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SOLITUDE.

BY MRS. EMILY J. BUDDEE.

Shut out the world!
Let not the faintest echo of its din
Come to my ear; no glimpse awhile
Of all its flaunting shows, its strife and sin.
I would take in the smile
Of the bright, boundless, blue—
Would bend my spirit's ear to catch the tone
Of bleaded harmony, that wanders through
These groves of summer greenness. 'Tis
the moan
Of the uneasy waves, blent with the winds,
That rock the old oak branches to and fro,
With lighter chorus of the winged birds.
Shut out the world!

The voices of God's world are full of rest,
To the tired heart, and all its scenes
Fall like a blessing on the tranquil breast,
That on the heart of nature comes to learn.
'Tis sweet to draw the curtains of the soul
around,
And talk with God, and hear His sweet re-
plies,
In all the harmony of nature's sound;
In all the beauty that around us lies,
We can but feel Him nearer to our prayers.
In these bright solitudes,
Than when we seek Him through the tainted
air
Of feverish multitudes.
Shut out the world!

Here, where the golden sunshine falls,
In broken shafts amid the sheltering trees,
List to the voice that from thy spirit calls,
Soft as a murmur of the summer breeze.
Talk with thine inner self, and learn
What springs of power, what noble possibili-
ties are
In thine own soul burned
How thy heart to things might soar afar
Above the mists that shroud these vales of
care.

Go forth to duty with a faithful heart,
And a transfiguring glory in thy face,
Shut out the world!

Esthetics in Manners.

We mean in conduct and bearing, on the street, in the home, in society, and the daily intercourse of fellow with fellow. This spirit, or quality, of which we speak, cannot be put on or off at convenience. It must be in the man; it must be bred in him; it must be desired, loved, striven after as an attainment. Beauty is elusive; it dwells only with those who love it. It is discerned in such; it imparts transparency to such; it mellows and softens the most starchy human character, and makes their very ruggedness attractive. Its possession is evidence of the highest culture, or a desire for the highest culture. The sensibilities are wrought upon and refined by its influence; the intellectual powers have greater discrimination and precision. Under its disciplining power, the will gives potency to it in action, and the whole mental, moral and physical man manifests its presence and control.

The chief reason why we often see so little of the esthetical in the life and manners of the young, and in those of middle life, is the fact that it has never been wrought into their characters in the family, in the school, and in society. Politeness, gentility, generosity of disposition, suavity, respect, are cardinal in a well regulated life. There can be no satisfactory outcome to a life without these and kindred qualities, and they are all elements of beauty. They do not detract from strength, as may be supposed, they add to it, because they make the character possessing these qualities more acceptable in all circles, and hence open a broader field of operation and usefulness. Angular people have not the same opportunities for usefulness. The manners of a young man or a young woman determine largely their associations, their sphere, and their destiny. B.

"Gather Summer Driftwood for the Winter's Fire."

Life's summer is full of flowers and sunshine, but the flowers will fade, and the sunshine be hidden when the winter storms come and the song birds are silent. Find something lasting—gather wood now that will warm the heart when the winter of life comes. Let the memory have not only pleasure seeking but pleasure giving to record. Mere emotion and sympathy, separated from profound thinking and action, makes us only sentimentalists. We must have the remembrance of something done, some unselfish action, in order to have pleasant memories. One cannot do the world's work, but one can do one's own work. We can so train ourselves to right thinking and right acting that uprightness will be our nature and truth our impulse. Open the heart to all pure influences, for indeed the true sunshine is that of the heart. Yes, if we have learned to improve the many opportunities of doing good to our fellow-creatures; learned to sympathize with them, and recognize their estimable traits of character, the winter of life will not be without its pleasures. Many meet with aesthetic forms, but not every heart rejoices in the midst of beauty. It is a saddening fact that too often only a sensuous enjoyment is found in art, the elevated teachings of its symbolism passing unheeded. In many ways is the driftwood to be gathered. Gather the little things, for they are the treasures which are used to kindle the lamp of life. Spring is gathering no strength, and summer is maturing no fruit, and whose autumn shall have no vintage. Will not this be the real sorrow of us all, not a dread of change, but a secret consciousness of wasted power? Let no regrets be wasted on the past, but from the wisdom which its very mistakes and sins have bequeathed us start afresh. Though yesterday we were weak, selfish and indolent, to-day we can be strong, generous and hopeful.

"Life is a burden, but it is imposed by God. What you make of it it will be to you, either a millstone about your neck or a diadem upon your brow. Take it up bravely, bear it joyfully, lay it down triumphantly." M.

"One Horse" Colleges.

During the last year or two, the standard and capacities of American educational institutions have been most thoroughly discussed—both as a whole and with relation to one another.

In the discussion of the advantages and grades of different colleges and universities, several eminent men have taken a conspicuous part, and many, not so eminent, an inconspicuous part, with the apparent object in view to exalt a few institutions at the expense of the many. In order to the praise of the few, the dispraise of the many is thought necessary; to the building up of the few, the tearing down of the many. The few have been the three or four universities that deservedly take the lead in American education, and the many are the various colleges scattered throughout the country with no farther pretensions than the two or three usual college courses—in short the ones which are called in the elegant language of the lesser opponents—one-horse colleges.

Now this may be fair and it may not be. The advantages of the great institutions

are obvious but are the advantages of smaller ones, like our own college, for instance, any less obvious? Does the fact that a college has but one or two departments necessarily unfit it for filling well these departments? Can it not teach Latin successfully if it does not attempt to teach Theology?

Combatting the most general attack in the same style in which it is made, we may say that to be a "one horse college" in the usual sense of having but the one department of college proper, need not be the slightest reproach. In the race for success, as in the other races, the originators of the generous accusation may perhaps remember that it is the one horse that wins the field—and, to use their own unpleasant slang, the "one horse college" may be quite as likely to succeed as if it were a whole cavalcade.

We suppose that we must be included in such sweeping assertions as exclude not more than half a dozen, so we may take our own college as an example. Now, why, in the name of all that is sensible, is not a college with valuable libraries, cabinets, complete apparatus, (and our own has all these,) with good facilities for scientific study, with its present course that might be laid side by side with the similar course in any university and found in no particular to be one whit less, well prepared to give the usual collegiate degree? How can it, with any show of justice, be classed as inferior simply because it has accommodations for one or two hundred only, and not for one

thousand? Does it lack the faculty? Is it inferior to the heads of the members of the few large institutions to condemn the smaller ones on the ground of their not being universities, when it is only very lately, if at all, that an American university has ever been recognized as a university outside of America?

A few years ago, in a published list of U. S. Senators and the colleges from which they graduated the number from Allegheny was surpassed by none, equalled by but one—that one, one of the eastern "universities." This, together with the long roll of alumni distinguished in other departments makes a most admirable record and proves, in spite of the great and small efforts to show the contrary, that a college that is simply a college and not a university, need not be otherwise than complete in what it attempts, and can give, if the after success of its graduates is any evidence whatever, as adequate a preparation as any other.

"MOSAIC."

Laws of Thought.

An investigation of the Laws of Thought, on which are founded the Mathematical Theories of Logic and Probabilities. By Geo. Boole, LL. D., Prof. Mathematics, Queen's College, Cork. (8 vo., pp. 425).

A remarkable, original and ingenious work this; being an effort,

1st, Toward the exhibition of Logic in the form of a Calculus, and

2d, Having constructed an exact method of Logic, to make that method itself the basis of a general method for the application of the Mathematical doctrines of Probabilities.

Of the methods employed, the following may serve as an example.

PROPOSITION II, PAGE 192.

Some one unchangeable and independent Being has existed from eternity.

The premises from which the above proposition is proved, are the following:

- 1st. Something has always existed.
- 2d. If something has always existed, either there has existed some one unchangeable and independent being, or the whole of existing things has been comprehended in a succession of changeable and dependent beings.
- 3d. If the universe has consisted of a succession of changeable and dependent beings, either that series has had a cause from without, or it has had a cause from within.
- 4th. It has not had a cause from without, (because it includes, by hypothesis, all things that exist).
- 5th. It has had a cause from within, (because no part is necessary, and if no part is necessary, the whole cannot be necessary).

