THE CAMPUS.

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LITERARY.

IN MEMORIAM.

MISS M. S. HITCHCOCK.

Her life was brave and fair
As ever life may be;
High-hearted, struggling onward still,
Each day a victory.

In toil and pain she shed
Peace round her, like the dew;
When scented breezes slumber soft
Beneath the evening blue.

Then fell the pall of cloud,
As on the lonely sea
The night-storm shut the shining skies
With shuddering drapery.

But, O, what morning came!
The shadows all were gone;
With beamings brighter than our sun,
What light around her shone!

A perfect day began
In other realms than ours,
How does she move along the flow
Of Heaven's uncounted hours!

AMERICAN ART.

HAZLETINE PRIZE ESSAY.

BY A. L. BATES.

Art is universal. In every land, in the earliest times, and at the present day, during all the changes wrought by time, has art ever had her sincere patrons and true votaries. Art has not however been independent in its existence. Although it has been always present in some degree, wherever it could gain a foothold, yet a general culture and refinement have ever been the conditions of its higher development. And hence it is not so much a contemporary with the other numerous accomplishments, as a result dependent on them, and a culmination of them all. From a retrospective view of art in the past, one thing is noticeable, that all the great nations named in history, or now in existence, have been somewhat characterized by a national art. The very germ of all pictorial art may be traced to the rude hieroglyphics of the ancient barbarian tribes, and the Indians' love of paint and jewelry shows the rudimentary qualities of a mind plastic and ready to be developed by a better civilization. Egypt has its colossal statuary, coarse, but massive and imposing; Greece its polished sculpture, highly finished and most natural; Italy its many schools of painting which constitute a nucleus whose influence has extended far, and shaped the course of art in all the world. And thus it is evident that the art products of each people vary in kind and degree from all other nations, so that each has its characteristic art, which grows out of the nations' life, and bears its impress. The power of expression and the delineation of all art is according to the artist's conception of the beautiful; therefore every nation's art may be considered as its own enunciation of its ideas of beauty. And so a nations' character and culture may be determined by a study of its art, for that is the expression of its highest civilization. Even if the nation's life has gone, if only its art remain, that alone can indicate its rank and character. The broken fragments, the statues, temples, columns of ancient Greece speak more for her civilization than the writings of a Thucydides; and the brush of the Italian Masters of the middle

ages evinces a genius which all the darkness of superstition could not extinguish.

But American Art is our subject, and we will endeavor to treat of its history, of its progress, and present condition, and of its prospects for the future.

To one who is accustomed to study the Art of Europe, and the criticisms made thereon by the best of modern writers, there is probably little attraction in the earlier productions of the chisel and pencil on this continent; yet, to one of a liberal curiosity, and prepossessed by a national sympathy and pride, there can be found much to interest and instruct in the facts attending the dawn and progress of Art in America. For it must be remembered that America, in respect to age and those attributes which are only the gift of age compared with other nations with which she to-day takes rank, is but an infant.

The evidences that any art existed in this country before 1700 are too few and insignificant to deserve notice. The scene of our earliest art was Rhode Island, where the Scotchman, Smybert, settled, having previously studied painting in Italy. His pencil traced the features of some of New England's prominent men, and his influence did much in forming the styles of some of our most celebrated artists. Next, in the heart of Pennsylvania, appeared Benjamin West, whose story is a household word. His youthful sketches of his sleeping brother, his conquest over the prejudice of his neighbors, the interest he awakened while at Rome, and afterwards when President of the Royal Academy at London, the encouragement he gave to young Americans coming there to study art, all go to make his figure a most prominent object in the foreground of our Art History. During the first half of the present century, perhaps no one accomplished more for the furtherance of art than Washington Alston. Not only by the productions of his brush, which gained for him while at Rome the name of the American Titian, but by his valuable series of art lectures, his copious ideas and instructive discourse, did he come to be regarded as foremost in his profession, and afterwards mourned no less as a man of the finest traits of character than as a most gifted painter. These names are but the representatives of many, which the past affords, who fostered and promoted the development of art in our earlier existence. They met with but little encouragement or assistance on the part of their countrymen, and many were the disadvantages and reverses they experienced.

The subject of art has, however, during the last quarter of a century, become a question of more importance. Its claims upon us as a nation, hitherto so imperfectly recognized, have been at last accepted, and its principles speedily adopted.

But what is the present condition of our national Art? Abroad, our reputation has become most enviable. The studio of Randolph Rodgers is pronounced to be the best that Rome affords, and contrasting it with those of his Italian neighbor, we can see fully exemplified the superiority in art, as well as in other branches, that America possesses.

For while they seem content if the fruit of their studios is but a finely polished hand, or some other like species of handiwork, the productions of America's representative give evidence of not only dexterity, but the exercise of mind, and are valued not so much for the skill of workmanship displayed as for their beauty, and the part they perform, as being the vehicles which transmit the conception in the imagination of the artist to the mind of every observer. American art is but a natural growth of the increased development of the American mind.

In this country we have a multitude of artists, both painters and sculptors, who have acquired a more than national reputation. H. K. Brown, whose equestrian statue of Washington adorns Union Square, New York, preserves well by his later productions the celebrity gained by him in former days.

J. A. Ward, who has been lately chosen President of the National Academy of Design, has acquired a high reputation for his bas-reliefs and groups.

