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Literary and General.

WASHINGTON.

Written by request, by Mrs. Emily J. Bugbee, and read at the entertainment in the Chapel of Allegheny College, Feb. 22, by Miss Clemma Calvin.

We cannot pass in memory by
The day that gave our hero birth,
And set a star-name in the sky
That bent above the waiting earth.

We cannot bid our pulses thrill
With less of fervor, at the name;
Whatever tasks our hands may fill,
We bring our offerings the same.

We feel the manhood, true, and strong,
That wrought, with God, our sure defense
Against the power of tyrant's wrong,
And gave us freedom's recompense.

We see his wondrous life-work o'er,
And mark how simple, true and grand,
The spotless character he bore
From boyhood to maturest man.

No swerving from the honest path
To lift himself to power or place,
Mark the benignant brow, he hath,
The majesty of form and face.

The loftiest pattern of a man,
Uplifted to our human view,
Save He who trod the Jordan's strand
Beneath Judea's skies of blue.

Before his honest, truthful eye,
How wrong and falsehood stood dismayed,
As on the nation's destiny
His firm, unselfish hand was laid.

His country's weal his greatest care,
He sought not honors that she gave,
Beside the blue Potomac's wave.

How like a great rock by the way,
Within a hot and weary land,
Amid the clamors of to-day,
Doth such a god-like memory stand.

From his white tent on peaceful shore,
How looks to him the shameful strife,
That shadows all our glory o'er,
And saps the nation's sturdy life.

Shall ever manhood, true and strong,
Rise up and slay the accursed thing,
And, from the chaos of the wrong,
Virtue, and right, triumphant brings.

Oh! spirits of the mighty dead!
Down to the earth your mantles throw,
Till the fair land for which ye bled
Shall into truth and honor grow.

And then, Oh! youth, with heart of fire,
Here, eager striving toward the best,
However lofty your desire,
In truth and goodness is your rest.

And as you weave your web of life,
With subtle reaches, thro' and thro',
Be careful, in the mystic strife,
To keep the pattern pure and true.

Be noble sons of noble sires,
And hold their memories fresh and green,
Kindle anew the altar fires
Where once her patriot shrines have been.

Till in the century now begun,
Your native land shall be set free,
From stain which her disloyal sons
Have cast upon her history.

Then twine anew with immortelle,
The name of Washington, to-day,
And let your joyous anthems swell
For native land and liberty.

Agamemnon's Banquet.

The legends of 3,000 years ago seem wonderfully verified by the contents of the tombs of the royal family of Argos, lately found and opened "in a nook of Mycene," near Argos.

Can we wait in the rush of the present and listen
A tragical story,
Told in a moment, as floating it comes from the
far away ages?
Proud in a triumph that cost him ten long years
of loss and of labor,

From the ashes of Troy, with his remnant turned
homeward at last Agamemnon,
Captives he had and among them the pale and
prophetic Cassandra,
Chanting of evil at Argos, but never believed by
her master.

Swift was the sailing and glad, on the wine-colored
waves of Argean;
Soon in the western horizon are shining the tow-
ers of Argos.

Goodly the grace of the banquet spread forth by
the Queen Clytemnestra,
Warm showed the welcome she gave to her long
absent husband returning.

Twelve mighty men, Agamemnon, Orestes, Aigis-
thus,
Drivers of chariots, nine, with captains mighty in
battle.

Three ladies fair, young Electa, the Queen and
Cassandra,
So sat the brave and the beautiful down at the
banquet of Argos.

One Guest entered unbidden; it was Death, mon-
arch silent and shadowy!
Well served him Murder as waiter, when others
had eaten and drunken!

Forth from the banquet came no one again to the
paths of the living!

Hushed in dismay, whispered then to each other
the people of Argos:

"How have our rulers at once from their palace
gone down into darkness?"

"Yet will we lay them as kings in the sacred nook
of Mycene.

With their swords and visors of gold, and wo-
manly gems and adornings,
All that is cunning and rich, as is fitting when
rulers are buried:

Long shall fathers point out the nook of the tombs
to their children."

Steadily on, like the steam of Oceanus, hastened
the ages.

Faint in the land grew the traces and stories of
Agamemnon.

Then rose the unbidden Guest, the silent and shadowy
Monarch,
Ordered to turn back the pawl that covered the
crumbs of his banquet:

There in the light of the sun lay the bones of the
fair and the mighty:

There flashed their visors and swords, and wo-
manly gems and adornings;
Over them bending in silence, the unbidden
shadowy Monarch!

A. B. H.

Concerning Honesty.

"Honesty is the best policy," says the
old adage. It were better for the author of
that proverb had a mill-stone been hanged
about his neck, and he cast into the sea,
for thereby he has caused, not one, but
many to offend, for a thought crystallized
into a proverb is so convenient to handle
that it circulates a hundred times as fast as
when it was a mere formless opinion.

How many, many times, and in how
many different ways is it impressed on the
child's plastic mind that it *pays* to be hon-
est! He is told tale after tale to illustrate
this maxim of a shoddy morality: The
honest little beggar who returned the gold
piece, accidentally thrown him, and was
adopted on the spot by the wealthy alms-
giver; the honest clerk, who would not
warrant goods which he knew to be dam-
aged, and who afterward became a mil-
lionaire; the boy who would not break the
law of Moses, and of Pennsylvania, by
working seven days in a week as brakes-
man, and who is now a railroad king; these
and similar characters, dressed up in
bright costumes, usually form the greater
part of the moral literature and exhorta-
tions addressed to the young.

Should we wonder then, if there has
grown up a generation of swindlers and
defaulters? They are the natural results of
such moral or rather immoral teaching.
The boy who has been trained to be honest
because it is the best policy to be so, will
be an honest man just so long as he is

prosperous; no longer. When he finds him-
self in straits, and sees—as he must see—
how evil-doers prosper, he will inevitably
conclude that honesty is not the best pol-
icy, and will seek some surer way to suc-
cess. And he is right in his conclusion,
for if wealth and fame are life's highest
prizes, then honesty is not the best policy.
"Behold these are the ungodly," said Da-
vid, "who prosper in the world. They in-
crease their riches." As it was in the days
of David, so is it to-day. The history of
every great millionaire in this country is
the history of a shrewd, grasping, hard-
hearted, unscrupulous man, who never
hesitated to take advantage of his fellows,
when he could do so without exposing
himself to the penalties of the law.

John Jacob Astor grew rich on the ignor-
ance of traders at one end of his business,
and customers at the other.

A. T. Stewart amassed a fortune by op-
pressing his clerks and crushing his com-
petitors, and he was not long dead until
there were thoughtful New Yorkers to come
forward and say, "He was a curse to our
city. May it never see his like again!"

That great money-making machine,
yclept Cornelius Vanderbilt, which went to
pieces a few weeks ago, making such a pro-
found sensation all over the country,
achieved its success chiefly by watering
stock—an operation precisely as honest as
watering milk or molasses, but vastly more
profitable.

That reliability which is so necessary to
permanent success in business, which con-
sists merely in fulfilling all business en-
gagements punctually, is to true honesty,
that virtue which makes "an honest man
the noblest work of God," what the arti-
ficial daisy with which a lady ornaments
her hat is to the "wee, modest, crimson-
tipped flower" which can wake in a poet's
mind "thoughts that do often lie too deep
for tears." It is a clever imitation, answer-
ing well enough the purpose for which it
was made; but no soul will ever be stirred
to higher resolves by contemplating it.

The gambler who makes a fortune at faro
or roulette, differs from the Wall street op-
erator only in the kind of game he plays.
There is no difference, so far as honesty is
concerned, between the highwayman who
stuns you with a bludgeon and then steals
your purse, and the speculator, who
wheedles you into handing over the con-
tents of the purse yourself in return for
fancy railroad or mining stocks. The for-
mer we load with chains; the latter with
honor—if he be successful, and especially
if he has given a liberal bribe to public
opinion in the shape of a university or a
theological seminary.

When our moral teachers recognize that
the man who takes from his neighbors
without rendering an equivalent, is a dis-
honest man, however he may dignify the
process by the name of business, and to
whatever holy uses he may consecrate his
unholy gains, then, and not till then, may
we hope for a reform in business, in poli-
tics, and in religion.

