

THE CAMPUS.

"INTER SILVAS ACADEMI QUAERIMUS VERUM."

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ALLEGHENY COLLEGE, MEADVILLE, PA., APRIL, 1880.

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QUEEN MARY'S PLAY GARDEN.

Far among Scotland's heathery hills
In magical shadows and sunny gleams,
Lieth a lakelet bright and still
As a cradled infant in happy dreams.

Brooding softly upon its breast
Rich with foliage, sweet with balm
Ichmahone, beautiful "isle of rest"
Lies like a gem on the waters calm.

Mid tangled thicket, and creeping vine,
Hideth a relic, strange to see,
Of Scotland's Queen in her childhood time,
So long to think of, centuries three.

A queer little garden walled around
With plants of the boxwood's shining green,
And there in the long deserted ground,
The traces of Mary's walks are seen.

There pattered the feet of the royal child,
As blithe and bonny as any of you,
The sound of her laughter floating wild,
Over the waters still and blue.

A golden summer of all her life,
With four little playmates, *Marys* all,
Recking as little of coming strife,
As the darkling cloud on Ben Lomond tall.

Sitting silent, when tired of play,
In shade of monastery dim,
To hear what the grim monks had to say,
Or chanting softly her vesper hymn.

Would you like to have been the little Queen,
And played on an island all your own,
In a garden of flowers with walls of green,
And out in the future a crown and throne?

More to be envied the shepherd's bairn,
Ragged and brown on the heath-clad hills,
As she watched her sheep by the mountain cairn,
Or followed the course of the tinkling rills.

For under the gems the thorns pressed sore,
From the crown that was placed on Mary's brow,
And the doom she met, and the wrong she bore,
Thrills, as we hear it, even now.

But there on the bright loch's glassy breast,
Nestles the isle in its beauty still,
The old play-ground in its sheltered nest,
Where the child-queen followed her wayward will.

E. J. B.

TRANSLATION

FROM THE MEDIA OF EURIPIDES, 627-662.

Surfeit of love will ne'er bestow
The fame and honor mortals prize;
And yet if Venus come below
But just enough, what pleasures rise!
No other goddess favors so.
O, Mistress, do not cause me sighs,
Swift speeding from your golden bow
The arrow that unerring flies.

May moderation, gift divine,
That gods to favored mortals lend,
With loving care my wants confine;
May cunning Venus never send
This jealous, love-sick soul of mine
Perplexing wrath, strife without end,
But bless when peaceful loves combine,
And woman's marriage vows defend.

Home of my kinsmen! Home, sweet home!
May mine not be an outcast's lot;
With bleeding heart abroad to roam,
My ill-starred fate remembered not.
Rather than see that day, may heaven
In mercy grant me death's relief;
The wretch from home and kindred driven
Can feel no throes of greater grief.

I know my woes, and do not tell
Of foreign or of feigned distress;
For me no tear of pity fell,
No friend beheld my wretchedness,
May he who will not cherish friends,
Unlocking hearts with treacherous key,
Die the worst death that heaven sends;
He ne'er can be a friend to me.

A.

PAINTERS AND PAINTINGS.

—
 "Possessing more than vocal power,
 Persuasive more than poet's tongue,
 Whose lineage in a raptured hour,
 From love, the sire of nature sprung."

Rippling streams, purple clouds, brilliant sunbeams, gorgeous tints on tree and leaflet, have been the theme of the poet's song, and shall continue to be as long as the love of the beautiful is inherent in man. While words convey to us the idea of forms of matter, and draw pictures vivid in some particulars, there is wanting in them a definiteness, a reality that only forms and tints can reveal to us.

Writers tell us of the beauties of tropical scenes, the superabundance of foliage, the majestic tree, and flowers in all the rich colors which that warm climate alone can produce; but the skilful painter presents in bold relief the entire formation, transports the beholder, as by magic, into a scene of intoxicating beauty, and carries him indeed into the midst of southern nature.

In our childhood we read of the "Night of St. Bartholomew," and the reading called forth feelings of sorrow and wonder that human beings would inflict such suffering upon their fellows, but when we looked upon a scene connected with it as portrayed by one of the masters, we shrank back transfixed, and beheld, with sickening horror, the looks of suffering, and death depicted upon the face of those who were about to meet the mad Catholics, and saw written upon their brow the agony of they knew not what terrible doom. Descriptions in language might be forgotten, but the picture left an impression that could not be effaced.

Landscapes are beautiful productions upon which we can always look and rest, bright reminders in our houses of nature and of nature's God. Indeed the visible world around us is but a production of the Great Painter, who combines and arranges and harmonizes colors in the clouds, the sky, the woods, the long grass, the waving grain, even in the tiniest flower; and they awaken responsive chords in the heart of man.

Paintings are not altogether things of beauty; we learn many lessons from their study. Master-pieces—works of great minds give us glimpses into the lives of those who painted them, and just in comparison to their grandness have their works been produced. "The Nativity" of Raphael, Leonard's "Last Supper," the master-pieces of Michael Angelo, could not have emanated from ignoble minds. These pictures were the result of years of unremitting labor, of lives of earnest devotion. Their praises, scarcely sung before their authors had crumbled into dust, are now sung in every civilized nation.

Just as writers of fiction often weave their own lives into their stories, so painters, perhaps, unconsciously blend their own feelings, their own passions, into the faces which they portray. Who, with a soul stained with crime, would essay to paint a face in which were written truth, purity, and innocence?

