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"INTER SILVAS ACADEMI QUÆRIMUS VERUM."

VOL. VII, No. 2. ALLEGHENY COLLEGE, MEADVILLE, PA., OCTOBER, 1882. TERMS, \$1.00 PER YEAR.

## THE FORCE OF PRECEDENT.

BY W. M. E.

AS we look back into the past, we behold with how great power the force of precedent has bound its victims. With feelings of awe we contemplate the chains which it has forged for its devotees, and ask ourselves whether we are influenced too much by its power. As a spider binds its prey with its silken thread by continually making the fetters stronger and stronger until escape is impossible, so precedent slowly but surely binds its victims in the meshes of delusion and folly.

There is indelibly imprinted upon the minds of men the tendency to do as they have been taught and to follow the paths which have been marked out for them. Man is a being of habit; it is his nature to imitate those whom he admires; but by the side of imitation there lies a force, impelling him onward to improvement. This force is a desire for novelty and a restless longing to discover something unknown; it makes men feel that the Creator has endowed them with reason that they may progress and discover new sources of wealth and prosperity. The bird builds its nest to-day in the same manner as it did a thousand years ago; the squirrel cracks the hickory-nut now just as he did when chattering over the heads of Adam and Eve; but not so with man: it is a law of his being to improve and to find better methods of accomplishing a given thing, so that each generation may be wiser than the preceding.

Precedent appeals to the feelings of every class of mankind but especially does it wield its power over the uneducated. By a retrospect of the past as well as by a consideration of the present, we discover that the more intellectual and refined a nation is, so much more wisely can it fix the boundaries of this master force precedent. Its power has penetrated the history of ages gone by; it lays its mighty hand on all things pertaining to the best interests of man; it strikes its roots deep into the foundations of intellectual and civil progress; nor does it stop here; but with an iron grasp lays hold of religious and moral advancement. It forbids improvement in the manner of performing work and threatens destruction to any invention, which can set aside old customs and usages. During the "Dark Ages" the world lay chained by its power; it completely obscured the sunlight of truth and covered the earth with a cloud of gloom. The people lived as in a dream and were as unmindful of progress as if "Somnus" had lulled them to sleep with his magic wand.

The Orient to this day is struggling against the power of precedent. The people, though there is much need of reform, regard the customs of their ancestors as sacred. Whereas the New World has continually endeavored to be governed by

candid thought. This being the characteristic of American civilization, there is danger lest we lay aside all restraint and, heedless of precedent, mark out paths so new and undertake things so dangerous that we be overwhelmed in our mad career. Let us hope that our nation will not flash forth like a meteor, but blaze on like the sun, diffusing its principles of liberty and equality throughout the ages yet to come.

The Egyptian still clings to the manners of antiquity and cannot be induced to avail himself of modern inventions, saying, that what was good enough for his forefathers is good enough for him. The Chinese Empire for thousands of years closed its gates to the world and was deaf to any improvement which might rise from within. When new measures were advised, no doubt with a defiant look at their massive walls, they said: "Our customs are as old as these; our laws have been in existence for ages; when these walls crumble to pieces and yon towering hills shall waste away, then and not till then will we listen to reform." Thus, while there was improvement in other countries, while other nations were growing wiser and more civilized, they remained and lived in the ages of the past. "Precedent" was their motto, while "progress" was written on the banners of those who have advanced.

Nowhere will we discover the force of precedent to be stronger than in religion. Too great a regard for custom produces a superstitious mode of worship, whereas a disregard engenders skepticism. The heathen blindly follow the examples and precepts which have been established for many years and although a few seek to find the light, yet there is but a glimmering ray and at last this is entirely obscured by the surrounding superstition. We know not how many true and noble hearts have sunk never more to rise under the dark waves of precedent. What crimes have been committed in its name! How many homes made desolate!

The legitimate tendency of precedent may be likened to the poison ivy, which winding itself around a tree, slowly but surely checks its life-current in its deadly growth, and after it has killed the tree, still covers the rottenness and decay beneath its leafy curtain.

It is truly said: "There is a silver lining to every cloud," so while one view is dark and gloomy, the other is bright with sunshine. The one who believes there is no God is as blameworthy as the one who bows to many.

When precedent is utterly disregarded, the result is equally disastrous. In avoiding Scylla we should take heed lest we dash ourselves against Charybdis. Thus while we strive not to yield to precedent more than is wise, we should not go to the opposite extreme and deny the efficiency of former examples. It is self evident that no law or precedent which has been of

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advantage should be called useless and set aside until some better substitute has been found to fill its place, yet if a new law can be substituted, so as to more fully meet the wants of those concerned, it ought to be adopted. During the French Revolution the people, unrestrained by its influence, slaughtered each other regardless of age or sex. They made their own debased wills their law. The streets reeked with gore and the river Seine flowed to the sea dyed with the blood of the noblest citizens. They reared a statue to Reason and with bloody hands did homage to this goddess.

Precedent is the foundation of all law, is rich with the wisdom and experience of the greatest minds; and although it may be corrupted by the sediment of ages, yet it abounds with the finest gold. As all should reverence the flowing beard and snowy locks of age, so should we revere ancient precedent, not adopting their follies but following the good and making the bad better. Although "advance" is the watchword of the day, we should not ruthlessly overrun everything in our pathway; but tread with cautious steps lest while stooping to remove a thistle, we crush a rose; as we search the examples of the past, we should watch lest in avoiding some worthless stone, we also reject a pearl: lest in avoiding error with careless hand we reject the gems of truth.

#### THE TRANSIENT AND THE PERMANENT.

BY C. C.

NATURE in all its varied expressions is to man a most kind and true teacher. The universe, although so far beyond his finite comprehension, is a field open to his investigation and study. To him it is permitted to drink deep at the inexhaustible fountains of truth furnished by this boundless creation, if he will but pause in his busy life to do so.

Of all nature's lessons none is so impressive, none so plainly written and so evidently intended for the attention of mankind, as the all-providing law of change. Written in every form and expression of nature, ushered into existence with time itself, this great fundamental principle of the development of the universe operates alike in the atom and the planet, in the composition of the sand-grain and in the evolution of the system of worlds. Nature seeks to impress this fact of transiency upon us very early in life. When but children we learn to love our flowers, but learn that they fade even while we cull them. We love and cherish objects and friends dear to us, but the joy of possession is dimmed by the projected shadow of their loss soon to be experienced. Thus, nature impresses this lesson of change and transiency even though at times it be by bitter experiences. And with advancing life and thought it is brought out more impressively through contact with the stern realities of existence, lest, in the fullness of enjoyment and pleasure and in the pursuit of the brilliant fascinations of life, we might forget what it is so salutary we should bear in mind.