It is not in business only that honesty
often stands in the way of immediate suc-
cess. There is no calling in which one
may not have to choose between the ap-
proval of his fellow-men, or the approval
of his conscience.

There is little doubt that Daniel Webster
gained in immediate popularity by desert-
ing the anti-slavery cause. But what com-
pensation was the "applause of listening
senates" for that loss of character and of

noble opportunity which Whittier—sorely
grieved by the great man's fall—commem-
orates in one of his finest poems, "Ichi-
bōd." Had he stood fast by his princi-
ples he might have died in the hands of an
infuriated mob, as did Elijah Lovejoy, or
possibly even on the gallows, like John
Brown; and the world would have called
his life a failure. But he had resolved to
win political eminence, and to succeed he
saw that he must surrender an unpopular
cause. He made the sacrifice, and no
doubt felt bitterly in after life the truth of
his own words, "There is no evil which we
cannot either face or fly from, but the con-
sciousness of duty disregarded."

He who does not hold his honor dearer
than the wealth of Rothschilds, or the fame
of a Napoleon, should lay no claim to
genuine honesty. The man who possesses
that god-like virtue, no more thinks of its
business value than he thinks of a market
price for his mother's love, or his child's
affection. He can be trusted, not so much
because he is strong to resist temptation,
as because he is above temptation. Hon-
esty, with him, is not *policy* but *principle*.
When a foreign prince invited Socrates to
his court, promising him all the pleasure
that wealth and honor can give if he would
reside there, the philosopher made the
simple and sublime reply, "Meal, your
majesty, is a penny a peck at Athens, and
water I get for nothing."

Washington has been lauded because he
voluntarily laid down a power which by
skillful maneuvering might have been so
used as to establish him at the head of the
nation for life. I can not look upon that
as heroic in Washington. If I could, half
my reverence for him would be gone. It
was something higher than heroism. It
was the instinctive action of a thoroughly
honest nature—a nature which no more
needed to reason out a refusal to abuse a
trust than you need to reason out a deter-
mination to shut your eye to protect it from
a threatened blow.

There are men who attempt a mathemat-
ical solution of the problem, "What shall
it profit a man if he gain the whole world
and lose his own soul?" and who, even
when they find the world represented by
some figure with six ciphers after it, value
their souls higher still, and so resist tem-
ptation. They are heroes. They are men
who scorn to weigh their souls in the same
balance with the world, and who would
never stop to reckon its value if it were
offered on such terms. They are greater
than heroes. They, and they only, can
fully understand that unpopular motto,
"Virtue is its own reward,"—that motto
on which some one has commented more
wittingly than wisely, "That is lucky, since
in this world it seldom gets any other." In
this world it *never* gets any other. It is
impossible that it should. I do not mean
that virtuous people are never rich, never
popular, never powerful. They may be
any or all of these. But they never think
of regarding their good fortune as the *re-
ward* of their *virtue*.

The upright man who loathes meanness
as he would the leprosy, wants no reward
but the consciousness of rectitude. The
genuine lover of virtue is glad, for his own
sake, that she has no dowry save her own
charms. Were she an heiress, he would
have need to watch closely his motives in
wooing her. With no material prize to
offer her followers, he may worship her
without reproach.

M.

The Fire on the Hearth.

From time immemorial religion has been directly connected with the prosperity and civilization of nations, and if we would find out why one country has been or is more powerful, vigorous, or enlightened than its neighbors, its religion is to be considered before climate or geological position.

Religion is deeply and widely at the bottom of all politics. It has caused many revolutions, and when it has kept more in the background, and not been such a positive element, still it has proved a powerful civilizer. Historians of Greece and Rome have only considered the Olympian Gods and Mythology a religion which sprung up after the manners and customs of the Romans and Greeks had become fixed, and which was as much a *demoralizer* as a builder up of society; and it well deserved the condemnation which Plato passed upon it; for it is to be ranked among the most corrupt of all the systems of faith which ever existed upon the earth. However, for the influence which moulded Spartan, and Roman, and Athenian into what they were in their best days; we must look to a purer form of worship, a religion founded not upon eternal, physical nature, but upon the soul and conscience, and which, being connected with thoughts of an existence hereafter, was much more ennobling than the legends spread abroad by wandering bards. The best known of ancient religions is the Græco-Roman Mythology, but many circumstances go to prove that it was not the first. The Athenians and Italians always preserved a recollection of the day when society existed, but Jupiter was unknown. The next best known is the worship of the Lares and Penates, which, though it was a much more exclusive religion, was also a purer one. In every man's ancestors were his gods, and the line of priesthood descended from eldest son to eldest son. From this mixture of religions, that of the Greeks and Romans sprung.

Fire worship was the most important elements in their religion, and it is wonderful how many nations, different and widely separated, not only by geographical position, but also by manners and customs, used this worship. In this regard the religion of the Mexicans and Peruvians coincided exactly with that of the Hindoos, the Greeks and the Latins. No stranger was permitted to take part in this worship, and the rituals and formulas were kept secret and carefully preserved from generation to generation. From these religious rites first came the idea of property, and the Greeks have a proverb that says, "the fire on the hearth-stone first caused men to build houses." For as tents would not do to keep a fire in, and as it could not be readily moved from place to place, men first built permanent shelters for it, and then ranged their own dwelling-places around it. Man would naturally wish to own the ground on which his altar was built, and in which his deities were buried; and the right to this claim was so evident that any man was forbidden by law to sell his property except at a terrible cost to himself, the loss of his citizenship; hence, if it was hard for a man to get rid of his own property, by so much the more was it hard to deprive him of it, he being unwilling. This idea, however, gave way a century or so before the Christian era.

As only the elder son could administer to the fire, naturally the estate descended from eldest son to eldest son, and the younger sons had to shift for themselves. Remains of this system may be seen even at the present day in England. Among the ancients, however, the eldest son became heir, whether he desired to or not, and if he neglected to perform the proper libations, he was considered a most debased wretch, and shunned by all respecta-

ble persons. The Gens, or Family, took its rise from this worship, and as it grew and houses multiplied, the town was constituted, and then the Urbs, or walled city.

In each city there was a public altar for the holy fire. It was called Prytaneum by the Greeks, and by the Romans, the Temple of Vesta. Here all public sacrifices were made. Special persons were appointed whose business it was to guard the temple, night and day, and to see that the fire was not extinguished. In the city the founder was worshipped, and each one had its own peculiar gods. There was nothing more sacred than the altar on which the fire was kept burning, and the Romans ever believed that the destiny of their city was inseparably joined to the fire which represented their gods. Indications of this may be seen in the respect with which the Vestal virgins were held, for if a consul met one in the street, his lictors lowered their fasces before her, as also, in the terrible punishment which was inflicted, if one of them permitted this fire to go out, or defiled its worship with unchastity.

The distinction between a stranger and a citizen was very strict. No stranger was ever permitted to be present at any of the sacrifices, either public or private, and the mere look of one was sufficient to defile a pious act. They had no part in the governing of the city, nor could they be tried by the laws, but were sentenced without trial; in this respect they were lower than even the slaves, for though their masters' slaves were permitted to be present at the sacrifices and could be adopted by their masters, provided he had no children. This distinction between the citizen and stranger gave strength to patriotism and made the exile wretched. For a man, exiled from his city, was not only cut off from his friends and relations, but was also excommunicated from his religion, and lost all hope of a life hereafter; for it firmly believed that an exile's soul was lost forever; hence it was that the Greeks and Romans allowed their faithless generals to escape into exile as that was a much greater punishment than death. This distinction also caused the profound separation of ancient cities, and rendered the relations of war more hostile. For each city had its own laws, gods, and festivals, which were in no wise connected with those of other towns, and the citizens of one town did not care one iota for the gods or laws of another. Hence, when war was declared, men did not feel as if they were fighting against brothers, but foes in those days were held in consideration even lower than we count outlaws or pirates; and they had no more hesitation in breaking faith with a foe, than a Catholic has in breaking a pledge made to a Protestant.