Church, as a landscape painter, has gained a

high reputation, and whatever he executes has that authentic treatment and exact finish which makes his piece, so truly American, "The Niagara Falls," one of the most popular pictures of native origin ever exhibited.

Bierstadt portrays with marvellous fidelity the valleys and peaks of the Rocky Mountains, and "The Domes of the Yosemite." G. L. Brown, one of our most prolific artists, finds an eager demand for his pieces of scenery, and can transfer the foliage and atmosphere of the White Mountains to canvass with a truth and an expression which attract the admiration of the most intelligent observer.

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Too many of our artists are unfortunately slaves to this conventionalism; they seek to be guided almost entirely by precedent; hence often the monotony, the mechanical, in art. If a painter but expresses what is really in him, and not what the public approves, he is sure to command attention, provided there be anything of artistic genius or feeling in his nature.

Let our artist, therefore, rise above such hindrances, and be true to himself, using whatever resources may be found about him. Let him not mistake notoriety for fame, nor seek to barter away his artistic conscience and birthright for a mess of pottage; then will he have true success, and achieve much in his profession.

Art possesses utility; none are more apt in perceiving this than Americans. In an age essentially utilitarian they are inclined to judge of things by the standard of usefulness, and the amount of real benefit to be derived. This practical spirit on the part of Americans is not confined to any class or community, but is a distinguishing characteristic of our countrymen; and was tersely expressed by our Quaker poet, Whittier, when he made us as a nation to say:

> "For beauty, made a bride to use,
> We thank thee."

Thus utility has come to be regarded as a most important feature in art, and has given rise to the true Art Education or Industrial Art.

During the first half of the present century the German government awoke to the fact that a classical education, however beneficial it might be, was inadequate to the wants of the masses. Accordingly the Trade or Industrial Schools were opened, and these extended and bettered, until the result has been that a nation of dreamers has been transformed into the most practical workers, who can enter upon every pursuit, and follow it successfully.

Germany, which is now ahead of other European countries in schools of practical industry, is acknowledged to be their leader in many other ways, and we may refer to the effect of Industrial Education upon the circumstances and character of a whole people as exemplified so fully by her.

But what of our future? Art like everything else, is in a state of transition, and we must either be retrograding or advancing. It is continually undergoing changes in kind and character, if not in quality and artistic merit; to illustrate this we have but to ask one to contrast the drawing-room ornaments of a house of to-day with those of twenty, or even ten years ago. The pictures upon the wall, the color, size, and shape of all decorations; the figure of the paper, and the pattern of the carpet on which we walk, all show the changes art is experiencing.

* * * * * *

But much as art is indebted to propitious external influences, when these are unfavorable, a true, unwavering fidelity to oneself, a patient searching after truth, and a vigilant study and discipline always constitute the truest and noblest means of success. Half of Raphael's short life was initiatory, and many of the greatest artists have toiled in obscurity, and slowly acquired the knowledge and skill which afterwards gave them fame and distinction. What we especially need in America is that our artist shall be so wedded to his profession, that art shall at last be loved for its own sake, and that, on the one hand, he shall endeavor to bring art within the range of popular associations, and, on the other, to have it consecrated by individuality of purpose, fidelity to nature, and a patient, untiring devotion.

AGASSIZ.

PRIZE ESSAY BY J. W. CHACE.

The youth of Louis John Rudolph Agassiz was passed among the Alps, those creations of grandeur and majesty so potent to direct the thoughts of man to nature and her laws; and his mind was early instilled with the teachings of a learned father and of an intelligent and excellent mother. Born on the 28th of May, 1807, in the parish of Mottier, Switzerland, of which his father was pastor, he was sent, at the early age of eleven, to the gymnasium of Bienne. His course of four years at this school was occupied by the studies of ancient and modern languages and the recreations of fishing and collecting insects.

Before the completion of this course his father removed his home to the village of Orbe, at the base of Mount Jura. While spending his vacations at this place the attention of young Agassiz was directed to the study of botany, and afterwards to others of the natural sciences.

After the completion of his course at Bienne, he was for two years a student of the College of Lausanne. His ardent love of science and the unusual activity and intelligence which he manifested in its pursuit soon gave him prominence among his fellow students.

The similarity of the science of medicine to these studies induced him to follow the former as his profession; and with this purpose he went, in 1824, to the University of Zurich, then to Heidelberg, and finally to Munich, where he took his degree. At these schools he availed himself of every opportunity for increasing his knowledge of natural history, and formed organizations of students who were interested in lectures and discussions upon science.

In 1820 a company of naturalists returned to Europe from a journey of investigations in Brazil. Among their collections was one of the fresh-water fishes of the Amazon and other streams. The person to whom the authorship of a work upon this subject was given, died before its completion, and Agassiz was selected to take his place. This work, which first directed his attention to ichthyology, was written in Latin; and the excellence of its treatment brought its composer into recognition as one of the prominent naturalists of the day.

In continuation of his studies in ichthyology, Agassiz found a broad field for investigation in the fossil remains of the fresh-water deposits of Switzerland and Bavaria; and in 1839 he gave to the world the History of the Fresh Water Fishes of Central Europe. This work, the result of seven years of study, did more than any other in making his name familiar to foreign naturalists, and in establishing his fame throughout the world. In the prosecution of these labors he found it necessary, for their continuance, to form a new classification of fishes. This quickly took the place of the older classification of Cuvier, and has been retained, with little change, by all naturalists.