That wealth, with its many consequent delights after which so

many strive, although often in unworthy ways, has wings, is a truth that has been learned by the bitter experience of many of its votaries. That fame, which is the goal of many an aspiring ambition and the one desire of many a restless spirit, is but a bubble too easily broken, is realized sooner or later by its ardent seekers. That the beauty which compels many a heart to yield homage to its power is fading and transient, the maiden must learn, however regretfully, as the bloom fades and Time gently passes over it his effacing fingers. That the joys, the gaieties, the pleasures of life for which many a fascinated mortal seems to be living exclusively, that the pain and sorrow, the disappointments and cares which seem to be necessary concomitants of life, that these are all transient, becomes more certainly demonstrated to us each succeeding day. Youth, so full of hope and expectation, ambition and energy, whose warm blood we this morning feel gushing through our veins, and to which, as we peer into the future, old age seems infinitely distant and life a long bright voyage, nature compels us to believe is soon to forsake us. Time, which seems to fly so swiftly, as sun after sun sinks beneath the horizon, passes quickly into a record measured by years, and ere many eras more have flown will merge into the infinite eternity from which in the beginning it proceeded. And with time, our lives, to which we cling so eagerly with many hopes and fears, and, in which we so often pursue but fleeting phantoms, are rapidly passing; while with advancing years and extended experience we are brought more fully to realize that wealth, fame and beauty, youth, time and life itself, are tenable but for a brief moment. True to our unsatisfied nature we long for something permanent among these ever shifting scenes, upon which we may profitably fix our attention, our affections and aspirations. Then it is that we are taught that our desires must have a really satisfying counterpart, and that the transient is a prophecy of the existence and attainability of what is permanent, that our physical nature is but a well adapted instrument to a permanent mind, which, not content with the meaningless experiences of a physical life, may be satisfied with changeless truth. If mind and truth are permanent, then cultivation of mind, the searching for truth, and the development and discipline of our mental faculties, will alone throughout existence minister to our satisfaction and enjoyment. And mind, the judge of every act, the arbiter that approves or rebukes every motive and impulse of the heart, being permanent, character, which is but its manifest outcome in good or evil, will endure forever. Influence, which is but a natural result of character, is also permanent. The discoverers of modern science show us that there is a literal sense in which the material creation receives from all our words and actions an impression that can never be effaced. By analogy may we not infer even more reasonably that this is true of the spiritual force of the universe? Does not every soul, as it comes in contact with another, leave an eternal impression which in its turn moves a kindred being for good or evil, as the case may be, and so on through the eternal ages?

Thus we see that though life be transient its influence is per-

manent, and even after we have passed to other worlds will live in hearts unconscious of its source.

Fittingly has some one said "If we work upon marble it will perish, if we rear temples they will crumble to dust: but if we work upon immortal minds, if we imbue them with high principles and the just fear of God, we engrave on these tablets something which no time can efface but which will brighten to all eternity." Since life is brief and transient as we all feel it to be; since youth, wealth, fame, and their consequent pleasures are transient and we will soon leave them if attained, does it not behoove us to strive to weave into the varied web of life many permanent threads, to seek from the world some everlasting treasure—that wealth that cannot leave us—a cultivated mind and spirit—a true and noble character,—that beauty which cannot fade since it is the reflection of purity of spirit, charity and kindness which light up the soul with permanent beauty? That pleasure which is really the sweetest and is enjoyed in advanced life with increasing zest because derived from perfect peace of conscience and the calm repose of a devoted soul.

The transient has its uses and we would not depreciate its mission, since it is a divinely appointed means of conserving the permanent, and in almost all its forms may be converted into good.

Wealth may be a great power to accomplish worthy results, pleasure and happiness are good for the soul. Beauty tends to the elevation of the spirit. Yes, everything has its use. The fault lies in our proneness to forget to make the transient but incident to the permanent. Life will be what it was intended by the Creator, if we seek in everything to build a lofty character, to improve the mental capacities with which we are endowed, to expend and develop our souls in the heights and depths of truth and righteousness, not conforming ourselves to the transient, but working into life many everlasting treasures.

#### SOCIAL PARASITISM.

BY B. F. W.

ONE half of the vegetable and animal world seems to subsist on the other half. A great many plants obtain nourishment by absorbing the juices of others. Half of the lower animal world is dependent on the flesh and blood of the other half. Half the human race seems to "subsist on other men's charity." Upon the lichen on the fence and upon the oak of the forest does the parasite make its draughts. It seems indeed, from the lowest animal life to the crowning work of creation nothing is exempt. As every improvement the astronomer adds to his telescope enables him better to search the universe and study the laws of the heavenly orbs, or the principles by which their motions are regulated, and reveals to him other worlds, so does every improvement to the microscope enable man better to search the animal kingdom and study their various habits and modes of living and reveals to him new classes of parasites.

Says the poet,—

Little fleas have lesser fleas

Upon their backs to bite 'em,  
Lesser fleas have smaller fleas  
And so ad infinitum.

In Greek antiquity, one whose office was to gather from the husbandmen the corn allotted for public sacrifices, and to superintend the sacrifices was a parasite. In later usage it is he who frequents the table of others, and earns his welcome by flattery,—a hanger on—or dependent companion and flatterer.

Happy, this world, if all parasitism were confined to the carnivora, to flesh and blood. The highways and hedges seem to be crowded with vagrants maliciously endeavoring to obtain their livelihood from the public.

As in the days of Roman Power almost every country was filled with men whose business it was to carry off a portion of the products of the laborer, so now the world is pestered with these social parasites, hangers-on of every description, who never labor so hard as when they form a scheme by which, in some way, they may obtain bread from the laboring people. And in the gentleman, erroneously so-called, born as it appears with the silver spoon in his mouth, is afforded the best example of social parasitism.