As Rome grew, however, its laws relaxed, and religion, to a certain degree, lost its hold on the minds of men; the significance of the rites and formulas were forgotten, and we see a gradual change in religion during the four or five centuries before Christ. Men, little by little, freed themselves from the old forms of worship, but it was only after they had become effete and fruitless. When religion was renewed by Christianity, it was indeed a great revolution. God was now considered apart from humanity, and man scorned his former deities, which were only formed from the powers of nature or the souls of the dead. The rites of Christianity were not kept secret; but its prayers, ceremonies, and doctrines were gladly explained, and truth, instead of waiting to be sought, put itself in the way of every man.

Christianity moreover was not a religion of caste and belonged to no family, but Christ had said, "go and make disciples of all people," and this differed so widely from all the teaching of ancient religion, that it is not to be wondered at that his

apostles hesitated, and at first did not go outside of their own nation.

It recognized neither races nor nation; Christ, said the apostle, "has broken down the wall of partition," "there is neither Greeks nor Barbarian, Jew nor Gentile, bond or free."

Christianity also made great change in the laws of nations, by letting them alone, for Christ expressly stated, "My kingdom is not of this world, and He drew a well defined line of distinction between the church and state when He said, "render unto Cæsar the things that be Cæsar's, and unto God the things that be God's."

So that instead of religion being the State and the State religion, as it was in the days of the ancients, we find them separated by a great gulf.

In our own day, those nations which have Christianity in its simplest and purest form, are also the ones which have the highest civilization, and are by far the most influential in the affairs of the world.

Thus we see that when religion was in its embryotic or undeveloped state, civilization was also rudimentary, and of a low degree, but now that it has blossomed and bloomed into the beautiful flower which it is, and has thrown its protecting arm around the majority of the nations on the earth, civilization has also advanced, and made giant strides toward perfection.

Roman Emperors and Consuls have persecuted it and killed its advocates on the arena, Roman Catholic Popes have enunciated bulls against it, and priests have burnt its friends at the stake, kings have gone to war about it, and men have been willing to die for it.

All this time it has been spreading in ever widening circles, and civilization has been assuming a higher tone. Civilization and religion of some kind are inseparable.

W. L. M.

Suiting, Not Being Suited.

In the busy world about us half the laborers are meeting with indifferent success. They are working, wailing, failing. Because they cannot accomplish the great results of which they have dreamed, because they seem unfit for the life-work which they have chosen, do we hear men uttering those words so full of pathos: "My life has been a failure."

Surely in their plan of life there must have been some vital omission, else there would never have been so pitiful confusion. The work itself is not at fault, for all honest labor may be successfully pursued; neither is it the way they work, for often utter failures are made by the hardest laborers. That pleasant French writer, Lourestre, solved the problem when he said: "Men too often seek to find what suits them, not what they suit." The great army of unsuccessful toilers might find in the thought the cause of their failures; for, seeking to be suited with one's vocation, not to suit it, will invariably prove disastrous.

Because a man loves art, delights in beauty, is not a reason for his becoming an artist; if he has not the necessary qualifications, the artist-eye and the artist-hand, he will not suit the profession no matter how well the profession suits him.

A girl will never succeed in canvass work and chromatic scales unless she has Job-like patience combined with artistic taste and a musical ear; but, if lacking in these qualities, she can hum tunes over dish-washing, laugh at the misfortunes of cookery, and, without a frown, sweep and dust, bake and brew, she suits house-keeping; and no amount of scolding from an ambitious mamma or of hum-drum practice from herself will ever make her other than a housekeeper.

In utter disregard of our abilities, we strive for that which is most congenial. Enlightened laziness, the horror of doing something vulgar, of spoiling our hands and our places in polite society impels us

to ruinous choices. A natural mechanic turns to retailing pens and needles and measuring tape, simply because it is more genteel, and more in keeping with his refined tastes. A young man, by nature endowed with brains, having qualifications that would bring power in political circles, decides that he is better suited with a seat behind a counter and numerous opportunities for flirtations, than with a seat in Congress and opportunities for hard work and a brilliant career.

This loose way of rushing into work explains the way so many sad-faced, lugubrious looking ministers are scattered through our country. Many of them are striving earnestly, honestly, prayerfully, but they are failing. A magpie cannot be a peacock, nor a plodding every day sort of a man a minister of the Gospel. They are not fervent in words, in voice, in looks. They don't even know how to grasp a hand as a pastor should know. The weary sadness of the world about us is too evident in their characters; they manifest too little heavenly peace, enthusiasm and love. Too many go into the ministry because, sincerely desiring to do some good work, they believe the work suits their ideas; too few because they know they are fitted for the work. Better would a man seek the opportunity to labor for God in the field, at the forge, in the counting room, than ever in the pulpit, unless he has the indispensable qualifications.

The results of carelessly entering into a vocation, which is to be a life-work, are fearfully sad; and yet the cause of men being so sinfully thoughtless is simple; they do not become sufficiently acquainted with themselves to know what they do suit. They are polite enough to do that which is pleasing to themselves, but still they are cold and formal with their own hearts; and that study, richest in results, the study of one's own self, is forever a sealed book to them. Quaint George Herbert once said:

"Salute thyself, see what thy soul doth wear. Dare to look in thy chest, for 'tis thine own, and tumble up and down what thou findest there."

'Tis time that we did, in truth, salute ourselves, where our powers, capabilities and weaknesses are unknown to ourselves; when we do not see our place in the machinery of society failure is the inevitable result, and to avoid failure there is one motto which if adopted, understood and followed will insure success. 'Tis those simple words, engraved by some unknown hand on the walls of an ancient temple, "Know Thyself."

We are under obligations to Mr. O. W. Spratt for a "Historical sketch of the University at Lewisburg, Pa." It is a pamphlet of sixty pages, gotten up in artistic style. It is published by the alumni association and contains a historical sketch of the College and the President, which is very complete and interesting. Also historical sketches of the Theological Department, Classic Preparatory, Academy, and University Female Institute.

The report of the last Commencement is complete, and valuable to any one for its sermons, orations, poems, etc. A limited number of advertisements are inserted. The book indicates that Lewisburg has an alumni, who are deeply interested in the welfare of their alma mater, and are determined to advance her interests.

"Darling," he said, and turned his head, And dropped his saddened eye; "There's something tight in my throat to-night, Won't let the words come by."

She pressed his hand: "I understand, But never mind, dear Sam— 'Twill all be right, next Sunday night, 'Tis but that horrid cram."
—Virginia University Magazine.

The Educational World.

New York spends \$1,000,000 annually for public instruction.

Vassar College has had a suit decided in its favor amounting to \$40,000.

Fisk University, the colored college in Tennessee, has 250 students.

Syracuse University has just received \$15,000 from gentlemen in Troy, Albany, and Lansingburgh.

It has been ascertained that the meteor that passed over the country lately was forty-two miles high.

Madison College has opened its doors to women. Several ladies have taken advantage of the privilege.

Prof. Samuel Colcord Bartlett, D.D., of Chicago has been elected to the presidency of Dartmouth College.

Hereafter the Williams student must abide at home on Sunday afternoons, as walking on that day is prohibited by the college authorities.

A party is being organized at Williams College to make an expedition to the Rocky Mountains. They will start immediately after commencement.

Professor Newton, of Yale College, is going to prepare a paper on the great meteor seen in the west recently, and asks observers to send him their account of it.

The Senior class at Chicago University have decided to have no poem on class-day, for the simple reason that no one felt himself on sufficiently intimate terms with the Heavenly Muse to attempt the job.

The "Warfare of Science" of President White, of Cornell, has been republished in London, with a preface by Prof. Tyndall, introducing it to the British public. The preface is said to be even more aggressive in tone than the work itself.

Princeton will have a new ten-acre field graded, enclosed, and carefully sodded for use next spring, for the first time. The base-ball grounds are in the centre, surrounded by a quarter-mile running track for the athletic contests.

Cornell gave a grand reception to the victors in the Inter-Collegiate contest. Four, who received first prizes, were the recipients of valuable books. Those "honorably mentioned" were not forgotten. Cornell is getting used to welcoming victors.

Mr. John Welsh, President of the Centennial Board of Finance, has been presented with a fund of \$50,000, contributed by his fellow-citizens in commemoration of his services to the Centennial, for the purpose of the endowment of the "John Welsh Professorship" in the University of Pennsylvania.