In 1838 he became Professor of Natural History at Neuchatel. But crossing the Atlantic, in the fall of 1846, that he might thoroughly investigate the natural history of America, and intending to deliver a course of lectures at Lowell Institute, he was appointed to the chair of Zoology and Geology in Harvard University. Allured by the wonderful opportunities for the study of science which the New World presented, and by the advantages of an increased salary, he accepted the position.

Agassiz's life in America has been principally occupied with teaching, and writing a great number of books, both for learned and unlearned readers. The most important of these is his "Contributions to the Natural History of the United States." In all his books there is a fullness and richness of expression, and a clear presentation of what nature has presented to him, which is most remarkable. He has also made extensive explorations; one in 1865, in Brazil, and others on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and the great lakes. Many valuable discoveries have been the result of these researches.

On the 14th of December, 1873, Professor Agassiz died in the midst of his labors, at the

age of sixty-six. Four days later the funeral services were held in the college chapel, where statesmen, scholars and scientists assembled to offer the last tribute of respect to the most eminent naturalist of his time. His grave was made in Mount Auburn Cemetery. At its head stood a stone cross covered with flowers, a fitting emblem of the life of him to whom Christian men of all lands had looked as the defender of their faith.

Many were the rare qualities of mind and character which made Agassiz a scholar of profound learning, and a man of noble and virtuous life. His manners were frank, cordial and simple, and he was ever ready to give instruction without hope of reward. Loving knowledge for its own sake, his energy seemed tireless in its pursuit. In his distant wanderings over the earth, among the eternal snows of the Alps, and on the coral reefs of Florida, upon the stormy lakes of our own land, and in the forests beside the Amazon, was he ever an earnest student of nature, a willing instructor of his fellow-men, and a devout and humble worshiper of his God.

HIS VIEWS.

In his investigations Professor Agassiz never permitted prejudice to bias his judgment, nor his own inclinations and the opinions of others to affect his views. His methods of study were perfectly honest; and though others might differ from his conclusions, they could never deny the absolute integrity of his convictions.

Of his many views which have been received by the scientific world, perhaps the most important is the "Glacial Theory," which he read before the Helictic Society of Natural History, in 1837. This was a remarkable advance in scientific discoveries. Two theories had formerly attempted to account for the changes which have taken place upon the surface of the globe, one attributing them to fire, the other to water. For several years Agassiz passed his summer vacations among the Alps, chiefly occupied in the study of glaciers and their phenomena; and he inhabited for some time a rude and cheerless hut upon one of the Aar glaciers that he might thoroughly investigate the structure and movements of the ice. During the discussions upon the subject he drew the conclusion, after close and searching observations, that water had exerted an influence on the arrangement of the earth's surface in a manner before unnoted. "The appearance of the Alps," he says, "the result of the grandest convulsion which has modified the surface of our globe, found its surface covered with ice, at least from the north pole to the Mediterranean and Caspian seas."

From the effects of the motion of this great mass of ice, observed in the Alps, the north of Europe, and later on the American continent, he concluded that the whole surface had been subjected to this movement, which had left traces of its progress in the rocks in its progress downward to what now form the beds of the great seas.

Agassiz was a firm believer in the diversity of origin of the human race. But although he denies the unity of origin of the races, he admits their essential unity as a brotherhood. That the differences at present observed are primitive and not a consequence of modifications from an ancestral type, he believed is proved by the monuments of Egypt, which show that for 5,000 years there has been no physical change in Negro and Caucasian.

Agassiz's views did not at all accord with those of any one who attempted to substitute science for religion. He ever most vigorously opposed Darwinianism and the teachings of scientific skeptics, and maintained the harmony of scripture and science. He was accustomed to speak of the sublime and beautiful in nature as the "thoughts of God;" and it was this idea of the sacred and important mission of the scientist which gave his views the remarkable truth and power which they possessed.

HIS INFLUENCE UPON SCIENCE.

The time in which Agassiz became prominent in the scientific world was one in which only a diligent and original investigator could have a

marked influence. The teachings of a great school of philosophers, of which Gay-Lussac, Laplace, Cuvier and Humboldt were the master minds, had so greatly enlarged the boundaries of science that broader research and more careful consideration were required than ever before.

By his numerous works, his public lectures, the vast store of knowledge which his researches supplied, and the theories which he advanced, Agassiz exerted a powerful and extensive influence upon science. But perhaps as a teacher his influence was greater than in any other way. With the power of observing accurately and of forming general laws by observing what happened in a few cases, he had, to a remarkable degree, the faculty of imparting information and infusing his own enthusiasm into his pupils. These traits probably made him the greatest teacher of natural history who ever lived. Before his removal to this country, Americans knew but little of nature. Since that time, and by his influence, the United States has taken a high rank among the scientific countries of the world.

Agassiz had a profound interest in popular education, but he was especially desirous of improvement in its methods. He denounced what he called our wordy and bookish education, and demanded such a change in our system of instruction as should bring the pupil face to face with nature, and call out the mind by direct exercise upon her laws, relations and realities. In striving to accomplish this result his example has had a lasting effect upon the methods of teaching the sciences, and consequently upon the sciences themselves.