Painting elevates the mind and brings out the noble elements of the soul. As one delineates the features of some great man and is obliged to call forth the expressions of the face, a gleam of inner beauty flashes out upon him from that higher life, and all that is lofty in his own nature, perhaps hidden and unknown to himself, hitherto, will rise to meet it.

In copying nature, only until one has worked in vain to mix the colors to approach the softness, the ethereal beauty of the sky, and sought to make the clouds on his canvas as light, as fleecy, as exquisite in coloring as those above him, does he appreciate them in all their thousand delicate tints.

If we knew it, we are all painting. Our canvas is before us, and each day we put upon it some new beauty or some mar. One peculiarity is, that our picture cannot be second-coated; the ugly brush marks cannot be covered; yet the discordant colors incite us to exercise more care that the tints in the remainder of our picture may harmonize. Often we are tired and we would set the easel away, but we must not lay the work down. Sometimes the shadows are deep and gloomy, and we cannot bring out

the beauty. In our perplexity the Master Artist touches up the ragged edges with a golden light and then we can see that the shadows we thought so ugly, only serve to make the lights more beautiful.

Thus we shall paint day by day, and year by year, to cover the canvas given to us, until our brains shall refuse to do longer service and the brushes drop from our weary fingers, and the picture is done—finished to be hung in the Memorial Hall of God.

HINDRANCES TO A COLLEGE EDUCATION.

II.—COLLEGE EXPENSES.

BY REV. LUCIUS H. BUGBEE, D. D.,
President of Allegheny College.

A young man once inspired with the idea of a college education—if in ordinary or indigent circumstances—begins at once to ponder the question of expense. It meets him on the threshold of the enterprise. It must be solved first, before an entrance upon the freshman or an advanced year can be effected. Usually a number of catalogues are sent for, and carefully examined, and so prominent before the mind is the matter of expense that the real excellencies or defects of the several institutions drop out of consideration, and it frequently happens that the least expensive school is selected without reference to its quality; and by this decision the student is often misled, sometimes discouraged, after a short experience at the institution selected; and not unfrequently, if he continues his course of study, is his scholarship very imperfect in many regards, because of incompetent instruction.

A cheap school is not necessarily a poor school; neither is an expensive school necessarily a good school. For there are many institutions, especially for the instruction of young ladies exclusively, that are very deficient in apparatus and in illustrative resources, and yet very expensive. Some of our poorer colleges, with limited endowments, are doing, and have been doing,

thorough and solid work in instruction; and it is safe to say that the majority of the educated men and women of the country—those who are now moulding, to a large extent, the moral, intellectual, and social life of the communities where they reside—were educated in what may be called the medium institutions of the land. The tendency, all the time, in our higher institutions is rise in prices; any prosperity they achieve increases this tendency. The economic rule in pure secular business becomes the rule in the educational field; whereas the effort should be to decrease expenses, as revenues increase, thereby bringing the institutions thus prospered, with all increasing resources, within the reach of a greater number of deserving youth who are anxiously awaiting the opportunities for an education.

The great principle underlying a republican government is to utilize all the resources of it, and all added prosperity, for the benefit of the masses. We defeat this fundamental truth when we increase the cost of everything valuable with the increase of wealth and facilities. This very enhancement of wealth and facilities should bring the greatest benefits to the greatest numbers, at a constantly lessening cost. Evidently, this end cannot and will not be attained without much thought, and large sacrifice of time and care, on the part of the authorities of our colleges. Wealth generally induces to ease, and represses or nearly destroys the spirit of sacrifice, unless an intense sympathy with Christ dominates the intellect, the affections and the will. A systematic effort directed to this practical end of reducing and keeping down expenses must be made and kept up. The college, as a community by itself, may find it necessary to put itself in competition with outside parties, who think chiefly of the personal profit accruing to them by the accommodation of the students in their homes as boarders.

It is admitted that the more wealthy patrons of colleges, in many cases, foster this expensiveness concerning which we write; and as some of our colleges have increased in endowments

and buildings—though built originally for the poor and worthy, perhaps with reference to their education for the sacred calling of the ministry—the character of their patronage has changed gradually from those in ordinary circumstances to the children of the rich. This change has induced expensive living, a rise in prices, and a virtual exclusion of the very students for which the institution was originally designed. This ought not so to be. In this way Providence is defeated, and the rights of the masses are disregarded. Such colleges may increase in wealth, in patronage, in all outward signs of prosperity, and yet have increasing and perpetual leanness and barrenness spiritually. Great wealth, added power in large resources, bring great opportunities to our colleges, to bless and educate the outlying masses of our youth who are soon to wield government and mould society and conduct the business of the country.

The two chief expenses to a college student are, first, his tuition; second, his boarding expenses; these must be met or there is no hope of an education. These are primary. His secondary expenses, such as clothing, books, society expenses, and traveling or pleasure expenses, are accommodating, and may be less or more, according to the habits of the student; but an economical student usually makes these small, in order to secure the coveted prize of an education. Concerning the two chief expenses, and especially the second, I will speak in my next.—*National Journal of Education.*

SHORT-HAND.

The student, as he surveys the vast domain of knowledge, and considers the multiplicity of subjects to be studied, while he reflects upon the shortness of life which suffices for the mastery of but few, feels very much the need of means of saving time and lightening labor. There are few students who have not at some time in their course thought of acquiring short-hand. The slow and laborious long-hand is not felt very inconvenient in writing a friendly letter of one or

two sheets, but when a long essay has to be copied, the task of doing it in long-hand appears formidable, and some means of rapid writing would be esteemed an incalculable boon.

