

THE CAMPUS.

"INTER SILVAS ACADEMI QUAERIMUS VERUM."

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LITERARY.

THE SEARCH.

Old Father Time looked here and there,
Looked high and low—looked everywhere;
In every known and unknown spot,
And yet he found not what he sought.
His lineage was wondrous old,
Embracing ages manifold—
Experience was his indeed,
But now it failed him in his need;
What secret did his search desire?
What caused his zeal thus to take fire?

* * * * *

Long—long ago, when time began
To take all ages in its span,
There grew an element in life
That jarred the noblest minds in strife.
This element so fraught with grief,
Is known to all; 'twas unbelief.
This spectre dire to Time appeared,
And to the aged one declared
"Spite of your age, Oh, Time, I'm sure
You cannot show me aught that's pure,
But show me one thing devoid of sin
And I will own to my chagrin."
Thus Father Time looked here and there;
Was just to give up in despair,
When suddenly some words of prayer
Were wafted to him through the air.
His gaze then quick about him strayed,
To see who thus devoutly prayed,
Oh, sight sublime—oh wondrous fair,
Before him knelt a maid in prayer!
In humble attitude she knelt;
Her fair face showed the zeal she felt;
'Twas no complaint her words expressed,
They simply showed a heart at rest.

* * * * *

No more did Father Time look round;
The object of his search was found.

STUDENT.

Michigan University will have a course of lectures on journalism next year.

THE HINDRANCES TO A COLLEGE EDUCATION.

III. COLLEGE EXPENSES.—A PLAN.

BY REV. LUCIUS H. BUGBEE, D. D., PRESIDENT OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE.

The two chief expenses named in the previous article, confronting the student contemplating a college course, are, (1) The Tuition. (2) The boarding expense. Concerning the first, let me say, that no institution should rely entirely upon this source to meet the expenses of instruction. In case this is done, the temptation is of two kinds. (1) Professors and teachers are employed often who are inexperienced, or who, with all of their experience, are not adapted to the work of instruction, who have no enthusiasm in the specialties of their chairs, and hence can be employed cheaply; or, (2) The institution, by virtue of its need of funds to meet the current expenses, subordinates the instruction, the course of study, the scholarship, and the discipline, to this necessity, and conducts all of its affairs under the pressure of this subordination.

The institution in this condition is entirely dependent upon its patronage; hence the constant tendency to cater to the whims of parents, and the inconsiderate pressure and demands of students.

There is no permanency in such colleges; a failure of patronage from any cause, closes its doors for a time, or obliterates it, as an institution of learning. Students graduating from its halls have no assurance of the continued existence of their *Alma Mater*.

Learning is not exalted by such schools. Their graduates, with their diluted course of study, and their many imperfections of scholarship, bring

discredit upon the college, and hinder earnest, honest, young people from undertaking the work of our better colleges. Again, colleges depending upon their tuition to meet expenses, place the tuition prices either too high or too low. The evil resulting from the first, shuts out the poor and deserving—for boarding expense is usually correspondingly high in such schools. The evil resulting from the second is that it fails to compensate the deserving teacher sufficiently, or causes the employ of the incompetent teacher, and thus defeats, or discourages, the whole enterprise of sound learning. An endowment is the only solution of the question of tuition.

With a reasonable revenue from an endowment, the tuition can and ought to be placed at such a sum as to be within the reach of all who desire a liberal education. We desire to speak of the *second* and chief expense of a student at college, viz: the boarding expense. We intimated, in a former article, that the college authorities should so interest themselves in this matter, and so legislate concerning it, as to create the standard of price; otherwise private parties, who take little or no interest in the college or the students, will demand such prices as to practically shut out the large number who greatly desire a college education, and who are willing to make any reasonable sacrifice to obtain it.

It is rather distasteful to a grave board of Trustees, or Overseers, or a dignified Faculty of Instruction, to undertake the discussion and regulation of this prudential affair, this most important economical question, and yet it is most vital to the patronage of the college, and if not regulated or controlled, practically excludes from the college thousands of the best minds among the young people of the country. A thoroughly organized *co-operative* method, under the authority of the Board of Trustees, and the immediate direction of the Faculty, seems to be the only method by which the problem of cheap boarding (not poor boarding), can be solved, and made permanent. The plan must be pursued by the authorities in the face of the increasing resources, and it may be the great wealth of the

college. In America, under republican government, this may be done; possibly not in Europe, under monarchical governments. A college ought not ever to drift away from its original purpose. Whatever may be the prosperous circumstances surrounding it, with tenacity it should hold to its providential origin, and the purposes set forth. And most, if not all, of our American colleges were founded to give a liberal education to the deserving, the earnest young people of the country, the great majority of whom we know to be, and are still known to be, in ordinary circumstances, with little pecuniary ability. Not a college in this country—so far as the writer knows—was founded for the education of the rich. And no college in the land, however prosperous it may become, or however extensively endowed and furnished the institution may become, should cease to provide for the education of all who desire to obtain, or can be persuaded to obtain, the higher culture imparted by the college. In order to give facts and figures concerning the *co-operative plan*, I shall be obliged distinctively to refer to Allegheny College, hoping that the facts will be useful to our sister institutions in solving this very important question of expense. In the spring of 1876, a large dormitory hall, with apartments for dining room, and culinary interests, being nearly empty, and almost useless, was placed by the Board of Trustees, under the superintendence of a member of the Faculty, who consented to take this charge for the benefit of the college and the students. One hundred boarders, at least, could be accommodated in this Hall. Gradually the Hall was refurnished, from a fund accumulated by the charge of a small room-rentage, from each pupil occupying it. About forty students found a home in the Hall, that term, at a cost per week—pro rata—of \$2.69, including board, room-rent, light, fuel, care of room, and washing of bed linen. Many of these students had been paying previously \$4.50 and \$5.00 per week for the same accommodations elsewhere.