State Superintendent Wickersham has sent circulars to the several county superintendents, throughout Pennsylvania, directing that in place of the usual annual report, an educational history of each county be prepared. These sketches are to begin with mention of the earliest schools on record, and to trace the course of educational progress down to the present time. They are not to exceed twelve printed pages in length. The object is, doubtless, to preserve valuable historical material in reference to public education, that would otherwise be lost.

President Gilman, of the Johns Hopkins University, in describing his ideal college, the other day, said, three by-laws should be passed—that no waste of time should be allowed within its walls, that there should be no disparagement of any branch of learning, and that character is before knowledge. Not what one knows, but what he is should be the criterion. The first requisite of such a university is brains. A large number of learned teachers, who must also be ready to teach, and skilled in

teaching. The day is passed when the same teacher can do everything. Other requisites are choice collections of books, apparatus, &c., good plans, method and harmony, good working places, as laboratories, &c., and last, a good body of enthusiastic students.

Exchanges.

The *World* has added a department devoted to educational news. This will increase its popularity with College men.

After a gradual decline and washing away the *Institute Journal* has died—died of starvation. We shall miss its ghost-like presence but withal we would not call it back to live over its changing life. Peace to its ashes.

The Literary and Local Departments of the *Transcript* evince care and enterprise. The addition of an exchange column would improve it. Of course we forgive it for appropriating one of our poems, entire without giving us credit.

We welcome the *Williams Athenaeum* to our exchange list, not particularly because the number before us has superior merit, for it has not, but because of the spirit of earnestness and fairness which seems to characterize the temper of the editors.

Scribner's for March is interesting for many things. Among the "body articles" we cite as of particular interest: "The New York Aquarium," "Exposition of Life Insurance," and "Chinese Immigration." College men will read with relish an editorial on Political Training."

The *Phrenological Journal and Science of Health* is enlarged and improved in various ways. It contains a well prepared sketch of Cornelius Vanderbilt, written from a phrenological stand point. The third "Letter to a son in College," is worth reading by students and parents.

Lippincott's for March, under the title of "Reminiscences of a Poet-Painter," present some very interesting recollections and anecdotes of T. Buchanan Read, the well-known author of "Sheridan's Ride" and other poems, many of which are new to the public. The general departments of the magazine are up to the usual standard.

The *Montpelierian* comes to us from the Methodist Seminary and Female College at Montpelier, Vt. It is the result of the union of the *Journal* and *Pacletus* of the same place. The story of their courtship and marriage is finely told in the opening poem. Typographically it is a beauty, and in a literary point of view it is not to be despised. The arrangement of the matter is faulty. We cheerfully respond to the "Please Ex."

Number 1, Vol. 1 of the *Collegiate Journal*, comes from Sedalia, Mo. We are unable to find what institution it represents, but hope it is not in keeping with its "pink initial"—the *Collegiate*. The literary articles are good but on very trite subjects. Though its *debut* is with a blushing air of timidity, it apparently has the elements of success in it. The name chosen is unfortunate, for in College journalism "Collegiate Journal" is decidedly a generic term.

The *Cornell Review* speaks our sentiment concerning criticism of exchanges: Little less of this carping fault finding, and more fair and candid criticism—criticism which will benefit the receiver and is not intended merely as an outlet for the spite and malice of the giver, or to furnish occupation for the type-setter! Such a change in the spirit of college journalism is, we are convinced, greatly needed, and we hope at no distant period to see it effected.

Tnff's Collegian for February rises above the standard portrayed by the num-

bers formerly received. "Poverty in College" is an article full of sense if not of cents. An editorial on *Extemporaneous Speaking* has the true ring to it. "With the increase and improvement of educational facilities, and a more general diffusion of knowledge, has come a different mental temperament in our natural life. As a natural result they are less impulsive. The current of their thought runs deeper. Their feelings, guided by a more philosophical mind, do not respond to every ripple of excitement. The tendency of mental discipline is to make men more collected, more determined against permitting their feelings to be swayed by external influences. The orator of the present time, if he would wield any influence as an orator, must appeal successfully to the reason, and not by ingenious artifice attempt to work for the most part upon the feelings in order to accomplish his purpose."

Our Table.

A motto for young lovers: So-fa and no father.

Authors meet to be read: Hogg, Bacon, and Lamb.

An exchange remarks that the matrimonial fever has broken out again.

Oh, yes—the tie-fuss.

Consolation for those that need it. "The moment we find a being that knows anything he is conditioned."—*Sir William Hamilton*.

The reform in the spelling of Greek and Latin names, whereby "c" becomes "k," has reached Cincinnati, where it has been adopted by the *Kinkinnati Kommerkial*.

This is the way a Freshman does away with an accusation and an adversary at a single stroke: "I deny the allegation and defy the allegator."—*University Herald*.

The first letter sent by a gushing Freshman home to his sire encouraged the old man, who thinks his son will be a tutor some day. Here it is: "Pater, Cani have some more stampsent tome. Ego spent the lastcent. Tuus studios heres, Johannes."—*Ex*.

A professor was expostulating with a student for his idleness, when the latter said, "It's of no use; I was cut out for a loafer." "Well," declared the professor, surveying the student critically, "whoever cut you out, understood his business."—*Cornell Review*.

Nothing undermines one's faith in a man's liberality to the church so much as to see him run his hands down in his pockets when he sees the contribution-box traveling his way, then look astonished, and remark to the person sitting next to him: "I have got on my other pants."

John Kelly calls it "r-re-far-rum." Geo. P. Julian calleth it "wefohm." Hon. John Morrissey calls it "reffurm." Charles Charles Franais Adams calls it "refawm." Boss Tweed, with his Spanish accent, calls it "r-furme." Bill Allen lays back the top of his head and calls it "ref-o-o-o-awarm!" And the American people, with a correct appreciation of its nature, call it bosh.—*Ex*.

In ancient Paleozoic time,
One muddy day in June,
An obsoletum Rhizopod,
Went out to walk too soon.

The carbonaceous soil was damp,
He stepped into the clay,
And left a footprint deep and large,
That muddy summer day.

Next week it rained, and as the earth
Beyond all doubt can show,
The hole the Rhizopod had left
Was filled with H₂O.

The following startling conundrum was proposed by one of our bibliogical Juniors to his chum: "Why are my Latin and Greek lessons for to-morrow like the prophet Elijah?" Chum: "Give it up." Bib. Junior: "Because they were translated by the aid of horses."—*Wittenberger*.

With the *Montpelierian*, so say we:

Come, ye alumni and alumnae;
Come, ye many friends, unnumbered;
From the kingdom of the College,
From the land of the Hereafter;
Give us of your much spondulicks,
Of your very plenteous money;
Help us make our paper mighty,
A big chief among the papers:
Thus to live and never die.

"I say, Pomp, wots de'stinction 'tween poetry and wot dey call 'Plank verse?'" "Why, I tell you, Nebuchadnezzar, when I say:

Tumble ober mill dam,
Come down slam,
dat's poetry; but when I say:
Tumble ober dat dam mill,
Come down ker splash,
dat's plank verse."—*University Herald*.

Personal.

'66. S. A. Lamb is City Solicitor of Erie, Pa.

'71. S. B. Craig is practicing law at Warren, O.

'69. We recently met G. H. Taylor of Warren, Ohio.

'59. K. S. Borland is Pastor of the M. E. Church at St. Petersburg, Clarion co., Pa.

'78. J. P. Strayer is slowly recovering his health, and will shortly return to college.

'78. Miss Kugler has recovered from her recent illness and has resumed her studies.

'69. G. W. Plummer is settled in Chicago, and has already secured a large practice as a lawyer.

'64. George W. Haskins, Prof. of Latin in Allegheny College, was recently elected Secretary of the Faculty.

'66. Wm. W. Painter is Pastor of the M. E. Church in Franklin, Pa. He is having great prosperity in his work.

'59. O. G. McEntyre is Presiding Elder on the Jamestown District, Erie Conference. He resides at Jamestown, N. Y.

'67. Cyrus C. Clarke has been for a number of years the successful cashier of the "Tradesman's National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.

'66. Chas. H. Stocking is serving his 3d year as Pastor of the M. E. Church at East Cleveland, Ohio. He is popular and successful.

'70. Ira D. Darling is Pastor of the Millville Circuit, Erie Conference. He is having extensive revivals at different appointments.