Perhaps in the history of no other art are so many failures in its pursuit to be recorded as in that of short-hand. This arises from various causes, the principal of which we will endeavor to point out.

One difficulty has been the defective and impracticable systems of short-hand taken up by students of the art. Until the invention of Phonography, by Isaac Pitman, in 1837, the systems in use were merely stenographic—a brief method of representing words without regard to their sounds. Pitman gave us simple single stroke characters and phonetic principles for their combination in words, hence the word Steno-Phonography would more accurately express what we usually mean by short-hand than either of the terms stenography and phonography. Although Pitman's phonography was a stride in advance of the old stenographies, yet it was far from perfection. In fact Pitman has kept modifying and improving his system as his own experience and that of other reporters has suggested; so that its present alphabet and rules are quite different from the original phonography. Nor has all the "improving" been done under the sanction and supervision of the inventor. Others have taken his materials and formed systems of their own, some of which are improvements in a small degree, and many of which are quite the reverse. Among authors in this country who have used Pitman's system as a ground-work, may be mentioned Mrs. Burns, Ben Pitman, (Isaac's brother), Munson, Marsh, and Graham. All of these authors claim their respective systems to be "the best," and all of them have their followers. There are good reporters in all of these systems, although as to difficulty of acquisition there is considerable difference. Some of these systems contain difficulties that only extraordinary perseverance and peculiar talent can overcome, but no system can be mastered without perseverance and some de-

gree of aptitude for short-hand. By mastery of a system we mean such command of it that about 200 words a minute may be written by it. Some of the so-called improvements are so cumbered with arbitrary rules and perplexing exceptions that to master them would require the labor of half a lifetime, and to retain them would demand, at least, constant attention to their laborious details during the remaining half of life. There are others whose rules are more amenable to general principles, that have fewer anomalous exceptions, whose acquirement involves less drudgery, and whose retention and practical application do not impose a perpetual tax and strain upon the mental powers. Any system of short-hand properly studied and practised will furnish discipline for the mind. It will strengthen memory, cultivate and train the eye, and ear, and hand, to rapid and accurate action; but a system that is too exacting will be very likely to fail in securing both the primary and the secondary ends sought to be obtained by its study.

Another reason for failure is the great difficulty of reporting rapidly by any system. Such quickness of thought, and accurate and rapid movement are required that only those who have the reporter's temperament can ever attain the greatest speed. This amounts to saying that reporters are born, not made. Consider for a moment what reporting is. If a speaker delivers a speech at a rate of 180 words a minute—a not uncommon rate for fluent speakers—the reporter has to listen to what is being said, while keeping in mind ten or more words that have preceded, think up the phonographic forms for these nine or ten or more words, make the hand obey the will, as the intellect has instructed it; and all this has to be done at the rate of three words per second! Some words will require several strokes, some only one, and some may be indicated without writing, but we believe the average will be about two strokes to a word, making six strokes a second. Try what kind of strokes you can make at that rate.

Students of short-hand fail because they ex-

pect too much. Nothing less than verbatim reporting in a few months will satisfy them. While most people of ordinary ability may learn to write a hundred or a hundred and twenty words a minute, comparatively few need ever hope to reach 160, and still fewer 200. And yet, to a hurried business man, a lawyer, physician or minister, what an advantage it would be to be able to record thought at even seventy-five or one hundred words a minute. If students would begin the study of short-hand while in the preparatory classes, and learn to use it in their studies where they use long hand—as in writing the meanings of Latin, Greek, French, or German words, and in essays and orations—they could not help being able to write (by a system worth anything) seventy-five or one hundred words a minute before graduation. They would leave college equipped with an instrument that would prolong life by saving time, an instrument that ranks in the progressive influences of the world to-day with the printing press, the locomotive, and the telegraph. We will close this article with a couple of extracts on the utility of short-hand.

"Short-hand, on account of its great and general utility, merits a much higher rank among the arts and sciences than is generally allotted to it. Its usefulness is not confined to any particular science or profession, but is universal; it is therefore by no means unworthy the attention and study of men of genius and erudition."—*Dr. Samuel Johnson.*

"I have been writing for Professor Agassiz during the last year, and within the last nine months have written from his dictation, and have copied out for the press more than 1,000 octavo pages of 400 words each. He told me yesterday that that Phonography had enabled him to do more in one year, than he could have done in three years without it; and that he finds the facilities which it affords to him, to exceed very much the power of the human mind for work—for intellectual effort."—*Dr. Edwin Leigh, Boston.*

SPRING.

We joyfully hail thy coming, gentle spring!

Stern Winter once more retires, with shuffling feet, to his native North, there to sport with his children, the ice-bergs, while thy gentle sway is exercised upon the land long held in his unloving embrace.

We hail thee with gladsome heart, and bid thee welcome. Fairest of four children, art thou. Thy balmy breath preceding thee, unlocks the ice-fetters with which thy uncouth jailor-brother has long imprisoned the limpid streams. At thy approach the fountains again leap forth from the hill side in diamond cascades, and the sparkling waters, with murmuring cadence, career on their meandering way to the all-swallowing deep.

