The Campus.

"INTER SILVAS ACADEMI QUÆRIMUS VERUM."

VOL. VIII., NO. 12. ALLEGHENY COLLEGE, MEADVILLE, PA., MAY 7, 1892. NEW SERIES.

THE CAMPUS.

ISSUED SEMI-MONTHLY BY THE STUDENTS

One Year, $1.50. In Advance, $1.25. Single Copies, 10 Cents.

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ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE, MEADVILLE, PA., AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER

THE past week has been one of considerable moment to the college battalion. The time has come to say whether or not this institution shall remain. The prospects now are that it will be continued, and this, we believe, meets with the favor of most students. The CAMPUS has so often expressed its views on the battalion subject that we deem it unnecessary to repeat at this time.

The battalion, if it can be augmented by a respectable number of recruits, should be maintained by all means ; at least until a gymnasium is provided to supply its benefits.

IT is maintained by many that a college course is injurious to the memory. There is more truth in this statement than some are willing to admit. There is so much work to be done to complete a course of study, and such a variety of topics come in in such quick succession to claim the attention, that great care must be taken or the power of retention will be weakened. Students are also liable to form the habit of listening carelessly to a sermon or any discourse, thus putting another weak link in the chain of memory. Although it is true that one often has time only for an impartial preparation of some or all of his studies, yet would it not be better to thoroughly prepare what one has time for, to the exclusion of some? Some authorities recommend a short review of each lesson at the close of the day, or after recitations.

Some such practice with undivided attention during study, or when listening to a discourse, will do much to obviate the evil. After all, that old motto, "Attention is the stuff that memory is made of," is a good one.

* * *

POSSIBLY to some students a gentle reminder of our Field Day would not be out of order. Our College Athletic Association is entered in the Inter-Collegiate Association, and we are expected to send a competing team to Allegheny on May 28th.

Many doubtless remember that Allegheny won no honors there last year. A second year's defeat will certainly be humiliating, and what better can the students expect?

There is a lack of fire and energy among Allegheny's students which is painfully ap-

parent. Some of us seem to imagine that we can do all right without practice. This is nonsense. Others will not support the association; their dues habitually remain unpaid. This is little short of meanness and disloyalty to the institution.

The matter rests wholly in the hands of the student body. If they will work, success will follow. One or two cannot forever carry all the burden of responsibility. It is to be hoped that the students will enter heartily into the preliminary contest here, so that the best men may be selected to represent the college. Daily practice from now until May 28th is what is needed in order to insure any degree of success.

* * *

ALLEGHENY'S ball team has been fitted out with a fine uniform, has played its first game of the season and has come off victorious.

Surely such a beginning is an encouraging omen that the college is to be represented this year in base ball circles by a club that will be not only an honor to her, but likewise a good advertising card. In the general makeup of the team there seems to be better material than has heretofore been shown for a number of years. Every member of the club shows a willingness to practice thoroughly for his position, an element which is essential to success. Considering all things, there is no reason why Allegheny's club should not win at least half of the games which it will play this season.

The good attendance of the students, both ladies and gentlemen, at the opening game was very encouraging to those who have the best interests of the club at heart. Nothing puts life into a ball club like the presence, at its games, of friends who are enthusiastic for its success and ready to applaud any good play; and the enthusiasm must indeed be very demonstrative if it is to counterbalance the howls and "roasts" of the "small boy" aggregation which follows the town club about. An enthusiastic student body behind the ball team means a better team, and The CAMPUS hopes that the friendly interest manifested will continue and increase, and that all games at home will be well attended by the students.

* * *

WHAT is the use of a college education? Why spend one's self in an effort to learn something of Latin and Greek? These are questions not infrequently asked.

It is argued that no use is made of much of that which one studies while in college This is true, yet does it follow that the study was useless? The day is past when such a belief has weight. "To develop power," and not to store away an encyclopedia of facts, is to-day one of the greatest recognized objects of study. College is but a training school where one seeks to acquire that power or ability by which he can most readily secure the facts connected with his chosen work or profession and master it. To acquire this power one must systematically do all allotted work with constancy and accuracy. What we need to do here is to acquire proper habits—habits of study, punctuality and faithfulness and the power of concentration; for habits formed in college, be they good or bad, will cling to one through life.

Success in life will be measured by one's ability to acquire knowledge. The student who has not the "grit" to regularly master his lessons, and who allows trivial matters to interfere with his work, will find in his profession that he is unable to attend to business in a systematic manner, and thus he will fall short of success.

Concentration, or the ability to apply the mind to one subject to the exclusion of all others, is one goal towards which all students should aim.

Literary.

Visions of the Future Woman.

PHYSICALLY.

"A woman, strong, pure, patient." The author of this thought only expresses the general sentiment when he makes strength one of the most prominent characteristics of the ideal woman. The great importance of good health is universally granted. A strong mind, all those qualities commonly associated with woman, all the blessings she seeks, in short, happiness, "our being's end and aim," is in a great measure dependent upon our physical condition. But there is a broader view than that of individual happiness in connection with this subject: The future condition of the home, of society, of the race, are topics for serious consideration.

Consequently, in the general widening of the circles of activity, by which women gained a larger freedom, a general fear was entertained for the future of the physical woman. Could her slight constitution and delicate nerves endure the strain of a college course? Would not the laborious routine and worries of a business life undermine her health?

In regard to the educational question this fear has been thoroughly dispelled, although there have been cases of abuse of the opportunity for a higher education by which health has been wrecked or lives lost. They have seemed more numerous because of the prominence always given to any failure of a movement not wholly approved. A report made by the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, a few years ago, stated that the health of college educated women was on an average equal to that of women engaged in other kinds of work. A later and fuller report recently made in England is even more satisfactory. Because of the healthful tone prevailing in our institutions, and the facilities for physical culture which is an important feature in the female colleges, and is rapidly being added to the other institutions, it is reasonable to expect that college women will soon become their sisters' superiors physically as well as intellectually.

For a number of years women have been filling positions and following professions that are of a secluded nature. But since they have been seeking to enter all occupations, the old question of health has been agitated. It is yet to be proven that the daily routine of a business life is more detrimental than that of a well-regulated household and family, or that there is a greater multiplicity of cares connected with it. If we compare the habits and dress of a woman who meets the exactions of society with those of a woman following a chosen profession, we shall in most instances find reasons for the improvement rather than the deterioration of health. In the case of girls who would otherwise spend their time in comparative idleness, an occupation by means of which they can be independent, and which demands activity of mind and body, is clearly beneficial.

Happily, health is the fashion. Maidens with sylph-like forms, dainty appetites, and the complexion and habits of the "lilies of the field" are out of style. There is demand for a girl who can walk at least a mile without feeling it, who can row a boat, skate, swim, use a racket or a rifle as skilfully as her brother. But not every girl is capable of enjoying such sports. Many have inherited, or through faulty education possess constitutions which can be made strong only by persistent but careful and judicious training. Then, too, love of freedom and exercise leads to excess; yet "abuse is not an argument against proper use." The novelty of certain forms of physical exercise is wearing away, when it will assume its proper position for contributing to the symmetry of woman.

In the matter of dress, there is already an improvement which augurs well for the future. Although women who desire to look well are

slow in taking up the radical ideas of the dress reformer, yet the problem of how to have perfect comfort without sacrificing neatness or prettiness is rapidly being solved.