The experiment was a success, hence large

preparation in the way of furnishment, was made for the opening of the next academic year. The capacity of the Hall was taxed when the favorable conditions were known, and the year '76-'77 resulted in an average cost of board, including all the items named, and the extra fuel and lights, of the winter term, of \$2.75 per week.

For the year '77-'78, the average was \$2.70 per week; '78-'79, \$2.60 per week, and '79-'80 promises that the average will be \$2.50 per week, with provisions from ten to fifteen per cent higher than the previous years.

As facility in management has increased, the cost has decreased. During the four years of the history of the experiment, from eighty to one hundred students have been boarded in the Hall each year. The Faculty suggest the appointment of an advanced student as a commissary, who has business ability, and who would count it a favor to have such an appointment. Immediately upon the opening of the new year, each boarder in the Hall pays into the hands of the commissary in advance, the probable cost of a month's board, say \$10 or \$12. This officer, having \$1,000 in his hands, can take advantage of the markets, as a buyer, and purchase everything at first hands. A thoroughly competent housekeeper is employed, and a force of help sufficient to do the work well, and promptly. All of the employers are stipulated with as to their weekly allowance, with reference to the payment, on their part, of the regular *pro rata* at the close of the month. When the end of the month comes, an inventory is made of the provisions on hand; this is deducted from the aggregate cost of all material to date, inclusive of room-rent charged to each boarder. The remainder constitutes the dividend, and the number of boarders, including the help, constitute the divisor, and the quotient shows the *pro rata* per week to each student. If the amount paid in advance by each exceeds the *pro rata* to each, such excess is credited on the next month.

The boarders, as a body, appoint an auditing committee to examine the accounts of the commissary at the end of each month, and report

thereon. In this way the business of each month is settled in a systematic way, the young men themselves conducting and adjusting their own affairs. The dignity and advantage of the enterprise gives it permanency, and makes it conservative of good order. If in any way a young man avails himself of the advantages of the Hall, who, on account of character, or disorderly conduct, is not worthy, and therefore becomes an unfavorable element, the professor who is charged with its superintendency, is competent to exclude such person from the privileges of the Hall, and all the authorities of the college approve such ejection. The enterprise must be administered in the interest of the deserving and well disposed, who honestly wish to avail themselves of its advantages.

By means of this co-operative system, boarding in families has been brought down from \$5 per week to \$3.50 and \$4.00 per week, inclusive of the items named above. We are thus saving, say one hundred pupils, in the aggregate, for the school year, over \$5,000, and the scheme enables, possibly, one hundred young men to be in college, who, were it not for this, would be compelled to forego their higher education.

We have been thus particular in drawing out this plan, though many of its details are necessarily omitted in an article like this. We might mention the self-boarding and club methods, but these are already familiar to the college public. These are temporary expedients, having none of the elements of permanency, but very advantageous where a better plan cannot be devised. We might mention the "Dining Hall Association" of Harvard College, where some five hundred or more students are accommodated at a cost for board alone, of \$4.00 per week and upward; the other expenses of room-rent, fuel, lights, etc., would make this amount, it is presumed, \$6.00 per week. The strictly co-operative system, in order to its highest success, must be subjected to an attentive, interested management on the part of the college authorities, and have the ready co-operation of the boarders themselves.—*National Journal of Education*.

A PROTEST.

The old adage, "a place for everything, and everything in its place," is changed to "a place for everything, and everything *out of* its place," now-a-days, and most faithfully is the latter version carried out. It is really hard to tell at first, on entering a house, whether one is in the parlor or the pantry, for plush carpets and painted cups, oil paintings and old platters, Roger's statuery and resurrected sugar bowls, damask curtains and decorated china are mixed up in the most astonishing manner. The first thought that a parlor extensively ornamented with decorated china suggests to one is that the house is just being cleaned, and the dishes are deposited here for safe keeping till the cupboards are restored to order.

For several years now this mania for decorative art has been raging, but instead of showing signs of subsiding, it seems to be constantly growing stronger, and reaching out in all directions.

Like a running vine that climbs up a weed till it reaches the fence, then runs up the fence and grasps a tree, and finally waves its tendrils from the topmost branch, this decorative art has crept from the potter's to the china closets, and from the china closets to the wardrobe; so that besides painted cups, and plates, and saucers, we now have painted shoes and gloves, and bonnets, and a short time ago we even heard of a wedding dress, the front breadth of which was elaborately painted from throat to toe, by a New York decorative artist.

This vine can climb only one step higher, and we expect in every newspaper we pick up, to read that some Parisian mademoiselle has appeared with a bunch of roses painted on her forehead, or a spray of arbutus twining gracefully around her nose!

However, we have no fault to find with decorative art in itself—even if a neck-tie or a water-pitcher can be improved by painting a vine or bunch of flowers on it, by all means paint it—nothing was ever yet hurt by too much beauty;

but what we protest against is taking a thing from its proper place and putting it in an improper place, because it happens to be decorated. There is no rule in political economy which forbids one to paint daisies and butter-cups on a mustache-cup, and hang it against a velvet panel between Raphael's Transfiguration and Leonardo's Last Supper, if he wants to; nor could you find any law in Blackstone against pasting designs of angels, and Autumn leaves, butterflies and cupids on the ginger-pot, and standing it beside a model of the Greek Slave; but, honestly, if it were not "just the thing" at present, wouldn't you think it rather ridiculous?

