The Campus.

"INTER SILVAS ACADEMI QUÆRIMUS VERUM."

VOL. IV., No. 8. ALLEGHENY COLLEGE, MEADVILLE, PA., FEBRUARY 18, 1888. NEW SERIES

THE CAMPUS.

ISSUED ON THE FIRST AND THIRD MONDAYS OF EACH COLLEGE MONTH.

ENTIRELY CONTROLLED BY STUDENTS.

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

COLLEGE DIRECTORY.

Phi Kappa Psi—*Beta Chapter*, chartered 1854, meets Saturday nights, Phi Psi Hall, third floor Meadville Savings Bank Building, Water Street.

Phi Gamma Delta—*Pi Chapter*, chartered 1860; meets Saturday nights, Gamma Hall, third floor Phœnix Block, Chestnut Street.

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Phi Delta Theta—*Penna. Delta Chapter*, chartered 1879; meets Saturday nights, second floor Phœnix Block, Chestnut Street.

Kappa Alpha Theta—*Mu Chapter*, chartered 1881; meets Thursday evenings, fourth floor Hulings Hall.

Sigma Alpha Epsilon—*Omega Chapter*, chartered 1887; meets Saturday nights, Rooms E, Delamater Block.

Literary Societies—*Allegheny, Philo-Franklin, Athenian, Ossoli* (ladies); meet in their respective halls, Bentley Hall, Friday nights.

Allegheny Athletic Association.—President, H. H. Luccock; Secretary, E. J. Sanderson.

College Branch Y. M. C. A.—President, Levi Bird; Secretary, D. W. Howell.

Students' Ministerial Society—Meets second and fourth Tuesday evenings of each month; E. A. Bell, President.

College Prohibition Club.—Meets at call of President, E. E. Proper.

THE last issue of THE CAMPUS was late getting to many of our subscribers owing to a new rule by which the city carriers do not deliver it as heretofore. The matter has been arranged, and we hope that such delays may be rare in the future.

THE plan of the Senior Class to form a class alcove in the library, mentioned in our last issue, promises to be entirely successful. Quite a sum of money has been pledged, and more will be forthcoming.

THE four literary societies have decided to give a public entertainment for the benefit of the library. Let the alumni and friends of the college support the efforts of the students, and the library be furnished with the many books so sadly needed.

ONE of the most important of recent events in the College world, has been the resignation of President McCosh of Princeton, and the election of Prof. F. L. Patton, as his successor. The record of Dr. McCosh as a college president is second to that of none in America. In a recent issue the N. Y. World says:

By the choice of P. E. L. Patton as President of Princeton College, Dr. McCosh virtually finishes his life-work. His eye is not dim and his natural force hardly, if at all, abated. His resignation was entirely voluntary, and he lays down the sceptre which he has so long and so well wielded over Princeton College, entirely of his own accord, and with the expressed regret of students, graduates and friends of the college, and also of the public at large, who, although they have not known him save as a public character, have grown to

admire, as those who have known him have grown to love and almost worship the sturdy old Scotchman who twenty years ago left the "land o' cakes" to make his home in America. Always a unique and rugged individuality, in these, his latter days, he preserves his characteristics unchanged, and the whole country has watched with interest his public appearances and listened with respect to his utterances, no matter upon what topic they were made. One of the ablest of living philosophers, one of the profoundest thinkers in America to-day, his fame has spread far beyond Princeton College and the Presbyterian Church, with which he has been more closely identified, and his resignation at this time calls forth deserved tributes to the work he has done, and to the rare qualities of mind which he possessed.

He was born on April 1, 1811, on the banks of the Doon, in Ayrshire, Scotland. As he humorously remarked: "You see I am an April fool, and any follies that I have committed have been the simple working out of my destiny." He was the son of a large farmer. His mother was noted for her energy and strength of character. His early education was obtained at a parochial school, from which he went to the universities of Glasgaw and Edinburg.