Man is wont to deem it his privilege to appropriate the virtue of another's industry,—of another's power. Neither birthright nor acquired wealth exempts true manhood from a life of toil. Relative to the question of labor all men are born and remain equal; and wealth, is nothing more than a representative of labor and other than that has no value. The man who lives a life of opulence and ease, and leaves not the impress of his hands and mind upon the world, though he give dollar for dollar for every favor received, is as really a social parasite as is the typical tramp. He knows not that the wealth of a nation is dependent on the sweat of the brow,—that he is dependent on him who is acquainted with toil.

For many years the rich man of Athens was wholly dependent for a livelihood on the poor slave. For years the white man of the South has been demanding bread from the black man. Almost since the crowning work of creation, some men have gained a subsistence from other men's industry. Every organization seems to have its hangers-on,—men who will make their draughts for bread on him who is not ashamed of labor. But there is no institution, no department in all this world that affords so great an example of social parasitism as does the liquor traffic. Here the question is not, how much of the liquor dealer's money is dishonest money,—money received for which no equivalent is given, but, how much is honest money,—how much does he really deserve for his little manual labor? Few men, work they at all, add as little to the general wealth of the nation, to the wealth of their own community, as does the drunk drunkard-maker. Though he buys lands, builds houses, transacts business in various ways, with the money received for his drinks, and pays dollar for dollar to the State that he may carry on his business, yet he deserves not credit for a single cent added to the general wealth. For every mouthful of bread he eats, he is wholly dependent on the man who is not ashamed of the hoe,

the shovel, the axe; the man who will put forth his hand to work. Of all the forms of parasitism the drunkard-maker—the lowest of all artisans—is perhaps the only one who, becomes rich while another remains in poverty and from the effects of his drinks is reduced to such a state that he loses the respect of his fellow-man and his own self-respect.

The political world affords not a few illustrations of social parasitism. Though the politician has a noble calling, yet, were he wholly dependent for subsistence on the dollars justly received, the field would soon lose half the force.

Institutions of learning often live for a time more from what other men say for them than by their own actual work. Nor is the student wholly free from social parasitism. Perhaps, nowhere is underhand language so thoroughly cultivated as in the school-room. Tell me, help me out, give me a hoist, are words too common in the student's mouth. The dependent student is always a burden on the independent.

The Church, God save her, has perhaps within her walls the most concealed forms of social parasitism,—hangers-on, who, having spent a lifetime under her protection, deserve no credit for a single step of her advancement. In connection with the church, the hanger-on has ever been nothing more nor less to the world than a mere stumbling block, and brings upon her little more than reproach.

For spiritual and moral subsistence he is dependent upon his neighbor. In the prayer meeting he learns from the lips of others his little prayer and repeats it as often as an opportunity is presented. In the class room he has, almost from time to time the same little speech, picked up here and there and finally ends up by the well known words,—“pray for me that by and by I may meet you all safe on the other side.”

Thus, we may look into any institution, whatever, and see within it the social parasite.

But was there ever a time when the world was destitute of men who loved to “subsist on other men's charity?” It seems that for ages the world has been pestered with them. Yet can it be possible that the active world can never bring about some reformation and effect good results? Why should it not? Let it discourage every form of parasitism and sharking. While it can not be wholly suppressed it can be considerably lessened. Teach men to be independent and they will earn their own bread. To accomplish great ends, men must know that God's three hundred are better than Gideon's thirty thousand.

In general, it may be said that the donations to American colleges since 1860, equal their entire valuation that year. In 1877, \$1,274,000; 1878, \$3,103,289; 1879, \$5,249,810 were donated. While in 1880 it is estimated that the amount has reached \$20,000,000.

Mrs. Vallevi G. Stone, of Malden, Mass., has distributed \$850,000 among the Congregational colleges of the United States. Amasa Stone, of Cleveland, gave \$500,000 to Western Reserve College.

[SELECTED.]  
AMERICAN ENGLISH.

TO BE an American is to belong to a nation of which we have as much reason to be proud as any people under the sun have of their country, but American vulgarity is no dearer to our hearts than the vulgarity of any other nation, and it is unfortunately true that English gentlemen and gentlewomen speak the English language more correctly than most Americans.

Here and there a thoroughly trained scholar speaks his mother tongue in its perfection; but nine out of ten, even of our professional men say sensible for sensible, terrible for terrible, and so of all words of that class. For prudence, prudent, president, impertinent, we have prudnce, prudnt, impertinznt, etc.; and al is turned into ul, and we have musicul, suicidul and the like.

The crying sins, in fact, of American pronunciation are the use of the u sound where other letters belong, and the misuse of it in its own place. We hear stupid, and duty and tune, and other words with u in them, pronounced as if they were written with double o—as if they were dooty and stoopid and toon.

Then there are words ending in ince, like province, which we often hear pronounced provence. Yellow becomes yellah; piano, pianah; and, though we triumphantly flaunt our h's in the face of the English (though, by the way, it is only the lower-class English whose h's are ever misplaced,) we often hear Americans say wat and witch and wen for what and which and when.

These are but a few examples of very prevalent inaccuracies in pronunciation; but there are also errors in the use of words which are equally American, and equally common. “Real good,” and “real nice,” instead of “really good,” or “very good” are in constant use. “To fix” is to fasten, to make firm, to attach, but we constantly hear the word do duty instead of arrange, make over, put in order. New Englanders “guess,” Southerners “calculate,” and Westerners “reckon,” instead of think, or imagine, or suspect.

The tone of the voice is something which should also be a subject of consideration. A high-pitched, screaming voice would do more to prejudice a stranger against the speaker than any one can realize who has not noticed the difference between the average American girl, and a well-trained English girl. Let us be as American as we please; but let us prove to our detractors that to be American is *not* to be loud, and inaccurate, and ungrammatical.—*Youth's Companion*.

AMONG the most prominent benefactors of education was John Hopkins, who bequeathed \$3,000,000 to found the John Hopkins University at Baltimore. Asa Packer gave \$3,700,000 to Lehigh University and \$30,000 to Muhlenberg College. J. C. Green presented Princeton with \$750,000. The gifts of Ezra Cornell and H. W. Gage to Cornell University aggregate more than \$1,000,000. Ario Pardee has given more than \$500,000 to Lafayette College since 1864.

Paul Tulane, of Princeton, N. J., has executed deeds for property in New Orleans, valued at \$2,000,000 for the endowment of a college in that city for the young white residents of New Orleans.

# THE CAMPUS.

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MEADVILLE, PA., OCTOBER, 1882.