'56. William T. Dunn, Esq., of Pittsburgh, visited friends in this city last week. He is lecturing in behalf of the temperance cause.

'71. Stephen Quinon, late of the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, was in this city a few days. We understand that he is looking to the purchase of one of the city papers.

'69. G. Wallace Delamater was inaugurated Mayor of Meadville January 1st. This is quite an honor for so young a man, but none is more worthy of public confidence and esteem.

'57. Rev. James Thoburn is preaching in his new church in Calcutta, Or the erection of which his American friends contributed so freely, and which was formally dedicated on his return to India a few weeks ago.

THE CAMPUS.

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SMALL COLLEGES.

That there are many institutions authorized to grant academic degrees which ought not to be so empowered, we shall not question; nor is it our purpose to defend certain so-called colleges whose chief motive power is a braggadocio president whose forte is to draw students by spread-eagle advertisements and a system of puffs and misrepresentations. We desire to speak of the host of honest, though small, and comparatively weak colleges, to which the people must look for the instruction of a large percentage of those seeking a collegiate education. These institutions, as a whole, are deserving of a more decent treatment than they are receiving from some of the first-class colleges and their allies.

There are certain colleges and universities which, from age, wealth, or some special advantages, have grown proud and cynical, and prone to speak disparagingly of "western," and "one-horse colleges."

We are not disposed to deprecate the many advantages offered by a large and wealthy institution, for, other things being equal, wealth and reputation are great powers for good. It cannot be denied that the highest class of American colleges are practically beyond the reach of most young men and women of moderate means. Indeed, the degree to which extravagance and "high-toned" living prevails at some of the Eastern colleges is enough to cause some of their old Puritan founders to rise up from their graves at the perverseness of this untoward generation. It is a reflection on the management of any college with rich endowments to allow the average expense of students to reach \$1,000 per annum. It not only shuts out those possessed of moderate means, but encourages a style of living which is already resulting disastrously to the young men of our country.

A large number of the smaller colleges, it is true, are deficient in endowments, in scientific apparatus, and in great names among their instructors; but we believe the work they pretend to do, is done as thoroughly as by institutions of greater fame. It is necessarily no advantage to a student pursuing a classical course to have connected with the school departments of theology, law and medicine, to which he is only a looker-on.

To these underrated and oft abused institutions the christian ministry, the legal, medical and teaching professions are indebted for some of their brightest lights.

From the history of our country for the last fifty years blot out the influences of these institutions and but shattered fragments will remain.

Again, the fact that college advantages were offered near at home has induced many a young man to secure a liberal education, who otherwise would not have dreamed of such a thing, on account of the distance and expense of larger colleges. E. g.,—there are several counties in Kansas which should furnish as many students to its University as Douglass county, in

which it is located; but the report before us shows that it furnishes 41 students, while other counties send from 1 to 8.

Again, the professors are generally earnest, faithful teachers, well-informed and deserving the gratitude of all for their poorly paid services and willing self-denial. Other things being equal, their influence is felt more, because they are brought into intimate acquaintance with students.

As most of the smaller colleges are founded by some Church, they are naturally nurseries of piety as well as of learning, whereas many of the larger colleges, if not actually averse, are indifferent to religious training.

Recent statistics show that more noted men come from these humbler institutions than from the larger colleges and universities; and this seems logical, for the reason that wealthy young men, who do not feel the pressure of economy and self-reliance, generally seek some institution of extended reputation, whereas a large number of those who go to college from the feeling that an education is necessary, and that it is a work of personal responsibility, are apt to seek smaller institutions, where the expense is less. And the class of colleges which get the most of this material will turn out the most great men.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT
IN OUR COLLEGE.

The past few weeks have been of great moment in the future prospects and careers of our students. It has been a time in which circumstances have been so arranged that all have been led to think a great deal and to deliberate carefully and seriously. Such meditation has naturally resulted in the general belief on the part of each that decisive action should be taken, and that this should be done without delay. We refer particularly to the temperance movement. This has been attended with great success here in our city, and we are glad to note the interest in this great enterprise that has been manifested by the students.

It is truly affecting to see an old man, whose every feature bespeaks a slavery to appetite which has held long and undisputed sway over him, to see him renounce the dominion of drink and struggle boldly to conquer this Apollyon of his earthly pilgrimage; but is it more creditable to apply the remedy than to administer a preventive? It is even better that a young man should take such measures as to prevent even the bare possibility of temptation than for an old toper to turn from his evil ways.

In that pattern of prayer, "Lead us not into temptation," is mentioned before, and evidently considered of greater importance, than "deliver us from evil."

It is natural to believe that the most desirable fruit of a temperance movement is the restoration of intemperate men to their families, true men, and by this means those families are raised from their former misery and degradation, because this transition is a visible one.

But is this the case? These families, whose sufferings have been alleviated to a great degree, would never have been obliged to suffer if the father had taken the proper preventive in his youth. The excellence of the "ounce of prevention" as preferable to a "pound of cure" is beautifully exemplified in the life of a teetotaler compared with the pitiful struggles of the inebriate. Then it should be a matter of equal or greater rejoicing when a young man resolves to place himself out of temptation, by signing the pledge, whether he has ever acquired a passion for strong drink or not. But few of our students have indulged in this dangerous appetite, and most of these have taken a bold and noble stand against such indulgence in the future. Others have taken pledges because of their

influence and because they have considered it a duty. These will find that this will have more weight with themselves than they even imagine, and though they believe their example to be a benefit to others, they will find themselves the benefitted parties. This step has led in many cases to another. The clause, "God helping me," has led many to put their trust in the Giver of all strength.

Then let us see more of the little blue badges, and may the Omnipotent One give each wearer strength to "stand by his colors."

THE MILITARY PROFESSORSHIP
—LIEUT. FRANK W. HESS—
A BRIEF SKETCH.

It may not be known generally, that the War Department has detailed an officer from the Regular Army as "Professor of Military Science and Tactics" at Allegheny College. This detail is made under special order 25, according to sections 1225 and 1260 Revised Statutes (amended by the act of Congress, approved July 5, 1876). This officer was assigned Feb. 2d, and relieved from his present command Feb. 16th. He will carry out the spirit of the laws under which he is assigned, in his instructions in the college. He will instruct in military science, and tactics. The latter will be taught in drill and military movements, in accordance with the principles of military science. Arms will probably be furnished by the government, as they may be, in accordance with the same law granting the detail, and the proper authority has been applied to for such a grant. The interests of the country are served by this provision for instruction in some of our colleges, and as only thirty officers can be detailed as per conditions of the law above referred to in the whole country, Allegheny is especially fortunate in securing so able an officer and so deserving, as his record below will show. The advantages to the college are many. The presence of another Professor in our midst, who has had large experience in the thrilling scenes of our last great struggle for national existence, and who comes with extensive culture and observation to join the educational forces already here, and in operation, must be looked upon as a special advantage. Being a member of the regular army, and transferred from his command to this work, he receives the salary paid to men of his rank, from the War Department.

A subordinate advantage, and yet a most important one, is the discipline which will be afforded, through his department, to the mental, moral and physical development of the students. Habits of order, promptness, and obedience will be inculcated, accompanied with a real exhilaration, in the physical and health-giving exercises of drill, which will be instituted. No young man will feel that he can do without it. Faithfulness, truthfulness, and steady attention to duty, give a high moral bearing to the work of the department; and the best furnished gymnasium can not excel the utilities of the drill, for purposes of health. The form is made erect, the bearing manly, and spirit and energy are induced in all who practice the beautiful and scientific movements, which a skillful officer introduces.

