

THE CAMPUS.

"INTER SILVAS ACADEMI QUÆRIMUS VERUM."

VOL. VI, No. 3.

ALLEGHENY COLLEGE, MEADVILLE, PA., NOVEMBER, 1881.

TERMS, \$1.00 PER YEAR.

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VOL. VI No. 3. ALLEGHENY COLLEGE, MEADVILLE, PA., NOVEMBER, 1881. TERMS, \$1.00 PER YEAR.

MY HOME.

MRS. E. A. HOWE.

I know a place where happy fields,
Slope gently to a pleasant shore;
Each year their richer harvest yields
Of golden grain a plenteous store.
An orchard groweth on a hill,
And richest fruitage bends the trees;
While all the days with eager will,
Fly to their homes the laden bees.
Rich grapes upon their trellis twine—
Soft trills a robin singing near,
But he that planted trees and vine
Beneath the marble lieth near.
Beside the ever singing brook,
The emerald fields in beauty lie;
I feast my soul with longing look
That takes in landscape, hill and sky.
I see a peaceful river flow
The trees that grow along the shore—
I think of those who long ago
Walked with me there, but shall no more.
Across the river standeth high
A mountain with encircling arms
Where great trees reaching to the sky,
Stand sentinel to give alarms.
The dark pines and their twilight gloom,
With rifted sunlight shining through,
(Like gold within a treasure room)
Spying where moss and berries grew.
How rich the Summer verdure gleams,
Of oak and elm among the pines,
And maples droop in silver sheen,
Companion to the swinging vines.
The Summer winds among them blow,
With soft, sad voices speaking pain,
Lingering for days to tell it low
Till pitying skies shall weep in vain.
Soon shines the sun from out the West,
A rain-bow spans the valley o'er,
The crowning grace a moment rests
Of beauty I could ask no more.
My home within that valley lies,
Safe, sheltered by its seven hills.
Protectingly around they rise
Guarding that favored spot from ills:
How strong and deep Love's roots may grow
When nourished in a soil like this;
Love is immortal, and we go,
To keep it in a world of bliss.

THE GROWTH OF CORRUPTION IN REPUBLICS.

E. O. M., '82.

ABUSE of power in the administration of government
will eventually result in the downfall of any nation.
While a country is in process of construction, its resources un-
developed, its laws and form of government not yet established
and confirmed by the flight of years, and successful resistance
against those endangering influences which are always brought
to bear upon a government, young in its existence, under such
circumstances, people and ruler alike absorbed in their coun-
try's welfare, and all things made subservient to her glory, re-
publics shine forth pre-eminently superior to all other forms of
government by which men and nations are kept in bounds.
But as republics increase in wealth and power, the interests and
affections of the people are turned aside from their country's
welfare, and instead of their former purity of morals, their
seeming forgetfulness of self, and their devotion to their coun-
try, they become engrossed with baser and more selfish cares.
Each one regardless of the rights of the other seeks to make
himself rich and powerful, and the crown of his desire is to be-
come an office-holder, to occupy a position which shall give him
authority and power to dictate to others, and to carry out plans
for the accomplishment of his own selfish ends. Scheming
politicians, oily tongued and fawning much, deluding men with
lying words and wondrous promises, or when such means fail,
obtaining votes by the more certain methods, bribery, fraud and
intimidation, wind their loathsome way to the highest pinnacles
of office and government; and now farewell to all their gra-
cious promises. They scourge and oppress the poor, filling their
own coffers by robbing those of the nation and the people.
Money becomes the ruling power, and the people are used as
mere tools for working out the designs of the rich. Foul mo-
nopoly weaves her entangling webs and constructs her inextric-
able mazes and labyrinths, until the whole country is entwined
and enveloped in her loathsome embrace. The victims, uncon-
scious of her base designs, allow her to labor unmolested. Final-
ly, perceiving their great mistake, they writhe and struggle des-
perately to throw off the fetters which are around them; but
her cords cannot be broken, and exhausted and entangled, they
are completely at her mercy. Industries are paralyzed and the
wages of the laborer are seized and devoured by the foul fiend,
freedom's fiercest and most successful foe. The people are re-
duced to the condition of tenants, and robbed and abused
by their rich masters, they pass a miserable existence. And
thus the nation is divided into two distinct classes and each
succeeding year widens the gulf between them. The lower
class, poor and miserable, oppressed and despised by the rich,

conscious that they are fast being deprived of the liberties their fathers enjoyed, now burn with hate and jealousy and threaten destruction to their oppressors. Their menaces and clamor are soon followed by deeds of violence and occasional outbreaks, which warns their foes, that those whom they have overthrown and trampled under foot and over whose prostrate forms they have clambered, using them as stepping-stones to the lofty positions which they now occupy, have risen and burst the shackles which bound them and are now threatening to tear away the foundations of that structure upon which their enemy is standing, and hurl him into irretrievable destruction and overthrow. But the higher class, by virtue of position and abundant resources, is still amply able to protect itself and again to fetter a furious and discordant people. Standing armies are collected, ostensibly for other purposes but practically to overawe the people and keep them in subjection. The government is still republican in name, but the people have lost their liberties. They are subject to a clan who call themselves the aristocracy and fill all the offices and whose mandates they must obey. And now those of the higher class, secure in their own strength and supported by the military forces of the nation, being no longer compelled by force of circumstances to act in union, putting forth all their strength in order to preserve their own existence, allowing themselves to be influenced by jealousy and fierce rivalry, their party is severed and hostile factions struggle for the mastery. It is now but a single step to empire. Rebellion and civil war drench the land with fraternal blood, and finally a Cæsar or a Napoleon ascends the throne with the acclamations of their soldiery. Great offices and noble titles are conferred on faithful supporters, while the people are reduced to a condition most servile and degrading. This has been the common fate of nations governed by the people. They work their own ruin, sign their own condemnation and become their own executioners. When the inhabitants of a country, allowing their patriotism to be overruled by sectional interest and party feeling, subject their land to the horrors of civil war, that nation's doom is sealed. Greece, united, met and conquered armies so vast, that they boasted that their arrows would conceal the sun. She humbled Persia whose outposts were nations larger than herself; but torn, bleeding and convulsed with civil strife even this once all-powerful Greece was finally overrun and conquered by a much smaller force than she could muster. So gradual was the decay of Rome, that long years had passed ere her people recognized their condition of servitude. America is the grandest example of a nation governed by the people. And will she stand? Shall we preserve unsullied, that glorious constitution framed and adopted by our fathers? Or on the other hand, shall we, blinded by party spirit and sectional differences forget our first and highest duty, the preservation of our Union, and add America to the list of nations whose own people have desolated their common country with civil war, forfeited their liberties and left to their descendants a monarchical form of government? It may be answered that our country, situated as she is and enjoying the pe-