Omitting, merely for brevity, the subsidiary proofs contained in the parenthesis of the fourth and fifth premises, we may represent the premises as follows:

- Let X = There has always existed.
- Let Y = There has existed some one unchangeable and independent being.
- Let Z = There has existed a succession of changeable and dependent beings.
- Let P = That series has had a cause, (from without).
- Let W = That series has had a cause, (from within).

Then we have the following equations, viz:

- 1st. $X = 1$
- 2d. $X = Y + Z$
- 3d. $P = Z$
- 4th. $q = 0$

Which on the separate elimination of the indefinite symbols v, gives:

- 1st. $1 - x = 0$
- 2d. $x [yz \text{ plus } (1-y) (1-z)] = 0$
- 3d. $z [pq \text{ plus } (1-p) (1-q)] = 0$
- 4th. $p = 0$
- 5th. $q = 0$

The elimination from the above system of x, p, q, and y conduces to the equation $z = 0$.

And the elimination x, p, q, and z conduces in a similar manner to the equation $y = 1$.

Of which equations the respective interpretations are:

- 1st. The whole of existing things has not been comprehended in a succession of changeable and dependent beings.
- 2d. There has existed some one unchangeable and independent being.

[The above formula and the remaining processes of the work are, of course, preceded by a well digested and obvious system of symbolical computation.]

If it be asked to what practical end such methods employed in the domain of speculative knowledge, point, it may fairly be replied, that the boundaries between the exact and the speculative may not, as yet, have received their final determination. To the progress of the mathematical sciences and their application to the laws of thought, it may not to-day be said, "hitherto shalt thou come, and no farther, and here shall thy proud waves be staid." The question of the place of Mathematics in the system of human knowledge, and the nature and office of mathematical studies as a means of intellectual discipline, may not be regarded as having yet reached its solution.

The secret of success in life is being ready when an opportunity presents itself.

The Tendency of Scientific Culture.

An Address delivered by J. S. McKay, before the Scientific Club.

One of the greatest objections urged against the pursuit of natural science is, that it leads to materialism and infidelity. It is argued that this profound and ever increasing engrossment of the mind with material objects is fatal to all refining and spiritualizing influences.

The truthfulness of such a conclusion is at least questionable. It is our purpose in this brief paper to try to show that the history of scientific inquiry not only fails to justify such a conclusion, but rather proves to be the very opposite of this. This, then, is our thesis: *The tendency of Scientific Culture is to withdraw the attention from the material and sensible, and to fix it on the abstract, the ideal, the spiritual.* It may be well to notice in the first place, that the senses lie at the foundation of all mental activity. Whether all our knowledge is, strictly speaking, derived from sense or not—a mooted question—yet there can be no doubt that the activity of the mind is first awakened through the senses, and that the knowledge thus acquired must form the beginning and foundation of all our mental acquisitions. The study of the material and sensible, then, is the *only way* in which we can come to the contemplation of the ideal and the spiritual. It is the natural order of progression. It is also the historical order. The physical sciences as they developed, gradually assumed the aspect of the spiritual. In proof of this statement let us appeal to astronomy, one of the oldest and most developed of the sciences. Let us trace the progress of its development and compare the extremely material ideas of the universe as held by the ancients with that grand and ennobling conception of Sir Isaac Newton, the immaterial force of gravitation.

At first, the planets were thought to be supported and carried around in their courses by solid, revolving crystalline spheres, to which they were attached. This theory in time gave place to the complex mechanism of Epicycles; and all these clumsy mechanical explanations of revolving wheel work were at length discarded for the more subtle conceptions of Descartes, who proposed the hypothesis of etherial currents, which constantly whirled around in vortices, carrying the heavenly bodies with them. Then came the total overthrow of the Ptolemaic system and the complete renovation of the science by Copernicus. But his theory, although based upon the elements of truth, still retained many of the crude and material ideas of his predecessors. But at last, through the labors of such men as Kepler, Galileo and Newton, all those crude devices were struck away and we are brought to realize the beauty and consistency of the theory of *balancing forces*. Thus we see that the astronomic progress has ever been towards more refined and ideal views. The early scientists sought for material foundations upon which to rest the universe; we are content to base it upon a purely abstract principle, an invisible force. They attributed to the stars the power of influencing and controlling human actions, and thought to read in their nightly changes the destinies of human life. We are taught that the same Omnipotent hand, which holds the planets in their courses and determines their changes, exerts an influence over our lives, protecting us from evil and leading us into the paths of virtue and wisdom.

This same tendency, which marks the development of Astronomy, characterizes the history of all the physical sciences. From the boldest materiality they have risen to the highest contemplation of spiritual truths. It was not until near the close of the last century that the human

mind reached the great truth that *matter* is indestructible, and it has been left to the philosophers of our own century, following closely in the footsteps of their predecessors, to demonstrate that this same law applies also to forces. This new philosophy teaches that the great forces of nature, light, heat, magnetism, electricity and affinity are not, as was formerly thought, independent, material existences, having peculiar properties of their own, but that they are simply manifestations of the same influence, and capable of mutual conversion. It teaches that every manifestation of force must have come from some pre-existing, equivalent force, and must produce an equal amount of some other force. It teaches, in short, that power or influence, like matter, is not self-creative, that it cannot be created from nothing, and that it cannot be destroyed. Where, let me ask, is the materializing or atheistic tendency in an investigation which leads to such grand and ennobling conceptions as this? This doctrine of "The Correlation and Conservation of Forces," which has been characterized by Faraday as the highest law of physical science, opens up a region for spiritual contemplation richer than has ever before been granted to the intellect of man.

It sheds its light upon the sacred page and confirms at once the two great central ideas of the Bible. It forces us to the conclusion that away back of the forces of nature there must be a self-existing, initial force, and to it the spirit ever turns in solemn and mysterious worship. And when we are convinced that the very clods which crumble beneath our feet claim an eternity which defies the combined efforts of the universe to destroy their smallest atoms; and when we see that mysterious and subtle something, which we call force, manifesting itself throughout all nature, ever changing its form, but never losing an iota of its power, we are forced to conclude that for a moment the immortality of the human mind which is able to rise above nature and enslave matter and force? This is but another of nature's many laws which shows that there is no conflict between science and revelation. Scientific investigation to-day is going far back of material appearances, and finding, as it ever must, the impress of omnipotent power. Nor can it be argued that this change in the nature and tendency of the sciences has been brought about by the superior and more refining influence of religion over science, for it is a lamentable fact of history that every such advance in science has been most strenuously and bitterly opposed by theologians as hostile to religion. And yet there has never been a victory in favor of science that has not strengthened and purified religion.

But it is not enough to show that science itself, through the long ages of its development, has gradually advanced to a higher standard and has been brought to comprehend more refined and spiritual truths. The question arises, what are the effects produced upon the minds of its individual inquiries? Is there anything in the nature of the investigation, or of the truth which it reveals, that would lead an unprejudiced mind into erroneous and injurious doctrines? It is difficult to conceive why the study of science should "engross the mind with material objects any more than the study of art or language, or than the following of a trade or profession.

It is no proof of the evil tendencies of science to point out atheistic or infidel minds who also professed to be scientists, and who, perhaps, have tried to establish their opinions by appeals to science. For have we not a whole host of earnest Christian men like Galileo, Newton and Agassiz whose lives have honored religion, and whose researches have confirmed its teachings.

A careful study of the beautiful, harmonious reciprocities of nature can not fail to convince a rational mind of a great Designer, and to direct his thoughts to the wisdom and power and goodness of the Creator.

Every advance in science, every new discovery in the structure and organization of the bodies that surround him can but increase his admiration and confirm his belief that "the hand that made them is divine." It is not the scientist but the fool who hath said in his heart there is no God. Let us then "search out the wisdom of nature, for there is depth in all her doings," and blinded is the eye if it see not purpose and aptitude in all her workings; frozen is the heart if it glow not with gratitude for all her blessings.

College Honors.