As thou drawest near, every place becomes instinct with mysterious life. Awakened by thy gentle touch, the leafless trees start from their slumbers, their buds unable to contain themselves for very joy, and hasten to array themselves in suitable attire. Wherever thy maidenly foot doth press the fertile soil, flowers arise to speak, in tones of fragrance, thy praise. Thy beams evoke all the pent-up happiness of the feathered tribe, and it gushes forth from tiny throats in continuous, joyous song. The stalled oxen, longing for green pastures, turn hopefully to greet thee, their mild eyes kindled with a new light, while the untamed denizens of wood and field and swamp, in sportive gambols or vocal strain, give utterance to the feeling of their hearts.

Nor is man unmoved. The miser for a moment clutches his money bags with a less greedy grasp; and the sons of busy life pause in their eager strife to salute thee. The invalid kisses with gratitude thy strengthening hand; the aged feel once more the glow of youthful vigor and bless thy return.

Love takes a firmer hold of human hearts, and Hope, thy attendant maiden, leads them on to greater achievements. Heaven smiles, and the reciprocating earth breaks forth in every part with answering blushes and beauty.

We love thy presence, O, Spring! and once more bid thee welcome.

THE CAMPUS.

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WE do not think that the CAMPUS, at any time, has given sufficient attention in its columns to the Military Department. For three years this has been one of the prominent and interesting features of the college, and now as it starts on its fourth year, and Major Hess begins his second term of office, it may not be out of place to give a somewhat extended account of its condition and workings. On February 2d, 1877, Major Frank W. Hess was assigned to duty as instructor in Military science and tactics at this college, under an act of congress which provides that three institutions of learning in the State may be entitled to a military department supported by the government. Since that time the boys in blue have marched to the tap of the drum on the college campus, while the wide-mouthed cannon have protected it from barbarian invasion. There are two great benefits to be derived from military drill; first, it furnishes a means of regular and healthful exercise; and, second, it imparts a knowledge of military science and tactics which may be useful in after life. It is evident that these are not at all incompatible with the work of a literary institution, but on the contrary in perfect harmony with it. We think, however, that the department has not been brought into a close enough

relation to the college proper. It has proceeded so far mostly on its own responsibility, being regarded as something rather extraneous and foreign. A student gains nothing in his progress toward graduation by joining the military; it counts him nothing in his college course. The novelty of the drill being once removed the student will not assume the requirements of a cadet course unless some inducements are offered. Being already pressed for time with a heavy course of study, he will not add to his burdens the duties of the military when it is entirely optional with him, and no special advantage is gained. This is the reason why so many do not join this department.

We recently handed Major Hess a few questions which he has been kind enough to answer. The following are the questions and answers:

Question. What is the total number of cadets enrolled since the organization of the Military Department?

Answer. About three hundred and thirty.

Q. Do you contemplate any change in the uniform?

A. No. I do not see how a uniform could be made to answer all the conditions required here, better than the one we now have. The essentials are neatness, cheapness, and durability. A more showy one would look better on parades, but would be too conspicuous when worn off duty, and would soon become unpopular. An ostentatious uniform does not harmonize with the American idea—so must be serviceable and have a business-like look. Hence the uniforms of our army are more distinguished for plainness than those of the armies of many other countries. As a nation we are nothing if not practical.

Q. Should the promotions be made with reference to college classification, or military excellence?

A. That is not an easy question to answer. I have tried both plans and find objections to each. If made solely with regard to college classification, it will often be done at the expense of military excellence. There are many higher

men who seem to have no aptitude in acquiring the habit of command which is essential in the composition of good officers. The other plan creates dissatisfaction, as men in the upper classes do not wish to be commanded by those whom they outrank in the college. Class standing should certainly be considered in making selections for officers and if there is no positive objection the upper classmen should be appointed. It often happens however that men in the lower classes show a remarkable aptitude for command, and to refuse to promote these would be a positive injury to the department.

Q. Should not the course in tactics and drill be incorporated in the college course? Could it take the place of some literary study or studies, thus connecting it more closely with the regular college work?

A. It should certainly be a portion of the regular college course, and all students, except those excused for sufficient cause by the faculty, should be compelled to drill. It might possibly, as an elective study, be made to take the place of something else, but that, probably, would not work well except in universities or colleges where there is a large class of elective studies.

Too little attention is paid to physical culture in many of our schools, and, as a consequence, many of the brightest students arrive at manhood with sadly impaired physical constitutions. By proper attention to the laws of health, this might, in a greater measure, be corrected, and one of the chief means to that end would be to prescribe some regular muscular exercise to be taken at stated periods. Military drill answers this purpose very well. It trains the muscles to quickness and develops them by bringing them all into play, and when properly managed is attractive to most students.

Q. What about a compulsory drill?

A. I think the drill should be absolutely compulsory for all students who are not physically disqualified, for at least one college year. After that it might be elective.

The Major in his remarks has touched upon several reforms which we hope will be adopted. In regard to promotion, there has been considerable dispute among the cadets. We believe that although due deference should be paid to college classification, yet the chief basis of promotion should be excellence in military deportment and knowledge of military science. The upper classman, who had rightly used his opportunities, would find little trouble in gaining a respectable position; but if he were hotly pressed by the lower classmen, and now and then a Soph or a Fresh pushed in ahead of him, an active and healthy competition would be excited, which would add to the general excellence of the department. The promotions should be made by the Faculty on the recommendation of the commanding officer.