A sense of the eternal fitness of things is so thoroughly impressed on our natures that even Dame Fashion cannot quite eradicate it, and, though we obey her, and bring our dishes into the parlor without a murmur, *in our hearts* we think that they look decidedly out of place there, and if we obeyed our impulse, would carry them back to the cupboard where they belong. "A thing of beauty is a joy forever," *if it's in the right place*, and to our mind a plate, or cup, or saucer, would not be in the right place on the parlor table, or mantel, if Titian had painted it, and therefore not a thing of beauty.

We can see the reason—or see *through* the reason—for stationing a row of soldiers at polls on election day, but we cannot discover any reason why a row of cups or plates should be placed on the piano or mantel. We can see the necessity, and even the advantage of capital punishment, and are not at all opposed to having criminals hung, but why in the world a saucer or pie-plate should have a hole drilled through it, and be suspended against the wall, is a problem that has puzzled us a great deal. We believe that some motive prompts certain pseudo-philanthropists to draw gorgeous pictures of the west, and beguile the poor colored man into leaving his native south, and migrating to those bleak plains, but the motive that prompts any one to cover the molasses jug with decalcomania and bring it into the parlor is past finding out.

"Oh!" but you say, "decorated crockery is so

lovely it ought to be where every one that calls can see it!" So are a great many things lovely that we never think of placing on exhibition in the parlor—pin-cushions for instance, and yet you would hardly admire one turned up on one edge, on a bracket, though it might be every bit as pretty as a painted plate, and, with a pin or two stuck in, infinitely more sensible, for it would have the shadow of an excuse for being there. Or a handsome hat or bonnet would show off splendidly on the parlor table, under a glass case, or posed gracefully on a standard; or, if this mania for decorative art arises from a desire to ornament one's parlor by one's own handiwork, a white lace tie, or daintily embroidered handkerchief would be "lovely" against a black velvet panel. Why would these be a bit more out of place than decorated china?

If it is good taste to arrange a painted plate to show off to its best advantage, and bring it into the parlor for "folks to see," why would it not be good taste to fit a handsome dress on a "dummy," and stand it in the parlor for folks to see? Or, if it is a sign of culture and refinement to decorate a parlor with an eye to showing off all the treasures of each department of the house at once, why would it be any less refined for the lady of the house to wear all her "bonnets and gowns and ribbons at once, that folks might know she had 'em?"

Let us hope that before long a grand transformation scene will be proclaimed, when the cupboards will open their doors to receive back their rightful children, and the parlors will be relieved from such doubtful ornaments. And after this mania is over, let us always abide by the old original maxim, "a place for everything, and everything *in* its place."

LIFE'S READINGS.

Out from our swarming schools all over the country, how very few come forth who have succeeded in making of themselves fine readers. Few whom we can call even passably good readers, and not many can be designated as readers

at all. Out from the crowded thoroughfares of life how few set foot upon its great stage who have so thoroughly mastered their life lessons as now to be able to read so as to instruct others. Few who, when compelled by surrounding circumstances to read, can do so, even passing well, and not many can be called readers of life at all. In our books, and in our lives, we find an almost endless variety of reading. There are lessons that are easy and pleasant; and were it left to the option of the pupil, these he would always choose, though in drill and practice they go but little way in making a good reader. So in life, it is the bright, sunny, cheerful spots that we love, though we know that through these alone we should never learn ourselves. There are lessons that are hard and trying, from which we shrink with feelings of reluctance and dread, and would fain pass them by if we could, though we know if we read them in the right spirit we shall in every way be improved ten fold. As the best reader is the one whom the teacher drills most in hard lessons, so it may be the best people are those who pass through the greatest trials. There are lessons of poetry that come like sounds of sweet music to our ears and hearts; lessons that are full of fun and merriment, and those that are sorrowful. There is this difference between them though—we ourselves are the heroes of our life lessons—by us the principal part must be carried on. Another difference there is. Those who are practicing most in reading, who are lending every energy to the mastery of its principles *know* that in the future they may go forth to win praise from their fellow men. The reader of life, being drilled in its harder lessons, knows not what the end may be, whether for him there will be a brighter future; and few save himself and teacher ever know how well he can read. Those of us who are strong and happy too often think but little of this great multitude of silent, patient ones who, with bowed heads and aching hearts, are poring over pages filled only with trials and sorrows. Don't you remember away back in our first school days, when we had learned our alphabet, and read a few lessons in the primer, how

proud we were of our First Readers! And as time passed on, and we progressed, what a great step forward we took, in our estimation, when we entered the Second. How, after a while, we looked forward to the time when we could read in the Third; and that once reached, the Fourth was the height of our ambition. And so on till the height was reached. All the time instead of closely applying ourselves to our present lessons and thus being the better prepared the sooner to enter the higher books. We took it all as a matter of course, and thought after so long a time we should be advanced any way. Were you ever put back to a lower book? And do you remember the bitter feelings which took possession of you then? How you thought the teacher had done you great injustice, and you wouldn't half try to read in the old book? Have you forgotten how, in the days of your childhood, we looked with feelings of envy on some one who was a few years our senior, and who, by reason of this start in life, was allowed to do what we were forbidden. How we longed for the time when we might have such privileges? And when at length it did come, how all the joy, the pleasure we expected was somehow diminished, and just a little further on we were waiting for something else. So we pass to youth, and still on we go, looking always to the future to bring us the good we might have in the present. All through the book of life are lessons which, in our hurry to get something further over, we either skip altogether, or read in such a thoughtless manner as to derive no benefit from them. What wonder that our Teacher of life sometimes, even as we turn to read the lesson we have long been anxious to reach, turns the leaves backwards, and we are obliged a second time and more thoughtfully to read over our old lesson.