In the spring of 1868 the trustees of Princeton College, entirely without solicitation on his part, called him to the presidency. The college at the close of the war was in a depressed condition. It had languished for four years, and the outlook for its future was a gloomy one. Dr. McCosh proved the saying that "the hour finds its man; the man his hour." His work began to tell at once. Although fifty-six years old, he brought to the labor of building up the college, the fire and enthusiasm of youth with the business capacity and ability of mature years. During the twenty years of his presidency between two and three million dollars have been subscribed to the college; the number of students has been increased from 264 to upward of 600; the number of professors from 17 to 41, while the buildings, which are very beautiful, and which are only surpassed by one or two at Harvard, and the books and apparatus of the college, have been more than doubled; the standard of scholarship has been materially raised and a dozen new fellowships have been founded. Dr. McCosh has not confined his efforts for the college to Princeton alone. He has journeyed all over the country, bearing aloft the flag of his beloved institution, and waving the orange and black of Nassau Hall from Maine to California, and from the great lakes to the gulf. Of a natural combative disposition, he has never shrunk from any controversy, either religious or educational, and his departure last year from the Harvard commemeration, by which he gave evidence of his loyalty to Princeton, when he fancied Dr. Holmes had made a slighting to the institution in his poem, is well remembered.

The trustees have granted the petition of the present senior class, and have asked the venerable President to remain in office until after commencement exercises of this year in June. The class of '79 has commissioned the sculptor St. Gaudens to make a life-sized bas-relief of Dr. McCosh, which will be placed in one of the buildings. After leaving the Presidency he will have to relinquish his present handsome residence, but a new stone house which he has himself erected near by is nearly ready for occupancy, and here, with Mrs. McCosh, he will pass his declining years, surrounded by an appreciative atmosphere. Seventy-seven years old, crowned with years and with honors, James McCosh, one of the most remarkable men of the time, whose name is known throughout two continents, is a living realization of what high moral purpose, an unblemished life, undaunted energy and perseverance can accomplish. His sword has ever been drawn in defense of the tenets of his faith, and no bolder warrior leads the hosts of the church militant.

Literary.

Classical Study—A Criticism.

ONE of the surprising and painful discoveries made by the delver in statistics is the great decline in classical study in the United States.

From 1870 to 1880 the population increased twenty-five per cent., the number of students in all schools above the academical grades seventeen and one-half per cent., and classical students only three per cent. In most of our colleges it is well known that the number of students electing the classics is steadily decreasing. Most students shun the study of Greek; few pursue it longer than is absolutely necessary. The student begins and ends his Greek course with a sigh—the first of despair, the second of relief. Why is this? The posible value of Greek and Latin as educational factors is universally acknowledged. The student admits that classical study is invaluable as a preparation for any profession, and straightway elects French and German. The fault we conclude is not in the study itself. It must be in the method of teaching. Compared with the vast strides made in teaching science, mathematics and kindred studies, the methods of teaching Latin and Greek, are essentially the same as half a century ago. There is the same dreary six months preparation for Caesar, made up of meaningless forms, and rules illustrated dy detached sentences. No matter how "complete" the preparation, the student really begins his study of Latin when he enters upon Caesar, to be urged through four books at so many chapters a day, regardless of hard places or easy. How many ever have any idea of the complete narrative? The atudent finds reading a page of connected narrative quite different from translating detached phrases and sentences. Perchance he unlearns a great deal. If not, he follows the old plan, the only one he knows, of placing for each Latin word an English word he finds in the lexicon. These he twists into shape some way, and the translation is finished! He was not an unusnal student who wrote down in order the words as he found them in his lexicon, and from the words of the sentence there heaped together, he drew out nouns, adjectives and verbs so as to make the best possible sense!

After Caesar comes the snares of Cicero and Virgil. The one or two years of Latin in college are borne with a martyr-like patience, and then the student joyfully throws aside his books, glad that he has completed (?) his study of the classics. What good has resulted? A smattering of half a dozen authors, the discipline from memorizing forms and rules, a certain deftness in handling lexicon and grammar—does that not include all? What *real* knowledge of the language has been gained?

What benefit do we expect from classical study? Among the foremost are a knowledge of the literature of the language, a consequent broadening of the mental horizon, new methods of thought. Why should we toil for hours to make a very imperfect translation at best? Can we not reach the ends in far higher degree from the use of translations—masterly translations are far better than any we can hope to make?

We must remember that it is impossible to make a perfect translation. In general, no English word is an exact counterpart of a word in another language. At best it shows but part of the truth. What English word is the equivalent of the Latin *jus* or *lex*. Adjectives, adverbs and verbs show the difference even more clearly. Unless the reader gains mind-pictures, the exact counterpart of those in the author's mind, he must miss much of the meaning. To transfer the words in to work a difference in the pictures, and a consequent confusion and loss of the meaning. This is exactly what the ordinary method does, thus signally failing to give a true knowledge of the literature of the language. This end can be secured only by reading at sight; not merely to translate and understand the translation,