It was with this object in view that he established the Museum of Comparative Zoology, at Cambridge. Naturalists before him had left the result of their researches in books rather than in collected specimens. It was the ambition of Agassiz to collect a museum which should itself be a book, in which nature should tell the story of her own progress and marvelous resources, which should illustrate the animals of every country, the fishes of every river, and the birds, reptiles and insects of every zone. "I hope," he said, "that any intelligent observer will be able to say that a mere walk through our museum teaches him something of the geographical distribution of animals, of their history in past ages, and the laws controlling their growth as they now exist; in short, that the whole will be so combined as to illustrate all that science has thus far deciphered of the plan of the creation."

These words explain, better than can those of another, the influence of Agassiz upon science. He found it imperfect and limited, and he devoted the efforts of a life-time to its perfection and expansion; he found its system of instruction defective, and he improved and reconstructed it; he found it studied without a definite object, and he has shown its single and noble aim to be the "deciphering of the plan of the creation."

Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster, Penn., has forty-seven new students. In 1887 the Franklin part of the college will celebrate its hundredth anniversary, and the Marshall part its fiftieth. One of the professors owns the paper containing the list of subscriptions written in 1787 by Benjamin Franklin, Robert Morris and others for the endowment of Franklin College.

Messrs. J. B. Hoyt, J. B. Trevor, Charles Pratt and Rockefeller have given $136,000 to Rochester Theological Seminary. The money is to procure a library and erect a building for it, and to endow the chair of Hebrew Language and Literature.—*Transcript.*

Ko Kum-Huo is to teach the Chinese language at Harvard. He has been engaged at a salary of $200 per month. The new Professor is described by the press as a slender, richly dressed man of forty. He has a wife and six children who are now with him at Cambridge.

Rev. Alfred Owen, D. D., a native of China, Me., and a graduate of Colby and of Newton Theological Institution, has been elected President of Denison University, Granville, O.

Wellesley Female College has received gifts amounting to $165,000 during the last year. Three thousand volumes have been added to its valuable library.

THE CAMPUS.

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WE are pleased to see so many new students congregating from all parts of the country into the halls of our time-honored institution. It indicates the growing influence of the college, and the faith of the public in the stability and efficiency of her work. While for the past few years many colleges of the country have suffered severely from the financial depression, Allegheny has enjoyed a marked and uninterrupted prosperity.

Within the past five years her curriculum has been improved and advanced; the preparatory school has been organized and developed; the co-operative system of boarding has been introduced in both the ladies' and gentlemens' halls, thereby greatly reducing the cost of board; the buildings have been refitted and refurnished at much expense; the Chapel has been beautified, and an elegant piano placed upon its rostrum; the library has been enlarged by the addition of several thousand volumes; the library halls have been made among the most beautiful in the country; a military department has been appointed by the government; the CAMPUS has been started and sustained; the number of students has increased from 150 to 300; and a large and splendid hall is now in process of erection,—all this within the last five years.

These achievements are indeed gratifying; the goal has not yet been reached, and by the fidelity and munificence of the friends, the college may achieve yet greater things than she has in the past.

THE importance of sound sleep and good digestion is, or ought to be, fully realized by every student. If you cannot digest your dinner, it is certain you will not digest the subject of your study; and if you are dreamy and nervous in your sleep, you will certainly be dreamy and incoherent in your recitation. There is no reason why a student may not have as good health in college as out of it. It is safe to say that any of the courses of study, as laid down in the catalogue of this college, can be successfully pursued by a man with an ordinary constitution without the least detriment to his health. He cannot do this if he become oblivious to all the rules of health, and habitually disregards the laws of his own nature.

Dyspepsia is not produced by *hard study* but by *hard eating*. Even a good stomach will growl when overloaded; and, if it is habitually overloaded, it will soon become as sour and crabbed as its dyspeptic possessor. A student, so anxious to finish his dinner as to eat in five or ten minutes, will be more anxious to get rid of it if he continues the practice.

Food, in order to be wholesome, must be properly prepared. No one thing can be more detrimental to a student's health than eating illy prepared food. Tough and tasteless meat, scraggy bread and biscuits, and water-soaked potatoes are not calculated to increase the flesh, or expand the ideas of any one.

There is another thing indispensable to a student's health, and that is judicious exercise. To saunter leisurly down to the post office and back again is not to take exercise; tossing a ball a little now and then does not develope muscle. Exercise, to be healthful, should be regular and moderate; and to this end we advocate the establishing of a gymnasium in connection with the

college. One could be started, extensive enough to meet all necessities, with little difficulty.

It is true the military partially meets this want; but during the most of the year this is only semi or tri-weekly, and in many particulars it does not take the place of a gymnasium.

We admonish all to be careful of their health. Too many graduate from our institutions weak and debilitated, a burden to themselves and useless to the world. A graduating sheepskin costs too much for any man or woman, if its price is a diseased body, and a broken down constitution.

The CAMPUS is the recognized organ of Allegheny College, and, as such, deserves the hearty support of the students, alumni, and friends of the institution. College journalism has been so developed during the past few years, that now almost every institution of any age or rank has its established paper or magazine. Accordingly, Allegheny College, for the last few years, has supported the CAMPUS as the chronicler of her history, and the advocate of her interests. Although it has always paid its way, and yielded a surplus fund, yet it has never received that support which we have a right to expect, or which it deserves.