Mr. A. N. W. Martin, of the British India Office, is preparing an "English-Persian Dictionary," to assist students of modern Persian. It will contain 15,000 to 20,000 words, many of them having never before appeared in a dictionary.

A REFLECTION.

While I'm waking at stroke of midnight,
All aglow on a fathomless blue,
Float o'er me the things of the day gone by,
To their shaping and order true.

The beams of its ruddy morning
Drink the dew from the green again,
And its hours climb over the sky, till the fringes
Of evening crimson their train.

I see, though I hear not, the laughter,
Comes to me silent the song,
With all tintings of gladness, all shadings of grief,
Moves the clear panorama along.

In hush like a trance I lie gazing!
How intenser than daylight it seems!
Who would rather be rambling the Asphodel meadows,
In chase of the sunny-winged dreams?

One blur stays on the slow-rolling vision;
How *myself* ever central I see!
A poor showing! How helpless! With cloud of soft wing
Might some angel-friend shadow but me!

Is it so in the sleep-mist hereafter?
Will the things of the life gone by
Move silently over the waking soul,
Like the stars on the midnight sky?

Will there be the same blur on the vision
That my hand cannot brighten away?
Where all else is so strangely entrancing
Must my poor-showing part ever stay?

ENG. DEP.

The University of Vermont admits to its academic and scientific departments, without examination, candidates who bring certificates of graduation from preparatory schools, whose courses of study fully meet the requirements of the University for admission to those departments. Students admitted by certificates will be regarded as being on probation during the first term.

The School Board of St. Louis have added to the course of studies in the public schools a series of oral lessons on etiquette. Occasional lectures on this subject would be beneficial to college students.—*Ex.*

THE CAMPUS.

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IN the February number of the CAMPUS an article appeared advocating the organization of an Athletic Association. This is now in existence in its embryo state, and needs fostering, not only by the entire body of students, but also by the college authorities and the citizens of Meadville. We are confident the students will do their part if they receive any sort of support. In the first place it must have funds to obtain the necessary accoutrements to fit up such an organization. Again, there are a number of citizens of Meadville who are abundantly able to establish several prizes to be competed for on Field day. Who has enough interest in college sports to do this, and thus give stability, prominence and great interest to the occasion? From all appearances the spring athletic sports will be well contested and grandly successful. Let every one put his shoulder to the wheel and help this matter along.

THE question might be asked very pertinently we think, why we have no inter-collegiate oratorical contests in the Keystone State. Pennsylvania is a great State, and she need not be ashamed of her colleges. Many of them are old, well-established institutions whose reputations extend far beyond the boundaries of the State. There are in Pennsylvania 28 colleges,

and there is no doubt but that a sufficient number of these would be willing to enter an association for the establishment of inter-collegiate oratorical contests if the matter were properly presented, and definite steps were taken in that direction. We believe the subject has not been agitated lately, and we do not know the sentiments of the other colleges in regard to it; but as for Allegheny we opine that she would not be backward in becoming a party to such a plan, and would, moreover, lend it her hearty support. To say that it is impracticable is to affirm that we are incapable of doing what has been successfully accomplished in many other states. To say that it is undesirable and useless is declaring against what we believe has been the experience of those who have had any connection with well-regulated oratorical contests. Why then cannot steps be taken looking toward such a contest next year? We would like to know what some of our cotemporaries think on this matter.

THE subject of Philology was recently presented by Prof. Bigsby, of Oxford, England, in a very attractive and interesting manner, and it is evident that considerable interest has been awakened on this subject among the students. The study of the science of language in general, tracing its growth from the most ancient period down to the present, and marking the process by which it was developed, is both fascinating and useful. But a knowledge of the English language, of its derivations and evolutions, is well nigh indispensable to the man who would appreciate it most fully and employ it most effectively.

Words are not mere arbitrary creations, having no inherent meaning, but on the contrary they have a history and a primary signification, without a knowledge of which they cannot be rightly interpreted. But we are apt to overlook this and hence lose half the force and beauty which our language in fact possesses. Philologists are apt to go too far with their theories—to push them beyond their legitimate precincts, and arrive at conclusions which facts will not warrant.

The artful grouping of words around a certain root is frequently more fanciful than true, nevertheless there is a fruitful field opened by this subject, both for investigation and speculation.

Prof. Bigsby's lectures were well attended and listened to with great interest. But it is not necessary for us to go to Oxford or any other place for a competent philologist; we have in our Faculty one who has made this a life study and become thoroughly conversant with all that pertains to it. Why then can we not have incorporated in the curriculum a course of lectures on this most interesting and important subject. It would be productive of great practical good.

THE "honor system" is again being agitated by some of its devotees, and may possibly come under the consideration of the Faculty. In 1875 we believe, this system was abolished, and since that time we have been spared the sight of the emaciated book worm, whose highest ideal is a first honor man, and whose restless bed is haunted with dreams of graduation honors and a gloriously successful life as a necessary consequence. The honor system subserves two ends; first, it furnishes a reward for high scholarship; and second, it affords a stimulant for its attainment. So far as these objects, viewed in themselves are concerned there may be no serious objection to them, but the general effect of such a system is prejudicial to the best interests of the student. That merit should be rewarded no one will deny, but it is questionable whether merit should be rewarded by an arbitrary method which may inflict injury on those less fortunate. Merit brings its own reward.