but to catch the meaning from the original; in one sense to think, in the language read. Ordinary translation with the lexicon and grammar is more a matter of nimble fingers, than of a quick brain. The lexicon does the real work. True, we find a rare case now and the, of a student discovering and acting upon the true method; but how often? How many proficient classical students can read average passages of Latin or Greek without frequent resort to the lexicon? This test may be objected to. Why? None of us would give a student credit for knowing French or German, unless he could read ordinary passages from the languages at sight. Why should not the same test be applied to Latin and Greek? No student has any real command over any language, who must stop and meditate over any ordinary form, meaning or idiom. The old-time Latin professors, the present teacher in German Universities and gymnasia can speak Latin fluently. They *know* the language. We lay down then as the minimum test, ability to read at sight. Can this be secured? If in four or five years of steady work, a student cannot learn enough Latin or Greek to read Virgil or Tacitus, Homer or Plato at sight, the study of these languages ought to be abandoned as useless. That it can be done has been proven by the experience of several schools. Connected sentence must be read from the first; there must be conversation about familiar objects, much translation at sight both ways. Any grammar work beyond what is involved in the text being read, is worse than useless. The course should be from reading and studying the simplest to the more complete. Difficult constructions, forms and idioms should be postponed till really needed. The purpose must not be *how much*, but *how well*. In three years the student would not, perhaps, have gone over as much ground as at present, but what he did have he would have well, and his subsequent work would be more pleasant, rapid and profitable. He would be ready to appreciate fully the literature of the language. He would be a reader, not a mere machine for handling lexicon and grammar. The drudgery would be done away with. The interest of the student would be aroused. All use for "ponies" would be gone in such a course, and afterward the reaching of the original would be easy, as rapid and far more profitable than reading any obtainable translation. As for the other advantages to be delivered from study of the classics, what one would not be enhanced under the new method? Greek is unexcelled as an educator, but under the present methods not a tithe of its real value is realized. Let the study of the classical studies be governed by the same principles of common sense and reason, as obtained in studying the modern languages, and the disfavor with which they are viewed will be dispelled, classical learning will take and keep the place it deserves, and the whole cause of education will gain thereby. E., '89.

"The Dusantes."

TO all lovers of the amusing, "The Casting Away of Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine," and its sequel, "The Dusantes," have furnished a fund of bright incidents, startling situations, and odd characters.

These stories, in which ship-wrecks, sharks, and a journey of some miles in mid-ocean with nothing to hold them above fathoms of brine but life preservers and oars, are treated as cooly and quietly as if of every day occurence, contain page after page of inimitable character-painting and droll conversations.

The position of heroine of the stories is filled equally by Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine, two middle aged widows from a little Pennsylvania village; and whether in mid-ocean submerged to the shoulders in water or housekeeping in a deserted house of European structure in the middle of the Pacific, they still maintain their cheery bustling, commonsense, housewifely character.

To no readers can the portrayal of these two women and their cool acceptance of the strangest and most unusual of happenings be otherwise than amusing, and especially to the readers living in Pennsylvania, to whom many

of their odd provincialisms are familiar, every-day affairs. Surrounded as they are by such startling and novel circumstances and such a mixture of impossible and laughable situations, the result is delightfully refreshing and novel.

Mr. Craig, who relates the story, appears to the reader as a young man with the keenest appreciation of the strange characters with whom he comes in contact, and an exceedingly happy, quiet way of telling a story.

The many people who consider Mark Twain's fun quite the reverse of instructive or beneficial, who entirely ignore the beautiful word painting and strong, grand descriptions of which his books are full, and regard them, as a whole, light and injurious, certainly can find nothing in the adventures of two practical women in these stories of Mr. Stockton's, which is not healthful and entertaining.

Both these writers, though so unlike in style and writings as to forbid comparison, have written books to entertain, to take the thoughts of the reader from care and worry, and fill them with the irresistible, contagious fun of their pages, to make him happy and laugh; and *they have succeeded.* Nor is this all. Throughout all the pages of "The Casting Away of Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine," and "The Dusantes," is plainly manifest the artist hand and careful, practical writer. He lands two plain country women, a missionary and his daughter, a young American gentleman, and several sailors, together on a small island in the Pacific, far from all fellow creatures, and yet so skillfully that each character stands out strongly aud consistently and helps to complete the picture of the strangely composed household.