Now, if the friends of the College wish to advance its interests, and extend its influence, without much effort on their part, let them aid the CAMPUS by their subscription. This is the main advertising medium of the College; it goes into many homes, and furnishes information to many people, who would otherwise remain ignorant of the doings of the college, and be even forgetful of its very existence.

But the CAMPUS more particularly belongs to the students, and to them it looks for its main support. Let them rally to its patronage, give in their names as subscribers, and the business manager will grow fat with the corpulence of his purse.

To those who attend Allegheny for the first time, we extend a cordial welcome. Well we remember the day when we first landed in Meadville, and proceeded to ascend the dizzy heights of College Hill; while the perspiration stood like pearly dew drops on our classic forehead, and our stomach consisted mainly of an aching void.

Well, too, do we remember the feeling of loneliness and strangeness which we experienced when we began to assume the duties of college life. Even the trite expressions and commonalities among students were new to us. The old students looked at us out of the corner of their eyes; the new students were shy of us; the professors were strangers to us, and we wanted to go home. A feeling of discouragement, in fact, is experienced by almost every one when he begins a college course. The majority enter their course as freshmen, or third preps. Before them they have four or five years of hard study, and close application. Many have limited means; these are, at best, half-hearted about completing the course; still others, anxious to enter a business or profession, consider the course too long; and not a few get the "blues" so badly that they are unfit for work of any kind; circumstances may foster the disease, and a permanent indigo manufactory is established. The sweetest strains from the Philharmonics, or the more beautiful warblings of the Glee Club are transformed by their distorted imagination into the most dismal harmonies.

From these and other reasons, a great temptation is often felt to give up the idea of completing a college course, and go into some kind of business or profession. But to yield to such a temptation would be to make, at least in some cases, a fatal beginning in life; a beginning fatal to their future happiness and success.

In this age of the world, when ignorance is not tolerated, and culture is a password to success, when colleges are increasing in number, and learning is spreading her wings over the whole land; when professional and business men are ready to recognize and reward intellectual attainments, it is no time to shrink from the requirements of a collegiate course of training, or content ourselves with the little knowledge already gained.

Many have just come from the interesting and

self-gratifying scenes incident to graduation from the Academy or Normal School. But the plug hats, swallow-tails, and white kids must be put away, and working clothes must again be donned. There are some who come to college with the notion that fun and disorder are the key-note and essence of College life. Such will have to change their ideas on this subject, or receive the affectionate message "Johnny come home."

We hope that a good feeling will exist between the old and new students, and that the friendships formed will be many and genuine.

ALL AROUND THE CAMPUS.

Hep.

Attention, battalion!

Eighty boarders in Culver Hall.

And now the brave Lieutenant may be seen marching to some secluded part of the campus with a recruit hanging on either arm.

Dame Rumor says that a wealthy gentleman proposes to erect an armory and gymnasium soon for the use of the College.

During Dr. Bugbee's absence, his classes in Butler and History of Philosophy were heard by members of the Senior class.

Prof.—In what year was Thales born? Mr. M. (Senior)—In 1692.

Hulings Hall is rapidly approaching completion, and the ladies will probably take possession about the first of April.

One of our "local preachers" from below Mason and Dixon's line, noted for his zealous piety rather than good common sense, having occasion to leave College last spring before the catalogue came out, sent the following laconic message to one of the functionaries of the college: "Send me six catalogues and class me Sophomore." Suffice it to say his name can be found in one of the lower classes of the preparatory department.

At class meeting, Monday, September 29, the Seniors elected the following officers: President, Shellito; Vice President, Miss Linn; Secretary, Miss Annie Carter; Treasurer, Lippitt.

A Senior in Butler:—"If God is omnipresent, why couldn't He find Adam in the garden of Eden when He wanted him, as the Bible tells us?"

Fresh air in some of our recitation rooms is a thing devoutly to be wished for.

The following are the officers of the Glee Club elected at the close of last spring term: President, Locke; Secretary, Miss E. F. Merchant; Leader, Wilson; Pianists, Misses Seager and Merchant; Treasurer, Miss Mina Wood.

Rev. Henry A. Buttz, Professor of New Testament Exegesis in Drew Theological Seminary, conducted Chapel exercises on Tuesday morning, and in a short speech gave the students some excellent advice.

Two students from Wooster University are enrolled as members of Allegheny this fall.

The *Crescent*, the official organ of the Delta Tau Delta Fraternity will be published another year by the Chapter in Allegheny College.

Scene: Butler recitation; Prof. giving out lesson.—"You may commence at Future Life." Junior meekly remarks: "We are not quite ready for it, Professor."

The library, under the management of Professor Tingley, has not yet been opened in the forenoon, but it is expected that it soon will be.

Professor in Chemistry class calling the roll: "W. C. Fish; C. W. Fish. Which is the elder?" Why, Professor, it's easy; double, you see.

A. E. Colgrove '80, and S. E. Foster '82, attended the Y. M. C. A. State Convention, at Erie, October 4th, as delegates from the Allegheny College Association.

At a meeting of the Sophomore class, Friday, October 3, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, C. E. Richmond; Secretary, Miss Jennie C. Haven; Treasurer, Miss C. Calvin.

Thirty recruits this fall to swell the ranks of the battalion.

EXCHANGES.

