

THE CAMPUS.

"INTER SILVAS ACADEMI QUÆRIMUS VERUM."

VOL. VI, No. 8.

ALLEGHENY COLLEGE, MEADVILLE, PA., APRIL, 1882.

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MORE ABOUT FRATERNITIES.

MR. EDITOR:

I am but acting on your suggestion that "the subject will be better for a little ventilation," when I venture to express my views on college fraternities. Perhaps your judgment may reject this article on the plea that too much ventilation is unhealthy. But my knowledge of the natural and inherent fairness of the CAMPUS, and the willingness of its editors to satisfy all parties, prompts me to send you the following:

The defender of fraternities who appears in the March number of the CAMPUS complains that his opponents draw their adverse conclusions from the "exceptions" and overlook the "regulars." Ignoring the fact that exceptions are dangerous neighbors let me ask "W. S. J." are the fraternities of Allegheny according to rule or are they exceptions? If the latter there is no necessity for further comment. He has acknowledged that he could not support the sins of his wayward kindred. But if they are not of this class they must represent the average practical development of the fraternity idea. Our friend seems to allow this latter view of the case, and we feel, therefore, no hesitancy in generalizing whatever criticisms we may draw from Allegheny's five.

It is amusing to follow "W. S. J." in his application of the development theory to account for the existence of his subject. It is very easy to lead society through the successive steps of classification, organization, *fraternization*; but it is difficult to comprehend the meaning of these terms when we translate them by the actions of some who have been thus metamorphosed. If organization and exclusiveness are synonymous, if brotherhood means the securing of common interests by the violation of others then we may understand these terms. Whatever may have been the cause of an organization we judge of it by its fruits—we measure it by its scope—by the object which it seeks to attain. We can only form our opinion of the fraternities as we see their influences acting on their several members. If we, however, attempt a criticism we are told that we know nothing of the hidden motives which justify such doubtful actions. We would remind our friends that the veil of secrecy, which bids so high in the minds of new men, imposes the burden of proof with those who use it. "It is easy," you say, "to criticise." It is far easier for those who have white-washed their exterior with the brush of secrecy to deny the rottenness within, though occasional whiffs of carrion kind do escape at every election. But independent of this element of secrecy, which neither modifies nor palliates, is the question, Are fraternities means to the higher development of man- and womanhood? Their defender argues that they are. They may

be to their members; but what of those whose feet are made to stumble and efforts fail by their influences? The great interests of the world are the common interests and it is sufficient to only ask the question whether the encouragement of faction in any form will promote the growth of mankind toward the common brotherhood which comes only too slowly.

You avoid the imputation of selfishness by claiming that anti-frats are selfish too. Does that excuse *you*?

You are bound by your fraternal oaths to labor for your coterie. You are also bound by all the sacred associations of manhood to lend the helping hand where'er its need may be. But no. You say the rag-tags, Tom, Dick and Harry, who have nothing in common with you—but an immortal soul and a weak tendency to sin, may remain without the influences of our charmed circle. You claim that this is friendship in its highest form. You say that non frats do the same. Do you support your set *because* they are your friends? "Let the records answer." But you say you believe your men to be deserving men. Is it not strange that the deserving men always *happen* to be in *your* fraternity? Let us follow the defender as he traces the development of his idea. A number of students whose habits and dispositions coincide band together for the mutual preservation of their precious peculiarities. They believe that the highest improvement comes from contact of like with like. The leading characteristic of each becomes the predominant characteristic of all. If the peculiarities of my set are exalting mine take the same turn, if degrading, the general vortex sucks in my mite of originality, and I may be known by the "cut of my jib," so the defender says. He is a fraternity man. We are told that this is natural. Of course it is. Create a current and all within its influence drift in the same direction. 'Tis this natural tendency which has made all history. Men who are not sufficiently original and independent drift with the common current. Happy is he who drifts in the right direction. But does this lessen the fault? Does faction excuse faction? Because faction and fraternity exist as the natural result of human weakness and dependence are we to bow our heads in meek submission to the inevitable and let the tide roll on? So the defender says. He is a fraternity man.