We have other reasons for hopefulness in the general awakening of the American people to the fact that the hygienic condition of their homes and schools is the poorest, in the measures taken against the cramming process in our schools, in the general attention the food question is receiving, and the establishment of cooking schools and New England kitchens, and in the organization of clubs which endeavor to improve the mental and physical condition of the working class of women. With such a beginning as these movements indicate, one may safely prophesy that the future woman will be a far better receptacle for a strong intellect than the woman of to day ; and then a long step shall have been gained toward the ideal woman.

E. L. BASCOM.

INTELLECTUALLY.

We find a wonderful difference when we attempt to compare the intellectual achievements of the women of the past with those of the women of the present. Frances Power Cobbe has divided the condition of women into three periods: The Savage Age, when she was regarded as a beast of burden ; the Heroic Age, when she was given freedom and was greatly honored—so much so that the Greek and Sanskrit writings were filled with beautiful women characters, and some of the northern races thought her mind in nearer contact with God than that of man's was, and so looked up to her with much reverence. But after this period of honor and freedom there came a reaction, when women were veiled and even kept in seclusion. At last, however, they are throwing the veil from their mental and moral, as well as physical eyes, and the women of the East are beginning to follow in the footsteps of their Western sisters. They are still so fettered on the intellectual side that those who have achieved much in the way of education are exceptions. These exceptions, however, are doing so much for their fellow-countrywomen that there is great hope for future generations of educated women throughout the world. It is the work of the women of our own time which will tell for good or evil on our future women. Paudeta Ramsbai is doing great work for the present and future uplifting of the women of India, and the Japanese women are waking up to the fact that they have personalities of their own and ought to be more than the mere tools of their husbands, fathers and brothers. Many very bright Japanese girls are studying at our schools and colleges now and showing that they have the *capacity* for knowledge if they are given the freedom to use it, that women, as a whole, have ever been as truly intellectual as the English and American women of to-day, and why is it? Because they have freedom—because they have not been shut away from the world, but have been allowed to study it and be a part of it. Thus if we see that the higher development of the women of the present over the women of the past has been by freedom, why should we not say that the future development of the woman of the future will be through the continuance and extension of her freedom and the manner in which she uses it.

In our own day we have seen the wonderful advancement of the foremost nations in regard to education. The number of colleges opened to women during the last few decades is astonishing. Frances Power Cobbe, in relating an experience while attempting to get university degrees for women, says : "Only seventeen years ago, I myself read a paper in Guildhall, at the Social Science Congress, pleading for the admission of women to university degrees, and every paper in London laughed at me (notably our now most friendly *Spectator*) for asking for what would *never* be granted. Two years ago, when I had the honor to go upon a deputation to Lord Granville to thank him for this very admission of women to London University, I

placed in his hands, much to his amusement, my much ridiculed address." Many things which will "never" occur according to the honest convictions of many a sincere and well-meaning individual are occurring. Yale has just done something unexpected by many in opening her post-graduate course to women. If she keeps on progressing, our sisters of the near future will be walking in at the doors of her undergraduate department.

Now the question is, will women appreciate their opportunities and use them as they should? There is danger lest in trying to be at the top of the intellectual ladder they will lose their womanly qualities, without which no woman is complete. It is in their power to make the future woman well rounded in all directions, to keep her womanly even while she is intellectual. "It must be the conduct of the women themselves during the great transition." It will take many long years to raise all the women of the world to a high intellectual standard, but if the work is carried on in a dignified, noble way, there seems no reason why the woman of the future should not be an ideal toward which the women of the present may work—a true type of perfected womanhood.

MARGARET B. BARBER.

POLITICALLY.

The woman of the nineteenth century is nothing if not aggressive, and she has become so not by her own choice or for her own pleasure, but because she has been compelled by necessity.

Our own country seems to be the mother of these advanced women, and here we may study the cause and growth of such a race, for they are a race, distinct and unlike any women known before.

When we became independent with the growth of the nation and the advance of our civilization, our wants naturally became greater. But our men had been killed in the long wars, and the number of women greatly exceeded that of the men. There were thrown upon the world a vast number of women with no man to provide for them, and what were they to do? Such a situation, void of sentiment truly, but nevertheless real and unavoidable, destroys all that favorite, orthodox theory of the "protection of the weaker sex," "twining vines," and so on. With strength, independence and persistency they went to work, not in unlucrative feminine lines, but pushing themselves into shops, schools, colleges, thence into professions, and are now knocking at the doors of politics. Whether the future woman becomes a politician depends on the progress of civilization. If the millenium arrives she will not vote. If the world continually grows worse she must.

Some one says man is a religious animal. It would be nearer true to say, woman is a religious animal, but as she now exists she is certainly not a logical one. Very few women wish to vote because it is their right, but because they see the opportunity of correcting evil or doing good. So if a time of positive good should come, there would be no need for their reforming hand; they would never think of logical rights, and be content to leave voting alone. If, on the other hand, evil increases, their religious fervor and ideas of duty will compel them to consider the matter, decide upon their rights and demand them.

This forced independence has now become a nature. Since women have tasted the sweets of liberty they are loth to part with it, but reach eagerly for a more perfect realization. Yet under all there is a feminine hesitancy which is hard to overcome. It seems to be an inherited contentment with peace and a second place. Her higher education is naturally leading her to equal and perfect participation in the pursuits and lives of men. She is well fitted, and has a right that in a few years will be uncontested. Will she take them? I think not. With all her independence, equality, education and strength, our future woman will be *feminine*.

Some one has said : "We can not have rights and privileges at the same time, and I prefer the latter." There is something infinitely delightful in privileges, and I think we will keep them. The future woman will be equal with man ; there will be no inane losing of her personality, no weak dependence, but she will be rounded, alive, educated, independent, able to take care of herself if need be, or able to make those perfect homes, where strong, pure, sympathetic and tolerant natures are brought together, giving as much as they receive and helping in the development of a nobler life. She will *talk* politics, but I hardly think she will *vote*.

JEAN FREY.

SOCIALLY.

Probably in no age, and under no civilization has woman wielded such social power as in France during the eighteenth century. The salon was a kingdom over which she held supreme sway ; and it was made not only the scena of an absolutely perfect social art, but also a powerful instrument through which the thought of the century might be molded and directed. What charming pictures have been left us of the coteries presided over by those brilliant and supremely pleasing women ! Coteries in which even the merest pleasure was refined to the dignity of an art ; where literary reputations were made or taken away in a breath, and the academicians of the future determined upon. What flashes of wit ! What bon-mots that even yet retain their piquant flavor ! What grace and elegance ! "Nothing is comparable," says Voltaire, "to the genial life one leads there in the bosom of the arts and of a calm and refined voluptousness. Strangers have preferred this enchanting repose to their own countries and homes." Learning had not yet retreated to the seclusion of the study. The savant was the brilliant adornment of the drawing-room. And to what an extent the philosophy of the day was entered into and influenced by the presiding duties of those brilliant assemblies is evidenced from a glance at contemporary literature. Voltaire composed his "Metaphysique," and "Essai Sur les Moeurs," for Madame Chatelet. Rousseau wrote "Emile" for Madame Luxembourg, Condillac wrote his "Traite de Sensations" from suggestions of Mademoiselle Ferrand, and Diderots' most profound work is a conversation between Mademoiselle d'Espinasse, d'Alembert and Barden.