Discipline is the essence of a military training, and when this discipline is not enforced, the benefits derived are greatly weakened. We have noticed that often there are many drilling in the battalion who are only partly uniformed, wearing a civilian coat or hat. Cadets should be strictly forbidden to engage in the drill without a complete uniform. There seems to be no special penalty imposed for non-attendance at drill. We believe that the non-performance of duty in the military department should be considered as an infraction of the rules of the college, and should be treated as such. When a student frequently, and without excuse, absents himself from his college classes, he is disciplined to a more or less extent. If a cadet disregards his military duties he should be disciplined in the same way, not as a cadet merely, but as a student of the college. In this manner the hands of the commanding officer would be strengthened, and the department brought into closer connection with the college. The idea of compulsion is repugnant to the American, and if the attempt was made to compel all students, from sen. to prep. to join the military, there would probably be some remarkable kicking exhibitions all along

the line. But were it decreed that all new students entering the college be required to take the military course, and this condition were made known and enforced, we opine that no serious difficulty would be experienced.

The department has been a great benefit to the institution, and under the efficient command of Major Hess, it has become one of the most attractive and promising features of college work. Its removal would be a calamity to the college, and it may well be considered a matter of congratulation that its continuance, at least for another three years, is assured.

THE smart young men who got out the Mock Programs at the late contest, are to be commiserated. The insipidity which characterized their effort, and the solemnity with which it was received by the audience must have been highly gratifying to them. The only thing remarkable about the program was its utter lack of wit, and we would humbly beg, in the interest of a suffering humanity, that these painful geniuses will not force an afflicted public to screw on a sickly smile, out of mere compassion, at the expense of health and conscience.

COMMUNICATIONS.

ALLEGHENY COLLEGE.

A CORRECTION OF A FALSE RUMOR.

There is a misapprehension in the public mind concerning the health of young lady students in Allegheny College. A report has gained credence, that the courses of study laid down for all students are too severe for the young ladies, and that as a consequence their health is giving way, and that some are leaving college on this account; and further that some modification of the regular courses of study, is meditated, thus instituting for them a lesser course and graduation therein. In regard to the question of health I desire to say that the health of the young ladies is excellent, and that none have left college be-

cause of overwork in their studies, and that there has been as little change in the attendance of young ladies this year as any previous year since their admission to the Institution.

As to the question of modification of the regular courses of study—now laid down in the catalogue—the completion of either of which, entitles the candidate to the only Academic degree given by colleges at graduation, viz: A. B., I am not informed of any such intention on the part of the authorities of this College. Some changes in the subjects of authors may be made from time to time, but I am not apprised of any purpose to make a new course for ladies or lessen any existing course. It is not the plan of the College to put itself in competition with any Ladies' College or Seminary, or to give any other degree than the regular degree. Due credit will be given for all work done, but no graduation except for the completion of an existing course. Students can take such studies as they are prepared to take, and stay for a longer or shorter time, and receive certificates of dismissal indicating the progress made or standing achieved.

The student can take four studies per term, or three per term, and remain in the institution a sufficient length of time to graduate, or for a lesser time, according to choice. Hulings Hall, the new and beautiful edifice designed for the young ladies, with all modern conveniences for health and comfort, will be ready in September. No college in the country will then offer better facilities for earnest young women to obtain a liberal education, and there is no reason why they may not retain excellent health while here, and improve in health, if not strong, while pursuing their studies in this healthful location, and surrounded with the favorable conditions of the new hall, with its conveniences and comfort.

L. H. BUGBEE,
President.

Dr. Peabody is reported as saying that the present students of Harvard are much easier to manage than those in attendance—though but one-fourth the number—when he was a tutor.

PERSONAL.

'55—R. B. Murray is one of the most prominent and successful lawyers of Youngstown, O.

'55—Milton B. Goff, of Pittsburg, Pa., Professor of Mathematics in Western University of that city, is the author of a series of arithmetics in general use throughout the State.

Mr. George Bellows of the second preparatory class, has been obliged to leave college on account of weakness of the eyes. He will return next fall.

'57—Rev. J. M. Thoburn, D. D., is expected from India in April, where he has been serving as a missionary for the past fifteen years. He will represent South India as delegate to the General Conference.

'58—S. G. Nye is a Professor in the University of California.

'71—S. S. Simpson is now President of Richmond College, Richmond, Ohio. He takes the place left vacant by the death of L. W. Ong, class '66.

N. R. Steadman who was a member of the class of '67, but did not complete his course, is President of the Melbourne Bank, Melbourne, Australia.

'74—Mr. H. H. Osthaus, who, after graduation, studied a year in Germany, and pursued the course of law at Ann Arbor, is now practicing his profession in Scranton, Pa.

'79—Mr. J. P. Strayer received his diploma a few days since from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. He studied under Dr. Dewey.

'83—Mr. W. F. Oldham has been elected as Lay Delegate from South India to the General Conference to be held at Cincinnati, during the month of May next.

'84—Mr. D. C. O'Connor left college on the 18th ult. to spend two weeks at his home at Pine Grove, Pa., when he will start for Texas, to go into the cattle droving business. He will undoubtedly return at the expiration of the year to go on with his class.

ALL AROUND THE CAMPUS.

Vacation of six days.

Hulings Hall will not be ready for occupancy before the commencement of next fall term.

CHAPEL NOTICE.—“There will be a meeting of the Athenian Literary Society this afternoon at 3:30, p. m.”

We are indebted to the courtesy of the *Vidette*, of the Northwestern University, for a neatly gotten up copy of the “Rugby Rules” for the game of foot-ball. Thanks, friends, thanks!