'Tis poor logic which justifies imputed wrong by saying "others do it." The defender weakens his cause when he shields it behind a defense so vulnerable. He admits the unscrupulousness of fraternities and says that it is natural. Sin is natural—does that excuse it? Justice and right are unnatural—does that condemn them?

The word "elections" opens a wide field and touchy point. The defender meets it with his usual manœuvre. He sidles his vulnerable end, like a hermit crab, into the convenient shell of

custom, and exulting asks, "What are you going to do about it?" Because no more favorable symptoms of conscientiousness in the disposition of class-honors are to be detected in anti-frat colleges we are not expected to exercise a conscience.

The printer makes "W. S. J." say that "good men" in fraternities are exceptions. He does not mean that. Surely we are to understand that fraternity men are patterns of perfection.

Deserving non frats, we are told, have always fared as well as deserving men of any other class. That may be true. Deserving men have too often been o'ertopped by mental weaklings whose fraternity atoned for lack of brains and set them up as puny representatives of the power of faction in Allegheny college. If our friends wish proof, let them study the struggles of the last few years or reconcile the contortions of '82 with the exalting influence of fraternities.

It is amusing to see our hermit crab boldly forsake his shell and storm the enemy's camp, clawing voraciously at our weaknesses while his own, unexcused, trail out behind. "Yes, dear crab, we have sins. Do they excuse yours? We acknowledge them. Will you yours? But you must remember that our sins are not *organized*. They're purely original."

We believe that no man is justified in narrowing his circle of influence, even though inclination and interest prompt him. We believe that such is the effect of secret societies. We need only refer to the fraternities of our college for proof of this fact. So soon as the mystic pin decks the lapel of a new arrival his college future is determined. An invisible, but potent charm seems to have wrapped him in the exclusive cloak of faction. Intriguers who forecast the result in class or society elections bulk his name and vote with his set. So far as his external life is concerned, and that is all we can criticise, his possibilities are boiled down to the grade of his fraternity. "Let college history answer."

SOME NEEDED IMPROVEMENTS.

C. M. B.

ENTERING upon this subject it is not the writer's intention to dictate to the Faculty, or arrogantly point out the past defects of that body.

A chronic grumbler is ever intolerable; to be continually dissatisfied with prevalent customs and laws, even as to minutest details, is to possess a most unhappy frame of mind. Such a person is miserable himself and renders others more so.

But when one by observation and experience is convinced that certain methods of college work, of themselves of vital importance to our institutions of learning are wrong in fact and tendency there should be no hesitation as to duty. It is fully within the scope of students' right to indicate where in their opinion these mistakes exist. They, being on the field, in truth the ones interested, are assuredly entitled to a hearing. A college faculty, hampered about with traditions of the past, hem-

med in by petrified views of former ages, is in but little direct sympathy with those whom they instruct. Largely their efforts are devoted to the preservation of the dignity of their university, keeping up the forms of daily work and ceremony, and the guarding of refractory pupils. But little time is given to the thought of better modes of instruction. It is easier indeed to follow than to lead. As a consequence our college government is changed but little since its foundation. The presiders over its law seem to accept with imperturbability the educational methods of our revered ancestors of fifty years ago.