We object to the honor system because it promotes undue distinctions between the members of a class. Those who take no honors are put at a disadvantage, when in fact, there may be among them many who really are much better men in natural ability and general culture. Again, the aspirant for collegiate honors is apt to become, and in the majority of cases is, simply a book worm who denies himself all the advantages of the literary society because the obligatory work

thus imposed would hazard his college duties; who delves but little in history, nor avails himself of works of literary merit for fear the time thus profitably spent might be laid up against him in the day of reckoning. He is essentially a recluse and hermit. He becomes mechanical and dependent. He gives his mind no time for original investigation or speculation, while his whole effort and purpose is to gain an honor; and to this end he is willing to sacrifice, if need be, health and comfort. How many constitutions have broken down under this strain; how many lives have been sacrificed on this altar we will not attempt to compute, but the old adage that "college kills," is not altogether a myth, at least under the honor system; and the presence of ladies in the college makes this argument of great weight and force.

But does this system accomplish its object with the masses—does it stimulate to more energetic effort? Although it may excite a few who deem themselves promising candidates for the prospective honors, yet the body of the class, from lack of ability or discrimination, gives up the race, or never enters upon it, and thus is uninfluenced by the premiums it never expects to gain. The majority of the class, seeing that there is no probability of success, fall supinely back and aim simply at respectability in the class recitation. The general standard of scholarship is but little influenced by the honor system. All the great universities of England and Germany have abolished it, and many of the institutions of this country have done the same. Why? Simply because they wish to send from the college walls men, self-active, self-thinking, independent men, not literary fossils or mechanical automatons. The general standing of the students may be kept high by stringent and searching examinations at the close of each term and year. For this purpose the honor system is entirely inadequate.

President Anderson, University of Chicago, is said to be a friend of secret societies, and encourages them.—*Ex.*

A war-whoop, coming from the western wilds, reminds us that the dusky red-skin has not yet entirely succumbed to the gentle influences of civilization. Something, calling itself *The Simpsonian*,—the Lord pity the venerable bishop!—indulged in a few feeble remarks concerning a little editorial in a late number of the *CAMPUS*, which said, "The great preponderance of Republicans in almost every college in the country seems to indicate that the mass of the learning and culture of the land is to be found in the ranks of the Republican party," etc.

Then doth the editor of the *Simpsonian* rave; yea, he even foameth at the mouth. He calls up his squaw, orders a pipe, shuts his eyes, and has a vision. He ponders and reflects. But these reflections are either too thin to be appreciated or so deep as to be obscure to the average mind. We take it, however, that the editor aforesaid was never charged with profundity. Having read his article over a number of times, we became vaguely impressed with the idea that the above mentioned quill-driver was endeavoring to be sarcastic. We beg his pardon if we misrepresent him. He predicts the nomination of the "General" at Chicago, who, he says, is a temperance man. He then remarks, "It is reasonable to suppose that men practice what they preach. Hence, reasoning from premises to a conclusion, we arrive at what we suppose to be a general truth, that all his (Grant's) supporters are believers in temperance. But this whole party supports him, or will support him, when he is nominated. This being true, it follows that all the members of this vast party are temperance men, and therefore, form a grand temperance army with, brilliant leaders and sound principles." Oh ye gods, witness the overwhelming logic of this human syllogism! But insomuch as the *CAMPUS* made no reference to the temperance proclivities of Gen. Grant or any other man, the effort must be viewed as the wanderings of a badly confused brain; and we beg leave to remark that the flatness of his conclusions is only equaled by the clumsiness of his sentences. He affirms with a considerable show

of truth, that several missionaries are preaching in foreign lands. His hand trembles and his eyes suffuse with tears as he points to the Bears and the Badeggs.

This is quite affecting; but if the editor wrote his article for the purpose of disproving anything the *CAMPUS* has said, we must characterize it as a lamentable failure. With the statistics furnished by the *N. Y. World*—a democratic journal—before him, showing that the republican element is vastly greater than the democratic in the college world, let him deny our statement if he can. Or, let him show that colleges, through their graduates and students, do not represent the mass of the learning and culture of the land. When the *Simpsonian* editor discovers what he wants to say, and will then express it intelligently, we will be pleased to hear his war-whoop again.

PERSONAL.

Information concerning Alumni and former students of College earnestly solicited.

'69—Mr. J. O. Parmlee, formerly of Erie, is now one of Warren's (Pa.) most prominent lawyers.

'79—Mr. E. A. Nelson has just finished his first year at the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Allegheny, and availed himself of the opportunity offered by vacation, to visit his *alma mater*.

'79—Mr. D. B. Heiner, who is pursuing the study of law at his home in Kittanning, Pa., is visiting friends in the city.

'79—Mr. D. B. Moss, M. D., has been elected Lecturer on Physiology for the Homeopathic Hospital College of Cleveland, Ohio.

'80—Mr. E. T. Bates has not been able to join his class this term on account of sickness.

'80—Mr. G. S. Miner has not yet returned to college, having been called upon to mourn the loss of his father. His classmates extend to him their heartfelt sympathy in this his bereavement.

ALL AROUND THE CAMPUS.

Put yourselves in trim for Field Day.

The fourth Saturday of May has been set apart as Field Day.

Several of the Professors will attend the General Conference at Cincinnati.

The Shakespeare Club has been reorganized for the spring term, starting out with twelve members. It meets every Friday afternoon.

At a recent business meeting of the Senior class, it was unanimously resolved to invite President Bugbee to deliver the Baccalaureate sermon.