While the Geology class were examining fossils of the Paleozoic Age in the museum a few days since, a Senior was seen walking gravely bearing the following placard: “Visitors are requested not to touch the specimens.”

A Junior enters the room and inquires anxiously of a Senior, “Say, have you got the key to Uncle Tom’s Cabin?” The Senior solemnly took down an old rusty key from behind the door and remarked, “Perhaps that’s it.” The Junior walked out.

On Friday evening, March 19th, the Athenian Literary Society gave a select performance in their hall. They have recently put in a fine Esty organ, which they procured by securing 200 subscribers to the *New York Tribune*, and the “Select” was given to celebrate the occasion. The following program was then successfully carried out:

1. Boston Glide Waltzes, F. G. Coltman.
2. History of Society, A. H. Siggins.
3. Solo—“The Bridge,” Miss Clemma Calvin.
4. Declamation—“How He Saved St. Michael,” H. M. Hyde.
5. Essay—“Eloquence,” L. L. Doane.
6. Duet—“Good night my love, good night,” Misses Woods and Hayes.
7. Declamation—“National Acquisitions,” Leroy Porter.
8. Oration—“Growth of Corruption in Republics,” E. O. Minnigh.
9. Quartette—“Moonlight on the Lake,” Miss Merchant, Messrs. Wilson, Miller, and Porter.

Although the vacation was brief, nearly all the students availed themselves of the opportunity to make a trip home.

Scene (class in political economy), Professor—“What is the Major Premise in the main argument for protection?” Mr. D.—“Protection is necessary to a nation’s posterity.”

The members of Allegheny Literary society are preparing to put a drama on the stage by the last of April. It was written by two of its present members. It is in two acts, the first written by Mr. W. C. Wilson; the second by Mr. C. E. Richmond.

Feeling the necessity of an organization which should call together and direct in an harmonious and effective channel, the scattered musical ability of the college, an Orchestra (the name of which will be a future consideration) has been formed. It will not be expected to clash or discord with its elder sister, the Glee Club; but both together, working for one common end, will by their heartmelting melodies, their glowing symphonies and dulcet strains strive to educate the public ear to a higher standpoint in this direction. Besides the above æsthetic advantages, they will on short notice be prepared to furnish appropriate music for college entertainments, whether serious, tragic, comic, or serio-comic. It is officered as follows:

Director, W. C. Wilson.

President, P. A. Dix.

Treasurer, T. H. Taylor.

MUSICIANS INSTRUMENTAL.

1st Violin,	-	-	-	-	A. Fleming.
2nd “	-	-	-	-	A. L. Bates.
1st Flute,	-	-	-	-	A. E. Colgrove.
2nd “	-	-	-	-	E. L. Frisbee.
Baritone,	-	-	-	-	F. H. Taylor.
Guitar,	-	-	-	-	J. A. Wann.
Cornet,	-	-	-	-	P. A. Dix.

VOCALISTS.

Messrs. C. E. Locke, S. M. Decker, W. C. Wilson, Leroy Porter, F. McWhite, J. A. Wann, J. M. Thoburn, R. D. Culver.

The fourth Annual Recitation Contest for the Chesbrough Prize, of Ossoli Literary Society, occurred Tuesday evening, March 30th, at the Chapel. The exercises were opened with prayer by Prof. Williams, after which Miss Boice read, in her usual incomparable style, an "Eulogy on the 23d Psalm," by Henry Ward Beecher. The contestants all showed great care and judgment, both in their selections and rendering. We have neither space nor inclination to mention each one's performance as it occurred in order, either to criticise or praise. For the first we do not feel competent, and for the latter we are certain our stock of laudatory adjectives would fail. The following is the order of speakers as per programme.

Hattie A. Linn,	-	-	Jane Conquest.
Mary E. Darrow,	-	-	Paul Revere's Ride.
Emma F. Merchant,	-	-	The Last Hymn.
Mary H. Pierce,	-	-	The Angels of Buena Vista.
Clementine Calvin,	-	-	The Young Grey Head.
Iris Barr,	-	-	The Prisoner of Chillon.

MUSIC.

Trio—"There's a Sigh in the Heart,"

Messrs. Wilson, Miller, and Porter.

Jennie C. Haven,	-	The Fall of Pemberton Mill.	
Minnie F. Martin,	-	The Ride of Jennie McNeal.	
Cassia Patton,	-	-	Poor Little Joe.
Ida Jo. Henderson,	-	-	The Brides of Enderby.
Minnie L. Seager,	-	-	Only the Brakeman.
Sadie A. Tarbell,	-	-	In School Days.

MUSIC.

Double Quartette, male voices, "A Medley of College Songs."

The quartette was enthusiastically encored, and responded with "Timothy Flute."

The Judges having retired to the ante-room to consult and arrive at a decision, the interim, about 45 minutes, was spent by the audience in singing and enjoying themselves in a social way. At last the long suspense was broken by the unsatisfactory announcement of the judges that they were unable to arrive at any definite conclusion, but that they submitted five names between whom they could not decide. They were Misses Linn,

Haven, Barr, Calvin, and Martin. Of course this necessitates the repetition of a very enjoyable contest, and it will undoubtedly take place early in the spring term. The speakers owe a great part of their proficiency to the able instructions of Miss Boice, and they certainly did credit to it.