With a realizing sense of this the writer has taken upon himself the task of showing where, in his estimation, prevailing practices might be varied to the advancement of our college. While the argument will mainly have a local bearing we are satisfied of its direct application to a large number of the American institutions of learning. A considerable knowledge of colleges in general and some correspondence with students confirm the above opinion. First, then as to the manner of teaching: Its a fact, obvious to most of us, that the plan of instruction in vogue here is deficient. We believe, too, that present tendencies are largely in favor of the student. By this we do not mean to his ultimate advantage, but the precise contrary. Reference is made to the habit, which is becoming so common among some of the Professors, of asking questions in such a way as to imply the answer. This practice, if persisted in, cannot but work injuriously to a learner. It prevents thought, and by doing this defeats the purpose of a collegiate course. For we spend our years in classic halls for no other reason than to obtain mental discipline. Any other motive for going to college is empty and artificial. The young man who would get a diploma simply to be known by his less fortunate neighbor as that curiosity in the country, "a graduate," had better remain on the farm or go into his father's store. In recitation, then, to be daily excused by a Professor for a poor lesson, by his propounding queries in such a manner as to at once suggest a suitable reply, is hurtful to a student. It allows those moderately acute to get on with but little labor. Close attention to an instructor's questioning is all that is necessary. The insinuating "Is that so?" or "Isn't this a fact?" with a stress of voice easily understood is quickly taken advantage of. It is far better for true mental strength to have questions put blindly, or in a way that will test the thinking powers to answer satisfactorily. To the average collegian perhaps this doctrine is not acceptable, but to the thoughtful mind it must be true. When we reach business, the world, our associates will not be kind, considerate to the feelings, but the questions will come vehemently, obscurely, and it may be with malice and treachery behind them. We must be able to meet them squarely, with no evasion, and expecting no assistance from their plan of interrogation. Our teachers would do us a kindness, for which afterdays would render us profoundly grateful, if they would draw out our best efforts of thinking while in college. It is a mistaken benevolence which prompts them to favor us thus. If there is such a thing as killing by kindness we believe this an exemplification of it; for to restrict our intellect-

ual growth, to benumb and blunt the exercise of the mind, is surely the infliction of mental murder. Letting pupils pass on from term to term with substantially no examination is a further defect of colleges. Catalogue requirements, of examinations each term and year, should be met. No pupil should be allowed to advance except by reaching a certain standard. This point seems prosaic, yet a brief glance at the present system here shows it to be almost ignored. High schools might teach their more advanced compatriots a lesson in this direction. Where is the city high school which does not exact a rigorous proof of capability of advancement? The writer is most familiar with Ohio schools in this respect. In Cleveland, to ensure strict impartiality, examination papers are handed in to the proper parties with no names attached; the pupil simply writes a number and retains a duplicate, and if they correspond, on the publication of the successful ones, he passed, otherwise he failed. In our preparatory school, where the examinations should be most faithfully adhered to, it is much the same as in college. This is unfortunate and should not prevail. One exception is made to this general system of examinations. A senior class should be exempt, for this reason: First, their classification is *prima facie* evidence that they have endured the test of the past three or four years. Again, in colleges and universities of the old world and New England, the studies of the senior class are largely elective. It is supposed they have finished the drudgery of mathematics and languages, and that for one year before leaving college a large proportion of their time should be devoted to general reading and other work naturally falling to a graduating class.

Furthermore, examinations should be written. This more thoroughly indicates the real knowledge attained. In oral examinations before large classes many students are confused and disconcerted by the vast dignity assumed by the examiner—especially if visitors are present.

With the written method no excuse can be given by a student. No important questioner confronts him, and if he fails it is from lack of knowledge. One can hardly see why examinations at Allegheny have, as a rule, been discontinued. We are loath to believe the reason that was given lately when an alumnus said that "the examinations are made easy or done away with by the professors to increase the number of students." If this is a fact it is most humiliating. For college authorities to lower the grade, to impose upon those under their tutorship just to enjoy a larger patronage is something we cannot admit. However the reason may be it cannot be gainsaid that there is vastly too much looseness in this regard here. We believe the college would have its usefulness enlarged and reputation increased if a more rigid rule was in force regarding examinations.

A second topic, meet for discussion, in this connection is the course of study in the institution. In the English department perhaps the chief difficulty rests. For an institution claiming the culture and standing of Allegheny College to devote so little time to this very essential branch of learning is surprising.