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IN taking our place among the corps of editors, we would prefer to enter quietly into our sanctum, take a seat on the uncomfortable wooden chair, accustom our fingers to hold the editorial quill and hang above our desk the motto “Work.” Precedent says “Not so.” We must go contrary to our idea on this matter and declare our intentions, or, in other words, lay down our platform. We suppose this has grown out of our neighbors' unquenchable curiosity. In the first place this paper is radically independent. Run in the interest of no class, fraternity, or literary society. We believe it should represent the college in all its varied interests, but more particularly the students who compose its most essential feature; that it should sustain the dignity and reputation of the former and, as far as possible, be the conservator of the general welfare of the latter; that it should make healthy criticism on the actions of either, always keeping in mind duty and impartiality toward both. In pursuing such a course, it in no way transcends its province. We would particularly call attention to the columns of *your* paper as the mediums for discussions which will inevitably arise. They are ever ready for your use as long as all difference of opinion is expressed with becoming dignity.

THE EDITOR.

WE ask particular attention to the few words said in behalf of *your* college paper. What do you think of it, and are you proud of its past success? Some may look startled by making them so closely related to it; but the fact remains. It is not of the faculty; we without remuneration give our time to its management, but yet it is no project started by us; and you, the students, being the only other interest to which it is here related and can be referred, must stand sponsor to it. It is your paper. The former *regime* has been abandoned and it is now managed and controlled by students only. Men join a church

or a political party and, if wide awake to their own best interests and those of the organization which they uphold, they immediately subscribe for the paper that represents it and them. You have attached yourself in like manner to this institution. It is your world for four years. While a student, you will talk of but little else and feel lost amid other surroundings. This paper is yours. It represents you in the college world, instructs you, gratifies your interest concerning your friends and former associates. Keep up your reputation by sustaining that of your paper. Do not borrow your neighbor's copy any longer. Subscribe regularly and your universal support and countenance will insure it success in every respect, and individually none will feel burdened by so doing.

WITHIN the remembrance of the oldest student, no previous year has shown such general interest taken by the faculty in the sessions of the several patronizing conferences. Such a favorable report can also be made of the conferences with respect to the college. It is a very significant indication and if prolonged points to greater prosperity for this institution. Those who preach the Word have access to that part of the community from which students are most largely drawn; and as this is eminently a Christian college, in some measure controlled by the adjacent conferences, they should more particularly direct the attention of young men and women to its facilities for instruction. Professor Tingley reports the formation of an alumni association in the East Ohio Conference. One has already been organized in Pittsburgh, and there is no reason why an institution whose age is almost three score years and ten, about which are clustered so many hallowed memories and from whose halls so many have issued should not collect her sons in such organizations to promote her welfare. We look for great things from this thorough awaking and join in wishing it “God speed.”

THE question is frequently asked of us, “Is your college as prosperous this year as last?” There seems to have been a feeling abroad that changes in the faculty were in some way going to damage our institution. That would be impossible unless the authorities were utterly lost to its welfare. And though it may be said that the present arrangement is not what it should be, we are certain that it cannot be the intention to let it remain as now. Necessity seems to have dictated it only for the time being. But when the Senior class does not fall below the average, when the present Junior class may be called elephantine in comparison with the microscopic one of last year, when the number of Sophomores is more than adequate for the many different parts in the annual performance, and, most significant of all, when the Freshman class is the largest in sixty-five years, most decidedly we answer affirmatively to this article's introductory question. It is evident that the health of an institution is judged by the status of the Freshman class. But when to numbers, there is also added a compliment from such an unexpected source as to their many other good qualities as students and gentlemen, it augurs well for them and our college. This favorable state of affairs is further augmented by a general stir among the alumni and friends. Our institution is more than holding its own.

THE Term has opened up with increased facilities for giving and gaining much knowledge. Every one has come back with a renewed determination to improve them. We all feel so greatly strengthened in our powers of mind and body and so inspired by our opportunities, that we declare ourselves ready for anything. As a consequence, some are heaping up study upon study, thinking that they will be capable to do them all well. We are given to understand that in the list of college rules there is one that reads, "no one can take more than four or less than two studies." Many are breaking this by over-burdening themselves with five or six difficult ones. In doing this they must certainly be forgetting that they have other duties to discharge just as faithfully. Their literary societies and fraternities must be attended to, besides the other innumerable calls from religious and social duties. We say you cannot take five studies in class, giving your time to the other requirements, and do it all well and in justice to yourself. If we were taught by lectures it could not be done. Our average of intellectual ability is just as high as that of any other institution, but we are not all Garfields in our readiness of comprehension and in our capability of throwing off work well done. The prime object of many of these over-loaded students is to graduate just as soon as possible. They therefore rush through the courses apparently blind to injury self-inflicted. Our college does not wish to be the fostering mother of such students; for in after years they are likely to do no honor to their Alma Mater. What would you think of a man who, beating out a coin to twice its original size thought thereby he was increasing its value, and it would purchase him more goods? Many in this college are deluding themselves in the same way, with respect to their ability. They have one talent and are trying to make it comprehend all that two would. The result is that they are doing nothing thoroughly. To compel the mind to grasp in one year what it would take it two to understand completely is weakening its power. Remember knowledge is a growth not an accumulation.

It would be derelict in not noticing in this place the changes made in the faculty last summer. General regret, at the withdrawal of President Bugbee and Professor Williams, prevails among the students and college friends. The former had so successfully brought up the interests of the college by his wise and skillful administration, and effected many reforms and improvements. The latter had shown, in his department, great ability and earnestness and made it a serious undertaking for a student to pursue the study of the modern languages and their literatures. The places of such men are difficult to fill and though their successors are impatiently awaited, it may be some time before they are obtained. The faculty has been greatly strengthened by the accession of Professor Goff. He has shown himself eminently worthy of his illustrious instructor, Bishop Kingsley, and brings to the chair of mathematics a long and fruitful experience acquired in other institutions. Dr. Hamnet, as acting President, administers the affairs of the college and has the chair of Philosophy. It is devoutly wished by all, but more particularly by those here for instruction, that the Trustees will see fit to fill these vacancies as soon as possible, and procure the requisite talent for such responsible positions. Perfectly competent men are to be had if the inducements extended to them are adequate.