The Powers that be evidently intended there should be no sitting on the fence and whittling, when they inclosed Culver Hall Campus with a barbed wire fence.

Too much praise cannot be accorded to the few who brought about the reformation in chapel singing. Led by piano, cornet and a quartette, dragging will be a thing of the past.

The mighty senior may now be seen on a warm afternoon, upturning the stratified shales of the vicinity and pouncing down with eager avidity upon the unsuspecting fossil of Mesozoic time.

English Department: Professor—"The word climax is from the Greek, meaning a staircase or ladder. I will illustrate it. He acts badly; he acts ungentlemanly; he acts like a savage, Now Mr. Mc—do you understand it?" Mr. Mc—"Yes, sir" Professor—"Please give an example?" Mr. Mc—"He went up a ladder." Class reaches a climax of convulsion.

At last an Athletic Association has been formed, with the following officers: President, S. M. Decker; Secretary, J. A. Wann. We suppose a Treasurer will be elected as soon as the Association begins to realize. A committee of three are at work drawing up by-laws and field rules. This is a step in the right direction towards the revival of field sports at Allegheny, and should be entered into with enthusiasm by the students *en masse*.

Professor—"What is a Nation?" Senior C.—"It is *vice versa* situated within certain boundaries."

Class in Astronomy: Professor—"What is a meridian?" Mr. P.—"It is a straight line passing through the center of the earth."

Scene—Class-room at opening of term. Professor taking names of students. "Names beginning with C." Up comes a hand. Professor,— "What is it?" Student,— "Charles W. McD."

At a recent meeting of the Philo-Franklin Literary Society, the following officers were elected: President, C. W. Miner, Vice President, W. N. Ridge, Secretary, M. F. Compton, Treasurer, Harry Stoner.

As there is plenty of ammunition on the Quartermaster's hands, a rifle team should be formed immediately and put on a war footing, ready at any time to receive a challenge from a similar team of any college in the land.

Scene, college chapel: Enter young gentleman and lady—they seat themselves—gentleman has occasion to rise and speak to a gentleman friend on other side of room,—plot thickens—corpulent Professor enters and complacently occupies the seat temporarily vacated by y. g.—lady blushes and fidgets nervously in her chair, finally musters courage to whisper something in C. P.'s ear—C. P.'s turn to blush—rises confusedly and seeks green fields and pastures new—y. l. subsides—harmony restored.

We dreamed we were being regaled with heavenly music by the College Orchestra; the soft and tender notes of the flute blended with tinkling cymbals now rose, now fell in sweet symphonies. Anon, joined by cornet, bass-viol, flageolet and drum, it started in on a *crescendo* passage and ended in a grand orchestral crash. Soothed, then pleased, and at last frantic with delight, we sought to stay the heaven-born music. We awoke. Alas! 'twas only a dream. It was simply an enormous yellow cur in a vacant room on the second floor rushing madly around the room trying to gain two laps on a bunch of tin cans tied securely to his narrative.

Dr. Tiffany, of Washington, D. C., has been secured to deliver the annual address before the Alumni Association during Commencement week.

Miss Maria L. Sanford gave a highly interesting and instructive lecture in the chapel on the evening of April 12th, upon Rome, illustrating it with stereoptican views of buildings and places of interest.

There is a work preparing for the press which will be out sometime during the latter part of May. It will be a work similar in character to the *Cornelian Epitome Potpourri* and others of like nature. The editors are chosen, three from each of the fraternities, Delta Tau Delta, Phi Kappa Psi, and Phi Delta Theta. It will be a pamphlet full of information and humor and all should subscribe for it, as only the number subscribed for will be printed.

The annual reception given by President Bugbee to the Senior Class, occurred at his residence on the college campus on the evening of the 29th, ult. The first arrivals were at about eight o'clock, and from then until half-past nine a continuous stream of carriages were seen wending their way across the campus. Within, Dr. Bugbee and wife and Miss Fish received their guests with smiling and happy faces.

After refreshments were served, Mr. Shelloto as president, and in behalf of the Senior Class, in a few and appropriate remarks presented the Dr. with a handsome gold-headed cane, beautifully wrought in design, and inscribed, "To Dr. L. H. Bugbee from class '80, Allegheny College, April 29th, 1880." The Dr. replied in a humorous and touching speech saying, that "it was the first time the present Senior Class ever deliberately attempted caning him." The evening passed off pleasantly and every one went away with the feeling that they had enjoyed themselves to the full extent. Especially will it be remembered by the class of '80, who are so soon to sever their connections with the college and all its pleasant associations, as one of the bright spots in their student life.

The scientific world is destined to be electrified and flooded soon with geological treatises. It is actually known that one of the members of the present class in Geology is engaged in writing a geological treatise of the World, while others less aspiring are "writing up" Europe, Australia, New York, etc., and others still content themselves with the humble precincts of "Meadville and vicinity," and the "College Campus." We advise Dana and other now lesser lights to look to their laurels.

Prof. Bigsby, a graduate of Oxford, and author of a work on Philology, delivered a course of three lectures in the college Chapel during the third week of April. The subjects in course were: 1. "The Birth of the English Language." 2. The same continued. 3. "The Debt we Owe to the Anglo-Saxon." By request also he gave a lecture on the "Public Schools of England." Prof. Bigsby is an easy and interesting talker, and was received with more enthusiasm than any other lecturer who has ever been here.