The Exchange editor, who began his editorial career in our commencement number, cannot return to College this year; consequently our exchanges will miss a facile writer and discriminating critic. We have made a transfer from another department to this. We were about to put our brain on the rack for an appropriate introduction, when we discovered our predecessor's "opening remarks" and some notices of exchanges which were crowded out of the last CAMPUS. We will now give him a chance to speak, prefacing with our endorsement of what he says:

As exchange editor we now make our bow, and proceed to our duties. We shall endeavor to treat our college friends in a gentlemanly manner, and hope to be treated likewise. If we differ in opinion, we shall endeavor not to be overbearing in our views, but grant to all what we wish for ourselves, freedom and independence of thought.

The *Beacon*, from Boston University, lies before us. The editorials are upon subjects of interest, but we think that they are a little long. In the literary department we find a well-written article on the relative merits of Everett and Phillips. The author analyzes their styles in a careful manner, and in the main arrives at true conclusions. We notice that there is no general college news in this issue. It seems to us that this is one of the most important items in a live college journal. We like the tone of the paper very much, and shall watch for each succeeding number.

The *Maryland Collegian* next claims our attention. Its literary is well represented. We are very much inclined to agree with the author of the article on "Marking Recitation." He says, "When a student gets old enough to go to college he is then supposed to lay aside childish things, and study purely for the advantages to be derived from the course. His ambition is not thought to be for the praise of parents on his daily recitations, for this is a thing of the past. He is to stand on his own manhood, and look everyone in the face, and endeavor to make the college course profitable in after life." While some record must be kept to make marks the great consideration is to appeal to the most childish traits of man's nature. If the same time were spent in explaining and making a recitation interesting, it would be much more profitable. All the other departments of the *Collegian* are well represented.

We have received many other exchanges, and hoped to mention some of them, but space will not permit. We have received several papers marked "please ex.," too late for review, but will send this nnmber, and decide upon the various questions which may arise, next fall.

REVIEWS.

The October number of *Scribner* has an interesting and instructive article on Leadville, by Ernest Ingersoll, with illustrations by Mary Hallock Foote, and J. Harrison Mills. It is the most readable account of that new El Dorado we have yet seen. "Field sports in Minnesota," by Charles A. Zimmerman, claims the attention of the sportsman. Edwin M. Fox devotes a paper to "Edison's Inventions," in which the system of fast telegraphy, invented by that genius, is illustrated and explained. Professor Lounsbury concludes his paper on "Spelling Reform" with an able summing up in faver of progress towards a reformed orthography. "Haworth's" is concluded in this number. The series of illustrated articles on South America is represented by "Rio de Janeiro," by Herbert H. Smith, with illustrations after drawings by B. Wiegant. Lovers of Pinafore will enjoy Kate Field's sketch of Arthur Sullivan. The above are but a sample of the intellectual feast provided for the readers of this favorite magazine.

St. Nicholas for October will be as much a favorite as any of its predecessors, with the boys and girls. What with "Jimmy's Cruise" in the Pinafore, by Louisa M. Alcott; "Duke Leopold's Stone," by M. E. Bradley; the conclusion of "Eyebright," by Susan Coolidge; an instructive account of the elevated railroads of New York, by Charles Barnard, and all the other usual features, they will

hardly know where to begin. "The School in the Woods," by Maurice Thompson, may suggest to country boys and girls how to combine play and study.

We believe that few farmers, on looking over the September number of the *American Agriculturist* will be able to resist the temptation to subscribe for it. To most, the hints and helps contained in a single issue would be worth the subscription price, $1 50.

"The Double Life of Martin Staples," by Chas. A. Washburn, in the October *Lippincott*, will doubtless urge most of its readers to ask, Is this founded on fact? If so it is a very curious and interesting study in psychology. "The study of English in Germany," by H. M. Kennedy, gives good idea of the pains taken by a German scholars to study our noble tongue. In its stories, illustrations, descriptive articles, and other departments, *Lippincott's* will meet the demand of readers of taste.

We know of no magazine that should interest the student more than *The Phrenological Journal and Science of Health.* The articles in the September number on "Phrenology and Metaphysics" "Phrenology Applied," "Brain and Mind," will be suggestive of thought as well as instructive to the careful reader. We have portraits and sketches of Andrew D. White, U. S. Minister to Germany; Rev. Alexander Clark, D. D., and Henry S. Drayton, editor of the *Journal.* The young man who has two dollars to spare cannot make a better investment than by subscribing for this healthful magazine.

We are sure to find the *Christion Union* fresh, abreast of the times, and pointed. And that is what we would expect of two such editors as Lyman Abbott and Henry Ward Beecher. The "Home department" of this paper is well sustained; and though we do not have the starching and ironing to do, we wish to call the attention of all who do, or expect to do this work, to Mrs. H. W. Beecher's article in the issue of Sept. 24th.

EDUCATIONAL.

Columbia has 1,400 students.

Virginia is to have a $60,000 telescope.

West Point graduates 67 cadets this year.

Two hundred of the 250 colleges in this country publish papers.

Dartmouth has had an endowment of $10,000 to found a chair of Anglo-Saxon.

A young lady has joined the freshman class at Colby University.

The freshman class at Yale has now five divisions instead of six.

In Iowa State University, Greek is only begun in Freshman year.

Columbia College distributed $3,650 in prizes at Commencement.