Among the many noticeable changes that have been made at Allegheny during the last year, is the abolition of College Honors—an innovation that has been widely discussed by the students and friends of the College, and the propriety of which has been strongly questioned. Those who uphold the practice of awarding honors say that, in abolishing them, one of the chief incentives to study is taken away—that the prospect of standing well in his class, and being given the place of honor on Commencement Day, assists many a student to good, faithful work, and a genuine education which he would not otherwise have taken the pains to have acquired. They say, also, that it robs the faithful student of the public acknowledgement of his merits which is his rightful reward. To many, perhaps to the majority, these two reasons seem good and sufficient grounds for retaining this long established practice.

When the announcement was made to the senior class last fall that, beginning with that class, no honors would be given, the following statement was made: "The abolition of honors is a step towards the decision, namely, that it is almost impossible to award honors with absolute fairness; that, if an incentive at all, it is a false one, and that it invariably produces ill feeling in the class; that the same decision has been reached in many American Colleges, in many of the leading ones, it would seem, if it were not for the opposition it received, to establish its wisdom here.

The difficulty of keeping absolutely fair, unbiased records, and of fixing the value of studies taken elsewhere, will be obvious to all.

That it is not the right kind of an incentive would seem almost as obvious to any one who considers the object of a college course. To whomsoever it is an incentive at all, it becomes one by appealing—not to his sense of the necessity and dignity of study—but to his personal vanity. It holds up before him the hope of the attainment—not of increased knowledge and increased ability—but the gratification of a petty ambition in a very brief local triumph. Just so far as he has this object in view, just so far must he lose sight of the very fundamental idea of education.

Besides, it does seem that young men and women might be brought to an appreciation of their duty and their advantages without the childish inducements of primary schools. In going through the Multiplication Table, perhaps so much concrete reward in the shape of merit marks, for so much mental effort is necessary, but the student who has a lesson in Homer to translate or the different formulas for the refraction of light to determine, and cannot do it without the incentive of a possible "four and a half" or "five" or the hope of a public display of his marks on Commencement Day, has certainly mistaken his peculiar talents. He should become a politician.

As to the feeling that the distribution of

honors causes among the students: Whoever has been in a college where this practice is held, knows how often it is that the distribution is considered just—knows precisely with what frequency the successful recipients are said to have received them, not from merit, but from partiality, from conformity to the church opinions of the faculty, from attendance at prayer meeting, and even out of compliment.

It happens—almost never—that the honors are entirely satisfactory to the class and the students. The friends of the second honor man think he should have had first, the friends of the third, the second, and very many would have a new distribution entirely. And all this discomfort and unpleasant feeling comes just at the time when there should be most harmony, the memories of which should be most enjoyable.

In an institution of the West, similar to our own, the dissatisfaction last year of the disappointed first honor contestant and his friends was so great that the discussion of the case was carried into the newspapers. Very many hard things were said and very unpleasant publicity was the result. That this may happen at any time is almost enough to condemn the system.

It is also stated by students in this same college, that those who are in the list as contestants for honors, enter with the avowed intention of working for them—indeed, are called "honor students" from the very beginning—and to the end of obtaining perfect marks, renounce all outside reading, society, recreation, sometimes health. It is needless to say that an education—if it may be called an education—gained in such a manner, and at such a cost, would be very likely to be practically valueless to its owner. Rather better are the chances of the student who stands at the foot of his class and has "Failure" after his name in the reports of the Commencement.

Such extreme cases may never have occurred here, but they would be inevitable, if the classes were larger and the competition increased.

Another additional reason against the system of bestowing honors is, that if the competition became close, it would be very apt to destroy independent thought among the competitors, not only by precluding outside reading and study, but by necessitating a rigid adherence to text-books and lectures in order to the attainment of high marks. The young man before referred to, whose failure to obtain the chief honor was so bitterly felt by himself and his friends, was admitted to have lost it through one study in which he was greatly interested and in which he had taken an active part in the discussions, frequently against the professor and the authorities used. His successful opponent had simply learned the lessons well and never been troubled farther. The tendency of every such case would be to destroy one of the chief objects of college training, i. e. to teach students to think.

A secondary reason against the system is that the honors may not be bestowed for what the public think they are. The Valedictorian is generally supposed to possess the finest intellect and the greatest power in the class, whereas such is not necessarily the case at all. The honors are not awarded for the highest scholarship as tested by examinations. One of the principal grounds on which they are given is regularity at church, chapel and class. Every absence, whether for a sufficient excuse or not, counts so much off the average, and there is a large opportunity for an able student taking a position at Commencement inferior to an ordinary, but a mechanically regular one.

So much against the practice.

In favor of it are the arguments previously stated—that it is an incentive to

study and that it is a just reward. For the first, we may say even if it were a proper incentive, it is to the majority of the class, an insufficient one. To the few who are working for honors, or who are likely to receive them, it may be very important, but the remainder, knowing that they cannot get them, simply pay no attention to them.

As for their being the reward of faithfulness—the student, who, in a nineteenth century college, cannot find sufficient reward for faithful work in the usual objects for which it is put forth, had better stay at home and cultivate his talents, if he have any, in some more congenial fashion.

If there is not, for him, enough dignity and value in study, for the sake of study and the sake of the knowledge acquired, the addition of high marks and commencement honors will not make it worth while.

It is to be hoped that the College will will never return to the old system.

AUSTA DENSMORE, '76.

Character, and College Life.

Is college life conducive to the best type of character? This certainly is a pertinent question. It is a vital question to parents who are contemplating a liberal education for their sons and daughters. This education must be obtained, generally, at points distant from home and home influences. Hence the location, associations, instructors, and spirit of the college become topics of sober thought, and much conversation around the family hearth. Learning itself cannot be opposed to a right character. There is nothing in the subjects pursued in the course of an education that can demoralize the mind, or alienate the affections from worthy objects. The instructors are usually men of the highest character, learning, probity and christian principle, and hence are examples to their pupils in all commendable directions. *The routine life of the teacher is not, however, altogether favorable upon his temper and spirit.* Sometimes his profession degenerates imperceptibly into a mechanical drudgery, which is destructive to himself as a successful teacher, and dampens the enthusiasm of the pupil in his work, without which, all healthful and profitable progress is impossible. Such a state of things is imminent to the character of pupils. The influence of the recitation room, and the daily intercourse of teachers and pupils are most important factors in the formation of right character. There should be mutual inspiration of teachers and pupils, honest and interested endeavor on the part of the pupil, and a high purpose on the part of the teacher to meet the demands upon him both as to information and zeal. Characters formed under such influences must be of the best type.

There is a prevailing sentiment in many colleges that pupils and teachers are naturally opposed to each other from the moment of their first acquaintance until the end of their pupilage. This is a most disastrous and false sentiment, and should be discouraged first, last, and all the time, by instructors and all well disposed students. The most confidential and friendly relations should exist between these parties; both are essential to the very existence and prosperity of the college. They come together the teacher, having more experience and learning, because of his years and opportunities, to help those who are younger, and have less experience. If the college is used and conducted upon this plan it ought to be, and is, one of the chiefest instrumentalities in the formation of characters of solidity and beauty.

The question of associations is a vital one with all young people; a wrongheaded and corrupt associate will neutralize all the wholesome influences of the home, the church and the christian instruction. In all schools there is room for much study

and serious thought upon this subject. *Festina lente* should be the motto of all young people, when about to leave home for school, where they will be thrown into many new and strange associations. "Hasten slowly" in forming new friendships. Accept no one for a friend who indulges in vulgar and questionable language or conduct. As you hope to keep yourself pure, and as you seek to reform those who are in any measure exceptionable in conversation or behavior, avoid all wrong associations. Character is *everything*, and the College is designed to build up right character.

ORATION

OF PROF. A. B. HYDE AT THE PLANTING OF THE CENTENNIAL OAK, JULY 4th.

The honored citizen whom I follow as speaker to-day, found his inspiration in the past, a past illustrious and secure. My part is to point you to the future.

He who plants a tree looks forward to future ages and plants for posterity. Poor, indeed, is the oak that does not outlive him who placed it. Often does it live beyond all memory of its planter, who is content to be forgotten if his tree may but stand and unfold itself in a large and copious vitality. They who are glad under its foliage or are cheered with its fruit, need not stop to ask for the nameless man to whom in the first instance they owe their pleasures. He lives in his tree, and, like Ossian's hero-shade, looks and smiles, himself invisible.