culiar advantages of the Nineteenth century, is better able to preserve her institutions than were the republics of former times. Over people, bound in ignorance and superstition, usurpers won an easy triumph; but as science and literature have been developed, the dark clouds of ignorance have been removed and, as the light of learning falls upon them, the benighted masses are aroused from their ignoble state and guard with zealous care the springs of independence. And yet the present condition of our country betrays many indications of growing corruption, dissatisfaction and want of harmony among her people. For twenty years, the archives of our country's history have been replete with blood and death, "and although the nation lives her preservation cost a million lives." Saved through the mightiest exertions ever put forth by any nation, our wearied country, still panting in the toils of war, was cruelly deprived of her great President, through whose wise administration her flag was still unsullied. The recent assassination of another Chief Magistrate gives still more painful proof of the increasing danger to our country from party spirit and self-aggrandizement. America's sun may not yet have reached its zenith and the sky around seems clear, but dense clouds rolling up from the horizon, and the low rumble of distant thunder give warning that the dark storm-cloud may obscure her fair face and there remain till her sun has gone down in utter darkness. May the American people, occupying the most favored position on the globe, having at their command resources, vast, unequalled and untold, protected by the Atlantic Ocean from any European foe, separated by the broad Pacific from all contaminating Asiatic influences, may they, enjoying all these great advantages, avert that dread calamity, civil war and disunion, which, like a great monster, hovers around them with ebon wings and eyes of fire. If America perish it will be at the hands of its own people; but in after years, the hands that once were crimsoned with her blood shall burn in anguish, and the eyes, which once gloated to behold her in her dying agonies, shall stream with tears, and Americans will curse the day they cast from them their liberties and submitted to the cruel yoke of a tyrant King. May our country be not like ancient Greece, dismembered and destroyed by her own people; may she remember how the Roman people lost their liberties, and, admonished by the sad example, be wary of ambitious men; may the name and example of our immortal Washington inspire Americans with patriotism and a determination to preserve our Federal Union, to augment her power until she shall become the mightiest nation of the world, the land of the free, asylum for the oppressed of all countries.

At Amherst commencement appointments are decided by lot. The Freshmen, it is said, have private instructions furnished them in dice throwing, so that they may be prepared for the Senior year.—*Ex.*

Nearly two hundred colleges in the United States favor and practice co-education.—*Ex.*

A LOOK AHEAD.

C. W. P., '85.

HAVE you ever noticed that a large majority of the orations and essays of the graduates of our colleges are filled with thoughts and comments on the future? Did you ever observe that the subjects of these were taken from the writings of grand, old authors, whose observation and knowledge of human nature, coupled with a poetic inspiration, have enabled them to portray in beautiful and striking language great truths that apply to each of our lives? Nor do we wonder that such is the case. The future contains all their treasures, and ours as we'll. It is the fabled hidden chamber which conceals riches, honor and fame. Is it strange that we are attempting to pierce the veil that hides such precious rewards, and see what and how much bears our name? Truly, hope springs eternal in the human breast, else the many empty chambers which the hand of time unlocks would discourage us and drive us to despair. We have within us the momentum of centuries of thought and study, the concentrated knowledge of ages in our libraries, the brightest gems of thought, the sweetest songs of poets are at our command to inspire us in our work. Why should not all these carry us beyond our predecessors? But we are apt to confine ourselves too strictly to the thoughts and works of others. We follow in the old ruts too much and are too easily satisfied. Let our imagination picture as rich treasures hidden deep in the fields of science as it can and it will undoubtedly fall short of the reality; for to reach them, we must go deeper than any who have gone before us, must go where they have not been, in new and unexplored regions.

Happy are we in possessing books, not only useful but indispensable in the accomplishment of our great work. Still we must do more than read; we must think. The leaders are the thinkers, original men who think for themselves, reason for themselves. If one would be a complete man intellectually, he must develop originality of thought, so that he may reproduce not only the thoughts or ideas of others, but standing out clear of mental support, prove by his own intellectual results that he is a complete, an original man, not a mosaic of many parts taken from others. Culture is a necessary part to the foundation of future success. Perseverance, energy, physical strength, mental ability are blocks in the rough; culture hews and fits them, making a finished foundation, broad enough upon which to build any profession, strong enough to sustain any structure that time may enable us to erect. Then as men perfect in all our parts, morally, mentally and physically, we should be equal to any emergency, able to perform any duty that may devolve on us, sufficient for any draught on our reserve force that personal or national dangers may call forth. Do not turn away when we repeat what you so often hear, that it will soon be for you to guide our nation in its grand career. Political campaigns, stormy as any in the past, are to come, are upon us; in times of peace and quiet to protect her from influences as seductive, perhaps more dangerous; to solve those great social problems with which progressive peoples must always deal. As we look around us and see the loathsome pest-houses of our moral world, nature shudders at the task of purifying and cleansing them. We see the vast mountain of intemperance looming up before us, and