The "Kollege Komic De Klamation Kontest," the first of the kind ever given by the college, was held in Library Hall Thursday evening, March 18th, and as the programs feelingly expressed it, "was positively the most excruciating piece of mental surgery ever perpetrated upon the innocent and unsuspecting people of Meadville." The immense Hall was crowded to overflowing, over 800 persons being present. The President of the occasion in a few remarks, in which he touchingly referred in a negative manner to his ancestors and his lineal descent, and after descanting at length upon the immensity of his feelings, proceeded to announce the following order of "irritation:" 1. Overflow by the Orchestra. This was by far the most telling hit of the evening, and raised the expectation of the audience to a high pitch, which detracted somewhat from the ludicrousness of the succeeding performances. The contestants were eight in number, who spoke in the following order: James Kerr Cubbison, Samuel Jules Fleming, Clement Wellington Miner, Joseph Adwin Gington, Lynn Olin Meade, Harry Wygatt Hyde, Arthur Dana Colgrove, David Charles O'Connor. The gentlemen's selections were all exceedingly humorous, and delivered in a manner calculated to produce side-splitting effects. The judges, nine in number, whose criterion was the ability of the speakers to tickle them, after mature and grave deliberation decided to clasp the "Colossal Belt" around the rotund form of Clement Wellington Miner. We cannot pass in silence over the "Instrumental Solo" given with great gusto and gravity by A. D. Colgrove, the "Concert Solo" by C. W. Miner, who was encored, and responded to the immense gratification of all, nor the "Unsophisticated Trio," a par-

ody on the "Pirates," which closed the performances of the evening. The only thing that marred the pleasure of the evening was the distribution through the audience of scurrilous programs, which were smuggled in and given to the ushers, who, not knowing their true nature, distributed them in good faith. The net proceeds were divided equally between the City Library and College Library. The contribution to the latter will be invested in the works of American humorists.

SONG OF THE UNSOPHISTICATED TRIO, as sung by "Peter," "Cub," and "Bill."

I.

When your heart is in your boot,
Is in your boot, is in your boot,
And the crowd begins to hoot,
Begins to hoot,
Then the Trio begins to toot,
Begins to toot, etc.,
In harmonious cahoot,
—nious cahoot, etc.

II.

When the orators orate,
—ators orate, etc.,
In a highly nervous state,
—ly nervous state,
Then the unsophisticate,
—sophisticate, etc.,
Begins to charm both small and great,
Both small and great, etc.

III.

When the Trio's song is sung,
Tra-rum ta-dum, etc.,
And the people are undone,
Tra-rum ta-dum,
Then we'll have our little fun,
Tra-rum ta-dum, etc.,
And go basking in the sun,
Tra-rum ta-dum.

Since the return of Miss Boyce, the elocutionist, declamations in chapel have been the order. They have not only proved to be an inestimable source of benefit to the speakers themselves, but give pleasure to the whole body of students.

A bill has been introduced in the Louisiana Legislature reorganizing the State University under the name of the Louisiana National University, and providing for a higher standard of learning.—*Ex.*

EXCHANGES.

Bright, fresh, girlish, gossipy and readable is *Lassel Leaves*. Sometimes its articles seem to have been thrown off in haste and let go to press with here and there a little evidence of carelessness. Among the excellent features of the *Leaves* we mention its brief articles and its real naturalness and simplicity. May the *Leaves* never become "sere and yellow."

We observe no literary department in the February number of the *College Rambler*. In other respects it presents the appearance of a live, well conducted college paper. Its editorials on college interests are sensible and pertinent. Such a local department as it has is not gotten up without industry and a "nose for news." We would advise the editors to keep up the literary department of the *Rambler*.

It is not long since we read in one of our contemporaries an inquiry as to what part of the world the *K. M. I. News* came from. We have received a number which removes all doubt that it came from Kentucky, and from a military institution in that State. The management of the *News* displays energy and a tact for gathering items of news. The typography and general external appearance of the paper is not so "smart" and spruce as we would expect it to be, considering that it comes from a military school. Perhaps the *News* does not go out on dress parade.

The *Earlhamite* impresses a candid reader favorably. The opening poem "Repine," with a little more care on the part of the poet, would have been fair. The criticism we make on this applies, we believe, to most poetry that appears in college journals, it is put together hastily and published precipitately. When masters of the craft will spend months on a few verses, amateurs can not expect to succeed with less patient industry. There is something truly poetic in the nervous, compact style of the "Sapphic" describing the encounter of Æneas with Tydides. "The Current of Success" is a piece of facile composition containing real thought. That ac-

count of "A Fugitive Poet" is rather interesting. The "Fugitive" poem is remarkable for little but energy. Other departments of the *Earlhamite* are well edited.

The *Vidette* happened on a copy of the CAMPUS in which the printer had put two columns of educational clippings instead of "Reviews," and forthwith came advice mingled with expressions of regard. We are always thankful for advice tendered in a fraternal spirit, but we would in turn advise the *Vidette* not to be rash in coming to conclusions. One swallow does not make a summer, and not every issue of a college paper would be sent out by the editors as a "specimen" number. The *Vidette* is a good college paper, but pays too little attention to strictly literary matter. The strong points of the *Vidette* are its editorial and local departments. The following is an extract from a clever parody that appeared in a late number :

FUNERAL POEM.

READ AT THE BURIAL SERVICES OF MATTHEW MATIC, FEB.
26TH, 1880, BY ELLEN W. CAREY.