No one can read from the time the fellow travelers, Mrs. Leeks, Mrs. Aleshine, and Mr. Craig let themselves down from the fast sinking vessel into the life-boat and start out into the darkness of the night in the middle of the Pacific for some place of safety, they know not what or where, without seeing vividly pictured on those pages the confusion and darkness of the midnight disaster, the running to and fro on the deck of the vessel, the lowering of passengers into life-boats, and the gradual dying away of the sound of the splashing of oars and of the cries into the mysterious darkness; and with this, the fat, jolly Mrs. Aleshine coming down the side of the vessel by a rope into the life-boat, thoughtfully provided, even in the haste of their departure, black hosiery in case of sharks appearing, and carrying in the pocket of her dress a glass jar filled with ship biscuits.

Then when the little leaky boat has sunk and left them bobbing upon the water's surface in the life-preservers, the picture of these two worthy women in drenched clothing and bedraggled millinery, plying themselves cherrily along by means of oars used broom-fashion, in the wake of Mr. Craig, is certainly one provocative of heartiest laughter.

When Mr. Enderton, the missionary, is introduced to the reader it is done with a skillful hand, and slowly through the remaining chapters of the stories, the gradual revealing of the man's calm selfishness and utter audacity, so coolly met and contested by Mrs. Lecks, is inimitable.

No one could write these characters, so brim full of naturalness and reality, even though slightly exaggerated to be in keeping with the probable improbability of the story, without being a keen, interested, sympathetic student of human nature. And it is pleasant for the reader to receive his lessons and impressions in so delightful a form.

Certainly Mr. Enderton is a strong picture of selfishness and as exasperating as one of that character would be, and yet he helps to complete the story and relieve it of any possible tameness and his companions of any possible comfort they might have were he absent from its pages and their society.

We follow these experienced travelers from their sojourn on the island on their homeward journey with much interest. The memory of the strange household, their curiousity about the owners of the house they were occupying, the simple pretty marriage of Mr. Craig and Ruth Enderton was very vivid and charming even where "The Dusantes" unexpectedly

appear in the December Century and in a snow drift on a mountain top in America, to complete the strange adventures of our friends and satisfy the reader's curiosity and interest.

After Mr. Enderton leaves Mrs. Lecks, Mrs. Aleshine, Ruth and Mr. Craig, at the mountain top in the coach, where further progress he so effectually and uniquely put an end to, and has started to walk down to the village, behind the loosened galloping horses, to send assistance to his companions, he ought to have been if he was not, able to see himself as others saw him. Eor certainly Mrs. Lecks, after having held herself in check so long and under so many trying instances of his power to exasperate, at length frees her mind, and Mr. Enderton starts down the mountain silent if not subdued.

No one but Frank Stockton could have rescued seven people from freezing to death and starvation as he did and send them whizzing down the mountain side together faster than the fastest toboggan, and with a safe arrival at the bottom. It must, indeed, have presented a strange sight to the spectators at the foot of the mountain—that dark object, whirling and sliding down over the hardened snow, and when near enough, revealing itself to be seven human beings sitting back to back and bound together and to a mattress, which carried them so safely over the slippery mountain.

And here at the hill, when wraps and muffiers are removed and faces revealed, each telling who he is and where from, our old friends find these companions of this dangerous ride to be none other than the Dusantes, whose home they had been obliged to occuy, and the Dusantes found in them the mysterious occupants who left all in such exquisite order and the "board money in the ginger jar."

The remaining chapters of "The Dusantes" take all our friends to the little village in Pennsylvania, the home of Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine, and though there follows nothing so startling as in former chapters, unless it is the nautical adornment of Mrs. Aleshine's homestead, they hold the reader's earnest interest and sympathy to the last. X.

The College World.

Exchanges.

Kansas has over seventy colleges.

There are 320,000 teachers in the United States.

Harvard has nine graduates in the fiftieth Congress.

Chicago has an institution for the instruction in volapuk.

Fifty-one graduates of Princeton have served in the U. S. Senate.

The *New York Sun* employs thirty college graduates on its staff.

Amherst is represented in the faculty of every New England college.

An Art building is soon to be erected at Wellesley, costing $100,000.

There are graduates of forty-four different colleges in Columbia Law School.

Rutgers College has recently increased its faculty by the addition of two new professors.

Dr. McGlynn has prophesied that Cornell will soon be the leading college in the country.

A Chinese graduate of Columbia, class '86, has been admitted to practice law at the New York bar.

Out of one hundred who enter Freshman at Yale, seventy-five graduate; at Harvard, seventy-four.

One sensible thing at Harvard; work on a college paper is accepted as a substitute for literary duty.

President Fairchild, of Oberlin, is the oldest college president in the country. He is in his ninetieth year.