When one gives the matter close thought, the exceeding meagerness of our course in this direction cannot but be admitted. With the exception of a few lectures on English authors the literature of our mother country, so far as we as college students are concerned, is an almost total blank. The beauties of Shakespeare, Scott, Carlyle, Milton, (and the number might be greatly extended) are all shut out from the course, and the only knowledge which the average collegian has of these men is the brief, unsatisfactory synopsis given in the text-book of English Literature. Of course the works are all found in the library, but many students find too little of interest in Shakespeare to read his writings from choice. It should be in the course as a part of the regular curriculum. Readings from these authors should be held daily, the English Professor to expound clearly, and in a short time duties, which at present seem irksome, perhaps, would be entered upon with real pleasure. Where is there a scholar who peruses without intense delight a "Hamlet," "Macbeth," Scott's "Marmion," Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," or Moore? A thorough drill in the works of the most prominent writers of Great Britain is one of the crying needs of our college. For young men to graduate with but the slight knowledge of English required here is simply wrong; their education is in no wise complete. Things which should be almost fundamental to a collegian are the branches in which he is most lamentably deficient. To receive the degree of A. B. and yet be ignorant of the charms of "Lear," "Othello," or the Waverley novels, is at least inconsistent; nay more, it is absurd. Do you ask how this can be brought about in the existing constitution of our course? We reply, drop two terms of science, two of mathematics and the work is accomplished. There is one year and a half, which, with scarcely any other loss, can be devoted to a thorough investigation of English Literature. This can easily be done; for where is the need of more than two terms of chemistry so far as any benefit to us in the future is obtained? If specialists wish more let them take it, but to a majority two terms are sufficient. Again, Zoology ought to be completed in one term, the second is but a resume of the first, largely occupied with mere classification of long names. As for mathematics, one with limited powers of observation can see the almost utter uselessness of the second and third terms of General Geometry. Make them optional if necessary; but do not oblige all graduates to take them in order to reach a degree.

This question of a revolution in our course of study is destined to be one of commanding prominence. The attendance somewhat decreased of late, we are persuaded would be materially augmented by a change. By having an English course, ladies, desiring the classics and the fine culture of literature, would be drawn hither. And in this connection it is but just to say that but very few inducements are offered to ladies for attendance at Allegheny. They are now recognized as part of the college, its doors invite them to enter, and it is only right to place equal advantages in their hands. Music and painting should be allowed a place in the course, and we are assured

that profit would accrue from the outlay. As it is but few attend, and the number will not be enhanced under the present arrangement. If Allegheny College favors co-education its trustees should make larger provision for the wants of females. The only thing they have now, in sufficiency, is discipline. Again and lastly, our college might be improved if there was greater enthusiasm for it and its interests among students and alumni. There is a certain coolness, hardly definable yet distinctly indicated, among men from this institution towards the college. That affection for *Alma Mater* so fondly cherished by graduates of eastern colleges to such a degree indeed that they willingly, gladly, travel hundreds of miles to revisit the classic halls which sheltered them when in search of that "dangerous thing," a "little learning," seems to be wanting here. Students sneer at the Faculty; the payment of tuition apparently relieves them of all responsibility; it is regarded as a mere barter and sale. When in active life the same unhappy condition prevails. No enthusiasm is raised; no care to help on the institution by word and deed. A cool indifference is displayed. Opportunity to speak a good word for the college, to influence a student to come here, is seldom improved. Wealthy men there are among our alumni who by an endowment of a few hundred thousand dollars might render the college independent, yet who among them is even thinking of financial aid? Why is it? Simply from lack of enthusiasm or love for the college. This very essential element does not seem to be present. May the time speedily come, when some rich philanthropic man shall see our imperative need and grandly come forward with a sum which will place old Allegheny upon a footing with the leading institutions of our country. Its history is inspiring, its graduates are hundreds, and there are all the conditions here of a great college. And in closing this sketch we would impress upon the young men here to cherish a higher affection for the old college, to guard its traditions, to remember its struggles for existence, and to build it up by every means in their power. Be anxious for its welfare, venerate and not deride its instructors. If the course is somewhat modified, the mode of teaching varied, and enthusiasm and money present, there can be no reasonable doubt as to the future of this institution. With these adjuncts its membership will be increased, its history one of success, and the fondest hopes of its founders realized.