Lieut. Hess, who will, in obedience to his assignment, enter actively upon his duties April 4th, entered the volunteer service as Captain of the 15th Pa. Volunteers, April 23, 1861. He remained in the war until he was mustered out the 7th of August, 1865. He participated in not less than twenty battles. He was promoted on the field of Antietam, subsequently he was a prisoner of war at Libby Prison, also at Annapolis, but only briefly at each place. For bravery at Kelley's Ford, he has since been brevetted captain in the regular army. He was also at Gettysburg, and for the part he bore

in that battle, he has since been brevetted Major. On the 31st of October, 1864, he received his commission as major of his regiment, thence on to the date of his being mustered out he was constantly with his regiment and frequently in command of it. He entered the regular army as Lieut. of the 11th U. S. Infantry in February, 1866. He was in Washington during the Impeachment trial of President Johnson, and acting on the staff of the commanding General, and was Acting Assistant Quarter-Master and Inspector-General. He was subsequently ordered to Texas on official duties. In Dec., 1870, he was transferred to the 3d U. S. Artillery. He joined his command at Fort Jefferson in the Gulf of Mexico. After a short time he entered the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, and graduated there in 1873. The course of study there was severe. The mathematics are pursued with reference to their application to gunnery and artillery generally, also to military and civil engineering. A course in International and Military Law is pursued, and much time is devoted to Military History and Strategy. After graduation he served the prescribed two years in a Mounted Battery. Since that time he has been with his company, "E," of 3d U. S. Artillery at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor. In November last, he assumed the duties of Acting Assistant Quarter-Master on the staff of the commanding officer of troops in and around Washington. Having been relieved of his command he purposes to visit Chester, Pa., and Cornell University, where officers are assigned and the military system has worked well, with the view of informing himself of the most improved methods in organizing and administering his department. He will then visit Meadville to consult in reference to his work in the college, that everything may be in a state of readiness at the opening of the Spring term. There will be no clashing of the interests of this department with the other departments of the college, but this will be helpful to all the others, additional vigor and strength and beauty will be infused into all of the work of the college through the instrumentality of the assignment.

PROSPECTS OF THE SPRING
TERM.

The edition of two thousand catalogues, issued last June, is about exhausted. The applications for catalogues by letter have been very numerous, and especially so of late, indicating a large increase of students for the spring term, which opens April 4th. There have been one hundred and seventy students in attendance during the two terms thus far, and it is safe to say that thirty new pupils will be with us in April, thus aggregating two hundred during the year. Excellent order and good application have characterized the students, and a prosperous and highly satisfactory closing of the year is anticipated for the next term.

President Bugbee, in addition to his regular and laborious duties in the college, has preached every Sabbath for six successive weeks. On the 21st of January he assisted in the dedication of a beautiful church at Indiana, Pa. A correspondent in the *Pittsburgh Advocate* of February 22nd, thus speaks of his sermon on that occasion:

"At three o'clock Dr. L. H. Bugbee, of Allegheny College, preached. It was a sermon full of that close, logical and forcible thought, for which, among those who know him, the Doctor is noted. It was, in every respect, a finished, scholarly and powerful argument on the philosophy of prayer."

The last two Sabbaths he has supplied the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church of this city, in the absence of Dr. Carnahan, the pastor.

A PLEA FOR CHRISTIAN LAWYERS.

The Legal Profession is needed in the world, not merely because men are wicked but also because they are of limited understanding. I have known well-meaning men and good neighbors resort without malice to expensive litigation from simple inability to see how an important question ought to be settled. For this reason no state of society can be imagined so perfect as not to require legal studies and legal labors for its harmony and good guidance. The approach of the Millennium will not abolish lawyers.

The study of law is an intense and ennobling employment of the mind. Every law-doctrine or principle has been reached by the efforts of the ablest men in a long line of generations. Their mastery demands the severest application, and, when achieved, places one in a conscious peerage and fellowship with great intellects that have guided and adorned society. Why should a profession so needful and so noble be incompatible with the lofty sentiments of christianity.

In legal practice, the task proposed is to redress the wrong and to enforce and uphold the right. Few questions arise among men in which there are not two sides, equally deserving and demanding to be fairly shown. An actual criminal may justly claim the benefit of any mitigating circumstances and his lawyer in urging them is making no plea for crime. Also in human society the form of justice is as important as the fact of justice. Lynch law may hang a murderer, but its reckless, unreasoning haste is more ruinous to society than a murderer's escape. So that if a lawyer knows his client to be guilty, it is his solemn duty to society to see that the salutary forms of law be maintained and public safety demands for the protection of innocence that a guilty man go free rather than the safeguards of processes be broken. Thus a lawyer has a line of genuine duty in the defence of bad men and of bad causes.

The strain upon the conscience in law-practice is too great to be endured without the help of Christianity. Said a lawyer in the best of metropolitan practice: "I have to watch and pray, for I daily see such chances." A lawyer sees the weakness and wickedness of men. He dissects rascality and is in danger of infection. He sees a man at a different angle from his pastor. It is not surprising if he comes to look on society as a beer-garden and despise its rough fights and gambols. With the contempt comes the clutching for himself in the fray. The lawyer who can look upon and investigate evil and wrong without sympathy and without defilement, shows the highest moral health and vigor and to maintain it, he, if any man, needs the constant healing grace of the Great Physician.

The actual state of the legal profession tends to strengthen a plea for christianity. It is not true that lawyers are worse than other men? The slur is as false as it is ancient. There are lawyers and lawyers. They average with their fellow-men. But it is true that a bad man rarely becomes a great lawyer. His vices and knaveries clog him and bewilder him. A close comparison shows that more christian men are found in the highest legal and judicial circles than in the highest mercantile or even medical pursuits. Reverence and obedience towards the Divine Statutes are comely and helpful to a grasp and application of human laws, and many names, not only in the past but in the present can be given which adorn and dignify not only the rolls of courts but also the registers of churches.

Christian lawyers will always be in demand. Of course they must be good lawyers, with whom piety is not joined with ignorance and incompetency. Great interests are always at stake in society. Large

estates are dropping from the hands of their dying owners. Character and life are always in peril. Men will always be seeking steerage from those whose calling is to study the perilous and changeable channels of human affairs. Some, many, will seek attorneys as accomplices in crimes, but most will seek men on whose truth and honor, as well as skill and wisdom they can rely.

A young man acts most wisely when he becomes a christian first of all. If then he undertakes the arduous calling of the law he may feel that there is no moral descent in "her service whose home is the bosom of God, whose voice is the harmony of the world." In his early years his patience and faith may be severely tried, but "he will be as a tree planted by the rivers of water, his leaf shall not wither and whatsoever he doeth, shall prosper."

THE COLLEGE REVIVAL.

As faithful chroniclers of the events transpiring in and about "Old Allegheny," we cannot pass over in silence the most interesting and absorbing feature of the present college term. We refer to the genuine revival of religion which has been and still is in progress among the students. Silently but none the less surely and powerfully have the religious influences brought to bear upon the unconverted students produced a wonderful change, and more wonderful than ever does it seem to us now, as we look at the work accomplished, and grasp in a measure its immediate and permanent results. This college revival has not been characterized by a morbid enthusiasm and an undue zeal on the part of the students, but has been carried on in that quiet, earnest, systematic manner which, while productive of the highest good, also avoids the evils which attend a more noisy and demonstrative revival effort.

The first step toward a revival in the college was the inauguration of evening prayer-meetings in Culver Hall last term. These were held on Monday and Friday evenings, for an hour before supper, and grew in numbers and interest with each successive meeting, bearing fruit before the close of the term in the conversion of two of the students. The regular Wednesday evening meeting in the chapel was better attended than ever before, extending its positive and salutary influence to many of the unconverted students, and by the opening of the present term a genuine and gracious revival influence was asserting itself in our midst. After the Week of Prayer meetings were held every evening in the boarding-hall, and the effort thus far has been crowned with a success exceeding the strongest faith. About forty of the students of the college have been converted, and the earnest efforts which are still being made will doubtless be crowned with a similar success.

THE LIBRARY.

Under Prof. Tingley's administration, assisted by Mr. Montgomery, the library has been thoroughly overhauled and readjusted. The classification is now quite perfect, and the different subjects are arranged in sections similar to alcoves. The catalogue published in 1820, is being examined with great care, the missing books and duplicates designated, preparatory to the publication in due time, of a new and modern catalogue, which will bring more prominently to view the great worth of this library, which was so highly commended by both Presidents Jefferson and Madison, when the large donations were first made by Dr. Bently, ex-Gov. James Winthrop, and Isaiah Thomas, in 1820. Its value can scarcely be estimated if the old and rare books in all departments of literature are taken into consideration. There are at least 10,000 volumes, beside the large collection of magazines and pamphlets. Prof. Tingley, the present

able Librarian, said to us in a recent conversation, that "the library had increased in value, in his estimation, one hundred per cent. since he had handled it." Already he has placed on its shelves over five hundred volumes since he took charge of it a few months ago, and expects to reach a thousand additions, by the commencement season in June. It should be the determination of the college and its friends to increase the library 1,000 volumes per year. This number should be the minimum.