Optional Chapel attendance has proved satisfactory at Harvard, says Professor Lyon, of that institution.

The faculty of the University of Pennsylvania, have forbidden smoking by the students, under penalty of expulsion.

One hundred and seventy-five out of the three hundred and sixty-five colleges in the United States furnish papers.

Advertisment in the *Variety*: Wanted—in the University of Toronto, for the opening of the year '88-'89, in October, a Professor of Political science. His sub-departments would be Political Economy, Comparative Politics and International Law. Salary $2,500 per annum.

By the will of Willian Hilton, of Boston, Phillips Academy, at Andover, is to receive $50,000, the income to be for the preparation of young men for the ministry; Williams, Harvard and Amherst get $50,000 each, for the education of young men without reference to their future calling, while $10,000 is left to the Abbot Academy, of Andover. The will of Steven M. Buckingham, of Poughkeepsie, devotes $50,000 to Trinity College, Hartford, for the endowment of a professorship, which, of course, is to bear the rame of the donor. —*Marylaud College Monthly.*

Local.

College year '87-'88 is just half over.

Next Wednesday is George's 156th birthday.

An attempt is being made among some of the students to organize a bicycle club.

The toboggan slide is still a favorite resort for the students on these beautiful evenings.

"*Was it just Water?*" For further particulars enquire of John Bunyan Hawk and Knox.

Allegheny Literary Society will hold the first inter-society of the year, with Ossoli on next Friday evening. A select program has been prepared and an enjoyable time is anticipated all around.

Several of the boys are bewailing the loss of their laundry by the fire of the other night in the Chinese establishment.

Work upon the Kaldron is progressing rapidly and the finance committee are glad to report good business with ad's.

Some of our embryonic lawyers have been attending court during the last week, some also attended court at night, and some even go courting on Sunday, while we know of a few who do all three.

The parlors of Hulings Hall have recently been completely refurnished, greatly improving their appearance. This was accomplished largely from the proceeds of the elocutionary entertainment given by Prof. Will Cumnock, last term.

The literary editor desires it to be stated that the effusions on "Spring," received by him from '90's poet, have been unavoidably left out of this issue on account of the perverseness of the spring weather, and that that they will appear in the near future.

The Guitar Club now numbers ten members and will travel in future as a separate organization from the Glee Club. The following officers have been recently elected: J. W. Silliman, Leader; Wm. McNair, Secretary; and W. L. Smith, Manager.

Verily a Senior and his plug are soon parted, at least so thought a certain member of that class, when out coasting recently, he encountered one of the "cops" from the town, and only made his escape from the clutches of the law minus the treasured plug.

Fraternity circles have been all agog this week with suppressed excitement over the much talked of establishment of a chapter of Kappa Kappa Gamma Fraternity here, on Monday evening last. The chapter came in with flying colors and we presume congratulations are in order all around. This is the second event of this kind which has occurred within a year. Let 'em come, the more the merrier.

A series of cheap entertainments hold the boards at the Academy of Music this week, and judging from the remarks of a few, the company must be a popular one with some of the students.

That popular sport, of coasting, has not been indulged in to any extent by the students this winter, since the city authorities put such a decided stop to it by raiding the merry coasters one night last week.

It has been decided necessary by Professor Montgomory to divide the class in Geology, which meet at the sixth bell, it having become so large that the recitation room will hardly furnish accomodations for it.

The work of removing the Prescott collection from the room adjoining the library, has been commenced by Prof. Montgomery. This collection, presented by Dr. Wm. Prescott, consists of over 5,000 specimens of marine and terrestrial shells and fossils, some of which are very rare, and will be stowed in the museum for the present.

The Senior class is making a worthy innovation from the general order of things, by voting a donation to the College Library. In the past it has been a very common thing for individuals and organizations to make such bequests to the library, and surely one cannot leave behind him a more fitting monument than such a present.

It has been decided by the ladies of the Hall to celebrate the birthday of the Father of Our Country in the same way which it has been observed during the past few years The students and faculty will be received in the parlors on next Tuesday evening by the ladies, dressed in costumes, representative of the Colonial days of our Republic's existence.

On Monday evening February 6th the first reception of the term was held at Hulings Hall. Although it had not been publicly announced and the evening was very unpropitious, the parlors of the Hall were soon filled with students and members of the faculty, showing that while such events do not come very often, that they are highly appreciated none the less. Conversation and promenading passed away the evening, and the hour for departure came only too soon.