we dread to grapple it; yet nothing is impossible, it can be done. Again, when we contemplate the dangers that hover over our land, the mistaken notions of socialists and communists, the insane delusions of political fanatics, the demoralizing influence of infidelity, the corruption that has crept into our civil service, the ghosts of the old passion, ambitions and avarices that flit about under assumed names, the violations of the great principles of right and liberty with the specious pretext of National gain, we almost cry out in despair and try to pierce the seeming gloom. Here is our work—if we are prepared for it. And why not be ready for it? We know youth is too apt to turn a deaf ear to admonition, but it is surely not so careless as to be totally unheeding. Great reforms and changes in the affairs of men cry out as loudly and vigorously now for supporters, equipped and girded, as at any previous time. Let us not, in this pleasant period of our lives, be unmindful of graver and sterner years to come. Let us not lay hold on approaching events and crises unprepared, lest sweeping down in gloomy mist and fog they envelop us, unable to dispel them by our own might, and bear us to a forgotten past.

THE TOTAL DEPRIVITY OF INANIMATE OBJECTS.

G. E. B. B.

THERE has been talk enough about the total depravity of the human mind, or the human race, or whatever it may be, and now we would like to say a word or so about the total depravity of inanimate objects, as *this* is the cause of more trouble and worry, and annoyance than ever ought to fall to the lot of honest people. What can be more exasperating than a few common instances like the following:

A poor overworked student starts from his room to class, and after getting part way there, suddenly finds that one of his books is missing. The bell sounds on his ears but he must have that book; he hurries back to his room; the table, the book-shelf, the chairs, the very floors are searched in vain. It is nowhere to be found. Heated, breathless and discouraged he goes to his recitation, receives the frown of the Professor and discovers that his carefully prepared lesson has vanished from his memory. Suddenly and with feelings that can be imagined far better than described, he sees that miserable book reposing calmly and peacefully in his very hands; now, where had it concealed itself? No one saw it disappear, no one beheld it re-appear, yet it had hidden itself as effectually from human sight as if it had never been in existence.

Often have we seen a dear old lady wandering from room to room in search of her spectacles, wearing on her usually placid face a look of anxious care, while this same article of perpetual motion is perched in triumph on the top of her head with its eyes fairly gleaming with delight. Did you ever see a man fall over a wheel-barrow? There is no such thing as his extricating himself from it. It *insists* on rolling and tumbling this way and that, and is always getting before him, over him or around him. In the night the evil genius of inanimate objects is especially active. The very darkness seems to take form and motion.

If you enter a dark room, the rocking-chair, which you had so thoughtfully placed against the wall, immediately presents itself before you, endeavor to go around it, or avoid it as you may, *still* it is before you; the rockers reach out and try to trip you up; the arms and back go into a perfect ecstasy of dodging about and knocking your poor, bewildered head and defenceless hands and arms, and if you do chance to get the better of the rocking-chair, every other article in the room becomes equally animated and active.

Another instance of total depravity is shown by the alacrity with which our hand glasses and hair brushes change places. How often has our patience been tried by taking up this same hand glass and instead of seeing our back-hair, have found our admiring gaze fixed on the blank, expressionless face of the hair brush. We wonder if any other unfortunate ever went to the knife box in the dark and tried to pick out a knife. We believe it is impossible to find a knife under such circumstances. O, yes! You think you have a knife every time, but bring it to the light and every time it will turn into a fork. Who has not become a victim to some loose board in the side-walk? We can not enumerate the times when, "pursuing the even tenor of our way," we have looked up to recognize a friend, and one of these same loose boards has taken advantage of us. It has been said that nothing was ever made in vain, so we must believe that no property or power was ever given to objects in vain, but, perhaps from the close relations of every day life between animate and inanimate objects the latter partake of our human nature.

—♦—
"SIR, I DESIRE YOU DO ME RIGHT AND JUSTICE."
—♦—

Ten years ago it was announced that henceforth ladies and gentlemen would be allowed to enter Allegheny College on an equal footing. To-day this is still the theory, but alas! no longer the practice. It is true, we are all permitted to recite as often and study as hard as we please; to go to prayer meetings, to chapel, to Literary societies and to Church on Sunday mornings. These privileges, but, no others do we enjoy in common. In the matter of rules the most manifest injustice is displayed, and they are advantageous, else why are so many made? We pay the same matriculation fee and are only allowed *two poor little rules*, while the young ladies have rules innumerable, and then are not satisfied. We are required to think, to judge and to act for ourselves, while they are exempt from all such responsibilities. Now, why is this? Is it because we are better fitted than they to distinguish between right and wrong? It would seem not, else why were young ladies admitted on an equal footing. Whatever the reason may be, we protest against this injustice and demand an equal distribution of these commodities called rules. While seven hours a day are set apart for the express purpose of allowing young ladies to prepare their lessons, no such accommodation is provided for the gentlemen. While they are guarded from all calamities and disasters by the protecting environs of the College Campus, we, neglected and uncared for, are allowed to run wild throughout the city. These are only a few of the many illustrations which might be brought forth to show the inferior advantages of the young men as compared with those of the young ladies of Allegheny College.

A GLANCE UPWRD.

See from the sky
Von meteor fly,
Some recreant star.
Till Luna's light,
Entrancing sight,
Pales it to dimness,
From afar.

You twinkling host
I love you most
When in this mood.
Loved one of mine,
In form divine,
Look from on high
And silently
They say—to me,
Be good! Be good.

I will, I cry,
Help me to try—
I'm weak! Oh weak.
Then in my ear
Some zephyr near,
Some angels sigh
In passing by,
Says plaintively
To me—
Go seek! Go seek.

On bended knee
Entreatingly,
To Thee
Oh, God I pray.
Voice of the past,
At last, at last,
Thou'rt silent;

And thy weight from off my heart
Has passed away! Has passed away.