This society seems an actually ideal one, and demonstrates the marvelous possibilities of woman's social nature. Never has she had such a theatre for her talents, accomplishments, graces. Never has she possessed greater social power or used it more effectively.

The girl of the future will be the prime factor in elevating and directing the heterogeneous elements of our own society. It is always woman who makes society. She is the centripetal force which draws the tangent, man, back to the true social circle. According to her development, her standards, her ideals, the fabric will be formed ; and just so far as her mental and aesthetic nature becomes developed, just so far does the wearisome inanity of a low social art become intolerable to her. The great colleges for women will inevitably bring about a revolution in social ethics. Every year they are adding to the number of charming and delightful women who must eventually leaven the mass. These Chatelets, Tencius and Neckers of the future will rescue society from the hands of immature youth, and restore it to its proper place as the highest and most grateful of human arts. The salon will return in a new form adapted and modified to suit the requirements of a new civilization. Through it woman will once more find a worthy and dignified channel for her intellectual and social graces, a means of attaining and wielding a wider influence, and an outlook from the narrowing routine of domestic life.

GRACE V. HENDERSON.

WOMANLY.

Woman! A word that has been abused, maligned, and defrauded of half its first noble significance. One derivative, fortunately, has escaped degeneracy, and the adjective "womanly" we still reserve to express our sense of distinction between what is humanly feminine and divinely womanish.

The ideal woman of the future, then, in order to define her in terms intelligible to our day, is to be one whose whole character falls not one whit below our idea of womanliness, who possesses not one attribute that could not stand by itself and claim reverence as a distinctively womanly quality.

Whether our criterion of womanliness will change with the advance of centuries; whether we will grant to woman with her increased physical and intellectual powers, greater vigor and freedom of action and bolder flight of thought; whether we will come to demand a broader social life at the expense of the less brilliant domestic virtues, is with this generation an unsettled question.

Our conception of paramount excellence in a thing is never formed from a totally new relation of ideas, but is the idealization of circumstances or qualities already existing. We can, therefore, scarcely picture to ourselves the ideal woman of the millennium without endowing her with those graces which we of to-day consider woman's chief adornment,—modesty of heart and demeanor, a clinging dependence, intense love of home, and a nature in its depths profoundly religious.

But the closer contact with the world and its great issues, which seems to be promised to the woman of the future, may have its dangerous tendency, it is thought, in wearing away this reserve and modesty, supplying their place with the more manish qualities of self-reliance and independence.

One must question whether a mind broad enough to receive the interests of a nation and a world can also be narrow enough to center itself within the domestic circle.

As woman has been in all ages the religious factor of the world, will she become less so in proportion as she assumes in life a position of equality with man—in proportion as she lives within herself and less in that retirement of thought which is itself a medium of communion with the Highest Power.

To the speculations the answer comes: Woman since her creation has followed certain divine instincts implanted within her breast. She has been warped and moulded by circumstances, taught to develop qualities foreign to her nature, driven to deed and daring which her sisters of former centuries would have shrunk from. Yet, since the first woman looked on the world with wondering eyes the *womanly* woman has been what she is to-day, the divinity of the fireside and the priestess of man's salvation. And, as our vision of the future can not compass a greater change in her condition and lot than that which the past eighteen centuries has seen, the belief is hardly tenable that the woman of the millennium will lack those qualities, sentiments and desires which our age has denominated *womanly*.

ALICE CRUTTENDEN.

The College World.

Exchanges.

Among the late additions to our long list of exchanges we notice the *Mount St. Joseph Collegian*. It is a very spicy and interesting little paper, and is handsome in appearance and make-up. The local and personal columns seem to be a little deficient, but the literary matter is excellent. The March number contains a biographical sketch of Roger Brooke Taney, which is of especial merit both as regards substance and style.

The *Seguvia* has a department of "Current Reviews." It is devoted especially to the best magazines of the day, and is certainly a very interesting and useful feature of a college paper—one which should be copied after by others. It should be managed by one who is a careful and extensive reader of periodicals, and who can express in a few words enough of the substance of a choice article to give us an idea as to whether the article is worth our reading. This would further the much desired end, that a college paper be made of some practical use other than a mere chronicler of local events and stale essays.

A meeting of the Western College Press Association was recently held at Chicago in the parlors of the Grand Pacific Hotel. Twenty-one college journals of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin and Michigan were represented by twenty-six delegates. Six college journals, the *Daily Cardinal*, University of Wisconsin; *Michigan Law Journal*, Ann Arbor, Mich.; *Advance*, Hiram, Ohio; *De Pauw Record*, De Pauw, Ind.; *Educator*, Western Michigan College; and *College Rambler*, Jacksonville, Ill., were admitted to membership.

Among the excellent literary articles in the *Niagara Index*, we notice one entitled "Emerson and his Eulogists." It gives a very good characterization of the illustrious American essayist, from which we take the following extract:

"Our sage's philosophy, to use an euphemism, is a handful of errors. Of course no one looks for consistency in his works, since he boasts of his inconsistency. Yet it would seem no more than natural to expect that a man of his broad learning and good sense would be hard to dupe, in spite of the fact that he was, from his very nature, unable to be a polemic. He adopted some of the most absurd doctrines in the whole history of metaphysics. He was, as all know, an extreme idealist, or transcendentalist; or, in other words, a pantheist. But he had such a peculiar way of interpreting Nature that no name will fit his system except *Emersonism*. We gladly admit that his intention was good when he took his pen against materialism; and that even his wild speculations are preferable to the tenets of this school, certainly the most damnable and godless that ever degraded the literature of a nation. But transcendentalism is just as false as materialism, and has this additional disadvantage that its fictions are more transparent than those of the latter."

The University of Nebraska has abolished the time-honored names senior, junior, sophomore, and freshman, and in future no distinction will be made in nomenclature, save in the case of freshman year, which will be known as the "first year of residence." The number of hours per week taken by each student determines his advancement.—Ex.

Beginning next autumn the medical course at the university of Pennsylvania will occupy four years instead of three, as heretofore. Under certain conditions, however, graduates of other colleges may receive such credit for scientific work done, as shall enable them to obtain a physician's degree in three years.—Ex.

Mrs. Callahan—I want to get a pair of shoes for the little bye.

Clerk—French kid?

Mrs. C. (indignantly)—Indade not. He's me own son—born and bred in America.—*Life*.

Local.

Athletics.

Field day May 13.

Prepare for the contest.

H. W. Rand visited his parents at Oil City over Sunday.

Quite a number of students attended the show on May 3.

J. W. Kephart, ex-'96, was here a day or two last week.

Norris White lately spent a short time at his home in New Castle.

"That is the fellow who gave his name as Jarvis. Who is he?"

Awkward squad of Physical Culture class of Profs. Jewell and Elliott.

Eight or ten new men joined the Athletic Association Thursday morning.

W. E. Stitson has left college for the remainder of the term on account of poor health.

The Allegheny Society contest for the Chautauquan oration prize will take place the first Monday of June.

J. H. Hawthorn was out of college a week or ten days on account of sickness, but resumed his studies again this week.

A new Prep. asked three Seniors and a Soph, at the Presbyterian Church last Sunday, if they were from the Unitarian College.