THOSE interested most deeply in the literary societies are pleased to notice that the faculty are awakening to the fact that at least one third of our students are not members of them. Since no discipline in a literary line is received elsewhere, the societies alone are depended on for it; and as long as this is the case every student should be compelled to join some one society. They offer perhaps better facilities for practicing speaking than a prescribed course in the curriculum would, and there is less restraint and timidity as is the case in the presence of the learned and dignified instructor. We know of some young men who have graduated from this institution and have become alumni of the college but not of a society. Such graduations might be called one-sided and incomplete, and at the same time should be of serious consideration for the authorities. For it must be remembered, that abroad a college is estimated as much by the literary qualifications of its graduates as by any other; and if there is incompetency in this respect the institution which gave the education is charged as the cause of it. There is no reason why every young man and woman attending here should not become a member. In many cases the time which would be asked for the performance of society duties is spent much more unprofitably, in visiting, in loafing, attending the many different amusements entailing too great waste of valuable time. If our society halls were forlorn, uncomfortable places non-membership might to some extent be pardoned; but since they go to the other extreme and are so cheerful and elegant in their surroundings, even approaching the luxurious, no one can surely absent himself on this account. If compulsion were not thought best in this matter, why would it not be as well to withdraw the elective studies from the military department and with the same regulation as before credit them to those joining a society? At all events we are glad to see this interest taken in their behalf and hope it will result in much good to them.

"THE foot-ball at Rugby and the regatta at Eaton, bowling at Harrow and cricket at Westminster, succeeded by all those invigorating exercises in constant practice at Oxford and Cambridge, give to England the most elegant and able bodied scholars in the world." This is only one man's opinion; and all do not agree on this point, as we infer from remarks on the chapel rostrum. As long as we have no gymnasium, such outdoor sports should be encouraged; and it is very doubtful if the gymnasium itself meets the requirement any more completely than these vigorous exercises. But the friends of the battalion and the opponents of base ball, foot ball, &c., loudly assert that the military drill offers to one ample opportunities to improve, physically. We admit that the drill is wonderfully effective in taking out the crooks and straightening one up as the Creator intended; but on the other hand it seems but mere machine work, every movement must be just so accurate and the freedom of action which sets the whole body in motion is not attained. The drill has its office but it is not that of affording the most ample exercise to the body. What the students want for the improvement of mind and physique is more vigorous and manly sport, which will bring into play all functions of the body and every muscle of those functions. The pleasant days of autumn, are now upon us and are the most favorable, perhaps, in the whole year for field sports. We predict organizations devoted to such manly recreations, and know that they can be arranged consistently with college duties.

It is refreshing after separation to gaze into the familiar faces of many old students and welcome so large a number of new ones into our midst for the first time. We heartily greet you all: the great host of canvassers returned from their precarious operations in gain and loss, those who improved their time in a less lucrative employment, and still others who spent their vacation in visiting friends and in other enjoyable pastimes. Each and all refreshed and improved by the three months respite, and returned to make use of the many privileges ready to be enjoyed. We are also confident, that those with us for the first time will be received with the cordiality and courtesy expected from Allegheny collegians and be immediately woven into the pleasant and friendly relations of college life.

## COLLEGE ITEMS.

Beloit College has a new observatory.

He lives most who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best.

The University of Mississippi has opened all its departments to women.

Two well known western colleges will have but one member in the class of '83.

Professor Robinson of Brown University, is opposed to "fraternity" organizations.

The Educational Association of Friends met at Earlham College at its last commencement.

The Freshman Class of the Wesleyan University numbers sixty-six, five of whom are young women.

Dr. Noah Porter's forthcoming essays, chiefly philosophical, will be entitled "Science and Sentiment."

The students of Michigan University entertain the inhabitants of Ann Arbor with Latin and French plays.

Prof. J. B. Coit, an Alumnus of Syracuse University, has been elected Professor of Mathematics in Boston University.

The students of several colleges besides our own, have been agitating the question of making English more prominent.

A few of the students of Wisconsin University are endeavoring to arouse the remainder to the importance of Athletics.

It is recorded in an exchange that six orations were delivered at Fayette, Missouri, none of which contained a reference to Greece or Rome.

The Cincinnati Wesleyan Female College has been sold at sheriff's sale.—*Ex.*

Out of \$5,000,000 given to educational institutions in 1880, only about \$92,000 was given to colleges and seminaries exclusively for women.

Columbia is the richest college in the United States. Its available and prospective funds are \$5,000,000. It leads Harvard by over \$1,000,000.—*Ex.*

The convention of the Delta Tau Delta fraternity was held at Cleveland, August 23, 24 and 25. The next convention will be held at Indianapolis commencing August 24, 1883.

There has recently been an agitation among the students of France in favor of a change in the curriculum and methods of instruction in their colleges.

In the cane rush at Dartmouth, the Sophomores, who were stripped to the waists and thoroughly greased, secured the cane after a struggle of three quarters of an hour.

There were nearly 2,000 more young men studying for the ministry in 1880 than there were ten years previous, and 62 more schools for them had been established.

The liberal manner in which the call for help was responded to, by the Alumni and friends of Amherst College has placed that institution on a firmer financial basis than ever before.

Through the liberality of Mr. Corliss, of engine fame, and of Professor Ward, of Rochester, the entire Ward collection of casts of extinct specimens of zoology has been secured to Grinnell College, Iowa.

We clip the following from the *Butcher Record*: "W. V. N. Yates, '82, after reading law with Judge Brown, Columbus, Pa., for a short time, has accepted the position of teaching the Clymer, N. Y., schools."

Only 64 of the original members of the class of '82 graduated at Michigan University last June. It originally numbered 202. Sixteen, however, joined the class during its course, making 80 to whom diplomas were given.

The use of tobacco has been prohibited at West Point and Annapolis. Philip's Academy, at Exeter, N. H., has issued a circular to parents asking if it would be considered unreasonable to prohibit its use in that institution.

Prohibition is not altogether a modern thought. In 1733 the trustees of the colony of Georgia, then living in London, enacted that "the drinking of rum in that country be absolutely prohibited, and that all brought there be staved."

An Inter-Collegiate contest was to be held in Chicago, October 6th, but was postponed on account of a meeting of the State Y. M. C. A., at Jacksonville, on the same day. Nine Colleges are to be represented, and four are to be represented by ladies.

According to a New Hampshire paper, an agent for a work on antiquity, not finding the man of the house at home, went into the garden to seek him. Just an hour after the agent returned bearing the apparently lifeless body of his victim. The man couldn't stand it, he had fainted.