What sudden light
Beams through the night?
What thrill is this?
Oh, can it be, that Thou to me,
Oh, God in Heaven,
Has't said forgive! Has't said forgive.
It is! It is! Oh let me fly,
Oh, spirit angels
Hovering nigh.

Bear me aloft to yon bright star,
Take me away
From night and day,
From sin and woe
And all below,
That are to die;
To whom my heart's best longings are,
My hearts best longings are.

Oh zephyr, zephyr softly sighing,
Some lost hope of ages dying.
Can't I breathe a tender vesper
With your sweetly soothing whisper?
Hurry zephyr through the air,
Take my message with you there.

Tell them I
Faithfully
Until that glad day I die,
Will, by all that's good within,
Strive to shun the paths of sin.
And through years,
Of hopes and fears,
Sighs and tears—
Keep me; shield me lovingly,
Shield me lovingly.

EDUCATIONAL.

Saturday recitations, at Cornell, have been abandoned.

Japan has two Agricultural Colleges under Government control.

The Freshman class at Cornell contains twenty-one ladies.—*Ex.*

Illinois College has received four Egyptian students this year, and Roanoke four Choctaws.

Nearly two hundred colleges in the United States favor and practice co-education.—*Ex.*

The Senior year in the School of Theology, of Boston University, has been extended in time, and enlarged and improved in the course of instruction.

Samuel Townsend, a Pawnee boy, is editor of a paper at the Carlisle Indian School, in which all the matter and work is furnished by Indian boys.

At Notre Dame University tobacco is strictly forbidden, but the Seniors are allowed an occasional cigar on a written request to that effect, by their parents.

Yale's library has lately been increased by the addition of 17,000 curious German pamphlets, many of them old and rare, relating chiefly to law and politics.

Texas has established a Normal School, in which not only the tuition of the students is paid, but their boarding, also. Governor Roberts is the instigator of this liberal move.

The Board of Trustees of Pennsylvania College have established fifty-three scholarships, one for each senatorial district, and have requested each Senator to make an appointment after a competitive examination.

Williams College is the only one in the East that shows an increased attendance. Doubtless this is caused by President Garfield's connection with the college. Two of his boys are among the incoming Freshman Class.

Swathmore College has been utterly destroyed by a fire which broke out near midnight, Sept. 25th. The loss is estimated at \$350,000, it being one of the finest educational institutions, in its buildings and equipments, in Pennsylvania.

The University of Denver begins its second year with 150 students, against fifty at the beginning of the first year. More than \$80,000 has been expended, of which ex-Gov. Evans has contributed over half. Co-education works admirably, and the future promises to be one of success and prosperity.

The Art School of Smith College, at Northampton, is this year to be associated with that at Yale, the teachers and professors of the latter school going to Northampton every week to give instruction. The new art building of Smith College will not be completed until next summer.

The Indian School at Carlisle is progressing finely and attracting much notice. It was lately visited by the prominent Indian chiefs of the West on their return home from Washington. It also received a visit from the Duke of Sutherland while in this country, and the party were much interested by the manner of instruction. The school now contains 280 students.

PERSONALS.

CLASS OF '80.

Philip A. Dix is teaching in Iowa.
Harriet D. Carter is teaching in Fredonia, N. Y.
G. A. Nodine is reading law with M. Park Davis.
W. W. Shilling is studying law at New Castle, Pa.
Chas. A. Ensign is at his home, at Newton Falls, O.
F. S. Chryst is pursuing legal studies in Warren, O.
Harriet A. Linn is Junior Professor at her Alma Mater.
George S. Miner is preaching in a Nebraska Conference.
W. H. White is a disciple of Blackstone, at Pittsburgh, Pa.
W. C. Wilson is developing his legal mind, in Cleveland, O.
Mrs. L. L. Davis *nee* Annie B. Carter, resides in Pittsburgh.
Frederick Shellito is attending medical lectures at Louisville, Ky.

A. E. Colegrove is teaching at Dickson Seminary, Williamsport, Pa.

Chas. E. Locke is proclaiming the Gospel, at Mineral Ridge, Ohio.

Ida M. Tarbell teaches in a young ladies seminary, at Youngstown, O.

E. T. Bates has engaged in Mercantile business in this city, at 303 Chestnut street.

John Dougan Martin is still at Drew Theological Seminary. He graduates in June.

Amos J. Newell is General agent for a New York publishing house, in Eastern N. Y.

Arthur L. Bates is preparing for the Bar, at the Law office of Joshua Douglass in this city.

Frank Fremont Lippitt has been engaged in business during the past year, at Bradford, Pa.

A. B. Colter having completed his medical studies with Dr. Lashells, is attending lectures at Cleveland, O.

INTER-COLLEGIATE CONTEST.

We noticed an article in the *College Cabinet* for September, asking why an inter-collegiate contest can not be inaugurated. Now, we would like to repeat this question, and with emphasis. Why can we not inaugurate an oratorical contest? If any one can give satisfactory reasons, we will say no more; but there is nothing against it save indisposition, and we must throw this off. Our Western friends are getting far ahead of us, while we seem to be dozing away here. This matter has been talked of long enough through the papers, and the time has come now for action; if there is no other way, put the matter in the hands of your Literary societies.

It makes no difference to us, whether we confine ourselves to Western Pennsylvania or not; perhaps it would be better to combine the nearest colleges in whatever State. The preliminary arrangements for the first contest can, doubtless, be made by mail. We can leave the election of the necessary officers until we meet for the contest, and the place of the contest can be voted upon, and announced by mail. It seems to us, while we would be very glad to have the contest at Meadville, that Pittsburgh is the most centrally located, if the Western University enters our union. The contest can take place sometime next term. Any communications on this topic addressed THE CAMPUS, will receive prompt attention.

PECULIAR.

Suppose the world don't please you,
Nor the way some people do,
Do you think the whole creation
Will be altered, just for you?

The heart never loses its memory.

If Ignorance is bliss, this world is a paradise of fools.