PROF. LAFAYETTE C. LOOMIS.

This gentleman, a resident of Washington, D. C., made our city and college a visit recently. He was the guest of President Bugbee. He has been a teacher of large experience. He is now lecturing upon Art, and in connection with his lectures and illustrative of them, gives magnificent stereoptic views of Europe, Egypt and the Holy Land. The value of these views is next to that of visiting the countries themselves. Prof. Loomis has spent two years in Europe. The value of his lectures is greatly enhanced because of his personal knowledge of what he exhibits and describes. He gave a lecture before the students and citizens, upon the briefest notice, in the chapel, Wednesday afternoon, February 21st, on "Sculpture and its Masterpieces," which was greatly enjoyed by all who heard it. It is hoped he may return here in a few weeks and give the remaining lectures, and also the views referred to above. Prof. Loomis has conducted several parties of tourists to Europe during the last few years. His fifth party (limited to forty,) expects to sail June 30th. It will visit London, Paris, Switzerland and Italy and many intervening points, and return about Sept. 15th. Five hundred dollars in gold pays all of the expenses of the round trip. The advantages and delights of such a tour under his conduct must be very great.

DESCRIPTION OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE.

Of all the correspondence we have seen concerning our college, we have found none more accurate than the letter written recently by Mr. N. H. Merwin of the Cleveland Leader. For the enlightenment of those not personally acquainted with the college we extract the following:

The hill of knowledge on which stands the temple of science is represented as difficult to climb, but the top once reached the traveler in such paths is amply repaid for his toil and trouble. Surely this is the case in the present instance. Half a mile or more from the Court House in Meadville, which may be considered the centre of the town, rising by a gradual slope, stands College Hill. From its summit, several hundred feet above French Creek, that winds its way through the valley of the same name, the spectator obtains a commanding view of the city near at hand, the valley and the hills rolling one beyond the other, until they are lost in the blue distance. The smoke ascends gracefully from hospitable firesides, the ice bound creek not yet loosened from winter's chains, glistens 'neath the rays of the February sun, while the dark, denuded forests on the far off hills, form a distinct contrast with the dazzling white of the snow which still clings to their sides. On College Hill is a 'campus' so called, of thirteen acres, a piece of ground sloping away from the centre on either side, pleasantly laid out with drives and paths, a ravine through which a clear, rolling stream finds its way to the valley, breaks the evenness of the surface. There are stately evergreens and lowly shrubs standing in groups about the grounds, while in front of the main building is a grove of deciduous trees, maple and chestnut. These are the grounds of Allegheny College.

BENTLY HALL.

or the main building, stands on the highest elevation of the hill facing the south. It is of brick, three stories in height, with a cupola, flanked by wings of two stories each, supported by lofty columns. In Bently Hall are the President's office, the recitation rooms, three laboratories, a room devoted to philosophical apparatus and specimens. Of the philosophical apparatus it may be said that it is considered complete enough for any first-class college, costing \$15,000. Among other contrivances is a photographic instrument and stereopticon, a Ritchie air pump of the latest improved style, with mechanical valves, a Rumkorff induction coil giving a fifteen inch spark with thirteen miles of bobbin in the electrical apparatus, and one Zentmayer first-class American grand microscope. In this building are the Literary Societies, the Ossoli for the lady students, the Philo-Franklin and the Allegheny. The rooms are very neat, the gentlemen's especially elegant with fine libraries and busts of distinguished scholars. There is a neat quarto entitled THE CAMPUS, published every month during the year with the exception of August and September.

RUTER HALL.

a substantial brick building, seventy-five feet by forty, three stories high. On the first floor is the Mineralogical and Geological Museum, costing \$25,000, mostly contributed by Francis Alger, a wealthy iron manufacturer of Boston, known as the Alger collection. There are eight cases of minerals at the sides, a case extending across the end containing casts and many original fossils: a piece of old red sandstone, filled with fossil fish, is said to have been quarried by Hugh Miller himself; also, until recently, the largest discovered ammonite in the world. There are copies of Ward's casts of the megatherium, colossal turtle, glyptodon and saurians. The minerals are magnificent and admirably arranged; all in all, it is doubtful if a finer collection exists in the United States. On the second floor is a very neat chapel in which services are held every morning at half-past eight. The third floor is devoted to the Prescott Cabinet of birds, shells, fish, and fifteen hundred specimens of minerals. One-half of this collection was donated by Dr. Wm. Prescott of Concord, N. H., the college paying an annuity on the value of the other half.

On this floor is also a library of 10,000 volumes, miscellaneous in character, including a large number of ancient works, many of which are two and three hundred years old. These were chiefly donated by ex-Gov. Winthrop and Dr. Bently, about 1820. Another year the college authorities hope to largely increase this number.

Culver Hall, or dormitory, is on the east side of North Main street. It is a frame building three stories high. Its capacity is 100. It is proper to state in this connection, in view of the supposed expense usually attendant upon a college course, that a system of co-operative boarding prevails by which board, fuel and lights are procurable at from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per week. This of course is under the general management of the college authorities, the boys appointing their own commissary. As tuition is free in all departments depending on the endowment fund, which this year is the income from \$250,000, an excellent college education can be obtained for a comparatively moderate sum. Since August, 1875, \$7,000 have been spent in general improvements. There are at present 140 male students and 20 ladies. The latter are admitted to all the privileges of the college. It is needless to state that they average as high in their studies as the former, and the mingling of the sexes has a very salutary effect. It is intended this year to build a hall for the female students where they can board on the co-operative plan.

The college is endowed by the conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Rev. Timothy Alden, a linial descendant of John Alden, the friend of Captain Miles Standish, of Puritanical fame, is considered to have been its principal founder.

LOCAL.

Twenty ladies in College this year—a fair count.

Second Prep.—“I went to kiss her, but she wouldn't let me.”

A board walk is needed between the chapel and the main College building.

Fifteen tons of ice were stored a few days ago for the use of the boarding hall. A cool prospect, boys!

Last Monday night Fred. Douglass had an audience of 125, and Buffalo Bill 800. Comment is unnecessary.

Why is it that so many old students pay so many flying visits to Meadville, and always on pressing business?

It is rumored that Victoria C. Woodhull will lecture sometime in April, under the auspices of the Second Preps.

Neither of the editors will consider it improper to be stopped on the street to receive a subscription to the CAMPUS.

An excellent essay on “The Character of Washington” has been unavoidably crowded out of the present number.

Geology. Professor.—“Name the characteristic mollusks of the Devonian age?” Student.—“The Trilobite and May fly.”

Ex-Vice President Colfax will lecture in Meadville, on the evening of the second of April, under the management of the Junior Class.

The Proprietore of the “Snow Flake” now administers to the growing wants of a fine specimen of the brute creation in the shape of a Porc.

Scene.—Zoology recitation. Professor. “Mr. M. what do the long limbs of a hound indicate?” Mr. M., innocently, “Long legs sir.”

A donation of \$100 has recently been made to Allegheny Literary Society by a few of the ladies of Meadville, headed by Mrs. G. B. Delamater.

We desire to call the attention of the students to the fine livery stable of Chryst & Ensign. Cheap rigs can be procured at any time by “noticing the janitor.”

There is a rumor extant among the “preps” that Fred Douglass was nothing more than a disguised Senior, and that the lecture was merely a Senior swindle.

The College students expend at least \$30,000 a year among the business men of this city, and yet many of the merchants can't afford (?) a card in the college paper.

We need 100 more subscribers to insure the permanency of the CAMPUS. Will not the friends of the enterprise make this a personal matter, and help us to secure the number.

The sight of mother's pantry or the old three-cornered cupboard, where the pies, etc., are kept, is all that a student of boarding house notoriety needs these days, to make him happy.

The grotesque antics of one of the ebony-and-ivory visaged individuals present at Fred Douglass' lecture were the source of much amusement on the part of those in his immediate neighborhood.