Not a drum we hear, not a funeral note,
As his corse to the campus we hurry ;
Not a freshman utters a jubilant shout
O'er the grave where our hero we bury.
We watched in the class-room and saw him die—
That gloomy old Matthew Matic ;
"They enter by pairs," we heard him cry,
And he rose with a flourish dramatic.
He struggled and staggered and gasped for breath—
"X and Y, Sturm and Newton," he muttered,
"Change the signs," and he reeled in the arms of Death,
"And divide," was the last that he uttered.
We dressed his corse with tender care
For the journey that lay before him,
The radical helmet was on his head,
And a series reversed was o'er him.
He held in his hand a quiver of logs—
We failed to discover their rhythm,
And the bow to speed them of tough old roots
And a string of exponents with them.

A Professor of Chicago University has a spring lock on his class-room door to exclude those who are late.—*Vidette*.

REVIEWS.

The Christian, published by H. L. Hastings, Tract Repository, Boston, is an illustrated monthly paper devoted to temperance, and religious topics. Containing as it does much sound and instructive moral teaching, it is a good family paper, and cheap at a dollar a year.

J. M. Stoddart & Co., publishers of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, send us the first number of *Stoddart's Review*. The *Review* is intended as a means of communication between the publishers and their patrons, and also gives some attention to problems related to "the graver aspects of thought." There is room for the *Review*.

Joseph Cook in a recent lecture on mental culture, expressed opinions strongly in favor of the fundamental doctrines of Phrenology. *The Phrenological Journal* has for many years been an able advocate of the science. The *Journal* has, besides, a well conducted health department. As a magazine giving instruction on the training, and development of the physical, mental and moral sides of human nature, it is of special service to the student. It is sent for two dollars a year, by S. R. Wells & Co., 737 Broadway, New York.

The same publishers have issued "How to Study Phrenology," a pamphlet containing hints on co-operative observation and study, directions for the formation of societies, references to the best text-books on the science, and an outline of its principles, by H. S. Drayton, A. M., editor of the *Journal*. Forty illustrations accompany the text. Students who are asking "How can we study Phrenology?" will find their question very fully answered here. Price, in paper, ten cents.

The progress of *Scribner's Monthly* since its first issue has been steadily upward, until it has achieved not only a national reputation, but has challenged the admiration of the fastidious critics of the Old World. The publishers cannot fail to receive the thanks of the reading public

for the superb style in which Eugene Schuyler's "Peter the Great" is now being brought out in its pages. The third instalment of this interesting biography appears in the April number. George W. Cable's "Grandissimes" is continued, and also Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's "Louisiana." E. P. Roe concludes his series on "Success with Small Fruits." This article is very rich in illustrations. "Jules Michelet" is an interesting study of the career of this great French author. Sidney Lamer writes of "The Orchestra of To-day" in a way at once instructive and interesting. A number of short stories, some descriptive articles, with less poetry than usual, and the editorial departments well filled, occupy the remaining pages of the magazine. In order to direct public attention to an important and profitable art industry the publishers offer prizes of \$100, \$75, and \$50 for the first, second, and third best specimens of wood-engraving sent to them by pupils of schools, or those under private teachers, during the year 1880.

This magazine is an important factor in the education of the people, and it should receive their hearty support. Considering the quality and character of the *Monthly*, \$4.00 a year is a moderate subscription price.

Many of our students are interested in shorthand. We call their attention to *Browne's Phonographic Monthly*, a magazine devoted to phonographic interests. It is the most liberal publication of the kind extant, for it gives all systems a fair showing in its pages. Past issues have contained fac simile notes of eminent reporters in all the leading systems of stenography now in actual use. These have been accompanied with biographical sketches of the writers. Those who wish to see how our best reporters of the U. S. Senate and Congress and the principal courts do actual verbatim reporting will find this shown in the *Monthly*. The merits and demerits of various systems, as Graham's, Munson's, Ben Pitman's, Mrs. Burns' and others, are freely discussed by experienced writers of these systems. No matter what system one writes, he

will find the *Monthly* of much service to him; and no one who aspires to report for even a short time can afford to do without such an efficient help as it certainly is to the student and practical reporter. Published by D. L. Scott Browne, 737 Broadway, N. Y., at \$2.00 a year; twenty cents per single number.

We can conscientiously recommend the *Christian Union* as a first class family paper. It numbers many of our ablest thinkers and writers among its contributors, and these discuss the living issues of the day in its pages from week to week. The most marked feature of the paper this year has been the series of articles on "Home Reading." In this series such writers as Joseph Cook, Fred. B. Perkins, Henry Ward Beecher, Dr. Lyman Abbott, with others, gave their ideas on What, When, and How to read. We believe this series alone to be well worth the subscription price, \$3.00 a year. An interesting serial, "Unto the Third and Fourth Generation," by Helen Campbell, is now running in its pages. It always contains vigorous editorials on leading questions. Other departments, as "The Home," "The Little Folks," "Farm and Garden," "Inquiring Friends," "Sunday-school," "Religious Notes," "Books and Authors," are maintained so as to interest and instruct.

EDUCATIONAL.

Denison has five students of African descent.—*Collegian*.

The marking system has been abolished at Columbia.—*Ex*.

The College of Agriculture of the California University will send out five or six graduates next term.

Columbia students are asking for the introduction of Modern Languages into their curriculum.—*Hobart Herald*.

Russia has now eight universities, that at St. Petersburg having 1,000 students. It is proposed to establish a ninth university at Veronez.

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