Maid of Athens ere we separate us,
Give me back my cordiac apparatus.

He, who refuses justice to the defenseless, will make every concession to the powerful.

Prosperity shines on different persons much in the same way that the sun shines on different objects. Some it hardens like mud, while others it softens like wax.

Oh, pulchra puella,
Do look on a fellah,
Qui canit under your winder
Clara luna lucit,
Dulce amor ducit
For what the deuce is to hinder.

"Pa, what is the difference between civilization and barbarism?" "Civilization, my son, is blowing your enemy to pieces with a bombshell at a range of four miles. Barbarism is knocking his brains out at arm's length with a brutal club."

A Connecticut D. D. propounded and answered the following conundrum recently: What is the difference between church bells and a church organ? The bells ring if they are tolled, but the organ will be blown first.

Hi! where did you get them trousers?" asked an Irishman of a man who happened to be passing with a remarkably short pair of trousers. "I got them where they grow," was the indignant reply. "Then, by my conscience," said Pat, "you've pulled them a year too soon!"

Whenever unselfish love is the mainspring of men's actions; whenever happiness is placed not on what we can get ourselves, but what we can impart to others; whenever we place our satisfaction in gratifying our fathers and mothers, our brothers and sisters, our wives and children, our neighbors and friends—we are sure to attain all the happiness which the world can bestow.

The evening star its vesper lamp
Above the west had lit,
The dusky curtains of the night
Were following over it.
He seized her waist and clasped her hand,
And told his tale of love;
He called her every tender name,
"My darling," "duck" and "dove."
A tremor shook her fairy form,
Her eyes began to blink,
Her blood rose to a hundred, and
She cried, "I think—I think!"—
He sighed, "You think you love me?" for
His soul was on the rack.
"Oh, no," she yelled; "I think a bug
Is crawling down my back."

DIRECTORY.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

Meet every Friday at 7 p. m., in their respective halls.

Allegheny; Organized, 1820.
Pres't, J. K. Cubbison. Sec'y, W. H. Plummer.
Philo-Franklin; Founded, 1834.
Pres't, J. A. Ballantyne. Sec'y, E. O. Minnigh.

Ossoli; Founded, 1870.
Pres't, Emma Powell. Sec'y, Marion Jordan.

Atheman; Founded, 1877.
Pres't, C. W. Proctor. Sec'y, C. W. Loveland.

LIBRARIES AND READING ROOMS.

College Library and Reading Room, will be open every day, except Saturday and Sunday, from 8.30 a. m., to 1 p. m.

Allegheny Society Library will be open every Friday, from 6:30 to 7 p. m.

Philo-Franklin Society Library will be open every Friday, from 6:30 to 7 p. m.

City Library and Reading Room, in Library Hall, Park avenue, will be open every afternoon (except Sunday) from 2 to 6 o'clock, and from 7 to 9 o'clock.

GREEK LETTERED SOCIETIES

Meet every Saturday evening during the collegiate year, in their various halls.

Phi Kappa Psi, meets at Pythian Hall, Water street.
Phi Gamma Delta, meets in hall third floor of Richmond block, Chestnut street.
Delta Tau Delta, meets at Luce's Hall, corner Park avenue and Chestnut street.
Phi Delta Theta, in hall third floor of Magaw's block, Water street.

YOUNG MENS' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

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Pres't, J. A. Ballantyne. Sec'y, J. W. Kinnear.
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ALLEGHENY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Vice-President, C. E. Richmond.
Business meetings announced and held in chapel.

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CAMPUS; Published monthly by the Students.

The Crescent; Published monthly, by the Delta Tau Delta fraternity.

The Alleghenian; Published annually by the Secret Societies.

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

ENTIRELY CONTROLLED BY STUDENTS.

MEADVILLE, PA., NOVEMBER, 1881.

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THE class of '82, has been famous throughout its college career for its striking attitudes. It has always had something stirring on hand. Just now it is a divided class election in which ten on each side declare they cannot and will not accept the ticket of the other side. The fun of it is that one of the sections elected all the class day performers (from its own wing) and published the result in the city papers as the action of *the class*, whereupon the other half promptly denied the statement. Altogether it is a very pretty quarrel; and it affords the on-looker great amusement to watch the by-play and political manoeuvring that are here and there apparent. Meanwhile the harmony of the class is threatened, while the result of all the heroic wire-pulling that has been done may be briefly summed up in the memorable words of Horace:

"Nascitur 'ridiculous muss.'"

Who is there that does not know the hopelessness of making some folks see the point to a joke? As well try to drive a nail into a mill stone. To one of this genus we once told the following story: "Hodge was a Yorkshire farmer and Polly, his 'gal,' lived some miles from his home. He was accustomed to visit her once a week and Polly, knowing his weakness, always prepared for him a smoking meat pie. On one occasion, after the first salutations were over and Hodge was comfortably seated before a mighty pasty, said Polly, coquettishly throwing at him the sweetest of smiles, 'Hodge, what dost 'ee like best in all this world?' Said honest Hodge—his mouth almost too

full for utterance, 'Polly, I loikes poy an' I loikes thee, but I loikes poy better nor thee?' We waited for a laugh, but instead heard the listener with mild interest inquire, "and then, what did she say?"

Of all the vile habits that beget selfishness we know of none more effectual to accomplish that end than tobacco smoking. With the morality or hygiene of the question we have just now nothing to do. We desire, however, to enter an earnest protest against the selfishness which makes it possible for a student to smoke in public a weed that to many of his fellows is simply abominable. Some of the young gentlemen (?) will not throw away their cigarettes till they reach the steps of the chapel and then come in to sit, in some cases, beside the ladies, their fingers and breath so foul as to make their presence an outrage upon the decency and cleanliness of the gathering. We have heard young ladies say they were often tempted to miss the chapel exercises rather than come in contact with the stale fumes off some near-seated smoker.