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW.

BEING about to issue this number of the CAMPUS, and all matter for publication being about arranged, the news came of the death of America's Poet, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. We felt impelled even at this late date of issue to insert a short sketch of his life, while the event was yet fresh in the memories of all. The article is necessarily short and meagre, but such as it is we offer it as a passing tribute to the memory of this great and good man. On the 24th of last month, amidst the bleakness, the wild and furious blasts of dying March, almost when

"Youthful Spring

Doth clothe the tree with leaves and ground with flowers,
And time of year reviveth everything,
And lovely nature smiles and nothing lowers,"

the pure and gentle spirit of Longfellow returned to Him who gave it. Henry W. Longfellow was born in Portland, Maine, "in a square wooden house on the edge of the sea" the 27th of Feb., 1807. His father was a lawyer and a man of some prominence. The family was descended from good old English blood, the ancestor of the American branch coming to this country in 1676. When fourteen years old Mr. Longfellow entered Bowdoin College, Maine., graduating in 1825. After leaving college he entered his father's office with the intention of studying law; but in 1826 was offered the department of Modern Languages in his *Alma Mater* and assumed its duties after a tour of three years in Europe. Up to this time he had written many poems and contributed to many magazines and reviews. The Professorship of Modern Languages becoming vacant in Harvard University, this post was conferred upon him. He again visited Europe to study its languages and their philological characteristics, entering upon the duties of his new position in 1836. Three years later he collected some of his poetical pieces in a small volume, entitled the "Voices of the Night." The success of this publication was immediate and great and many of its passages have passed into the common stock of familiar quotations and if not profoundly original are gratefully true to many of the best feelings of human nature. In 1841, Mr. Longfellow published "Ballads and Other Poems." This contained "The wreck of the Hesperus," "The Village Blacksmith," and "The Skeleton in Armor," which is considered the best of his minor poems. "The Belfry of Bruges" came from his pen in 1846, and in the next year "Evangeline; a Tale of Acadie." This was another experiment in English hexameters. An eminent Greek critic pronounced the writer to have managed his versification "with as perfect a mastery over the dactylic hexameter as any one has ever acquired in this language." Perhaps that is the first poem written in English hexameter that ever became popular. He resigned his professorship in 1854, and took up his residence in Cambridge in the "Craigie House" where Washington once had his headquarters. With the next year he published "The Song of Hiawatha," the success of which was immediate, 10,000 copies being sold within one week after publication. No poem was ever more read abroad or at home and received the highest praise in Europe and America. This was followed by "The Courtship of Miles Standish," which was also written in hexameter, "Tales of a Wayside Inn," "The Divine Tragedy," a translation of "The Divino Commedia" of Dante, and a countless number besides, dashing from his ready pen and fertile brain many a gem till within a few months, when his life's labor was closed with his "Hermes Trismegistus." When visiting Europe again in 1868-'69, the degree of D. C. L. was conferred upon him by the University of Oxford. He was also a LL. D. of Harvard, and had previously been made a D. C. L. of Cambridge, England. He had been married twice. His first wife having died while on their second visit to Europe in 1835. In 1843 he had married his second wife, a Miss Appleton, of Boston, a woman of rare loveliness of face and character, whose death resulted from the burning of her clothing. Death has laid his hand very heavily on us in a short twelve months. Men high in church and state, in science and literature have been stricken down when it seemed as if with each fleeting year we could spare them less. Many a day have we been awakened as by a

THE COLLEGE PRESS.

And now is come the season when most college editors lay down the quill and quietly withdraw from the sauctum, not quite so ambitious but a great deal wiser than they were twelve months ago. The valedictory remarks are by no means as prolix as their salutatory. Now is also come the season for discussing the "Ideal exchange department," and the cannonade has already commenced. Of course no conclusion is ever reached, no one is specially injured and the fresh editors have had a subject with which to break the ice.