From the present outlook, Allegheny will be "in it" at Allegheny City on May 28. Let all contestants prepare to do their best.

The show at the Academy last week appeared to be more attractive to students than the revival meetings at the M. E. Church.

Prof.—Mr. Douds, what is a good thing to remove grease?

Douds.—Sulphuric acid.

Prof.–No, no. Soap, Mr. Douds, soap.

Dr. Wheeler has made a new departure in his teaching the subject of "Morals." He is now endeavoring to supply the classes' deficiency in this line by rigid weekly examinations.

Arthur Staples departed Thursday morning for New Brighton, Pa., where he will attend a meeting of Y. M. C. A. presidents. Mr. Staples will also probably transact some little business while down in that vicinity.

Squads of students, members of the Geology class, may be seen almost any day picking around among the rocks up Cemetery ravine, and down Mill run. They are studying the paleozic rocks.

Quite an interest is of late being manifested in athletics. One member for each event to take place at Allegheny in the inter-collegiate contest has been chosen from each of the college classes who will participate in the preliminary contest here prior to the inter-collegiate contest.

Saturday morning the students who are members of the Jr. O. U. A. M. held a meeting in chapel and decided to raise a flag upon the college buildings. A committee was appointed, which has secured almost the necessary amount of money and made other arrangements. The presentation will be made in a few days. The two Jr. O. U. A. M. Councils and the G. A. R. have been invited to participate and a grand time is anticipated.

Lieutenant Cree's request to be relieved of his command has been withdrawn, and he will be here another year, provided a little more interest be manifested in this department and the Battalion increase in numbers as it should. There are many students in college who should join, and they could not possibly spend their time to a better advantage than in learning military tactics, and receiving instruction in military drill. Boys, why not join the Battalion?

The Inter-Collegiate Field Day will be held in Recreation Park, Allegheny, May 28. All entrance fees must be in the hands of the secretary and treasurer by May 14th.

R. F. Fox has accepted a position as civil engineer for a street railway company in New York City, and while he will be in college no more, expects to graduate with his class, '92.

A movement is on foot to have a Field Day for Allegheny, during Commencement week. The idea is a capital one and should be carried out. The city is usually full of college people then, who would be glad of the chance to see such sports.

Our Base Ball Club is down to solid work. Their first game was played with the Meadvilles on April 23, the score standing 11 to 10, in favor of the town team. On Saturday, April 30, they crossed bats again with the same team and vanquished them by a score of 29 to 6. Four games are yet to be played with the Meadvilles. On Wednesday, May 11, the Cochranton team will be over to do us battle. Games are also being arranged for with the Hiram College, Geneva, Washington and Jefferson, Westminster, Western University of Pennsylvania, Grove City and Buchtel. On the morning of Field Day, May 28th, Washington and Jefferson and Allegheny expect to play in Recreation Park, Allegheny. The Genevas will play us at Beaver Falls on May 26th, and Western University of Pennsylvania will be in Meadville on June 10th. The boys practice daily and can put up a first-class game of ball. The games will all be played on Island Park. Let all the students turn out to the games and help the club.

Alumni.

Rev. W. C. Jason, '88, was in chapel Thursday morning. He is pastor of an M. E. Church at Orange, N. J.

E. M. Mixer, '89, was in the city last week.

W. B. Griffin, '91, was in this city a day or two ago.

Miss Carrie Mount is visiting college friends this week.

Edward E. Miller, '91, is now on the staff of the Pittsburg *Times*.

Corney Laffer is home from Philadelphia, where he has been attending medical college.

Fraternity.

The Φ. Δ Θ.'s gave a very pleasant party last week to friends in the college and city.

Miss Katie Baker is the latest initiate of Alpha Chi Omega.

Kappa Alpha recently established a chapter at the University of Toronto, Ont. This is her fifth chapter, the others being located at Union, Williams, Hobart and Cornell.

A very enjoyable party was given by the Φ. K. Ψ. fraternity to their lady friends on Monday evening, at their rooms on Highland avenue. All expressed themselves as being very pleasantly entertained.

HIGH, HIGH, HIGH!

The Grand Arch Council of the Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity that met in session at the Burnett House, Cincinnati, proved to be one of the most successful in the history of the fraternity. Much of the business is necessarily secret and the delegates cannot reveal the plans of the fraternity, but they are enthusiastic in declaring that the convention has taken steps which will unite into the fraternity two chapters in two of the greatest universities of the country. Soon after the opening of the session the first day,

much enthusiasm was created by the appearance of Ex-Governor Foraker, of Ohio. The halls of the hotel rang with the fraternity yell :

High, High, High !
Phi Kappa Psi !
Live ever, die never !
Phi Kappa Psi ! -

When the applause and yelling had subsided the Governor was introduced and made a speech showing that passing years had not diminished his enthusiasm for Phi Kappa Psi. He cordially welcomed the delegates to the Queen City.

On the second night of the council the delegates formed a theatre party and went to Pike's Opera House.

When Mojeska appeared in the third act, wearing a bow of fraternity colors, pink and lavender, the Phi Psi's applauded vociferously. At the conclusion of the fourth act Mojeska was called before the curtain and presented a large bouquet of pink flowers. The Phi Psi's then gave their yell, much to the astonishment of the rest of the audience, who did not entirely understand what it all meant.

The concluding part of the convention was a banquet at the Burnett House, where over a hundred loyal Phi Psi's were gathered around the festal board. Numerous toasts of the greatest interest were given, songs were sung, college yells given and nothing which went for a good time was omitted. The menu cards were exceptionally exquisite and neat. On them were represented the sainted "William," symbolical of Grecian fraternities, in his accustomed attitude, the "Shield," the official organ of the fraternity, and a picture representing college sports.

Penna. Beta was well represented with four active members and four alumni. She was especially honored by the election of W. C. Wilson as president of the fraternity and other minor places on committees.

The next Grand Arch Council will be held in New York City in April, 1894.

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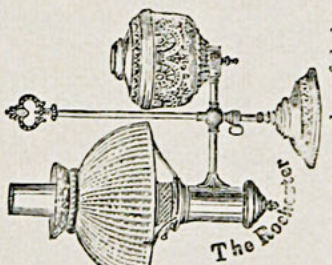

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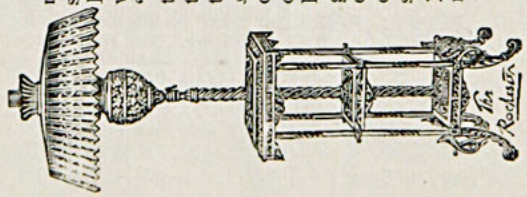

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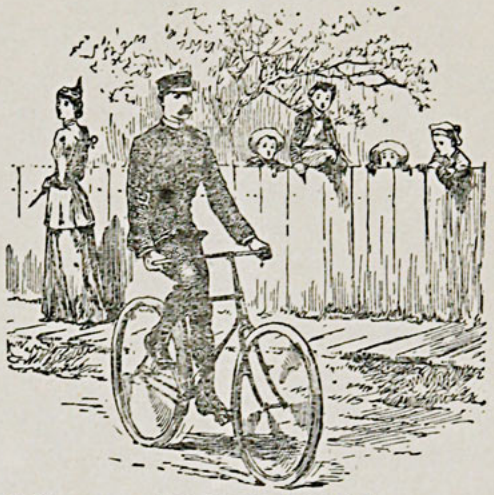

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One Year, $1.50. In Advance, $1.25. Single Copies, 10 Cents.