The life of a tree spans many generations of mortal men. At the beginning of our Era the men of Hebron gathered where the sun was hot, under a giant oak which, they believed, was of Adam's own planting 4,000 years before! The mighty groves of California boasts its 1,500 years, a thousand years older than our modern world. Why may not our oak see a hundred years? At the crossing of Baldwin street and Park Avenue stands a centenarian oak, the noblest tree of our city, worth in a painter's eye a score of common trees. Alas! it is in the Avenue and meets the vulgar fate! "Cut it down! Why cumbereth it the ground?" Our tree is set where no improvement can improve it out of existence, in this sacred soil. After a hundred years may its huge roots feed wide and fat beneath these diamond sods, and its hundred arms will toss in the air so strong and kingly that, whether wrestling with the blasts of winter or swaying softly the green banners of summer, a future Moran will fain stop and secure it upon his canvass.

Our fathers planted Freedom's oak a hundred years ago, and to-day its roots take the moisture of both oceans. The beams of the far-traveling sun come early and stay late upon its foliage. From its sap are fed, like the mistletoe, many growths of beauty and blessing. It is still in its mighty youth with no dead branch or leaf. Its top is conspicuous abroad, and nations come to spend a summer day beneath its shade and learn to plant their oak.

We may almost reverse our rhetoric. "When I remember," said a Spanish monk, showing the old Murillos of his Convent, "how many generations of us monks have looked at these pictures, I almost think that they are substance and we the shadows." So our liberty seems the real tree and this, a suggestion, a fleeting fancy. Let us look eastward towards the future. Who does not feel a rosy flush as if his face were upon the morning? Not, indeed; a morning coming out of night, but another morn risen on midnoon! He is not old whose work is yet unfinished, and shall we think that this country will have finished its work in another hundred years? Three generations will hasten across it and leave it still young. Our city

will even then be young. The College will look on the Court House, and the Court House will look on the Diamond, still blest with summer greenness beneath sun and rain. The College, enlarged and developed by generous patrons, will dispense to rising minds its gathered wealth, rich in all resources and manned by faithful men to whom life is duty and duty more than life. It will be thronged with faces on which can be read the rich purpose to win garlands of victory for the good, the true and the beautiful. From its seat richer in honored names than any Grecian grave, it will look upon the homes of our ancient families, upon parks, plains and hillsides and bright streams, and all over this ever beautiful contour will state-ly mansions rise. Around this Diamond will still be temples of Justice and Religion to repress the disorders of this life and inspire hopes of the life to come. The music of evening will rise upon the air, and life will have its joy after all now here have gone not to return, to the ever-growing confines of Greendale.

But of what sort will the people be who shall then walk these streets or stop beneath this tree? The nations this year come or send to see what people a hundred years of freedom have produced below. Shall the selfsame mould produce the selfsame men, or worse, or better? What will be the growth of still another hundred?

We have not degenerated. What officer of Continentals could have led his men more gallantly than our Capt. Myers, every inch a soldier? If, as the highest military personage in our city has said, we are to have three wars per century, how shall we be represented in the field and hospital of our future Gettysburg?

"Will then breathe that haunted air,
The sons of sires who conquered there,
With arm to strike and soul to dare,
As quick, as far as they."

What will our city have done in the happy years of peace? What will it have reared as guides and benefactors to the race? The generations will eat and drink, will plant and build, will marry and be given in marriage. They will share the common lot, will obtain virtue and heaven upon the same unchanging terms, and should they gather here to list to the summer serenade, it will be beneath the moon that silvers these nights of ours. God grant them speed at least equal to our own, and let not His mercy thereafter fail!

The Laureate of England makes the chief character in a beautiful ballad, "The Talking Oak." It rehearses to a lover's ear in all the charms of song the reveries and the sweet ways of a fair rambler in whom of all the earth he was most concerned. Could we but use the poet's license! Could our oak at the close of its century murmur an intelligible language and speak of this day and of what will have intervened! What hearing would it gain! What applause of listening multitudes!

"Oh ever may thy green return
Old oak! we love thee well.
A thousand thanks for what we learn!
For aye, thy story tell!"

The Spanish Language.

This is the language of about 60,000,000 people, most of whom live on this western continent. Among them all is beginning a stir of freedom, progress and protestantism. Missionaries, teachers and business men are going among them. Hence arises a new interest in the rich and musical Castilian tongue, and its study is largely increasing. Ample instruction is given at Allegheny College by one of the Faculty, long familiar with it and passionately fond of it. It is not in the collegiate course, but is taken as an extra on the most reasonable terms.

Will you subscribe for the CAMPUS?

Plunder.

The melon-colic days have come, the saddest of the year.—*College Olio.*

Prep. (gazing at the bust of Daniel Webster).—"To think that one head composed the dictionary!"

Mathematical Prof.—"What is the reciprocal of secant I?" Student—(unconsciously,) "I can't see."

A greenback is said to be the substance of things hoped for, and the evidence of things not seen.—*College Olio.*

Dr. Johnson turned upon one of his flatterers once and addressed him thus: "You have but two topics—yourself and me, and I am sick of both."

"Man," says Victor Hugo, was the conundrum of the 18th century; woman is the conundrum of the 19th century. We can't guess her, but we'll never give her up.—No, never."

We have seen "Mary's Lamb" variously constructed, but here is the latest from a Chinese student, of North Adams, as the *Targum* tells it:

Was gal name Moll had lam,
Fleas all camee white sno,
Evly place Moll gal walke,
Ba, Ba, hoppe long too.

Some time since a delinquent Freshman coming in to recitation late, as usual, was asked by the Prof. as to the cause thereof, replied that he had been to see his physician. "What does the Doctor say ails you?" asked the Prof. "Why, I don't remember, sir. It was some big Latin name." Prof.—"Was it 'non compos mentis'?" "Oh, yes," replied Fresh, "that was it, and he says I have it bad."

Co-operative Boarding System.

The experiment of the Spring term has proved highly successful. One of the chief impediments to the prosperity of a college has been removed. "College" about to be attrized to its real capital. We are now able to say to all young men with limited means, you can bring your yearly expenses at college within \$150, and including clothing and books, within \$200. By actual calculation it is ascertained that board, including furnished room, room rent, fuel, care of room and washing of bed linen, can be had at about \$2.75 per week for the fall term, \$3.00 per week for winter term, and \$2.50 per week for the spring term; and since *tuition is free*, and the contingent expense of \$10 per session or term is included in the above aggregate yearly expense, the college will be accessible to all who desire an education.

The Preparatory School.

It is a source of gratification on the part of all the friends of the college, that a distinct and thorough Preparatory School is to be opened September 20th. All young people wishing a first-class preparatory school, with *Tuition Free*, can be accommodated in Meadville. This has been one of the great wants of the college, and the country patronizing the college. The new course is laid down in the new catalogue, which can be had upon application. The best methods of teaching and the most advantageous text books will be used, and direct reference will be had in the studies of the pupils to the college courses laid down, that no time be lost in the preparation.

Honored.

The degree of Ph. D. was conferred upon Prof. Jeremiah Tingley, A. M., of Allegheny College, by the Iowa Wesleyan University at its recent commencement. This degree is richly deserved by Prof. Tingley. He stands deservedly among the best Scientists and most successful teachers in the country.

THE CAMPUS.

Published Monthly during the College Year.

MEADVILLE, Pa., July, 1876.

Editors,

{ A. J. Maxwell,
A. C. Ellis,
Wayne Whipple.

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12

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Our Salutation.

"THE CAMPUS" has been chosen as the name of our paper; not only because of its almost exclusive use in connection with college surroundings, but also on account of its broader signification.

The original *Campus* was a free, open field, on the banks of the Tiber, much used by the Romans as a place for games, exercise and recreation; later it came to mean any free place of action, and thus we propose to make our CAMPUS a field of literary activity. In it, we propose to take mental exercise and recreation, and at the same time extend a cordial invitation to students, teachers and friends to enjoy its opportunities with us.

THE CAMPUS, laying technicality aside, is an independent paper, devoted to the advantage of no individual party or society, but controlled by what we shall deem to be literary and college interests.