We would like to say to the new editors of the *Syracusan* that they ought to give credit for all or none of their clippings, in this they have made a poor beginning.

The *Washington Jeffersonian* in a recent editorial rather underestimates itself. If this was done to draw out other papers, "it's no go." We believe it was not, however, as they were the parting words of the old board. The *Washington Jeffersonian* has stood well among college journals.

The *Transcript* showed its appreciation of the beautiful in its last issue, giving us seven pages of poetry. Most anything else would have been more readable.

The *Century for April*: The frontispiece of the number presents the strong, plain, and decidedly English face of Matthew Arnold, the original being the portrait by the painter G. F. Watts. This accompanies a biographical-critical study, by Mr. Andrew Lang, of Mr. Arnold's poetry and essays—the purely literary feature of the number. Of the serials: Mrs. Burnett makes a decided advance with her novel, "Through One Administration;" the reader has a chance to correct some misapprehensions. Mr. Howell's "Modern Instance" takes his young married couple to Boston, touches lightly on the foibles of young married people in general, and introduces Bartley to Boston journalism.

The illustrated papers cover a good deal of ground.

"Topics of the Time" includes many interesting articles.

The publication of Thomas Carlyle's "Irish Journal" will begin in the *May Century*.

St. Nicholas for April opens with a charming frontispiece picture by Rosina Emmet, illustrating a timely little poem by Mary Mapes Dodge, entitled "An April Girl." "Brigham, the Cave-dog," is an account of a clever animal that was lost in the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, but found his way out after wandering for thirty-six hours among a maze of pit-falls and dark windings.

Dr. Eggleston's serial, "The Hoosier School-boy," and the "Recollections of a Drummer-boy," by Harry M. Kieffer, are brought, all too soon, to their conclusions, in stirring and spirited installments. Mary N. Prescott, Margaret Johnson and Margaret Vandegrift are among those who contribute poems and sketches, and there are drawings by J. Wells Champney, Walter Shirlaw, Addie Ledyard, J. G. Francis, and Jessie McDermott.

The last number of the *Journal of Education* contains many interesting and instructive articles, among which are the following: "The Training of Statesmen," by Chas. F. Thwing; "Normal Schools—What they have done," by Annie T. Smith; "Physical Training and Gymnastics in Germany," by C. Kohlrausch; and a "Visit to Harvard Annex," by Edward A. Rand.

heavy blow, a sudden shock when we heard of the departure from us of such as America's Great Poet. He who at last has vanished from our sight has mightily moved the world; not by sword, but by his gentle songs, the harmonies of his poetic genius. His life had not been short for he had passed his three score years and ten. "The most popular American writer of his time had become venerable, and occupied that position close to the past, and yet identified with the present which unites popularity with something like posthumous fame." His was a full, a complete life. Few live such, many try but fail. His lacked not sorrow for we often feel he is telling us of his sufferings, of his many trials, in his poetic lines. Travel in foreign lands enlarged his sympathies and added a charm to his poems which they otherwise might have lacked. The literature of all nations, of all countries, was open to him from which he drew. They say he is not American, that he represents the culture of the past and foreign lands. But what is American? "Is it not the genius of all nations, bringing together elements from far off lands, fusing them into one and making a new type of men? The American poet should represent the genius of all lands. He must have no provincial muse. He must be heir of all the joys." He must be the representative of all the culture of all time. He must absorb all things unto himself and stand strong, free, able, a man as simple as if he never had strayed beyond his native woods. He must in other words be like our Longfellow." Thus his life has been completed. He has by his toil, by careful work, raised a monument to his life's labors towering high above all other on this western shore. His name shall be graven high among the great poets of all time; but even this can not solace us, since, by his departure, he has left a void which no other American writer of the present day can fill, and indeed years may pass ere one steps forth from the crowd of aspirants to be crowned America's Laureate.

PERSONALS.