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The CAMPUS is forwarded to all subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance, and until all arrearages are paid, according to law.

Subscribers are requested to inform the Business Manager of any change of address.

Address all business communications to C. A. Peffer, 520 Park Avenue, Meadville, Pa.

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE, MEADVILLE, PA., AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER

THE past week has been one of considerable moment to the college battalion. The time has come to say whether or not this institution shall remain. The prospects now are that it will be continued, and this, we believe, meets with the favor of most students. The CAMPUS has so often expressed its views on the battalion subject that we deem it unnecessary to repeat at this time.

The battalion, if it can be augmented by a respectable number of recruits, should be maintained by all means ; at least until a gymnasium is provided to supply its benefits.

IT is maintained by many that a college course is injurious to the memory. There is more truth in this statement than some are willing to admit. There is so much work to be done to complete a course of study, and such a variety of topics come in in such quick succession to claim the attention, that great care must be taken or the power of retention will be weakened. Students are also liable to form the habit of listening carelessly to a sermon or any discourse, thus putting another weak link in the chain of memory. Although it is true that one often has time only for an impartial preparation of some or all of his studies, yet would it not be better to thoroughly prepare what one has time for, to the exclusion of some? Some authorities recommend a short review of each lesson at the close of the day, or after recitations.

Some such practice with undivided attention during study, or when listening to a discourse, will do much to obviate the evil. After all, that old motto, "Attention is the stuff that memory is made of," is a good one.

* * *

POSSIBLY to some students a gentle reminder of our Field Day would not be out of order. Our College Athletic Association is entered in the Inter-Collegiate Association, and we are expected to send a competing team to Allegheny on May 28th.

Many doubtless remember that Allegheny won no honors there last year. A second year's defeat will certainly be humiliating, and what better can the students expect?

There is a lack of fire and energy among Allegheny's students which is painfully ap-

parent. Some of us seem to imagine that we can do all right without practice. This is nonsense. Others will not support the association; their dues habitually remain unpaid. This is little short of meanness and disloyalty to the institution.

The matter rests wholly in the hands of the student body. If they will work, success will follow. One or two cannot forever carry all the burden of responsibility. It is to be hoped that the students will enter heartily into the preliminary contest here, so that the best men may be selected to represent the college. Daily practice from now until May 28th is what is needed in order to insure any degree of success.

* * *

ALLEGHENY'S ball team has been fitted out with a fine uniform, has played its first game of the season and has come off victorious. Surely such a beginning is an encouraging omen that the college is to be represented this year in base ball circles by a club that will be not only an honor to her, but likewise a good advertising card. In the general makeup of the team there seems to be better material than has heretofore been shown for a number of years. Every member of the club shows a willingness to practice thoroughly for his position, an element which is essential to success. Considering all things, there is no reason why Allegheny's club should not win at least half of the games which it will play this season.

The good attendance of the students, both ladies and gentlemen, at the opening game was very encouraging to those who have the best interests of the club at heart. Nothing puts life into a ball club like the presence, at its games, of friends who are enthusiastic for its success and ready to applaud any good play; and the enthusiasm must indeed be very demonstrative if it is to counterbalance the howls and "roasts" of the "small boy" aggregation which follows the town club about. An enthusiastic student body behind the ball team means a better team, and The CAMPUS hopes that the friendly interest manifested will continue and increase, and that all games at home will be well attended by the students.

* * *

WHAT is the use of a college education? Why spend one's self in an effort to learn something of Latin and Greek? These are questions not infrequently asked.

It is argued that no use is made of much of that which one studies while in college This is true, yet does it follow that the study was useless? The day is past when such a belief has weight. "To develop power," and not to store away an encyclopedia of facts, is to-day one of the greatest recognized objects of study. College is but a training school where one seeks to acquire that power or ability by which he can most readily secure the facts connected with his chosen work or profession and master it. To acquire this power one must systematically do all allotted work with constancy and accuracy. What we need to do here is to acquire proper habits—habits of study, punctuality and faithfulness and the power of concentration; for habits formed in college, be they good or bad, will cling to one through life.

Success in life will be measured by one's ability to acquire knowledge. The student who has not the "grit" to regularly master his lessons, and who allows trivial matters to interfere with his work, will find in his profession that he is unable to attend to business in a systematic manner, and thus he will fall short of success.

Concentration, or the ability to apply the mind to one subject to the exclusion of all others, is one goal towards which all students should aim.

Literary.

Visions of the Future Woman.

PHYSICALLY.

"A woman, strong, pure, patient." The author of this thought only expresses the general sentiment when he makes strength one of the most prominent characteristics of the ideal woman. The great importance of good health is universally granted. A strong mind, all those qualities commonly associated with woman, all the blessings she seeks, in short, happiness, "our being's end and aim," is in a great measure dependent upon our physical condition. But there is a broader view than that of individual happiness in connection with this subject: The future condition of the home, of society, of the race, are topics for serious consideration.

Consequently, in the general widening of the circles of activity, by which women gained a larger freedom, a general fear was entertained for the future of the physical woman. Could her slight constitution and delicate nerves endure the strain of a college course? Would not the laborious routine and worries of a business life undermine her health?

In regard to the educational question this fear has been thoroughly dispelled, although there have been cases of abuse of the opportunity for a higher education by which health has been wrecked or lives lost. They have seemed more numerous because of the prominence always given to any failure of a movement not wholly approved. A report made by the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, a few years ago, stated that the health of college educated women was on an average equal to that of women engaged in other kinds of work. A later and fuller report recently made in England is even more satisfactory. Because of the healthful tone prevailing in our institutions, and the facilities for physical culture which is an important feature in the female colleges, and is rapidly being added to the other institutions, it is reasonable to expect that college women will soon become their sisters' superiors physically as well as intellectually.

For a number of years women have been filling positions and following professions that are of a secluded nature. But since they have been seeking to enter all occupations, the old question of health has been agitated. It is yet to be proven that the daily routine of a business life is more detrimental than that of a well-regulated household and family, or that there is a greater multiplicity of cares connected with it. If we compare the habits and dress of a woman who meets the exactions of society with those of a woman following a chosen profession, we shall in most instances find reasons for the improvement rather than the deterioration of health. In the case of girls who would otherwise spend their time in comparative idleness, an occupation by means of which they can be independent, and which demands activity of mind and body, is clearly beneficial.

Happily, health is the fashion. Maidens with sylph-like forms, dainty appetites, and the complexion and habits of the "lilies of the field" are out of style. There is demand for a girl who can walk at least a mile without feeling it, who can row a boat, skate, swim, use a racket or a rifle as skilfully as her brother. But not every girl is capable of enjoying such sports. Many have inherited, or through faulty education possess constitutions which can be made strong only by persistent but careful and judicious training. Then, too, love of freedom and exercise leads to excess; yet "abuse is not an argument against proper use." The novelty of certain forms of physical exercise is wearing away, when it will assume its proper position for contributing to the symmetry of woman.

In the matter of dress, there is already an improvement which augurs well for the future. Although women who desire to look well are

slow in taking up the radical ideas of the dress reformer, yet the problem of how to have perfect comfort without sacrificing neatness or prettiness is rapidly being solved.