The Centenary Oration contest of the Philo-Franklin Literary Society, took place in the college Chapel Tuesday evening, April 27th. Prayer was offered by Prof. Hyde, after which Misses Merchant and Seager executed a piano duette, *Trot du Cavalier*, in an artistic manner. The following is the order of the speakers and their subjects: S. J. Fleming, "Beyond the Alps lies Italy." A. Fleming, "Education the Basis of Government." J. D. Martin, "Aesthetics in Poetry." J. H. Miller, "Hero of the Nineteenth Century." Following the second orator Miss Minnie Hyde favored the audience with a selection entitled *Rondo* from the Opera of Sonate. The judges after a brief consultation agreed in awarding the prize (\$30) to Mr. J. D. Martin.

On Friday evening, April 23d, the Ossoli and Allegheny societies united in giving a Select in the hall of the latter. This was the first occasion on record, of the above societies holding joint-session, and was so successful and gratifying that we doubt not that the precedent here inaugurated will be carried out in the future. The following

programme was successfully rendered: Address of Welcome by the President of Allegheny Society, Mr. Jack Watson. Music, "Silent Night," Chimney Sweep Quartette. Declamation, "Death of Montrose," Mr. J. M. Thoburn. Song, "Banks of the Ohio," Chimney Sweep Quartette. Essay, "Man's Possibilities," Miss Mary Pierce. Essay, "Charles Dickens," Mr. C. E. Ensign. Recitation, "Youthful Experiences," Miss Ida Jo. Henderson. Song, "Old Mobile," Quartette. Debate, affirmative, Miss Clemma Calvin and P. A. Dix; Deny, Miss Anna B. Carter and Mr. Mark Reed. Song, "Weary Heart," Miss Hattie Woods. Mosaic; editors, Mr. W. C. Wilson and Miss Hattie Carter. Music, Quartette.

EXCHANGES.

The *Euclean* is a new exchange we are glad to welcome. It looks newsy and enterprising. Some of its criticisms on exchanges appeared to us rather pointless. Be conscientious, brother editors!

Not so formidable as its scholastic title indicates, is the *Philosophian Review*, a new exchange coming from Bridgeton, N. J. Real editorial talent is shown in its matter and arrangement. We do not hesitate to add it to our exchange list.

The *College Herald* for April has a good article on "Heroism." The editors of the *Herald*, urged, no doubt, by the proverbial poverty of the craft, but more than its customary mercenary spirit, sold off its piles of exchanges at auction, realizing on the lot, \$3.00—fifty cents for each member of the Board!

The most lively exchange we receive is the *Yale Courant*. We are glad to see an editorial in a recent issue defend Yale's position as a Christian college. The doggerel on "Slang," is somewhat amusing, but it's only doggerel. We see few papers that exhibit the life of their college as graphically and forcibly as the *Courant* does.

The *College Journal* is an unpretentious paper, having many good qualities. The "Autograph Quatrains," in the April number, are true and quaint in thought. "Outlines of Character," an address by an alumnus of '62, is worth more than a hasty perusal; it is worth study. "Paul Prim's" letters from California, make pleasant reading.

We rank the *Colby Echo* among our best exchanges. It is free from flippancy in its matter and manner, and gives the impression of ability. "Positivism," and "The Norman Element in the English Character," are the best things in the May number. The little poem from the French is a gem. The *Echo* has a well-edited local department.

The *Trinity Tablet* is another New England exchange, of first-class qualities. The last number is largely taken up with an account of the "The Tablet Supper," which appears to have been an affair at which a good deal of genuine editorial wit was displayed. We think Trinity students have just cause of complaint for being required to attend nine chapel services every week.

We have always thought of the *College Courier* as representing a large degree of energy and force of character. Its local department is never poor, and never lacking news. We learn from the April number that the Faculty of Monmouth are hostile to secret fraternities. We are glad to cite Allegheny as a college in which fraternities and Faculty do not collide. "Their Rights," an independent yet temperate article, on the fraternity matter, we presume, is a fair statement of the relations of students to professors.

Few of our exchanges are more sincerely welcomed than the *Oberlin Review*. Its literary articles are generally excellent, and usually have that prime characteristic of wit, brevity. We see occasionally some beautiful sonnets in the *Review*, of which we call to mind that on "Remenyi," especially. The exchange department seems to be managed with ability and fairness. The latter quality is often lacking in notes

on exchanges in college papers. The space sometimes given in the *Review* to musical matters is used so as to instruct and entertain.

REVIEWS.

St. Nicholas for May is full of attractions. The most important article is Washington Gladden's "Talk with Girls and their Mothers," a talk something after the plan of his recent lecture on "City Boys and Country Boys." There are two interesting Natural History articles: one "The Story of Lizbeth and the Baby," with illustrations, by F. S. Church; and the other, "Curious Facts Concerning Ants." "Jack and Gill," by Louisa M. Alcott, is continued. The wonderful tricks described in "Oriental Jugglery," will interest old and young readers. There are five short stories complete in this number. A serial base-ball story, "The Fairport Nine," by Noah Brooks, of the New York *Times* editorial staff, is begun in this number. The editorial departments are full of stories, pictures, puzzles, etc., for all sizes of readers.

In a few months many of our students will be on the farm. We call their attention to the *American Agriculturist* as a standard farmer's paper. The May number contains "Hints for the Work of the Month;" Prof. Atwater's experiment on the value of corn as a renovating crop, an article that will repay careful study; "A House for the Country," costing \$18,000, which will interest many; "Humbugs," exposed, and "Hints and Helps to Farmers," a department of unfailing interest and instruction. Send to the Orange Judd Company, 245 Broadway, N. Y., for premium list and terms.

The *Meadville Index* is one of the most enterprising and newsy of our city papers. It is among our most valued exchanges, both for its fresh local news, and its interesting general reading. We hope the *Index* will continue to prosper.

