of "The Battles about Atlanta," by Gen. O. Q. Howard; a description of the "Neighborhoods of Jerusalem," by Charles Dudley Warner; an unusually attractive chapter of "Gossip," by Mrs. Kemble; a paper on "George Sand," by T. S. Perry; a capital short story entitled "The Thorsdale Telegraphs," by an anonymous writer; a sketch of "A Librarian's Work," by John Fiske; a critical essay on the "Songs of the Troubadours," by Miss Preston; two more chapters of "The American," by Henry James, Jr.; a paper on Dickens' "Oliver Twist," by E. P. Whipple; and Poems by T. B. Aldrich, H. H., and G. P. Lathrop. The editorial departments of Recent Literature and education complete.

The *Christian Union* comes to us with its previous excellencies heightened by the versatile pen of Lyman Abbott, formerly editor of the *Illustrated Christian Weekly*, who has become associated with Mr. Beecher as editor.

The *New England Journal of Education* (Boston), ranks first among the educational publications. No teacher ought to be without it. Published weekly at \$3.20 a year.

The *Penn Monthly* for October has failed to reach us, but the September number has an interesting paper on "One Hundred Years of the Northwest," by Prof. Andrew TenBrook; a comprehensive review of "Architectural Fashions," is a noticeable article; Prof. Robt. Ellis Thompson traces the various manifestations of zeal from an-

cient to modern times; James Henry gives his third paper on "English and American Forestry;" Topics of the month, Books, etc., receive such attention as might be expected in a magazine whose character is as high as that of *The Penn Monthly*.

First in order of time of our fraternal exchanges is the *Oberlin Review*. We take pleasure in making its acquaintance, and hope future numbers will only increase the good impressions already formed.

The College Olio, published at Marietta College, Ohio, is well gotten up, and contains much interesting matter. The tone of the paper is earnest and refined. Typographically it is neat, but we would prefer more reading matter and less margin, or rather we would economize the space and have more margin in the way of profits.

The Institute Journal—Chamberlain Institute, Randolph, N. Y.—has assumed the magazine form. The selections are judiciously chosen; the original matter is good, but there is too little of it.

Young Ladies' Home.

A pleasant house, recently built, has been rented and furnished to accommodate young ladies coming from a distance with a quiet and comfortable home, at a price for board per week, including room rent, room furnished—except linen and covering for beds, fuel, lights and washing for beds, not to exceed \$4.00 per week, \$2.00 will pay the above expense, the contingent fee, the book bill and expense of travelling for the academic year. This is at least \$200 less than the usual cost for a young lady when away at school. The advantages for studying here and the illustrative resources of the College, are far in advance of most schools where ladies attend. There are a few vacancies.

Irish Rhetoric From Chestnut Street, Verbatim.

"I'm Pat, Professor, as hitched yer horse. Ye knows Mary at the Doctor's? That's my gal. Willie, that's my boy, he's goin' to Franklin to see his sister, that's my Katie. He won't know where to go. So I go. Would ye tell Mary this? Ye just says, says you, 'Pap's took Willie to Kat's?' *Mulum in parvo*."

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Of Guyot's Geographies, Prof. Tingley, of Allegheny College, says:

ALLEGHENY COLLEGE.
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1876.

The Atlantic Monthly.

HENRY JAMES, Jr., will contribute a new novel called "The American."

W. D. HOWELS will furnish Sketches of Life and Character.

MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will continue her charming autobiographical papers, "Old Woman's Gossip," commenced in the August ATLANTIC.

MARK TWAIN will add to his capital sketches of "Old Times on the Mississippi" some new papers in his inimitable vein.

G. N. O. O. HOWARD will contribute in three papers his recollections of three of the most famous Battles of the War.

CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER, author of "My Summer in a Garden," will describe Oriental travel in his graphic and delightful style.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Jr., a recognized authority on the subject, will treat ably and attractively of Railroad Matters in the many aspects in which they interest and affect the public.

T. B. ALDRICH, fresh from a summer on the Continent, will contribute some sparkling sketches of European Travel.

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW, JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, and JOHN G. WHITTIER will continue to furnish their latest poetical productions to the public through the ATLANTIC. Poetry may also be expected from J. T. TROWBRIDGE, T. B. ALDRICH, MRS. THAXTER, and other favorite writers.

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