We have other reasons for hopefulness in the general awakening of the American people to the fact that the hygienic condition of their homes and schools is the poorest, in the measures taken against the cramming process in our schools, in the general attention the food question is receiving, and the establishment of cooking schools and New England kitchens, and in the organization of clubs which endeavor to improve the mental and physical condition of the working class of women. With such a beginning as these movements indicate, one may safely prophesy that the future woman will be a far better receptacle for a strong intellect than the woman of to day ; and then a long step shall have been gained toward the ideal woman.

E. L. BASCOM.

INTELLECTUALLY.

We find a wonderful difference when we attempt to compare the intellectual achievements of the women of the past with those of the women of the present. Frances Power Cobbe has divided the condition of women into three periods: The Savage Age, when she was regarded as a beast of burden ; the Heroic Age, when she was given freedom and was greatly honored—so much so that the Greek and Sanskrit writings were filled with beautiful women characters, and some of the northern races thought her mind in nearer contact with God than that of man's was, and so looked up to her with much reverence. But after this period of honor and freedom there came a reaction, when women were veiled and even kept in seclusion. At last, however, they are throwing the veil from their mental and moral, as well as physical eyes, and the women of the East are beginning to follow in the footsteps of their Western sisters. They are still so fettered on the intellectual side that those who have achieved much in the way of education are exceptions. These exceptions, however, are doing so much for their fellow-countrywomen that there is great hope for future generations of educated women throughout the world. It is the work of the women of our own time which will tell for good or evil on our future women. Paudeta Ramsbai is doing great work for the present and future uplifting of the women of India, and the Japanese women are waking up to the fact that they have personalities of their own and ought to be more than the mere tools of their husbands, fathers and brothers. Many very bright Japanese girls are studying at our schools and colleges now and showing that they have the *capacity* for knowledge if they are given the freedom to use it, that women, as a whole, have ever been as truly intellectual as the English and American women of to-day, and why is it? Because they have freedom—because they have not been shut away from the world, but have been allowed to study it and be a part of it. Thus if we see that the higher development of the women of the present over the women of the past has been by freedom, why should we not say that the future development of the woman of the future will be through the continuance and extension of her freedom and the manner in which she uses it.

In our own day we have seen the wonderful advancement of the foremost nations in regard to education. The number of colleges opened to women during the last few decades is astonishing. Frances Power Cobbe, in relating an experience while attempting to get university degrees for women, says : "Only seventeen years ago, I myself read a paper in Guildhall, at the Social Science Congress, pleading for the admission of women to university degrees, and every paper in London laughed at me (notably our now most friendly *Spectator*) for asking for what would *never* be granted. Two years ago, when I had the honor to go upon a deputation to Lord Granville to thank him for this very admission of women to London University, I

placed in his hands, much to his amusement, my much ridiculed address." Many things which will "never" occur according to the honest convictions of many a sincere and well-meaning individual are occurring. Yale has just done something unexpected by many in opening her post-graduate course to women. If she keeps on progressing, our sisters of the near future will be walking in at the doors of her undergraduate department.

Now the question is, will women appreciate their opportunities and use them as they should? There is danger lest in trying to be at the top of the intellectual ladder they will lose their womanly qualities, without which no woman is complete. It is in their power to make the future woman well rounded in all directions, to keep her womanly even while she is intellectual. "It must be the conduct of the women themselves during the great transition." It will take many long years to raise all the women of the world to a high intellectual standard, but if the work is carried on in a dignified, noble way, there seems no reason why the woman of the future should not be an ideal toward which the women of the present may work—a true type of perfected womanhood.

MARGARET B. BARBER.

POLITICALLY.

The woman of the nineteenth century is nothing if not aggressive, and she has become so not by her own choice or for her own pleasure, but because she has been compelled by necessity.

Our own country seems to be the mother of these advanced women, and here we may study the cause and growth of such a race, for they are a race, distinct and unlike any women known before.

When we became independent with the growth of the nation and the advance of our civilization, our wants naturally became greater. But our men had been killed in the long wars, and the number of women greatly exceeded that of the men. There were thrown upon the world a vast number of women with no man to provide for them, and what were they to do? Such a situation, void of sentiment truly, but nevertheless real and unavoidable, destroys all that favorite, orthodox theory of the "protection of the weaker sex," "twining vines," and so on. With strength, independence and persistency they went to work, not in unlucrative feminine lines, but pushing themselves into shops, schools, colleges, thence into professions, and are now knocking at the doors of politics. Whether the future woman becomes a politician depends on the progress of civilization. If the millenium arrives she will not vote. If the world continually grows worse she must.

Some one says man is a religious animal. It would be nearer true to say, woman is a religious animal, but as she now exists she is certainly not a logical one. Very few women wish to vote because it is their right, but because they see the opportunity of correcting evil or doing good. So if a time of positive good should come, there would be no need for their reforming hand; they would never think of logical rights, and be content to leave voting alone. If, on the other hand, evil increases, their religious fervor and ideas of duty will compel them to consider the matter, decide upon their rights and demand them.

This forced independence has now become a nature. Since women have tasted the sweets of liberty they are loth to part with it, but reach eagerly for a more perfect realization. Yet under all there is a feminine hesitancy which is hard to overcome. It seems to be an inherited contentment with peace and a second place. Her higher education is naturally leading her to equal and perfect participation in the pursuits and lives of men. She is well fitted, and has a right that in a few years will be uncontested. Will she take them? I think not. With all her independence, equality, education and strength, our future woman will be *feminine*.

Some one has said : "We can not have rights and privileges at the same time, and I prefer the latter." There is something infinitely delightful in privileges, and I think we will keep them. The future woman will be equal with man ; there will be no inane losing of her personality, no weak dependence, but she will be rounded, alive, educated, independent, able to take care of herself if need be, or able to make those perfect homes, where strong, pure, sympathetic and tolerant natures are brought together, giving as much as they receive and helping in the development of a nobler life. She will *talk* politics, but I hardly think she will *vote*.

JEAN FREY.

SOCIALLY.

Probably in no age, and under no civilization has woman wielded such social power as in France during the eighteenth century. The salon was a kingdom over which she held supreme sway; and it was made not only the scena of an absolutely perfect social art, but also a powerful instrument through which the thought of the century might be molded and directed. What charming pictures have been left us of the coteries presided over by those brilliant and supremely pleasing women! Coteries in which even the merest pleasure was refined to the dignity of an art ; where literary reputations were made or taken away in a breath, and the academicians of the future determined upon. What flashes of wit! What bon-mots that even yet retain their piquant flavor! What grace and elegance! "Nothing is comparable," says Voltaire, "to the genial life one leads there in the bosom of the arts and of a calm and refined voluptousness. Strangers have preferred this enchanting repose to their own countries and homes." Learning had not yet retreated to the seclusion of the study. The savant was the brilliant adornment of the drawing-room. And to what an extent the philosophy of the day was entered into and influenced by the presiding duties of those brilliant assemblies is evidenced from a glance at contemporary literature. Voltaire composed his "Metaphysique," and "Essai Sur les Moeurs," for Madame Chatelet. Rousseau wrote "Emile" for Madame Luxembourg, Condillac wrote his "Traite de Sensations" from suggestions of Mademoiselle Ferrand, and Diderots' most profound work is a conversation between Mademoiselle d'Espinasse, d'Alembert and Barden.