THE multiplicity of colleges in the U. S. is working more harm than good to the higher educational interests of the country. Each section of every State thinks it necessary to have a college of its own. Every ecclesiastical body, such as a conference or a presbytery, sighs for an institution bearing its name and honored with the title of "college." The consequence of this is the up-growth of a number of schools of the grade of good academies, manned with good enough teachers for intermediate schools, these schools in a year or two add to their curriculum a dozen terms of languages, mathematics, etc., employ, perhaps, an extra tutor or two, make application to the State Legislature for college charters, which seem to be granted with fatal facility, and presto! the new-born colleges bloom into existence with about as little trouble and as much speed as mushrooms in August.

How does this work harm? While there are a great many colleges bidding for patronage the tendency must continually be to lower the standard of the competitors. Hence the temptation to induce students to enter, 1st, by indicating how four or five years' work may be compressed into three; 2d, by allowing such a continual mixing of different years' studies, and portions of distinct courses as deprives the student's discipline of the unity that the catalogue nominally proposes, but secures his graduation. Another evil is the touting for favor of prominent men by the cheap process of scattering honorary degrees. So far has this been carried that it is no easy matter for preachers of even local prominence, or successful lawyers or politicians to escape the D. D's and Ph. D's, and what not, that are wistfully waiting to be tacked on to their names. Who can any longer tell anything about a man's ability by seeing a large portion of the alphabet strung after his name? How often does one suffer from thinking that "Doctor" necessarily means "learned?" While petty colleges multiply these evils must grow apace. If,

by arrangement among the denominations one central university in each State with as few colleges as were absolutely necessary, say one for each prominent sect, could be established and well endowed, it would be for the best interests of the students and professional men of the U. S. Degrees, too, would then be earned, and honorary degrees would be conferred only upon men of wide reputation and creditable attainments, and would thus mean something.

It is with much diffidence we venture to criticise the curriculum of the college as it now stands. Yet, there are two items in which it has always seemed to us defective,—no time nor attention is given to the study of the great English classics, and all the history is crowded into the Preparatory department, and is exceedingly elementary.

It is possible for one to graduate without having read a line of Shakespeare, and with the most hazy notions of who Chaucer and Spencer and Milton, etc., etc., were,—one term in the study of English literature being supposed to give him all necessary grounding in this line. It may be said the Literary societies supply this defect. With some students they do, with most they do not. By actual inquiry in one of the Literary societies we find that of twenty-one men but nine have read "Paradise Lost;" but six have read half a dozen of Shakespeare's plays; but nine have read any of Burns' poems, and only three Scott's Marmion. The excellent lectures delivered in connection with "Shaw's English Literature" are calculated to inspire all hearers with a desire to read the authors treated of, but with the courses as full as they are, nothing that is not a requirement can be expected to occupy much of a student's time. Every one we have spoken with declares his intention at some time (when he has leisure) to read our own English authors extensively, but for the present there is so much to be done with Homer and Horace and other foreign worthies, that he thinks this branch of his reading must be deferred to a post graduate course. That this expression of intention and desire is sincere has been demonstrated by the numerous short-lived Shakespeare clubs, etc., that have from time to time sprung up (and, alas, died) and from the amount of enthusiasm evoked two years ago by the lectures on Philology, delivered in the chapel.

With regard to History. If this subject were treated as it ought to be, that is as "Philosophy teaching by example," then surely little hand-books of dates and facts could not rightly be used as text-books. Bald narrations of events and strings of dates may be excellent things to exercise the memory with, but what do they actually add to one's mental breadth? What is it that makes Smith's History of Greece so much disliked that everybody who has not already had it in class marks that as the subject he wishes to drop when he enters the battalion? Six or eight pages a day in these hand-books is looked upon as a formidable lesson, and the universal experience of the preparatory students has been that the amount of labor bestowed is disproportionate to permanent results. The lectures on Greek and Roman history to some extent supplement the deficiency of these hand-books, but these are heard only by the students in the classical course, i. e., by less than half the school.

If the histories could be, in some of the courses at least, spread through the college years, made elective, for instance in the place of the last two terms of Physical science, the last term of each of the classical, languages and more interesting works could take the place of the hand-books now in use, greater justice would be done this useful, and to some minds, fascinating branch of study.

THE COLLEGE PRESS.

The Sun well represents its institution.

We find three or four new college journals in the field this week and welcome them among our exchanges.

We would like to call the attention of the colleges of Pennsylvania to an article on "Inter-collegiate Contests," in another column.

We learn from the *Cornell Sun*, a lively little daily, that the Freshmen and Sophomores are already at sword points. The mortar-board head-gear introduced by the Sophomores was soon abandoned.

With October, *The University Magazine* began to be published as a semi-monthly paper. It sends out a neat paper, with considerable college news, but very weak in the literary line. Its exchange department is very peculiar, to say the least, and not very readable.

The Napa Classic, of Napa Institute, Cal., is at hand, but is neither attractive nor interesting. It is printed in large type and for a monthly contains very little matter. What it does contain refers mostly to affairs without the Institute, and is not the product of the Institute.

The Index and Chronicle, of Howard Female College, comes again to us, and, of course, is welcome. Among the locals we find the following, which indicates the prosperity of the college: "All interested in Howard Female College may justly feel proud of her success this year. One hundred and one were enrolled the first morning; since, others have come in, and now we have on the roll one hundred and twenty-six regular pupils, and nine or ten special students."

The Syracusean comes to us and is a good College journal; still we think there was rather too much levity in the editorial department of the last number. One prominent feature of the *Syracusen* which distinguishes it from the *Herald*, of the same University, and which we favor, is the literary department. We glean from the *Herald*, that the Sophomores gave up the old practice of salting the Freshmen, and, instead, gave the worthy members of '85, a reception in the University parlor.