The *Phi Gamma Delta* is a neatly gotten up, and carefully edited paper, representing well the fraternity whose name it bears. It deserves the support and encouragement of all members of the organization.

EDUCATIONAL.

Harvard has one student of Chinese.—*Ex.*

Gothic is taught at Michigan University.—*Ex.*

Cincinnati University has a three years' course in Arabic.—*Ex.*

A women's foot-ball club has been established in England.—*Ex.*

The colleges comprising Oxford University, are twenty-one in number.

The mayor of Princeton has prohibited the use of bicycles by the students.—*Ex.*

The Free Methodists are taking steps to build a college at Spring Arbor, Michigan.—*Ex.*

Professors in the University of Paris are all to receive the same salary, \$3,000 per annum.—*Ex.*

Seven Seniors of Columbia, are debarred from their degrees on account of chapel absence.—*Ex.*

The enrollment of pupils in Russia, shows 1,100,000 against a total population of 80,000.—*Ex.*

The ladies of Lafayette realized \$2,508 from a fair, which they give toward finishing the new Pardee Hall.—*Ex.*

Class day and class receptions have been abolished at Ann Arbor. A chapter of a ladies' secret fraternity has been established.—*Ex.*

The canvass of thirty-six colleges gives Blaine 2,227 votes. This is almost twice the number that the same colleges give Grant, and more than twice those for Sherman.—*Ex.*

Six hundred dollars has been offered to the Princeton Theological Senior who shall, at the next Commencement, pass the best examination in certain studies.—*Colby Echo.*

COLLEGE SALARIES—The highest salaries paid by any American college are those of the professors of Columbia, who receive amounts varying from \$7,500 to \$3,375. Harvard University from \$4,500 to \$3,000. The University of California pays full professors \$3,600; Yale and Princeton about \$3,500; Brown University from

\$3,000 to \$2,500; Amherst, \$2,500; Washington University, St. Louis, \$2,250; Williams, \$2,250; Tufts, \$2,000, which, however, is only a temporary reduction from \$2,500; Haverford pays from \$2,000 to \$2,500; Michigan University allows professors respectively \$2,200, assistant professors, \$1,600, and instructors, \$900; Cornell pays its three classes of professors respectively, \$2,250, \$1,500, and \$1,000; Wesleyan University, \$2,500, with a recent discount of ten per cent.; the Ohio Wesleyan University from \$2,400 to \$1,600; Dartmouth, Trinity, at Hartford, the Northwestern University, and the University of Wooster, (Ohio), each pay \$2,000. Lafayette allows \$1,600, and a house; Illinois, \$1,800; Bowdoin, \$1,700; Western Reserve and Beloit, \$1,500; Oberlin, \$1,400; Iowa, Olivet, and Kalamazoo, (Mich.), \$1,200; Antioch, \$1,050; and Hillsdale, (Mich.), from \$1,600 to \$600. University at Lewisburgh, Pa., from \$2,500 to \$1,200.

The salaries of the professors in the German universities, are somewhat larger than those allowed American teachers. Although the University at Leipzig is the wealthiest University in Germany, the income of its officers type those of all German professors. Professor Zarncke writes: "The highest salary is about 3,500 thalers, but some of the professors are in receipt of gnytuities in addition. Our best paid men cannot be in receipt of less than 7,000 thalers. But this, to be sure, is a highly favored position. The minimum for an *ordinarius* is at present about 1,000 thalers. The average income of the *ordinarii* would be 2,500 thalers." But the cost of living in Germany is about one-half as great as the cost of living in many American college towns.

The salaries of the professors at Oxford are higher than the ordinary rate at our own colleges. The professorships are divided into two classes—one with an income varying from £700 to £900, and the other with an income varying from £400 to £500.—*Ex.*

Yale students are for Grant.—*Ex.*

ROUND TABLE.

—*Prof.* in rhetoric: Please give an example of metaphor.

Soph: She is a daisy.—*Earlhamite*.

—Professor in English Literature.—"I will now show you some exceptional feet. Mr. S., will you come forward?"—*Cornell Era*.

—Diaphaneity of Mathematics: During ante-Prep course they are transparent; at Prep., sub-transparent; in Freshman year, translucent; in Sophomore, sub-translucent; in Junior, OPAQUE.—*Penna. Coll. Monthly*.

Prof.: "Please name some gases?" *Student*: "Oxygen and hydrogen." *Prof.*: "Any other kind of 'gen'?" *Student*: "Yes, sir, Holland gin." *Fact.*—*Yale Courant*.

A spunky young lady at Vassar

Was hailed in the street by a chasseur;

She flung a brickbat

Which upset him, and that

Was the last time he wanted to sass her.

—*Ex.*

"I have a theory about the dead languages," said a new student. "What is that?" asked the professor. "That they are killed by being studied too hard."—*Ex.*

Lesson in Logic. *Prof.*—"What would you say of the argument, represented by a cat chasing her tail?" *Student*—"She is feline her way to the cat-egorical conclusion." Applause.—*Hobart Herald*.

It is proposed to add a chair of the Theory and Practice of Teaching to the Kentucky Agricultural and Mechanical College, and thus make of it a normal school.

Ninety per cent. of the students of Oberlin profess religion. This is the largest showing of any institution in the United States. Harvard has the smallest per cent.—twenty-five.

The students of Ohio Wesleyan University celebrated Washington's birth-day. About fifty of them who wore masks in spite of the Faculty's prohibition, are in trouble. Nineteen have been suspended.

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