The Allegheny election last evening resulted as follows: President, L. L. Davis; Clerk, W. C. Wilson; Treasurer, H. L. Campbell; Attorney, Lewis Walker; Critics, P. A. Dix and A. E. Colgrove.

Our space is limited, therefore we ask contributors to “boil down” their articles as much as possible. A column and a half ought to be the outside limit. The space an article will occupy may be estimated by remembering that seven words make a line and seven lines an inch.

A sophomore did not “rise and explain” last Monday morning, when a seat-mate in the Horace class, conspicuously detached from his right coat sleeve a hair of a long silken tress.

The effect of so general an observance of the birthday of Mr. G. Washington, was painfully real, as the day following the Greek scholar was weighed in Professor Reid's balances, and found wanting.

The welcome and enchanting voice of the serenader reminds us of the approach of Spring and also the barn yard, cat, frog and mosquito concerts, that take place beneath her patronizing and approving smiles.

A revival effort has been in progress for the last two weeks, in the villa of Blooming Valley. Results thus far, amount to about 60 conversions. The meeting has been conducted by some four or five of our students.

There is a freshman in the Zoology class whose spiritual nature so predominates that he is frequently observed smelling the corks of bottles containing specimens preserved in alcohol. He should have a “Murphy.”

How interesting it is on Sunday evenings to occupy a pew just back of a couple who, realizing their dependence on each other, sit, as the poet says, “wrapped in their mutual atmosphere,” unconscious of the staring world around.

An emaciated prep., writing an essay on “Pan-cakes,” entered our *sanctum sanctorum* in search of a Greek lexicon, in order to ascertain the derivation of the word. He decided it came from *pan* and *kakos*—the worst of all.

The Ossoli declamation contest will take place in the chapel sometime near the close of this term. We are not able to furnish a programme of the entertainment, but have no doubt the exercises will be unusually spirited and interesting.

At the approach of spring weather a desire for athletic sports is manifest. Boys, why can we not reduce our physical exercise to a system, by organizing for football, foot races, walking matches, etc., etc., after the manner of other colleges?

A weary prep. desiring the faculty to give the students the Friday following Washington's Birthday, as a holiday, prepared a petition in Latin, the preamble of which read as follows: “*A petitionem ad Facultatem non schoolem to-morrowem.*”

Allegheny Literary Society has taken up the project abandoned by the senior class, and if a sufficient number of vouchers can be obtained beforehand it is probable that Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will lecture in Meadville, under the auspices of the society, some time in April.

We wish to inform the person who paid his subscription last month, without being asked, that the money has been invested in cutting and pasting the CAMPUS. Had we not received this, we had intended using the proceeds derived from selling complimentary tickets, for this purpose.

Last month we tried to impress upon our patrons the importance of settling their accounts, but it was too general; no one seemed to take it as meant for him. We shall soon send out personal reminders in the way of bills, to all delinquents, and we hope they will oblige us by remitting promptly. For money we must have.

Explosions have become popular with the Chemistry Class now experimenting in the laboratory. They have a project on foot of raising the belfry of Bentley Hall still higher, and if successful in this, their next efforts will be devoted to raising fifty thousand dollars on the “Endowment Fund.” Those reciting in the immediate vicinity of the Laboratory are constantly in jeopardy.

Professor Hyde recently paid a visit to Syracuse, N. Y. He was summoned there to a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the College of Missionaries. He availed himself of the pleasure of visiting the Syracuse University, and brings back a good report of its prosperity.

Professor Ried is thinking steadily at and about an enlargement of, or additions to Culver Hall, in order to accommodate the increased numbers who will want room and board next fall. It seems necessary to make provision for at least fifty more students in connection with the Hall.

A very handsome stove has been procured from Albany and presented to Allegheny Literary Society by Prof. S. P. Bates, of this city. A more timely and appropriate present could not have been made, and the thanks of the society have been unanimously tendered the gentleman for his unexpected generosity.

The one misfortune of all revival efforts seems to be the inability to hold that which has been secured. Dr. Bugbee has taken the wise precaution to prevent this by a meeting once a week of all of the students who have recently been converted, in which he gives such counsel and advice as relates to the building up of strong and symmetrical Christian characters. The meetings promise success.

“Deep into that darkness peering,
Long he stood there, wond'ring, fearing,
Doubting, tho' with feverish haste his overcoat he had put on.
Yet the silence was unbroken,
And the darkness gave no taken,
And the only words there spoken
Were the whispered words—She's gone!
These he muttered, and an echo
Murmured back the words—She's gone!”

Mr. A. C. Ellis, one of the editors of this paper, has been pleasantly remembered by his Sunday school class, by the receipt of an elegant quarto Bible, as a token of their respect. Since “Andy” came to College he has been actively engaged in the First M. E. S. S., and during the revival services, conducted by the students, he did good service as leader of the meetings. His entire class—twelve young ladies—have made a profession of religion and the same is true of several other classes.

Hon. Fred. Douglass delivered a lecture under the auspices of the Senior Class, on Monday evening, Feb. 26th. The lecture was upon “Our National Capital,” instead of “Reminiscences” advertised, as Mr. Douglass had not his notes for the latter. The lecture gave a vivid picture of the “city of magnificent distances,” as it has been and is at present. Mr. D. has a delightful voice, and his powers of satirizing were displayed in his lecture. After the lecture he spent a short time in social conversation, during which many of those present were gratified with an introduction to this distinguished personage. We are sorry to admit that, for several reasons, the attendance upon that evening was not as great as it should have been, and the Seniors barely covered the expenses incurred.

The advantage of pursuing studies in a college where illustration is part of recitation is demonstrated by the use which Prof. Tingley makes of the lantern and oxy-hydrogen microscope in his classes. The recitation room for science contains many conveniences for class work, always at hand, but none of more importance than the lantern. A large screen is so arranged at one end of the room that it can be rolled up out of the way in a moment, and as quickly adjusted for work. Blinds for darkening the room, are attached to the windows and are perfectly effective in their office. The lantern stands always ready for use in the apparatus room, so that a picture can be thrown upon the screen in a

few moments, when desired. Such illustration is of special advantage to classes in Zoology. An insect can be projected and studied by the whole class, with nearly as much satisfaction to each as can be had by one person in using the compound microscope.

Young Ladies' Hall.

No response has yet come to the suggestion made in the last CAMPUS or in a recent number of the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate*, that some person of means give a sufficient amount to build, or partly build, a pleasant and convenient edifice for the young women who are anxious to become students of the college. Certainly there are men or women in the region of the college, who are able and willing to create such a benevolence as this would be. It is yet hoped that some one will inaugurate this enterprise, and thus perpetuate their memory and their usefulness for all time to come.

Washington's Birthday at Allegheny College.

A large audience convened at the Chapel at 10½ o'clock a. m., to celebrate the day which is sacred to all American hearts.

The exercises were introduced by the hearty singing of “America.” Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Day.

A duet was then played by Misses McClintock and Carter, entitled a “Union Medley,” after which a poem, written by Mrs. Bugbee, subject, “Washington,” was read by Miss Calvin; the poem and the reading were highly appreciated.

Mr. Will Bear sang with good effect “The Sword of Bunker Hill.”

Mr. J. T. Ewing followed with an oration on “Valley Forge.” It was a vigorous and well written oration, pleasantly and attractively delivered.

A quartet, “Let the Hills and Vales resound” was sung by Misses Klock and McClintock and Messrs. White and Miller. An encore brought the parties to the rostrum for a partial repetition of this beautiful piece.

Miss Ida Tarbell read an able essay on “The character of Washington.” It was analytical in style, the language appropriate, and the reading excellent.

A duet was sung by Messrs. White and Bear, “The Flag of the Free.” The exercises proper closed by a speech by Wayne Whipple. This unique production added variety to the occasion; it must be heard to be appreciated.

With such an interesting programme the 22d of February will always be hailed by students and citizens. The Doxology was then sung, and the benediction pronounced by Rev. Dr. Clarke.

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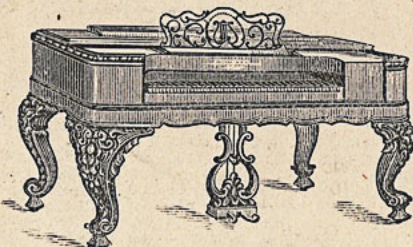
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