Each recitation at Oberlin opens with a short devotional exercise.

Rochester University has a Freshman class of 36; Williams, 64; Union, 57; Tufts, 12.

The University of Colorado opened last month with 100 pupils, ten of these being freshmen.

It is claimed that in the Cornell library of 40,000 volumes there is not a single work of fiction.

The German universities are supported by the government at an expense of $2,500,000 per annum.

Chicago has just enrolled 46,609 pupils in her schools, and provides for their instruction 850 teachers.

Nearly $5,000,000 are spent every year by American students in Europe for educational purposes.

The University students in Spain this year number 16,889, of whom 6,823 are studying medicine and 6,409 law.

Two Indians from Hampton are to serve as teachers for the 250 young Indian pupils whom Captain H. C. Pratt is collecting in the Indian country for the new industrial school at Carlisle, Penn.

Physics is hereafter to be taught by text-book in Syracuse University, instead of by lecture, as formerly.

Eleven teachers are now employed in the schools of the Cattaraugus Reservation, four of them being Indians.

Princeton has a freshman class of 110 members; Amherst one of 106 members; Brown has 60; Cornell 125; and Trinity 23.

Wellesley College has this year the largest freshman class in its existence—it numbers nearly 100. The college has altogether 369 students.

Dartmouth's freshmen class has about 100 members, among whom are two colored men. The upper classes have also received additions.

Owing to the death of several members of its Board of Trustees, Lafayette College loses about $4,000 from its usual annual income.

The student who enters Wellesley this year, best fitted in Latin, Greek and Mathematics, receives a prize of $250.

Dartmouth has four departments besides the Classical, viz.: Scientific, Agricultural, Medical and Civil Engineering. Law will soon be added.

Brown University has 625 scholarships of $1,000 each, the income of which is given to aid meritorious students.

William H. Vanderbilt has recently given $100,000 to Vanderbilt University for the purpose of erecting a scientific hall and gymnasium.

Mr. G. F. Fairchild, sometime professor of higher English in Michigan Agricultural College, has been elected president of the Kansas State Agricultural College.

A former Chinese student has presented to the seminary at Easthampton, Mass., a history of China, written by Confucius, and printed in Chinese characters.

The whole number of applications for admission to Yale this year has been 228. Twenty-five were rejected outright, and all but 75 conditioned heavily.

Cornell has electric lights on the campus. Exchanges please copy, and Ithaca lovers please keep off the campus in the evening.—*Era.*

One member of '79, at Columbia, has taken prizes to the amount of $1,000 during his college course, and declined three $500 scholarships.

Miss Alice M. Northurp, daughter of Dr. Northurp, of Chicago, has been elected Professor in Kalamazoo College, Michigan, of which Rev. Dr. Brooks is President.

Prof. Frederick D. Allen, who graduated from O. C. in '63, has lately been called to the chair of Greek in Yale College.—*Oberlin Review.*

A gift of $20,000 has been made to Washington and Jefferson College, for the purpose of establishing a chair of Applied Mathematics.

The registration of women voters for the school committee is going on actively in Massachusetts —more actively, it is said, in the country townships than in the cities.

A student of the Iowa University has recovered $300 damages from the Democratic judges of election, because they refused to let him vote there last October.

Columbia College has an endowment fund of $5,000,000; Johns Hopkins University, $3,000,000; Harvard, $2,500,000; Princeton, $1,000,000; Yale, only $350,000.

The editors of the *Olio*, Amherst, were all suspended for caricaturing the Faculty, but have been permitted to return on promising that hereafter they will deal more gently with the infirmities of that august body.

Yale has a freshman who is 18 years of age, 4 feet in height, and weighs only 60 pounds. Less than two years ago we were ahead of that. We had a Sophomore who was 18 years old, 40 inches in height, and weighed only 40 pounds.—*Penn'a. College Monthly.*

A fair and innocent child of co-education asked a gallant senior for the loan of his pony on Logic, but was answered tenderly, that "the animal couldn't bear a side-saddle."—*Ex.*

PERSONAL.

'60—J. W. Phillips is practicing law in St. Louis, Mo.

'79—W. M. Beyer is studying law at Hollidaysburg, Pa.

'79—A. M. Shellito is teaching in El Kader, Iowa.

'80—P. Y. Kimmell will not return. He expects to commence teaching soon.

'79—C. W. Kugler has commenced the study of medicine at his home, in Sharon, Pa.

'79—C. B. Mitchell has entered the ministry and is preaching in Southern Kansas.

'79—C. H. Bruce is studying theology at a Presbyterian seminary in Allegheny City, Pa.

'79—G. H. Mosier is attending an Episcopal theological seminary in New York city.

'79—W. L. McClurg has gone into business in a book store at 119 and 121 State street, Chicago, Ill.

'79—E. M. Wood takes the place vacated by A. M. Shellito, as principal of public schools at Cortland, O.

'79—The rotund form of H. L. Campbell may be found in the law office of John J. Henderson, city.

'79—O. B. Moss, M. D., is not, as reported, located at Columbus, Pa., but is prospecting at present for a place in which to locate.

'60—P. A. Laffer has been elected lay delegate by the late Mercer Conference for the General Conference to be held in Cincinnati.

'75—T. H. Silver was in town last week, the guest of Lewis Walker, '77. Mr. Silver is a graduate of Harvard Law School and is at present practicing in Pittsburgh.