Above us in authority, we shall ever recognize the Faculty of the College, by whose suggestions our enterprise has been started, and by whom we have been much encouraged in many respects, especially by liberal subscriptions. We shall endeavor to make the paper of such a character that it will be a benefit to the College and to all interested in its welfare, and at the same time be recognized as the students' organ.

CAMPUS will be an indicator of the College, and its prosperity indicative of her prosperity, we feel that all who desire the ascendancy of the institution will be solicitous for its complete success.

Allegheny College is represented all over the land by those who have conferred honor upon their alma mater and their professions. In consideration of the fact that she has long been possessed of untold resources of intellectual wealth, she has always been sensible of the need of a better medium of exchange, and a paper current, if you please, by means of which to carry on a more convenient and extensive intercourse with other colleges and the outside world. She is well aware that many institutions of far inferior merit, are more widely known, and chiefly on account of their college press. It is our design to embody in the *Campus* the following departments: Literary and General, Scientific, Personal, the Educational World, Local, Reviews, etc., all of which we shall endeavor to make as complete as possible. We take up our editorial duties with some timidity, but with a determination to maintain the confidence of those to whom we owe our position, and to please our patrons as far as justice will permit. We hope that any failure on our part to accomplish such endeavor will be charitably attributed to inexperience.

We will ever esteem it a privilege to favor our patrons and friends, as far as possible, in our present capacity, and will allow ourselves to be limited only when the performance of such favors will lead to the sacrifice of a true sense of honor.

The existence of our paper has commenced, and the process of respiration has really begun. A healthful inspiration accompanies the first breath which has been rendered salutary by the encouragement and assistance of many true friends who

have manifested deep anxiety for its success.

From present indications its future seems hopeful and full of promise, and may we never be compelled to hear it give utterance to one despairing groan or apologetic sigh for a pure exhilarating atmosphere, nor to see it decline for want of proper nourishment and attention.

Trusting that our association as editors and readers may ever be pleasant and profitable, we join hands and drop our little courtesy. Most sincerely,

THE EDITORS.

VACATION has come again; the months which at the other end of the year seemed so long and mysterious are past, and their secrets made known. The students are scattered far and wide, and various, indeed, will be the manner in which they will spend the time. Some will rusticate, visit friends, take in the Centennial, and have a good time generally. Others will be obliged to forego these pleasures and improve the opportunity to feed their gaunt purses. Some will go to trades, and others to the student's alternative—an agency—and for these we would bespeak a word.

We are well aware that agents, especially "great big lazy fellows," as they are too often called, are looked upon as cheats and imposters. At the same time we believe that the contrary is the rule. If twenty young men of almost any business, taken as they come, are compared with the next twenty agents you see, we undertake to say that the latter will be found in favorable comparison.

As a rule agents are young men without capital, and only a short time to work, and though there are some, as in any other business, who stretch the truth to make a sale, the majority sell an honest article under fair representations. And as for their being "lazy and afraid of work," no business requires more tact and energy than agency work.

Useful books and beautiful pictures adorn thousands of homes where they never would have found their way but for agents. The fact is that very few books or pictures are purchased in the country except through agents, and rarely does the margin of profit go into more worthy hands. Selling a good article is strictly honorable, and the agent who puts useful books and beautiful pictures into our homes is doing a good work, and deserves the patronage rather than the contempt of the public.

The graduating class of Cornell University this year numbered 66 (61 men and 5 women.) The original number was 151.

28 received the degree of B. S.; 3, B. C. E.; 7, B. A.; 6, B. M. E.; 5, B. Arch.; 3, Ph. B.; 1, B. L.

Future occupations: Engineering, 12; Law, 10; Business, 3; Medicine, 3; Mechanical Engineering, 3; Teaching, 4; the remainder scattering. Average age, 23 years 6 months; average height, 5 feet 10 inches; average weight, 146 pounds.

This is a fine record in many respects, but why is it that so few take A. B., and none choose the ministry. Yet this is the history of many of our largest colleges.

Of the class of 1875 at Ann Arbor, numbering 101, only 2 chose theology. The same year of the class at Harvard, numbering 148, nine chose theology. We do not say that the ministry is the only worthy pursuit of a college graduate—by no means. But these figures do argue a lack of spiritual culture in these institutions, and indicate that their prevailing idea is business.

For was not moral culture somewhat neglected, is it fair to suppose that out of so large a number of students none would choose the highest moral work—teaching and preaching?

No college, whether professedly a religious institution or otherwise, should fail to keep prominent the ideal graduate equally

developed intellectually, morally and physically.

All efforts of the president and faculty of every college should be tempered with the significant fact that what a student is morally when he leaves his alma mater, so he will be through life.

We send this number of THE CAMPUS free to many alumni, former students and friends of the College, hoping that they will examine the paper and consider the propriety of such an enterprise in our college, and give us their support. College journalism is comparatively a new field; it is an outgrowth of the inventive spirit of the times. This is an advertising age. Every person or institution which has anything to offer the world must let it be known. In these times silence in business means stupidity, and colleges form no exception; and no institution can show forth its life and activity better than through a well conducted press. It gives a new impetus to college life. It enables colleges to become acquainted, and rouses a fraternal spirit among students all over the land. The close sympathy between an alumnus and his alma mater are apt to become estranged if there is no medium of communication between them. If an exponent of the college comes to them in the form of an original, newsy paper at frequent intervals, the ties will grow stronger instead of weaker.

Every graduate a college sends out ought to become a perpetual power for extending the field of the institution. An active, enthusiastic influence of a large alumni is worth more to a college than any other advertisement; and an indifferent, unsympathetic alumni, on the other hand, are so many dead weights to its progress.

One's student acquaintances are among the most pleasant associates of his life, but as they scatter through the world they are soon lost sight of. But a paper sent out from headquarters every month with a column of "personals" will keep up the knowledge of old friends through a lifetime.

These points alone would prove the usefulness of a college press. But the culture and discipline it offers to its contributors is alone invaluable.

A thousand copies of THE CAMPUS scattered broadcast through the country every month will, of necessity, bring the people at large, in closer union with us and awaken a deeper interest in the welfare of old Allegheny. In view of these and many other considerations, we ask the privilege of entering your name on our mailing list.

We believe in co-education. We believe in admitting ladies to college on the same terms as young men, and then requiring of them the same course of study. We are down on all "ladies' courses" in college, or any other course which is gotten up with the idea that a young woman does not need just as much culture to make her life a success as a young man needs to make his life a success.

Going through a college curriculum will not of itself make business or professional men. In proof whereof we submit the business skill of any graduating class. The most that one receives in college is strength of mind and character, which, if properly used after he leaves college, will enable him to earn success in any direction for which he is fitted. A college course is beneficial only to the degree in which it develops mind and character, and fits one to make the most of himself. The benefits are seen and felt in one's life, not in his secular work.

Other things being equal, an educated person appreciates life most, for it opens up before him the whole book of nature and science; it gives one finer sensibilities and tastes, and enables him to get and give more good and enjoyment than the uneducated. And this same culture is even more needed by a woman than by a man, for she

brings all the strength of her culture to bear directly upon young and susceptible minds; whereas a man has mostly to do with men of formed character. And as we believe in the same course of study for both male and female, as far at least as the college curriculum is concerned, we see no impropriety in a woman's going out of college with the same degree and designations as a man. "Bachelors of Arts," "Alumnae," "Doctress," and nearly the whole role of "ess" terminations are distinctions more nice than proper.

Commencement Week.

SATURDAY EVENING.

Forty-Second Anniversary of the Philo-Franklin Literary Society. The varied exercises of commencement week were auspiciously introduced Saturday evening by the anniversary exercises of the Philo-Franklin Literary Society. A large assemblage collected in the audience room of the 1st M. E. Church. The rostrum had been extended and was decorated at each end with beautiful rustic stands containing choice flowers. The performances of the evening were commenced with an Overture from Suppe's "Poet and Peasant" by Henry Eyre Browne, of New York. Mr. Browne's capabilities and reputation as a skillful organist are too well acknowledged to require special comment upon his musical selections.