The College Courier, of Monmouth College, sends out a good number for October. It gives a full account of the inter-collegiate contest held in Bloomington, Ills., Oct. 15, 1881, under the auspices of the Illinois Wesleyan University. The following institutions were represented: Illinois Wesleyan, Chicago, Monmouth, Industrial, Knox and Illinois College. The decision placed the University of Chicago, at the head; the second place was given to Knox College. A banquet was given in honor of the delegates and from accounts, all had a pleasant time.

We have received copies of the first three issues of the *Campus*, a new weekly publication of the University of Wisconsin. The paper starts out in a business-like manner and will meet with success, if, after the novelty has vanished, its editors can find time to devote to it. One good feature of the paper is its numerous personals. If they had chosen a new name for their new paper, it would have been better, inasmuch as there were two *Campuses* in the field; but we will not quarrel on this sub-

ject, as the distance, if nothing else, will distinguish between us; however, we sincerely hope the *dignity* of the name will be maintained.

The North Western, of Evanston, Ills., formed by the union of the *Tripod and Vidette*, is among our best exchanges. Its literary columns are well filled and its local department is quite extended, which are good characteristics. We were well impressed with the editorial on cliquing, in the last issue. Among many good things, it says: "There is a wide difference between a clique and a political campaign," and gives good reasons for the statement. Let not those, who imagine they are exercising great skill and demonstrating a mighty calibre in forming little cliques, think they are going to turn out great political leaders. There is no analogy between the two.

The new dress of the *Transcript* gives the paper a dignified appearance. The September number gives a few of the sixty-one rules issued in pamphlet form by the faculty of Ohio Wesleyan, at the beginning of this year. We give some of these, although they have appeared in a number of college journals, for the edification of our readers in general, and the condolence of those in Hulings Hall: "No Preparatory student will be permitted to join or in any way connect himself with a fraternity."

"Secret societies among young women are in no case allowed."

"Any student entering into the marriage relation shall be considered as permanently debarring himself from the privileges of the institution, unless the faculty, in a special case, shall judge that the operation of the rule should be suspended."

"Young women shall not receive calls after 7 o'clock in the evening, except on Saturday evening, when the time is extended to 9:30 o'clock."

CHIT-CHAT ABOUT THE CAMPUS.

Will the *Alleghenian* be published this year?

The ten were as solid as the famed 306 at Chicago.

Will Hoover spend a few days visiting in Franklin, recently.

Who is the College correspondent of the *Democratic Messenger*?

Dr. Bugbee was absent, in Pittsburgh, attending the Conference the middle of October.

Prof. Tingley was absent in Philadelphia and the East for a two weeks visit during October.

Is the five hundred thousand dollar endowment to be raised by subscriptions among the students?

Miss Sallie Welsh and Blanche McGough, of Franklin, are among the new comers at Hulings Hall.

Cry of the class in Theism, after the trial of a month "Give us Butler's Analogy, or give us death."

Mr. S. E. Foster ex-'82, presided over the modern language department during the late necessary absence of Prof. Williams.

The college friends of Mr. Wesley Martin, '84, extend to him their most earnest sympathy in his sorrow over the death of a father.

It is a matter of anxious inquiry among his friends whether F. S. really was endeavoring to perfect himself in the Terpsichorean art.

It is with regret that we have to announce that Miss Cassia Patton, owing to delicate health, will not be able to graduate with the class of '82.

The graduating class is now composed of twenty members, Messrs. Miller, Marlatt, King, Kinnear and Ridge having been admitted by the faculty.

Dr. Hyde recently gave a lecture on the subject of "Temperance," at Titusville. The *World*, of that city, spoke in the highest terms regarding his effort.

The wars and rumors of wars about the college have nearly subsided. At one time gore seemed inevitable, but now "peace and harmony" appear to be triumphant and all is serene.

Our old friend "Tom" Sensor, a graduate of the college and at present Principal of the Conneautville schools, greeted his many Meadville acquaintances at the Teachers' Institute lately held here.

The fair Ossolians indulged in what might be designated as a feminine striking violently with the foot, at the bare announcement that they must change their quarters to Hulings Hall, at the commencement of next year.

Prof. Montgomery has under advisement the proposition of becoming the assayer of the Tahoma Mining Company, with headquarters in central Idaho. The *CAMPUS* hopes the esteemed instructor will see fit to reject the offer.

The officers of the Philo Franklin Literary Society, chosen at a recent meeting, are as follows: President, J. H. Miller; Vice-President, J. Marlatt; Secretary, E. O. Minnigh; Critics: J. A. Ballantyne, G. McQueen, C. M. Blair.

Prof. Reid has the sympathy of the students in his bereavement, occasioned by the death of his mother, at Philadelphia, recently. She was a lady known and highly esteemed for her excellent qualities and Christian virtues.

By reference to the proper place, it will be seen that the business manager of this paper has been changed. Mr. Hollister succeeds Mr. R. D. Hoskins in that position. This was necessary, owing to Mr. Hoskins' non-return to college.

Mr. J. R. Andrews, '81, lately visited the familiar scenes about Meadville. "Jim" looks tough and rugged, and rural life in Adamsville seems to agree with him. The hairy-like appendage between nose and mouth is no more pronounced than formerly, however.

The various clothing houses of the city did an immense business the week preceding the Teachers' Institute, but alas! 'twas all in vain—the Titusville girls did not come. The "mashers" who engaged prominent positions on the street corners are reported to be terribly disappointed.

The class of '79 left in the museum a silver cup to be presented to the first child who could call any one of the members parent. Master Carter Davis, of Pittsburgh, wins the prize. We congratulate the young gentleman on being born with a silver cup to his lips. May it be always full.

Efforts are being put forth by the three male societies looking towards the establishment of a State Oratorical Association in Penn. This is a very commendable move and should be encouraged. Committees have been appointed from Allegheny to confer with the other institutions of the State in regard to the matter.

Mr. A. J. McMillan, formerly a student here, was circulating around among his friends in Meadville, recently. He has received the appointment of apothecary on the Man-of-war "Essex," and departed from this country the 28th of October. His field of operations is in the Mediterranean sea, being connected with the North Atlantic squadron.