This society seems an actually ideal one, and demonstrates the marvelous possibilities of woman's social nature. Never has she had such a theatre for her talents, accomplishments, graces. Never has she possessed greater social power or used it more effectively.

The girl of the future will be the prime factor in elevating and directing the heterogeneous elements of our own society. It is always woman who makes society. She is the centripetal force which draws the tangent, man, back to the true social circle. According to her development, her standards, her ideals, the fabric will be formed ; and just so far as her mental and aesthetic nature becomes developed, just so far does the wearisome inanity of a low social art become intolerable to her. The great colleges for women will inevitably bring about a revolution in social ethics. Every year they are adding to the number of charming and delightful women who must eventually leaven the mass. These Chatelets, Tencius and Neckers of the future will rescue society from the hands of immature youth, and restore it to its proper place as the highest and most grateful of human arts. The salon will return in a new form adapted and modified to suit the requirements of a new civilization. Through it woman will once more find a worthy and dignified channel for her intellectual and social graces, a means of attaining and wielding a wider influence, and an outlook from the narrowing routine of domestic life.

GRACE V. HENDERSON.

WOMANLY.

Woman! A word that has been abused, maligned, and defrauded of half its first noble significance. One derivative, fortunately, has escaped degeneracy, and the adjective "womanly" we still reserve to express our sense of distinction between what is humanly feminine and divinely womanish.

The ideal woman of the future, then, in order to define her in terms intelligible to our day, is to be one whose whole character falls not one whit below our idea of womanliness, who possesses not one attribute that could not stand by itself and claim reverence as a distinctively womanly quality.

Whether our criterion of womanliness will change with the advance of centuries; whether we will grant to woman with her increased physical and intellectual powers, greater vigor and freedom of action and bolder flight of thought; whether we will come to demand a broader social life at the expense of the less brilliant domestic virtues, is with this generation an unsettled question.

Our conception of paramount excellence in a thing is never formed from a totally new relation of ideas, but is the idealization of circumstances or qualities already existing. We can, therefore, scarcely picture to ourselves the ideal woman of the millennium without endowing her with those graces which we of to-day consider woman's chief adornment,—modesty of heart and demeanor, a clinging dependence, intense love of home, and a nature in its depths profoundly religious.

But the closer contact with the world and its great issues, which seems to be promised to the woman of the future, may have its dangerous tendency, it is thought, in wearing away this reserve and modesty, supplying their place with the more manish qualities of self-reliance and independence.

One must question whether a mind broad enough to receive the interests of a nation and a world can also be narrow enough to center itself within the domestic circle.

As woman has been in all ages the religious factor of the world, will she become less so in proportion as she assumes in life a position of equality with man—in proportion as she lives within herself and less in that retirement of thought which is itself a medium of communion with the Highest Power.

To the speculations the answer comes: Woman since her creation has followed certain divine instincts implanted within her breast. She has been warped and moulded by circumstances, taught to develop qualities foreign to her nature, driven to deed and daring which her sisters of former centuries would have shrunk from. Yet, since the first woman looked on the world with wondering eyes the *womanly* woman has been what she is to-day, the divinity of the fireside and the priestess of man's salvation. And, as our vision of the future can not compass a greater change in her condition and lot than that which the past eighteen centuries has seen, the belief is hardly tenable that the woman of the millennium will lack those qualities, sentiments and desires which our age has denominated *womanly*.

ALICE CRUTTENDEN.

The College World.

Exchanges.

Among the late additions to our long list of exchanges we notice the *Mount St. Joseph Collegian*. It is a very spicy and interesting little paper, and is handsome in appearance and make-up. The local and personal columns seem to be a little deficient, but the literary matter is excellent. The March number contains a biographical sketch of Roger Brooke Taney, which is of especial merit both as regards substance and style.

The *Seguvia* has a department of "Current Reviews." It is devoted especially to the best magazines of the day, and is certainly a very interesting and useful feature of a college paper—one which should be copied after by others. It should be managed by one who is a careful and extensive reader of periodicals, and who can express in a few words enough of the substance of a choice article to give us an idea as to whether the article is worth our reading. This would further the much desired end, that a college paper be made of some practical use other than a mere chronicler of local events and stale essays.

A meeting of the Western College Press Association was recently held at Chicago in the parlors of the Grand Pacific Hotel. Twenty-one college journals of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin and Michigan were represented by twenty-six delegates. Six college journals, the *Daily Cardinal*, University of Wisconsin; *Michigan Law Journal*, Ann Arbor, Mich.; *Advance*, Hiram, Ohio; *De Pauw Record*, De Pauw, Ind.; *Educator*, Western Michigan College; and *College Rambler*, Jacksonville, Ill., were admitted to membership.

Among the excellent literary articles in the *Niagara Index*, we notice one entitled "Emerson and his Eulogists." It gives a very good characterization of the illustrious American essayist, from which we take the following extract:

"Our sage's philosophy, to use an euphemism, is a handful of errors. Of course no one looks for consistency in his works, since he boasts of his inconsistency. Yet it would seem no more than natural to expect that a man of his broad learning and good sense would be hard to dupe, in spite of the fact that he was, from his very nature, unable to be a polemic. He adopted some of the most absurd doctrines in the whole history of metaphysics. He was, as all know, an extreme idealist, or transcendentalist; or, in other words, a pantheist. But he had such a peculiar way of interpreting Nature that no name will fit his system except *Emersonism*. We gladly admit that his intention was good when he took his pen against materialism; and that even his wild speculations are preferable to the tenets of this school, certainly the most damnable and godless that ever degraded the literature of a nation. But transcendentalism is just as false as materialism, and has this additional disadvantage that its fictions are more transparent than those of the latter."

The University of Nebraska has abolished the time-honored names senior, junior, sophomore, and freshman, and in future no distinction will be made in nomenclature, save in the case of freshman year, which will be known as the "first year of residence." The number of hours per week taken by each student determines his advancement.—Ex.

Beginning next autumn the medical course at the university of Pennsylvania will occupy four years instead of three, as heretofore. Under certain conditions, however, graduates of other colleges may receive such credit for scientific work done, as shall enable them to obtain a physician's degree in three years.—Ex.

Mrs. Callahan—I want to get a pair of shoes for the little bye.

Clerk—French kid?

Mrs. C. (indignantly)—Indade not. He's me own son—born and bred in America.—*Life*.

Local.

Athletics.

Field day May 13.

Prepare for the contest.

H. W. Rand visited his parents at Oil City over Sunday.

Quite a number of students attended the show on May 3.

J. W. Kephart, ex-'96, was here a day or two last week.

Norris White lately spent a short time at his home in New Castle.

"That is the fellow who gave his name as Jarvis. Who is he?"

Awkward squad of Physical Culture class of Profs. Jewell and Elliott.

Eight or ten new men joined the Athletic Association Thursday morning.

W. E. Stitson has left college for the remainder of the term on account of poor health.

The Allegheny Society contest for the Chautauquan oration prize will take place the first Monday of June.

J. H. Hawthorn was out of college a week or ten days on account of sickness, but resumed his studies again this week.

A new Prep. asked three Seniors and a Soph, at the Presbyterian Church last Sunday, if they were from the Unitarian College.

From the present outlook, Allegheny will be "in it" at Allegheny City on May 28. Let all contestants prepare to do their best.