Dr. Marvin was then called upon by the President, Mr. W. E. McDowell, to offer the opening prayer. Those who were acquainted with our former Professor were immeasurably gratified to hear his familiar voice in earnest appeal once more as they had so often heard it before both in Chapel and Church.

Mr. Browne then favored the audience with a Fantasia on "Il Trovatore."

The president announced the Valedictory by Mr. Walter O. Allen, of Fredonia, N. Y. He opened it with the maxim, "Knowledge is Power." His theme was "Mental and Moral Culture." The address was characterized by its clearness, both in respect of conciseness of thought and distinctness of articulation.

After the valedictory the audience was entertained with "Variations on the Shepherd Boy." The variations had been arranged by Mr. Browne himself, and of course, the selection was appropriately executed.

The Reply was delivered by Mr. W. H. Swartz, of Beaver Falls, Pa. The discourse was a straight-forward speech, of which the theme was "Liberal Education." His remarks to the graduating class were very appropriate. Mr. Swartz's delivery is earnest and his utterance distinct, but his style is characterized by a certain abruptness of gesticulation that can be overcome by careful attention.

The performers of the evening reflected credit upon their Society, and the number of bouquets which each received, indicated that they are fully appreciated by a large circle of friends.

SUNDAY.

A large audience gave a careful hearing to the Baccalaureate Sermon of President Bugbee. His text was Micah vi, 8. "He hath showed thee, O man, what is good," etc. The speaker made an eloquent and powerful appeal. He expatiated at length upon "to do justly" as the one thing specially needed for personal character and for the public good. The range of application which the simple principles of justice admit and demand was shown to be immense. New questions daily come to a hearing and require to be solved, and new relations are rising to be adjusted by the plain unchanging rules of truth and equity. So the calls of philanthropy are constant, and he that loves mercy will have steady occasion to practice it, both in private and public life. Also a habitual deference to the Supreme Ruler, a devout observance of

His eternal law, a personal loyalty to His Son, upon whom is laid the government of the world, gives the perfection to human character and the finished completeness to human behavior. Beyond these the Creator asks nothing more. They are the same to all classes and ages and generations. The men who satisfy these requirements are the perfect, the accepted men, whose salutary lives are a blessing to their fellowmen, and whose deeds, with or without their names, are a precious legacy to those who come after them.

On Sunday evening Rev. Dr. Brooke, of Pittsburgh, delivered a sermon before the College Y. M. C. A. This association, numbering over thirty, has had an active and useful year, holding services in various churches of the city and in other places of the region. Its benefits have been noticed within the College itself, and there can be no doubt of its future growth and power. Its President, A. C. Ellis, occupied the chair, and the Secretary, Mr. Huffman, took part in the exercises. After remarks by Mr. Ellis, setting forth the history and purpose of the Association, the preacher announced his text from David's charge to Solomon—"Be strong, and shew thyself a man." A large showing was given of the rich and varied resources and opportunities that the country offers to young men as a stimulus and reward to pure and strenuous exertion. The growing esteem of high character in politics, in the professions and in general business was ably stated, and the impression of the whole was very inspiring. Dr. Brooke has an earnest, dignified utterance. His sermon, though on a familiar theme, was so rich in various portraiture, so adorned with happy quotations, so perfected by extensive and profound reasoning, that it was not only gratifying and instructive to the audience at the time, but it will be held in the memory of the young men to whom it was specially addressed, permanently enlarging their thoughts and ennobling their aspirations.

MONDAY EVENING.

Forty-Second Anniversary of the Allegheny Literary Society. At a seasonable hour a large crowd assembled near the church, where the band was "discouraging sweet sounds," preparatory to the exercises. The rostrum was more profusely ornamented than on Saturday evening, and the whole scene was rendered more attractive. Mr. Browne again presided at the organ. Dr. Marvin opened the exercises with prayer. Mr. Lewis Walker, its President, announced the Valedictory. This consisted of an able and appropriate farewell address in behalf of the graduating class, and was delivered by Mr. Ernest H. Koester, of Philadelphia.

After music, the reply was delivered by Mr. W. T. Waters, of Watertown, Tenn. This discourse was excellent and well prepared. Both the speakers presented a good appearance on the platform, and, if the delivery failed in any respect, it lacked in distinctness of articulation. Both gentlemen received many large and elegant bouquets. Mr. Waters, especially, was the recipient of many floral gifts.

TUESDAY EVENING.

Sixth Anniversary of the Ossoli Literary Society. The ladies were greeted with a crowded house at the usual hour. The floral embellishments on this occasion excelled those of the previous evenings. After an enchanting sonata by Miss Nash, the exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Brooke, of Christ Church, Pittsburgh. A symphony followed, after which the President, Miss Austa Densmore, of this place, announced the first literary performance of the evening. This was a recitation entitled, "Decoration Day," by Miss Alice M. Whipple, of Saegertown. This was a good performance, as it was pronounced clearly and distinctly, and

with spirit and effect. After the "Overture to Athalia" by Miss Nash, Miss Maggie Hartman, of this place, delivered the Valedictory. It was a good production, in the arrangement of the thought as well as in the expression and delivery.

The reply was then made by Miss Elizabeth Kugler, of Sharon. This was a production of great merit, though there was some difficulty in hearing, on account of a peculiar lack of clearness in articulation.

The "Mosaic," the ladies' paper, was read by Miss Austa Densmore. It was a production of superior literary merit, and the reading was unexceptionable. It contained many special references, which sparkled with wit and overflowed with humor. Among these were several hits upon college honors. Her reading was frequently interrupted by appreciative applause.

The musical selections were principally from Mendelssohn and Beethoven, and were rendered entertaining in the highest degree by Miss Nash, who had generously assented to the request of the ladies to preside at the organ on the anniversary of their society and hers.

The frequency with which ushers appeared at the organ, presenting exquisite bouquets, demonstrates that there is always a welcome for her whenever she pays her native city a visit.

The whole performance was an honor to the society, and the gentlemen showed themselves to be susceptible to the charms and accomplishments of the young ladies, if the number of baskets and other bouquets that they received be taken as a criterion.

ALUMNI DAY.

Wednesday was a beautiful day. The air was cool and bracing, the sky clear, and the weather as pleasant as could possibly have been desired. At an early hour the alumni and students were gathered about the college campus, and joined in social conversation with one another. It was more than an hour past the appointed time before the literary society reunions took place. Though there were not as many of the alumni present as had been expected, these meetings were made pleasant by a number of speeches from former members, which were full of references to the memories of bygone days. These short and practical remarks served to increase the zeal and aims of the present members and the standard of each society in the opinions of all the members present.

The societies adjourned to the chapel, where the "Address of Welcome" was delivered by Hon. H. L. Richmond, Sr. After adjournment each individual chose his own method of amusement until the hour for the banquet, at which Pearson Church, Esq., presided. Short preliminary addresses were made to the point by Mr. Pearson Church and Hon. M. P. Davis, the Mayor of the city. Grace was pronounced by Dr. Marvin, and the feasting began. The following toasts were proposed: "The President" and "The Alumni," to which Drs. Bugbee and Hamnett responded respectively. Letters from many absent alumni were read, each expressing deep regret that he could not be present. Dr. Hunter, to atone for his absence, complied with the request of the "Prudential Committee" and sent the following characteristic poem, which was read by Mr. Laffer, and was greeted with a round of applause:

"Obedient to your high behest,
I do herein my 'level best,'
Lest aught forbid my leaving home,
I send you this my latest 'pome.'"

A portion of a poem entitled "The Myth of Stone Idol, a Love Poem of Dakota," by W. P. Jones, of the class of 1852, was then read. This was followed by reports

by representatives from the following classes:

1822, David Derickson; 1824, D. M. Farrelly; 1834, Judge Van Horne; 1837, Wm. Reynolds; 1839, Jas. M. Plant; 1843, Hon. D. S. Morris; 1847, Dr. Davidson; 1851, Dr. Marvin; 1852, W. H. Doughty; 1853, R. A. Keeler; 1856, Col. Reisinger; 1857, Col. Duff; 1858, Dr. Elliott; 1860, P. A. Laffer; 1861, Col. Compton; 1863, R. N. Stubbs; 1864, J. A. Arter; 1866, W. W. Painter; 1867, F. L. Blackmarr; 1868, J. T. Riley; 1869, H. J. Humes; 1870, C. W. Darrow; 1871, Thomas McFarland; 1872, J. N. Hunt; 1873, Miss Ella Nash; 1874, B. J. Milliken; 1875, E. K. Creed.