The attendance and work done at the Conservatory of Music this year, shows a marked improvement over that of last year. The school of Art, established at the opening of this College year, has quite a number of students, both from the city and abroad, while the attendance in all other departments shows an increase of from fifteen to twenty per cent.

The Anti-Saloon Society, or Prohibition Club, held a meeting on last Saturday afternoon, and took active measures for circulating petitions throughout the city, protesting to the granting of licenses to retail liquor dealers. This is a movement in which the college is greatly interested, and next week's session of court is anxiously awaited, when the matter will be settled.

The Athletic Association, after a long winter's sleep, has at last awoke and, at a meeting held recently, plans were put under way for holding a spring meeting of the Association for the purpose of getting things in shape for the annual Field Day sports. Committees were appointed for the purpose of selecting base-ball nines and foot-ball teams, and an active spring campaign is anticipated.

The committee from the several literary societies have at last concluded to give an entertainment and comic contest some time in the near future, for the purpose of raising funds for the replenishing of the Library. No definite plans have as yet been decided upon, but the performance will probably be of a comic nature. Surely the cause is a worthy one, and deserving the *united support* of all the students.

Is it not about time for the CAMPUS to make a protest concerning the short number of hours which the library is kept open. Surely five hours per day is not enough, and that in the morning when the student is busily engaged in the class room, and can find no time for

reading, except, perhaps, a few minutes between bells. The library should be open for a few hours in the afternoon, in order to give the students a chance for reading and investigating the vast store of knowledge stored upon its shelves.

Fresh frat. man with enlarged ideas, to a non-frat., at whom he is slightly enraged.

"Say, don't you know I am a frat?"

N. F. "I have made that discovery."

F. F. M. "I'll tell you what I'll do if you don't behave."

N. F. "What are you going to do?"

F. F. M. "I'll call a meeting of our fraternity boys, and they will have the faculty bounce you."

The plan decided upon by the faculty to hear classes on Monday morning, preceding Washington's birthday, seems to give universal satisfaction among the students; By this plan, lengthening out the spring vacation to a week, college closing on Tuesday, 28th ult. If it were so arranged to dismiss classes on the preceding Saturday, an opportunity would be given to those who live at some distance to spend their vacation at home.

Note Bene:—The notice above that there will be recitations on Monday is a mistake, the faculty having reconsidered its action. Recitations will be held, however, on Tuesday, but none on Wednesday. In regard to vacation action will be taken in the future. It is to be hoped that its length will be increased.

The other morning the following dialogue occurred in the Philology class:

Dr. (addressing a senior:) Where does the lesson begin for this morning?

Senior: Why, Dr., you did not give us any lesson.

Dr. (to senior two:) Tell me where the lesson begins.

Senior two: I believe it begins where the other lesson left off.

Dr. (to senior three) Where does this lesson begin?

Senior three: (candidly.) Dr., I don't know.

PUN-GENT PERSONALITIES.

Found—Ross.
Sweet—Sisley.
Playful—Gamble.
Never tight—Luce.
Ecclesiastical—Dean.
Interrogation—Askue.
A Bird of Prey—Hawk.
Son of a painter—Dobson.
A good euchre player—Trumper.
Escaped from Barnum—Campbell.
Queer affinity—Air and felt. (Ehrenfeld.)
What Prof. Twining says to his apprentice—Mixer.

The following order was published at the last drill:

HEADQUARTERS A. C. C. C.
MEADVILLE, PA., Feb. 16th, 1888.

GENERAL ORDER No. 1:

I. By direction of the Faculty of the College, the following is published for the benefit of all concerned. Five unexcused absences per term from recitation or drill, or both, will cause a loss of one grade for officers, and non-commissioned officers. Seven unexcused absences per term from drill, will cause the dismissal of the absentee from the Battalion.

II. Cadet officers and non-commissioned officers absent from college for one term, will upon returning to college take the same grade and rank in the Battalion that they had at the time of leaving it.

III. Appointments: Cadet Corporal Chapman, E. H., to be Sergeant, vice Dunn, out of college. Cadet Hawk, C. B., to be Corporal. Under the preceding regulations of the Faculty Corporal Hawk will rank third in the list of Corporals.

IV. Upon the last drill day of each month, there will be an inspection of the Battalion. Cadets will be expected to turn out with uniforms, arms and equipments in good condition. Absence from inspection will count as two absences from drill. By order

MAJOR KREPS.

FRED C. HOWE,
1st. Lieut. and Adj. A. C. C. C.

Personal.

Dr. Williams preached in Cochranton M. E. Church on Sunday, Feb. 5th.