Buchtel College has just received a new telescope with a 4 1/2 inch object glass of six foot focal length and mounted on an improved equatorial stand. Large additions have also been made to the library of the college, including the works of the leading authors and the latest in scientific discovery.

This is the sort of thing the Burlington *Hawkeye* predicts we are coming to if something does not head off the depredations of the gentlemen of the press on the English language: "The tramp, Roderick, who burgled the two houses on West Hill, last week, and jailed Sunday night, broke out last evening, but was policed clear to the river, where, finding escape impossible, he wharfed himself and suicided. The body piled itself at the bridge, and will be coronered in the morning. Truly, in the midst of life we are deathed."

## EXCHANGES

The few exchanges as yet received seem to rejoice in the indications of a year prosperous to themselves, and to the institutions which they represent.

The *Oberlin Review* says, "Oberlin was never more prosperous than she is to-day. The Chapel has never been so crowded, the recitation so full, the street so animated." Articles of similar import are to be found in many of the college papers, and we rejoice in the fact that the present Freshman class is the largest that ever entered Allegheny College.

Among the first of our exchanges the *Kansas Review* made its appearance. It contains an interesting literary department, some good editorials, and an abundance of locals and personals, requisites of a good college journal. In an editorial it says: "At their last meeting the Regents of the University resolved that no scholastic degrees should be conferred by them, and that only on the completion of a prescribed course of post graduate study would a Master's degree be granted. This will lessen the number of Masters degrees from the University, but will undoubtedly make them more valuable." It also advocates that the diplomas given to the Normal graduates should be made State certificates, enabling the holder to teach anywhere in the State and at any time, without being required to pass examination.

The *Niagara Index* is at hand, and as usual, is ably edited. The exchange man makes a dashing salutatory and will undoubtedly maintain the reputation of his predecessor.

The *College Speculum* contains a scientific department, besides the regular departments of the average college journal. Some good things are said on subjects that are of especial interest to those having any interest in agriculture, or desiring a general information on the relation of science to health and labor. The paper has a neat appearance and is well managed.

The *University Press* and the *Badger*, of the University of Wisconsin, came promptly, showing that they are active in the interest of their University and earnest in their endeavors to maintain their papers in the position which they have gained among college journals.

The *Buchtel Record*, the *Washington Jeffersonian*, and others are among those early in the field.

We have no adverse criticism to make on any that have been thus far received. There may be things that could be improved in all of them but we consider the Exchange system more as a medium of introducing the outside college world to our students, and ourselves to the outside world, than for telling other people what we think of them.

The *University Quarterly* has decided to abolish the exchange department and this is the reason it gives: "The exchange column seems devoted almost entirely to perfunctory criticisms on other college papers. Often personal issues become involved, and college editors, in their charges and recriminations of each other, often descend to the level of common newspapers. If a criticism is favorable, well and good; the complimented editor makes a clipping of it and shows it to his friends; but if not favorable, even though deserved, the aggrieved amateur journalist is apt to retort in a manner neither helpful to his case, nor consonant with his dignity."

## CLIPPINGS.

Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, opened with 600 students.

A Senior says that his girl's father is a regular old free-booter. —*Occident*.

Who was the first stocking mender? Xantippe, who used to darn old Soc.

A statistician estimates that courtships average three tons of coal each.

A clay statue of Oliver Cromwell has been placed in the private corridor behind the House of Lords.

Connecting link between the vegetable and animal kingdom —hash.

It is good for those who have ease and plenty, sometimes to learn what it is to endure hardness. —*Henry*.

Texas has yet 50,000,000 acres of unsold school lands. This will soon give her the grandest school fund of any country on the globe.

A book agent recently went into the surf at Long Branch and encountered a huge shark. Their eyes met for an instant, when the shark blushed and swam out.

A western judge recently decided that a university has not the legal power to prohibit its members from belonging to a secret society. Hard on American education.

A public library in connection with the high school of Albany is now open and has many late and choice additions.

The first college paper in the United States was the *Gazette*, at Dartmouth, started in August, 1799. Daniel Webster was one of its contributors.

Full many a maid has toyed with kerosene,  
And sailed to glory in its gorgeous glare;  
Full many a man has poked at glycerine,  
And flown promiscuous through the desert air.

"Where are those clouds going?" asked one of the fellows of his chum, pointing to a dark mass in the sky. "I think they are going to thunder," was the reply.

At Cornell, two unexcused absences in any term in studies of two hours or less per week, and three unexcused absences in studies of more than two hours per week, will exclude a student from the examination in that study at the end of the term.

George Saintsbury will soon publish a Short History of French Literature, which may do much to illuminate the blackness which invests that subject in American minds. The English speaking world do not, as a rule, render the justice to French Literature which they extend to that of a more kindred nation, the Germans.

One gallant young "Freshie," who is a firm advocate of women's rights, has drawn up the following, which will be presented at the next class meeting:

WHEREAS, This is an institution avowedly co educational, and women are admitted to all the rights and privileges given to men, and also in harmony with a growing sentiment in this glorious republic,

Be it Resolved, That this class for the present year be known either as the Freshman-and-woman or as the Fresh-irrespective-of-sex class of the University of Wisconsin.

## COLLEGE BRIC-A-BRAC.

While Preps are writhing on the rack,  
And Sophs and Freshmen amble back  
To ancient Lilliputian wars,  
We sit and thank our lucky stars,  
That we unlike our fellow-men,  
Can wage a bloodless fight with pen—  
Our shot not brick—but Bric-A-Brac.

Back again.

Did you go to the circus?

The Triplets are back again.

What has become of lake George?

Who fired the midnight salute of one gun?

The literary societies all start off in a flourishing condition.

Who accidentally upset the bucket of water on Prof. Reid?

More new students than there have been for some years past.

Some of the pugnacious youths of Culver say they will not be bounced. Probably.

The Sophomore class will not give a performance this year. N. B. This is official.

East hall has more boarders than any term for some years past. Why the wherebyness of this?

Both the Allegheny and Philo-Franklin literary societies gave a very fine program at the first meeting of the term.

The blue and gold, as a general thing adorning the frame of some new student, are again seen perambulating the streets.

We would suggest to the new students that they at once connect themselves with one of the literary societies with which the college is provided.