In the evening Dr. James M. Thoburn, Missionary to India, delivered an address before the alumni at the First M. E. Church on "The Practical Man." The speaker alluded to his commencement oration on the same subject in the old brick church, nineteen years ago, and proposed to take up the thread of his discourse just where it had been broken off for lack of time on that occasion. Whatever he would have said then, his address on Wednesday evening was a masterly effort, replete with noble and practical thought, delivered in that free and easy manner which is so rare among public speakers and yet so captivating, and will be remembered with pleasure by all who had the good fortune to be present.

COMMENCEMENT, JUNE 20.

This was the great occasion of the week. The day opened beautifully, just cool enough to put everybody in a good humor. At 9 o'clock, A. M., promptly, President Bugbee took his seat upon the rostrum and announced music, the first of the order of exercises. Mr. Henry E. Browne presided at the organ. Prayer followed, by Rev. Theodore L. Flood, of Jamestown, N. Y. The orations were interspersed with music. The playing was uniformly good, and some of the performances were of a very high order. "The Variations on National Airs" was especially enjoyed. The platform was occupied by the Boards of Control and Visitors, professors, alumni and ministers.

The first oration on "The Influence of Immigration on American Character" was delivered by Charles Truitt Newlon. The speaker evinced familiarity with his subject, and spoke in an easy and interesting manner.

The second essay was by Miss Alma Eva Albertson. Subject, "Up Hill." A well written article, and read deliberately and with spirit.

The third oration was by Lewis Henry Lauderbaugh. Subject, "Mental Culture." The treatment showed thorough study on the part of the author of mental philosophy. The delivery was manly and with good voice.

"Woman's Influence and Education" was the next, by Jared Clifton Marcy, Jr. The discussion of the different views of woman's sphere was candid. He thought the extremes were to be avoided. The delivery was good, a little too rapid at times.

"Antagonizing Principles," by George McAlpine, was smoothly written. The contending principles of good and evil were in constant conflict, and there could be no cessation. Mr. McAlpine speaks with ease, and secures attention at once.

Charles P. Woodring spoke upon, "It is an Ill Wind that Blows Nobody Good." His voice was good and his delivery prompt. Misfortunes were often of the highest value in the development of character. This thought was well wrought out.

"Woman and Professional Work" was an able essay by Margaret Elizabeth Hartman. The points were well taken, the treatment lively and attractive, and all applauded heartily when she concluded.

Flowers and applause followed all of the different performances.

William Plimpton Eckles spoke on the subject, "The Constituents of Success." The personality of the speaker appeared in his oration. If the qualities of which he discoursed characterize him in the school of life he cannot help succeeding.

"The Tendencies of Scientific Culture," by John Sophronus McKay, was an article of real merit. It proved beyond all cavil that true scientific culture exerted a marked spiritualizing influence on mind, and greatly aided Christianity. Mr. McKay has an easy and familiar mode of speaking.

"Our National Evils," by Walter Ozias Allen, was well pronounced. The speaker is to be congratulated upon his deliberation and diction. The national evils were distinctively and attractively pointed out. The audience heartily concurred in the speaker's conclusions.

Miss Austa Densmore read an able essay on "The Spirit of Radicalism the Spirit of Progress." She has a fine voice and it is under excellent command. Perhaps she was a little too severe upon conservatism, and somewhat too eulogistic of radicalism, yet in the main her positions were good, and her effort was enjoyed by all.

At this point in the programme the name of Thomas M. St. John was reached, and a star told the fact that he had departed this life. The President made a brief reference to his noble life, and then called upon the last speaker, Camden McCormick Coburn, who spoke upon the subject of "Silent Powers." Mr. Coburn has subjected himself to systematic training in public speaking. He commands himself well. In his oration upon this occasion he succeeded admirably, and sustained his reputation as one of the best speakers and writers in college. This ended the orations and essays of the day. The common verdict of all who listened to them was that they were sensible, practical, thoughtful and unusually well delivered. Allegheny College need not be ashamed of such performances. She should be gratified and encouraged.

The degrees were then conferred by the President. The twelve graduates received the degree of A. B. Miss M. E. D. Nash, and Messrs. T. H. Woodring and R. A. McKinley, received the degree of A. M. *in cursu*.

The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon Rev. R. M. Freshwater and Rev. H. N. Steadman.

The honorary degree of D. D. was conferred upon Rev. William Reddy, Rev. James R. Mills and Rev. James. T. Edwards.

At 1 o'clock, P. M., the large audience was dismissed, and thus closed one of the most successful and spirited commencements ever held in connection with the College. Congratulations were given and received on every hand. The President's levee was held in the evening in Ruter Hall. The spacious chapel was thrown open and arranged as a reception room, where President and Mrs. Bugbee received their guests from 8. to 10. Refreshments were served in the library. The magnificent museum was brilliantly lighted and opened for promenade. The Northwestern Band discoursed delightful music. Chinese lanterns were scattered through the campus, giving beauty and brightness to the occasion. This was a fitting close to the week, which began auspiciously and ended delightfully.

In all rightly disposed society what is allowed to one is allowed to all; and what is denied to one is denied to all.

Buy a copy of THE CAMPUS and send to your friends.

Subscribe for the CAMPUS, at Ingham & Co's.

LOCAL.

Pedro visited our college last term in full force. It was not "Dom."

The CAMPUS is probably the first paper born in the new century of our Republic.

Our poet is getting his machine ready. Somebody or something will be immortalized.

Only one "plug," two "swallow-tails," and no canes nor white Tulle trains marked the Seniors. Sensible.

It was a senior in the astronomy class who said "Copernicus is the name of one of the signs of the Zodiac."

The handsomest Promenade Picture at Denington's Photograph Gallery. Everybody wants them.

Copies of the CAMPUS will be on sale, regularly, at Ingham & Co.'s Book Store, where subscriptions will also be received.

Profs. Reid and Williams and Revs. Day and Carnahan are fishing at the Thousand Isles, on the St. Lawrence. They are camping out.

We would call attention to the advertisement of the State Normal School, in another column. From experience we know it can do all it pretends.

We can confidently say to those wishing a good Photograph of the finest finish from Card de Visite up to Life Size, go to Dunn, Chestnut St., over Bard's Hat Store.

Prof. Hyde's oration at the planting of the "Centennial Oak" in the Diamond, on the fourth of July, was a happy effort. We hope he may live to gather acorns under it.

Reader we desire your influence in extending the circulation of the CAMPUS. Will you lend it? We shall try to repay you with our best efforts to make the paper worthy your patronage.

We took a trip recently, and noticed the

"Ladies' Ice Cream Saloon."

"Bailed in."

"Brom Shopp."

"Shott and led for sail."

The papers say that the jingle of silver is again heard in the land. It may be, but not in college. No, not in college! We would suggest that as many of the students as can get enough pieces together to jingle, meet on the campus at the opening of next term, and have a jingle concert before the drain begins.

For fifty-eight years honors were peacefully awarded young men for the highest standing in their graduating classes in Allegheny. The fifty-ninth year the honors were divided among young women. The sixtieth year the honors were abolished. A logical public draws conclusions.—*Mosaic.*

Jack and Gill went up the hill

On the road to knowledge,

Jack and Gill went up the hill

To Allegheny College.

In days gone by Jack went alone,

And down came tumbling honors,

But now, alas! for fear of Gill,

His honors are all "goners."—*Mosaic.*

We are under obligations to J. W. Sturtevant, chief editor of the *Cornell Era*, for copies of the paper, and valuable suggestions through a private letter. Mr. S. graduated in June, and being a Crawford county boy and an old classmate of one of the editors, we heartily congratulate him on his achievements.

Professor when you mark be fair,
And mark in the presence of the sufferair,
A figure two for a fizzleair,
A figure three for a middling fair,
A figure five for a perfectair,
And why mark at all, the poor cheeseair?
Yes mark, only mark with care,
And mark in the presence of the sufferair.