Fred Russell, '91, went home last Friday, spending several days in West Middlesex, Pa.

Dr. Luccock filled the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church of Jamestown, N. Y., on last Sunday morning.

On Friday evening, Feb. 3rd, Miss Hotchkiss entertained a number of her friends in the parlors of Hulings Hall.

Frank Bray, '90, left Meadville for his home in Warren, Pa., yesterday, where he will remain a week or ten days.

Messrs. Gibson and Evans spent Sunday, 12th ultimo at their respective homes, in Blooming Valley and Oil City.

Messrs. Jewell and Wisman, who have been suffering from an attack of the mumps, for the past two weeks, are still confined to their rooms.

Lin Smith, '91, went down to Pittsburgh last week to assist the celestials in the celebration of the Chinese New Year, returning again on the following Monday.

J. W. Silliman, '90, took a short trip last week with the Cob Pipe Orchestra, of Ashtabula, O., visiting several of the surrounding cities. Joe is an old member and leader of the same.

W. H. Davis, '92, was called home suddenly last week by telegram, and has since entirely altered his plans, and will immediately enter business. No doubt success will follow him in this new enterprise.

Frank Cattern, '89, will be confined to his room a few days by a painful accident which befell him Tuesday. While wrestling he some how sprained his knee, and although not a serious dislocation, it is quite painful, and will lay him up for some time.

Fraternity.

Co-education in American colleges has been attended with very many desirable results, but of these results none was more desirable than the founding of ladies' Fraternities, or, as at least one is called, sororities. As the ladies became students of our colleges they felt the necessity of some such bond of union as their brothers found in the Greek Letter Fraternity. This resulted in the founding of the ladies' Fraternity, patterned after the gentlemen's, and the event has proven that such a society can be managed as well by the gentler sex as by the sterner.

The first of these ladies' organizations was the Kappa Alpha Theta Fraternity, founded at DePaw University, Greencastle, Indiana, on January 27th, 1870. Mrs. B. M. Hamilton, *nee* Locke, '71, was the leader in the movement, and she with three others formed the parent chapter. She also, with some assistance from her father, Dr. Locke, who was a member of the Beta Theta Pi, formulated the constitution of the Fraternity.

A conservative spirit has always been manifested by the Fraternity and the result is that, althougth the oldest, it is not the largest of the ladies' organizations. It now has fifteen Chapters in ten states. The Fraternity holds biennial conventions. Its government until 1883 was vested in the Alpha Chapter, but now it is in the "Grand Chapter," composed of one member from each college Chapter; the secretaryship being held by each Chapter in turn, but the Alpha at all times being at the head of the order. The Fraternity journal is a well-edited quarterly, published at Lawrence, Kansas, and known as the *Kappa Alpha Theta*. Its other publications are a catalogue and a song book, a second edition of each of these being now in preparation.

The Fraternity has had two Chapters at Allegheny College. The first was established in 1876 with Mrs. Sturdevant, *nee* Densmore, and three others as charter members, but at the graduation of these ladies a few months

later, it became inactive. But the Fraternity was not yet through with this college; for in 1881 seven ladies calling themselves the Pleides united and applied to it for a charter, and on June 10th of the same year Mu Chapter was founded. Although the Chapter has been without a rival its short life has been a very successful and prosperous one and thirty-six ladies have received through it the right to wear the "kite," nine of whom are now in college. The parlor of the Chapter is on the fourth floor of Hulings Hall and is very nicely fitted up.

KAPPA KAPPA GAMMA.

At last it has arrived and Allegheny College now has Chapters of the two prominent ladies' Fraternities. The new Chapter, the Rho, was established last Monday evening, the 13th inst., with Misses Bessie Putnam, Jessie Smith, Carrie Mount, and Mary E. and Kate Christy as charter members. The young ladies were initiated into the mysteries of the Greek world by Miss Minnie Barney, of the *Chautauquan* office, the initiation ceremonies taking place at the residence of Mr. Jeff. Smith, on North Main street, the home of one of the new members.

Soon after the goat had been safely locked in its corner the new Greeks were surprised and congratulated by a number of their friends who had learned that they were to emerge from the darkness of barbarism and be permitted to enjoy the light of the Grecian sun. The boys had ordered a good supply of Grecian cream, fruits, etc., which soon arrived and to which full justice was done by all. Following this a number of toasts were happily responded to after which the time was very pleasantly spent till the "wee, sma' hours" brought the opportunity for the ladies to give the grip and say good bye in the regular Hellenic way.