To the list of fraternities represented at Allegheny another must be added. It is the Kappa Alpha Theta and its members are ladies. The chapter begins under very favorable auspices, and no doubt will contribute largely to the pleasure and happiness of its membership during the fast fleeting days of college life. The CAMPUS wishes them abundant success.

For the benefit of our Alumni readers, we will say that Lake George is the same beautiful, picturesque and charming sheet of water as of yore. There is nothing like an artificial lake to rouse up all the culture, harmony and esthetics there is in man. We presume the trustees had this thought in mind when the idea was first suggested to them. Result: Our own George.

An innovation on the old way of doing things has been attempted by the present corps of editors. In the last number of this paper was given a list of the names and vocation of the members of the class of '81. In succeeding issues it is proposed to continue the custom by presenting a list of the graduating classes as they have left college in order,—'80 is given now.

Why don't some of the chronic grumblers make some suggestions in regard to improvements in the CAMPUS, instead of devoting their precious time to running it down. Boys, assist us to keep the paper where it should be, at par with the best college journals in the country. Its literary columns are open for your best efforts, and the conductors earnestly ask your most cordial support.

Mr. Chris Miller, '78, who has been wrestling with Blackstone, in Meadville, for the past two years, departed October 18th for the breezy prairies of Minnesota, where he proposes to hang out his shingle. Mr. Miller, while here, was highly regarded for his many estimable traits of mind and heart, and his numerous friends with sincere good wishes bade him a regretful adieu. He was banqueted by his brothers of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity on the evening before departure.

Dr. Bugbee, in a recent chapel talk, insisted that the spirit of doing but little in college work was becoming altogether too prominent here. This was specially marked among the students of the Preparatory department. That the charge was true is very patent to any one who has given the subject attention. Many of the boys are not doing what is expected of them. They scarcely seem to realize the opportunities which are daily being wasted. Going down town, and attending the city amusements take so much time that but little chance is given for study. Boys, brace up, do your work conscientiously, and leave college feeling that it was good for you to have been here.

A temperance meeting and social was held in the college chapel on the 22d inst., under the auspices of the Temperance Union, an organization founded and maintained by the Ossoli Society. The exercises were brief, pointed and appropriate to the occasion. Miss Hattie Woods presided and Miss Martha Hyde acted as Sec'y. After singing selections in harmony with the cause of temperance, Miss Fallmer gave a reading, which

was followed by a debate upon the question, "Shall we use Tobacco?" Miss Hyde and Mr. Oldham sustaining the affirmative, while Miss Darrow and Mr. Hollister insisted that the filthy cabbage leaves carried sure destruction to those who used them in the form of tobacco. Each side cut and slashed so terrifically and dealt so promiscuously in startling and wonderful statistics, that the CAMPUS scribe was completely dazed and bewildered. As there were no judges, no decision was rendered, and hence the great question yet remains open. Opportunity being given for general debate many in the audience availed themselves of it. At the conclusion of the literary exercises, a very enjoyable social was given.

Prof. Tingley, with his accustomed earnestness and desire to keep abreast of the times in the scientific department, a short time ago purchased new apparatus to supply existing needs. It was bought while the Professor was in the east and has been imported but a few weeks. By this apparatus he proposes to prove the existence of a fourth state of matter, and from present indications success will be attained. In his lecture, given in the chapel on the evening of October 24th, our instructor illustrated by elegant, brilliant and marvelous experiments the results arrived at by Prof. Crooks, of England, the founder of the new theory. Of course the expense incurred by this additional apparatus was necessarily considerable, and the Professor, by his own efforts on the lecture platform, expects to liquidate the debt. The students, as is always the rule with them, responded well and liberally to the call made upon them, and attended the lecture in large numbers. Now, Professor Tingley will exhibit the apparatus and speak in other places, and we earnestly ask that he be supported with a spirit corresponding to the enthusiasm manifested by him. He is an ardent worker for continued efficiency in science, and his efforts should be seconded.

REVIEWS.

NOVEMBER PERIODICALS.

The North American Review gives a large amount of space to an article on "Christianity," in reply to Judge Black.

Harper's contains two pleasing articles entitled "In Cornwall with an Umbrella," and "A Week in a Dug-out." A brief history of London journalism is given, together with some historical records of Ohio, which will certainly attract those of the Buck-eye State. It also contains "A Reminiscence of Arthur Stanley."

The Century Magazine opens up with "A Diligence Journey in Mexico." It well describes the country, and is pleasingly illustrated. Besides the regular serial stories, it contains an article by Mark Twain, entitled "A Curious Experience," a sketch of the life of George Eliot, and a full account of the play "Oedipus Tyrannus," as presented at Harvard College, last spring.

The Atlantic Monthly presents a very interesting article by Lucy Larcom, headed, "Among the Mill Girls." The Theory of a Common Origin for all Languages, is discussed by John Fisk. It contains, also, a historical article, "When Did the Pilgrim Fathers Land at Plymouth," together with several brief articles, "Goethe's Limitations as Man and Poet;" "The Roman Poets of the Republic;" "Garfield," Etc."

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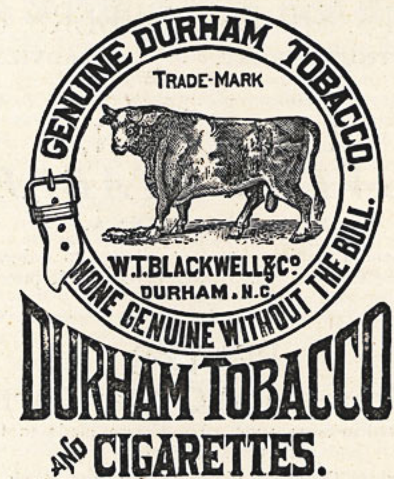


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