This year's Senior class will be the youngest that has ever graduated from old Allegheny. At present it sports two mustaches, which have a sorry-I-came look.

The army of book agents that left college last spring is with us once again. They report the walking on Massachusetts' roads and railroads in excellent condition.

The stately Senior, the giddy Soph and the precocious Prep all unite to form the happy family that assemble around the well-filled tables at the "Hotel de Culver."

Ford, Day, Patterson and Plummer, who last year had their abode in the city, now flit about among the rest of the barbarians amid the palatial splendors of East hall.

Who will be our new instructor in the modern languages, and who will be our next president are the two vital questions that are agitating the minds of students who have nothing else to turn their attention to.

Prof. Goff, the new instructor in mathematics, is making it exceedingly agreeable (?) to the "I-am-not-prepared-boys." Brace up boys and let your long-slumbering mathematical faculties be aroused into action.

We have heard considerable since college opened about "Epley's Dido;" but we are still in doubt concerning the circumstances. Will some one acquainted please dispel the Egyptian darkness surrounding the affair?

R. D. Hoskins, who would have graduated with the present Senior class if he had remained in college, is at present city editor of a paper in Crookston, Polk county, Minnesota.

"Cubby" the man with the horrible "gall," astonished his friends, both in college and city, by dropping in upon them quite unexpectedly one morning last week.

The Y. M. C. A. of Allegheny college have elected the following officers for the coming year: Executive Secretary, S. P. Long; President, C. W. Hollister; Vice-President, B. F. Wolff; Secretary, A. W. Newlin; Treasurer, H. J. Bodley.

From the large number of new students in the college this term there is no reason why we should not have a large increase in the college battalion. Military exercise is most healthful, and since students are allowed to elect one or more studies it evolves no loss of time. Come into the battalion.

Major Webster at the present writing has not yet arrived in the city. The forming of the battalion for the ensuing year will be postponed until he returns. Nearly every one is on tip-toe to know who will be the officers. There will probably be some disappointments, but still it is all in the natural order of things.

On the 20th of last July were united in the bonds of matrimony, Miss Mable Douglass, daughter of Joshua Douglas of this city, and Mr. H. C. Flood, son of Rev. T. L. Flood, editor of the *Chautauquan*, both members of last year's Freshman class. THE CAMPUS extends its congratulations to the newly married couple, and wishes them all the prosperity and happiness it is possible to have allotted to mankind.

No, of course, no one would think of handing a local item, or short personal to the much-worked local editor. Certainly, he is expected to hear of, and to know everything, that is and is about to be. It grieves us much, but we will be obliged to dispel this pleasing illusion. This month one whole item was given us and we here publicly express our thanks for it. Boys, we will do what we can, but you can greatly lighten the arduous task of the local pencil pusher if you will present us with any items of interest that you may come across in the course of your wanderings.

We rejoice in the flourishing condition which marks the opening of the present college year. While so many changes seemed about to be made in the faculty, we sometimes trembled for the prosperity of the institution. But not only are most of the old students back, but more new ones, and these, too, of more advanced classmen than the college has been able to boast of for many years. The early arrival of many of the old students, and the many inquiring letters received by residents of the city during the summer, evince a deep-seated love for the college that will survive until the classic walls of the institution crumble into dust.

It is astonishing the amount of cheek and brass that is possessed by some of the younger members of the preparatory classes. Little boys who are hardly able to leave their mothers' apron strings, as soon as they have been in college a few hours, assume all the familiarity of the higher classmen. This is all right as long as they keep within bounds, but when they become "too fresh," it is time some fatherly expostulation be inserted. —*College Correspondent of The Morning News*.

## PERSONALS.

Ed. Hughes, ex-'84, has entered Ann Arbor.  
 Harry Hyde is attending the Academy at Newark, N. Y.  
 G. B. Covill is clerking in a drug store at his home, Foreston, Ill.  
 W. F. and Phil Compton are attending Drew Theological Seminary.  
 "Lengthy" Warner, '81, is attending Drew Theological Seminary.  
 Jim Thompson spent most of his vacation in bed. Cause, typhoid fever.  
 Little Kistler and big babe Taylor are occupying their old room at East hall.  
 Guthrie and Plummer receive their visitors in Guth's old room, Culver hall.  
 Mr. Oldham and wife together with Mr. Kelso have entered Boston University.  
 Le Roy Porter is at present a stenographer for a large law firm in New York city.  
 "Bonnie" Silver is with us safely quartered at his old campground Hotel de Beach.  
 Sam Long attended the convention of the Y. M. C. A. at Williamsport last week.  
 Walter Case was clerking in the First National Bank of Greenville during the summer.  
 Mr. Willis Huffman spent his vacation on the editorial staff of the McKeesport Times.  
 Lem Townley, a former student of the college, has entered the medical department at Ann Arbor.  
 C. W. Fish, '81, and F. McK. White, ex-'83, are pursuing their studies in medicine at Cleveland.  
 E. O. Minnigh, one of last year's graduates, made a pleasant call on his old college friends a few days ago.  
 W. A. Pitton, a member of last year's Sophomore class, occupies a lucrative position in Nashville, Tenn.  
 Will A. Jackson, Canton, Ohio, is not in college this year, being engaged in the office of the Canton bridge works.  
 Mr. Frank Southworth, a former student of the college, is attending Exeter academy, in preparation for Harvard college.  
 G. M. Miner is preaching at Plum Creek, Dawson county, Neb. He reports that great success has attended him in his work there.  
 Mr. Will Power, of Conneautville, Pa., formerly a student at St. Michael's college, Canada, is among the new students this term attending Allegheny.  
 Mr. K. T. Meade will soon start a class in phonography, he is an excellent instructor, and students should avail themselves of the opportunity offered.  
 Hood Siggins, ex-'82, who was recently admitted to the practice of law at the Venango county bar, has gone to hew out a reputation in the far west.  
 Redlich, who has been studying law with Judge Holmes of Grand Rapids, Michigan, has been admitted to the bar in that city. He was a former member of the class of '83.

## CLASS OF '82.

Jim Ballantyne is preaching at Wheatland.  
 E. O. Minnigh has entered the Ann Arbor law school.  
 Kinnear is at present traveling for a chair factory in Tidioute, Pa.  
 Stoner will, this winter, attend the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.

Miss Darrow is teaching in the Public Schools of Youngstown, Ohio.