The show at the Academy last week appeared to be more attractive to students than the revival meetings at the M. E. Church.

Prof.—Mr. Douds, what is a good thing to remove grease?

Douds.—Sulphuric acid.

Prof.–No, no. Soap, Mr. Douds, soap.

Dr. Wheeler has made a new departure in his teaching the subject of "Morals." He is now endeavoring to supply the classes' deficiency in this line by rigid weekly examinations.

Arthur Staples departed Thursday morning for New Brighton, Pa., where he will attend a meeting of Y. M. C. A. presidents. Mr. Staples will also probably transact some little business while down in that vicinity.

Squads of students, members of the Geology class, may be seen almost any day picking around among the rocks up Cemetery ravine, and down Mill run. They are studying the paleozic rocks.

Quite an interest is of late being manifested in athletics. One member for each event to take place at Allegheny in the inter-collegiate contest has been chosen from each of the college classes who will participate in the preliminary contest here prior to the inter-collegiate contest.

Saturday morning the students who are members of the Jr. O. U. A. M. held a meeting in chapel and decided to raise a flag upon the college buildings. A committee was appointed, which has secured almost the necessary amount of money and made other arrangements. The presentation will be made in a few days. The two Jr. O. U. A. M. Councils and the G. A. R. have been invited to participate and a grand time is anticipated.

Lieutenant Cree's request to be relieved of his command has been withdrawn, and he will be here another year, provided a little more interest be manifested in this department and the Battalion increase in numbers as it should. There are many students in college who should join, and they could not possibly spend their time to a better advantage than in learning military tactics, and receiving instruction in military drill. Boys, why not join the Battalion?

The Inter-Collegiate Field Day will be held in Recreation Park, Allegheny, May 28. All entrance fees must be in the hands of the secretary and treasurer by May 14th.

R. F. Fox has accepted a position as civil engineer for a street railway company in New York City, and while he will be in college no more, expects to graduate with his class, '92.

A movement is on foot to have a Field Day for Allegheny, during Commencement week. The idea is a capital one and should be carried out. The city is usually full of college people then, who would be glad of the chance to see such sports.

Our Base Ball Club is down to solid work. Their first game was played with the Meadvilles on April 23, the score standing 11 to 10, in favor of the town team. On Saturday, April 30, they crossed bats again with the same team and vanquished them by a score of 29 to 6. Four games are yet to be played with the Meadvilles. On Wednesday, May 11, the Cochranton team will be over to do us battle. Games are also being arranged for with the Hiram College, Geneva, Washington and Jefferson, Westminster, Western University of Pennsylvania, Grove City and Buchtel. On the morning of Field Day, May 28th, Washington and Jefferson and Allegheny expect to play in Recreation Park, Allegheny. The Genevas will play us at Beaver Falls on May 26th, and Western University of Pennsylvania will be in Meadville on June 10th. The boys practice daily and can put up a first-class game of ball. The games will all be played on Island Park. Let all the students turn out to the games and help the club.

Alumni.

Rev. W. C. Jason, '88, was in chapel Thursday morning. He is pastor of an M. E. Church at Orange, N. J.

E. M. Mixer, '89, was in the city last week.

W. B. Griffin, '91, was in this city a day or two ago.

Miss Carrie Mount is visiting college friends this week.

Edward E. Miller, '91, is now on the staff of the Pittsburg *Times*.

Corney Laffer is home from Philadelphia, where he has been attending medical college.

Fraternity.

The Φ. Δ Θ.'s gave a very pleasant party last week to friends in the college and city.

Miss Katie Baker is the latest initiate of Alpha Chi Omega.

Kappa Alpha recently established a chapter at the University of Toronto, Ont. This is her fifth chapter, the others being located at Union, Williams, Hobart and Cornell.

A very enjoyable party was given by the Φ. K. Ψ. fraternity to their lady friends on Monday evening, at their rooms on Highland avenue. All expressed themselves as being very pleasantly entertained.

HIGH, HIGH, HIGH!

The Grand Arch Council of the Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity that met in session at the Burnett House, Cincinnati, proved to be one of the most successful in the history of the fraternity. Much of the business is necessarily secret and the delegates cannot reveal the plans of the fraternity, but they are enthusiastic in declaring that the convention has taken steps which will unite into the fraternity two chapters in two of the greatest universities of the country. Soon after the opening of the session the first day,

much enthusiasm was created by the appearance of Ex-Governor Foraker, of Ohio. The halls of the hotel rang with the fraternity yell :

High, High, High !
Phi Kappa Psi !
Live ever, die never !
Phi Kappa Psi ! -

When the applause and yelling had subsided the Governor was introduced and made a speech showing that passing years had not diminished his enthusiasm for Phi Kappa Psi. He cordially welcomed the delegates to the Queen City.

On the second night of the council the delegates formed a theatre party and went to Pike's Opera House.

When Mojeska appeared in the third act, wearing a bow of fraternity colors, pink and lavender, the Phi Psi's applauded vociferously. At the conclusion of the fourth act Mojeska was called before the curtain and presented a large bouquet of pink flowers. The Phi Psi's then gave their yell, much to the astonishment of the rest of the audience, who did not entirely understand what it all meant.

The concluding part of the convention was a banquet at the Burnett House, where over a hundred loyal Phi Psi's were gathered around the festal board. Numerous toasts of the greatest interest were given, songs were sung, college yells given and nothing which went for a good time was omitted. The menu cards were exceptionally exquisite and neat. On them were represented the sainted "William," symbolical of Grecian fraternities, in his accustomed attitude, the "Shield," the official organ of the fraternity, and a picture representing college sports.

Penna. Beta was well represented with four active members and four alumni. She was especially honored by the election of W. C. Wilson as president of the fraternity and other minor places on committees.

The next Grand Arch Council will be held in New York City in April, 1894.

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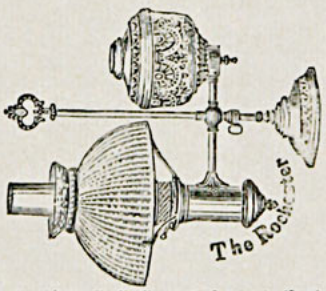

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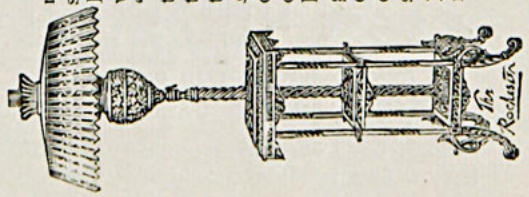

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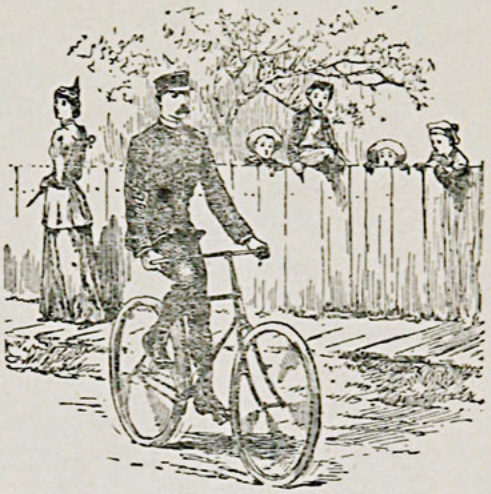

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