W. V. N. Yates, the "Roderick Dhu" whose trumpet call brought forth the countless legions of the Cadet Corps to the assembly grounds, is teaching, and will not be back this year.

'77—J. A. Bolard who has been studying dentistry in Davenport, Ill., was in town last week, visiting his numerous friends. From here he goes to Philadelphia to attend a course of lectures.

'80—Miss Ida M. Tarbell, on account of illness, from which we are happy to state she has recovered, has not yet returned, but will probably be here in time for the commencement of the winter term.

'78—W. J. McClintock, formerly local editor on the CAMPUS, has been suffering through the summer from poor health, but has recoved sufficiently to take charge of the public schools at Sandy Lake, Mercer Co., Pa.

Miss Melvi E. Hitchcock, of Richmond, Ohio, came to her death on Saturday evening, September 13th. She was suffering from transient illness, and fearing an increase of pain, she procured twenty grains of morphine, and taking about a grain, she requested her sister to put the rest where she could not possibly find it. Her sister did so, and left their boarding place for home. In the morning Melvi was found dead in her bed. On search, it appeared that she had found and taken the morphine, although secreted in the recess of a cupboard whose locality was utterly beyond her previous knowledge. Her unimpeachable character and standing among those with whom she associated the past year, and her bright prospects as a student forbid the thought of suicide. It was without doubt a case of somnambulism, to which she had been somewhat liable.

TABLE.

While some men are home less than others, others are entirely homeless.—*Colby Echo.*

A walk from Ann Arbor to Detroit is the standard amusement at Michigan University at present. —*Wabash.*

The faculty will not, out of regard to the audience, allow more than five Seniors to speak at Commencement.—*Maryland Collegian.*

Tutor.—Now, Mr. Y., you may translate from *pone.* Startled Freshman.—I—I don't use one, sir.—*Ex.*

How the Preps stare when the Seniors talk of the ossified ederoticar of the visual organs of the pre-historic ichthyosaurus.—*Tripod.*

Class in geography:—Q. What is the principal occupation of the people of the U. S? A. *Running for office.—Ex.*

A newspaper man in Texas has married $2,000,000, and a sorrowing brother adds, "please exchange."

The Professor of History divides the pauper class into "the Lord's poor, the devil's poor, and the poor devils."

A Freshman at Tufts, subscribes himself as "Fraternally yours," in his petition to the Faculty.—*Maryland Collegian.*

Wanted, *within ten days*, seventeen pretty girls to trade photographs with a Senior who wishes to clear off a surplus stock.—*News Letter.*

He kissed her fan, and then said he,
"This fan, whene'er you ply it,
Will waft a kiss from you to me!"
She blushed, and said she'd try it.
—*Exchange.*

At the hotel: "Waiter, bring me a glass of lacteal fluid from the bovine quadruped." Sambo, amazed: "Good Lor! Massa, what's dat?—*Dickinson Liberal.*

The man who got into the barber's chair and pinned the newspaper around his neck and began to read the towel, may justly be called absent-minded.

One of the Seniors has been notified by his uncle of the latter's safe arrival at New York, after a trip around the world, by the laconic telegram, "Columbus was correct."—*Vidette.*

A Junior ordered a Prep to promiscuously perambulate down the passage and parade a pitcher of pelucid liquid into the precincts of his room. The Prep was sick next day.—*Maryland Collegian.*

Freshy had a little lamp,
Filled full of kerosene;
He took it once to light a fire,
And has not since benzine.
—*Colby Echo.*

A Prep. closes his patriotic oration in this eloquent style: "Yes, our country shall remain till Gabriel plays his last trump, and orders up the universe."

He took his arm from round her waist,
And swore an awful swore;
He gave a piercing yell and said
"I've felt that *pin afore.*"
—*Orient.*

It was a Freshman who recently inquired of an upper classman if

"O death, where is thy sting?
O grave, where is thy victory?

was quoted from Byron or Milton.—*Targum.*

Prof. French in assigning lesson for the next recitation, May 29. Cheeky Soph. hurriedly wants to know, "Any recitation to-morrow, Professor?" Prof.—Evidently you were not at prayers this morning! And C. S. realizes that he has given himself away.—*University Herald.*

A Cornell professor, lecturing on the effect of the wind in some western forests, remarked: "In traveling along the road I even sometimes found the logs bound and twisted together to such an extent that a mule couldn't climb over them. So I went around."—*Reveille.*

He was a Senior, and as he fetched up at the bottom of those slippery steps, he ejaculated, "Hell"—(just then a professor came gliding around the corner)—"is paved with good intentions." The professor smiled blandly, went to his room, and gave that Senior ten.—*Amherst Student.*

The pronunciation that gives the Latin qu the sound of k, has its advantages. She wanted a Senior to hear her repeat the lesson. "Now," she began, "I am ready, quis qu"—and "there was a sibilant as of two elements just from their trammels unbound," and the girl flunked the next recitation in Latin.—*Transcript.*

First Senior: "I don't know what is the trouble, but every evening after I go out to call, my knee is so lame I can hardly walk home. It must be rheumatism." Second Senior: "You ought to change knees occasionally." First student: "What? Change—" then, as a thought strikes him, "Oh, hum, yes. Let's take suthin."

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