The Fraternity of Kappa Kappa Gamma was founded at Monmouth College, Monmouth, Ill., in 1870, a few months later than Kappa Alpha Theta. The Fraternity has been very prosperous, now having twenty-one Chapters in thirteen states. It has published since 1882 a quarterly magazine called *The Key*, which is now under control of the Phi Chapter at Boston University. The colors of the Fraternity are light and dark blue, and its badge is a "golden key," to which is attached by a light chain the Chapter letter.

The young ladies who form the new Chapter need no introduction to our readers. That they are perfectly worthy to wear the key is well known, and that the Chapter will be successful is very evident. The CAMPUS has no better wishes for it than that its struggles with its elder rival may be good and healthy. We welcome the light and dark blue to our fraternity world, and commend it to its brothers and sisters.

Societies.

If a gas jet were placed in the hall leading to Ossoli Hall, it would be quite an improvement.

The Ossolians and Alleghenians will hold an inter-society on the evening of the 17th, in Allegheny Hall.

The Athenians have elected Armstrong Society orator. The society, beyond doubt, will be well represented.

The entertainment, which was proposed for the benefit of the library, is in the hands of a committee which is hastening the preparation.

Our literary world has been rather quiet for the last two weeks, even more so than common. Yet some of the societies within this time, have had excellent performances.

The position of orator on the Philo team for the Inter-Society contest, which was left vacant by the resignation of Howell, has been filled. Jason is the choice of the Society.

The Societies are all considering the propriety of procuring cuts which will be used in the Kaldron, and which also would be useful hereafter in ornamenting society programs and society documents.

The Centenary Oration contest of Philo will occur on the 2nd of March, unless otherwise arranged by the Society. Eight contestants have given their names to the committee which was appointed to receive them.

Debate in the literaries does not reach the degree of perfection that it should. True enough an occasional debate comes near the ideal one, at least it is so far above the average production, that one is forced to conclude the ideal is not entirely beyond the attainable. While none of the societies give their entire attention to debate, yet it has a claim for its time and preparation. And if this claim were more frequently recognized, these occasional debates would cease to be of so rare an occurrence. If the metal of a society is to be tested, no better proof would be needed than to engage its members in a lively debate. One that sometimes occurs when an half dozen members, at one time, seek to get the floor. One in which members will continue in endeavoring to make themselves be heard, till they are granted the privilege. Such events make members realize that society work is not a burden, but a real enlivening pleasure. One hindrance to continued spirited debate, is the subject under discussion. The societies continually insists that they have "live subjects" and "questions of the day." This is right. To keep up with the age, one must talk about the themes of the age. But in endeavoring to keep along with the times, often weighty questions, which our great statesmen are doing their best to solve, are dragged into our midst. No one need be entirely ignorant on any current question, for the thoughts of the best developed minds can be easily obtained on any such question. However, some of this class can never be made to awaken a general interest, and hence the debate is in want of general animation. Another misfortune is that often in the discussion of the common questions, the essential element—knowledge on the subject—is wanting. The average student has not an abundance of time for reading. And when he is impressed with the fact that he is "on for debate," the first impulse is to inform himself on the question. If this happens to be one of the "current questions," the newspaper or some periodical is sought. But as the subject may have appeared some weeks previous, it may not readily be found. For the passing glance that the subject had received was not sufficient for the work, perhaps not even to retain in mind the paper or magazine. Thus, perhaps a good portion of the debator's time is spent in fruitless search. If the subject be one already within the pages of history, the debator may have his material at better command. Yet this is no assurance that the general debator will be any better prepared. Committees may present lists of good questions; critics may criticise vigorously, but the chief part of this work depends on the individual society man. To have good debates the performers must do their part of the work carefully. To have a lively general debate depends not so much upon the length of time as the willingness and the ability of the average society man. The best informed man usually makes the strongest points in general debate. One may not have the ability to clothe his thoughts in the best language, or present his ideas in the clearest manner; however, practice will do for him what nothing else can.

The number of students in the technical course of Cornell University this year is not far from six hundred, in the university a thousand undergraduate s.

"One almost thinks," says Joseph Cook, speaking of Bro. Beecher, "he would have lived longer if he had died earlier." One certainly thinks, in the case of Mr. Cook, that he would have succeeded better if he hadn't lived at all.

At college I would oft decline
  Such simple words as 'pater,'
But now I've left those classic walls
  And time is waxing later,
I find that things are changed, and see
  The 'pater' now declining me.