We appreciate the liberal patronage of our advertisers.

There are a few things on the outside of this number that indicate the work of an amateur proof-reader.

Cobern, McAlpine and Waters have spent two weeks at the Centennial since Commencement, and are now in the city for a few days only.

The carpenters and plasterers have already commenced the work of renovating and repairing the boarding hall. It is expected that every room will be occupied by students next term.

A mouth-organ, a deck of cards, one of the Chapel Psalm-books and a motto—"God Bless Our Home"—were found in a Freshman's room the morning after Commencement.

It seems as though a senior ought not to receive his diploma until he can talk ten minutes without saying "It was me," "I hain't no time," or "I done it." And yet, in some places they do.

Our Scientific Department will be thoroughly organized by the next issue. It will contain a resume of the work of the Scientific Club in connection with the College, and will record the general scientific news and progress of the world.

It is rumored that a number of the botanically disposed students have discovered an improved method of collecting an herbarium. They arrange the flowers in the form of button-hole bouquets, then spend the evening in a parlor down town. In this manner they are found to be pressed beautifully. The method will not be patented.

Gilbert Nodine, of the Freshman class, met with a severe accident on the morning of July 3d. He was driving a young, fractious horse down High street, when it became frightened and ran off, throwing him out on the corner of Randolph street, both bruising him otherwise. As we go to press he is able to be about.

A promising student was observed to take a neat morocco Bible from the bottom of his trunk just before Commencement, hammer it vigorously with a boot-jack for a few seconds, and toss it back into the trunk with the remark, "I promised mother I would use that Bible while I was at College, and she will know when she sees it I have kept my word."

We know where the following happened, but won't tell:

A certain Sophomore whose reputation for "cheesing" and "sponging" is unexcelled, was very desirous of showing off his attainments by saluting the Professor with "Fine morning, Sir!" in Latin.

Not being able to render it he sought the aid of a junior who told him it was *ego sum stultus*. The next morning he met the Professor, and with a face radiant with smiles and uplifted hat said: "Ego sum stultus, Professah." "Ah! so I see!" was the quick rejoinder. That Sophomore speaks English now.

We called this morning at the Business College office to transact some business with the principal, Mr. Smith, and found him at work upon his Centennial Specimen of pen-work. This work of art of which we have heard so much, but never saw till this morning, is designed for the centennial exhibition. To give an accurate description of it would be impossible until it is finished; we can only say it is the most elaborate specimen of the kind we have ever seen. To appreciate it one must see and study it. To give our readers an idea of the labor expended upon it, Mr. Smith tells us that he has already worked from four to eight hours per day for eleven months, and when the piece is completed it will be valued at one thousand dollars.

Personal.

'21. David Derickson, the oldest living graduate of Allegheny College, and the only surviving member of his class, was present at the Alumni meeting and made a stirring speech.

'39. Prof. Hamnett has been teaching in Allegheny College thirty-five years since his graduation.

'52. Rev. Albert L. Long, D. D., is now Professor in Roberts College, Constantinople.

'54. Rev. J. W. Waugh, D. D., Missionary to India, was recently married to Miss Jennie Tinsley, in India. Miss Tinsley is a graduate of the Cincinnati Wesleyan College, and was a missionary under the Womans Foreign Missionary Society.

'57. Rev. Jas. M. Thoburn, D. D., is now in this country. He was a delegate to the General Conference of the M. E. Church. He expects to sail again for his field of labor in India in September.

'70. Jas. C. Graham is serving his second term as superintendent of common schools of Crawford county.

'71. F. O. Marvin is professor of modern languages in the University of Kansas.

'72. J. N. Hunt has left the teachers profession and connected himself with the publishing house of A. H. English & Co., of Pittsburgh. His headquarters are at Rock Island, Ill.

'73. T. M. Honeywell has taken to journalism and practices in the *Journal* office at Meadville.

'73. Miss M. E. D. Nash, the first lady graduate of Allegheny College, is assistant organist of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.

The Educational World.

The Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association meets at West Chester August 8th.

The State Normal School at Edinboro, Pa., had 311 students the past year. The largest normal in the State.

Bowdoin College is to give Clara Louisa Kellogg five hundred dollars and expenses for singing at their commencement in August.

Commodore Vanderbilt recently presented the Vanderbilt University, in Tennessee, with \$300,000. This makes his gift to that institution about \$1,000,000.

Hayes graduated at Kenyon, Wheeler at the University of Vermont, Tilden at the University of New York, and Hendricks at Hanover College, Indiana.

The propriety of pensioning worn-out teachers is being discussed in the educational magazines. How does the idea strike you?

At the late Commencement at Harvard College the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon Carl Schurz and Gov. Rice, of Massachusetts, and the same degree upon Gen. Sherman by Yale.

Attorney General Taft, after graduating, remained at Yale for a time as tutor, and had among his pupils William M. Evarts, Henry L. Dawes, Morrison R. Waite and Edwards Pierpont.

Hon. J. P. Wickersham has been re-appointed Superintendent of Public Instruction of Pennsylvania for the next four years. He is the right man in the right place.

There are 105 students at Drew. Four, E. K. Creed, E. R. Jones, G. W. Loomis and T. H. Woodring are from Allegheny College. Only two other colleges have as many.

Western Reserve College, Hudson, O., graduated a class of 11 at its recent Commencement. Among the number was Miss Viola Smith, of Northampton, O., who has the honor of being the first lady graduate from this old institution.

Lehigh University, at Bethlehem, Pa., was honored by the presence of Dom Pedro at its recent commencement, and eight young ladies of Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass., have had the pleasure of taking him out boat riding. Those ladies will have a royal story to tell their grand children.

Prof. L. Clark Seelye, President of Smith College, Northampton, Mass., read at the recent Commencement of Amherst College the Baccalaureate Sermon prepared by the late President Stearns. Prof. Julius Seelye and Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D. D., have both been named in connection with the vacant Presidency.

At the Saratoga regatta held July 19th the University race was won by Cornell, in 17:01½. Other crews came in in the following order: Harvard, Columbia, Union, Wesleyan, Princeton. The single scull race was won by Francis, of Cornell, in 13:42½. The Freshman race was also won by Cornell, Harvard coming in second.

At the instance of President McCosh, Princeton College has been provided with billiard tables for the use of students. One Presbyterian merchant contributed five tables. The argument assumes that college boys will play billiards, and that therefore it is better to supply them with tables at the college rather than have them go "down town" and play where liquor is sold.

During commencement week at Cornell University, Andrew D. White tendered his resignation as President of that institution. At the urgent solicitation of the Faculty and the Board of Trustees he was finally persuaded to accept instead, a leave of absence for one year, and at the end of that time to return again to the duties of the position. The executive management of the university during his absence will devolve upon the Vice President, W. C. Prescott.

Hayes is a graduate of Kenyon College, Gambier, O., over which the College, very naturally, rejoices with exceeding great joy. Well, we admit that it is something to boast of. But we doubt if the college gave him the qualities which fit him for the Presidency. Like every other son who lives to honor his *alma mater*, he had the elements of success in him. By this we don't wish to commit ourselves to the "bump" theory, but declare that to succeed as a man one must excel as a boy.

Entrance Examinations.

Entrance examinations and examinations for advanced standing will occur on the 19th day of September, the day before the opening of the college year. All such persons will report themselves at 9 o'clock a. m., at the President's office, Bentley Hall.

This issue of the CAMPUS is not a fair representative of its proposed character or make up. This will find an apology in the fact that the enterprise was determined upon only about three weeks ago, and that nearly the entire work of editing and publishing has devolved upon one of the editors.

The *Collegentia Carminia* published by Oliver Ditson, Boston, (cloth \$3, gilt \$4,) is a collection of popular songs from 27 leading American Colleges. It is by far the most complete book of the kind we have seen.

Time makes the most of us; we ought to make the most of it. It is wonderful what a deal can be done by keeping on, on—always at something.

The Fourth passed off pleasantly in Meadville. The crowd was immense, and there was noise enough to rouse the patriotism of the "Seven Sleepers."

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