Miss Calvin has been engaged as one of the teachers in the Meadville Public Schools.

McQueen intends, at once, to commence the study of law. We have not learned at what place.

Peck is at present engaged in agricultural pursuits, but, we understand, will soon begin the study of law.

Ridge is employed as general agent of the Standard publishing house, with headquarters at Albany, N. Y.

John Miller has joined the Pittsburgh Conference, and will preach this year at Bingham street Church, Pittsburgh.

Blair and Cullum have embarked in a newspaper enterprise, and are now running a spicy little morning paper in Meadville.

Taylor intends to engage in preaching and has joined the East Ohio Conference, and is at present located at South Bel-laire, Ohio.

Hovis was, during the summer, traveling for a business house in Chicago, but soon intends to study law in the office of Judge McCalmont, Franklin, Pa.

Kling, since his graduation, has been engaged by an eastern publishing house, and is selling books to citizens of eastern Pennsylvania. He intends soon to study law.

Miss Emma Powell, of East Fairfield, is now at Topeka, Kansas, where she is teaching Latin and the modern languages in Bethany College. She requests that all writing to her will please send in care of Bethany College, Topeka, Kansas.—*Cochran Times*.

Marlatt is at present preaching at Ironton, Mo. His circuit contains 900 square miles and he fills 14 different appointments. He is required to travel 100 miles to go around his circuit once, sometimes mostly on foot. He has preached 55 sermons since he left; but hard work appears to agree with him as he has gained 7 pounds. He is known among his people as the "little parson," why we cannot say.

## "THE TRIUMVIRATE."

The trio who were so inseparable during their last year at Allegheny, were destined to be very widely separated at the expiration of college, for only a few days after commencement, one was in Florida, another in Massachusetts, and the last in Michigan:

Chas. M. Snyder is at Okahumka, Sumpter county, Florida, where he is overseeing a plantation. He varies the tropical occupation of overlooking vast fields of pine apples and orchards of oranges, lemons, and pomegranates, &c., with an occasional "possum hunt" or the piscatorial exercise of "shooting trout." He reports the musketos and gnats not as large or ravenous as Culver Hall bed bugs, and the darkey songs of the South can not compare with the jolly, rollicking songs of college days. "Snyde" is in good health and spirits and finds the proverbial "cold, cold world" to be remarkably hot where he is.

Jas. K. Cubbison spent the first few months of his life as an A. B. in the New England States engaged in the missionary or at least educational occupation of selling books to the benighted inhabitants. "Cub" sold books to blind people and persons who could not read English, and, upon the whole, had a very pleasant trip. He stopped off at Meadville on his way home and is now considering whether he shall immediately settle down to the study of law or take a trip South for the winter as general agent for the house he worked for during the summer. Jim's heretofore smooth face is ornamented with a "lady tickler."

Chas. E. Richmond, the last of "these three very blonde young men" spent the first month of his vacation fishing and hunting in the wilds of northern Michigan. During the summer he received notice that he had been appointed Major on Gen. Hartman's staff with orders to report at Lewistown for the encampment. After his return he commenced the study of law in Meadville. "Chip" represented Meadville's rising generation of lawyers at the Hayfield Harvest Home, where he delivered the annual address.

NEW WORDS.—The new Edition of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, numbering 1928 quarto pages, contains nearly 5,000 new words or new meanings of old ones. These words range over the fields of science, medicine, invention, discovery, research, etc., departments which in this age are constantly yielding fresh ideas, requiring new words to express them.

That they have not been hastily compiled is evidenced by the accuracy of and careful study given to their etymology and definitions.

The intelligent reader, or any reader who would be intelligent, will find this feature of the dictionary quite indispensable.

## THE DAILY GRAPHIC.

Saturday, July 29.

## WALT WHITMAN'S LEAVES OF GRASS.

The edition of Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass," about which so much has been written on account of the abandonment of its publication by a Boston firm in consequence of Mr. Anthony Comstock's allegations that it contained objectionable passages, has been issued by Rees, Welsh & Co., Philadelphia. The book contains so much true poetry, so many passages which stamp their author as a true poet of a high, though certainly not of the highest order, that it is a pity that Mr. Whitman's own good sense has not moved him long ago to cut out the "Children of Adam," words and lines, which add nothing at all to the beauty of his work and which certainly are not structural and vital to it. The author of such a poem as "O Captain, My Captain," does himself injustice and puts himself at a disadvantage most unnecessarily and most cruelly by flying in the face of decent public opinion. Walt Whitman's personality is too sweet and sound and clear to be put by a mere piece of injudiciousness at so great a disadvantage as that under which a few expressions in his poems—wantonly and wilfully kept there against the advice of his best friends—cause him to labor. He will not expunge them himself, and therefore he must pay the penalty; but after he is dead they will be blotted out of editions, for lovers of the good man will be sure to do for his fame that which he himself has—we are sure, foolishly refused to do for it.

THAT WONDERFUL BOOK  
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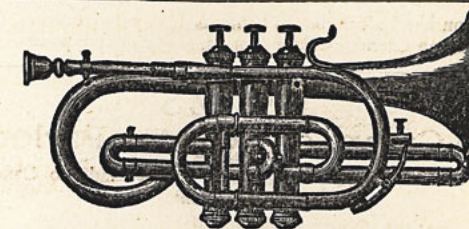
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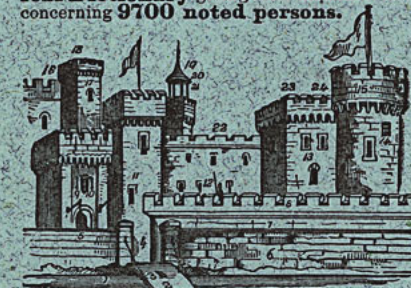
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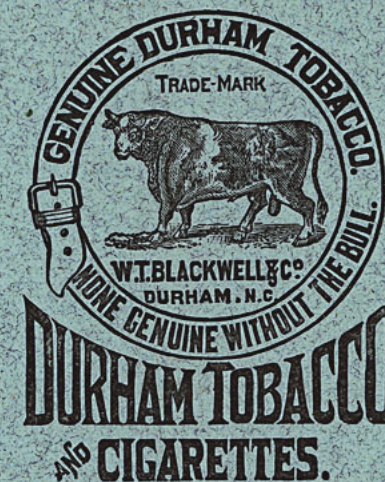
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