By the kindness of the chairman of the committee on revision of the catalogue of Allegheny Literary Society, we have the pleasure of recording the following personal notes concerning old Alleghenians:

S. N. Callender, '41, is a preacher of the Gospel in Rockingham, Va.

F. C. Bierer, '41, has removed from Greensburg, Pa., to Murreysboro, Ill., where he is practicing medicine. He reports no other graduate in that part of his state.

G. Hobbs, '51, is an ex-preacher and is now dealing in real estate, at Wellsburg, Brooke county, West Virginia.

J. Marvin, '51, is still chancellor of the Kansas University, and has associated with him Prof. E. Miller, '55, as Professor of Mathematics, and T. O. Marvin, '71, as assistant Professor of Mathematics.

Hon. A. M. F. Randolph, '53, is a prominent attorney at Burlington, Kan.

T. Wilson, '52, studied law in Meadville and moved to Winona, Minn., in 1855, where he is now practicing as attorney and counsellor at law.

J. McKelvy, '54, has, for over ten years past, been judge of the district court at St. Cloud, Minn.

J. W. Pickett, '55, was killed some time ago by the overturning of a stage coach in the far West.

Marvin Warren, '48, is a loan agent and attorney at Fairbury, Neb.

J. H. Hopkins, '53, is Professor of Latin and vice-president of Albion College, Albion, Mich. He sends kindly greeting to his *Alma Mater*.

C. E. Locke, '80, has just completed a very successful meeting in his church at Mineral Ridge.

Powers & Ross, '84, are raising a boom on the new book, "Museum of Antiquities," in Massachusetts and Vermont, respectively.

THE CAMPUS.

PUBLISHED THE 1st OF EACH MONTH, AUG. AND SEPT. EXCEPTED.

ENTIRELY CONTROLLED BY STUDENTS.

MEADVILLE, PA., APRIL, 1882.

EDITORIAL CORPS:

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OUR Literary Editors gladly make room for another article on fraternities, which will be found very readable. We are inclined to think the anti-frats ahead up to date, but hope to see a final article on the other side of the question in the May number.

THE Athletic association has developed unusual activity this year, and under its active president, Mr. C. E. Richmond, bids fair to really amount to something. We are promised several base ball matches with the nines of neighboring colleges, and some training has already begun for the field day contests.

We would suggest that the association form and take under its patronage a rifle club; colleges invited to play us at ball might also be persuaded to enter a shooting match at the same time. The battalion will of course provide sufficient material for an excellent rifle club.

WE are glad the committee on an orator for Commencement Week have succeeded in securing Mr. Talmage. This distinguished orator has not been in Meadville, as far as we can learn, during the past decade, at least, and there are hundreds of town people who desire to hear him. With the Inter-Society contest, Mr. Talmage as orator, Bishop Andrews to preach before the Y. M. C. Association, Class Day, &c., Commencement Week promises to be fully as interesting in '82 as ever it has been. We trust all Class Day differences will by that time be adjusted and that no spot may rest upon the week from any unseemly wrangling of the graduating class.

A GREAT deal of fault is found, especially in professional circles, with "slang"—but there are surely reasons for its use by fairly well educated men or such men would not use it. One of these reasons is we think the extreme brevity of many slang expressions and the remarkable directness with which they hit the right nail on the head. For instance when in debate you hear a man entirely missing the point of the argument how can you more briefly and appropriately define his position than by declaring him to be "a little off?" What verbose periphrasis could ever hope to express the meaning conveyed by the concise term "bunkum", or how better characterize the treatment of most young ladies by the young men during the spring and summer months in particular than by briefly saying they "buzz" them? Much slang is meaningless but some expressions, such as the above, we think to be really helpful to the concise expression of thought.

THE Freak, a performance gotten up by the committee on college songs, was in some respects a success; but we were disappointed both in the songs and the singing. In justice to the performers it is fair to say that they had had a very insufficient drill, yet better things were certainly expected of them. As to the songs there was but one original college song that can ever expect to meet with much approval, the one whose chorus commences "Look out for the sophomores," &c. The anthem, a very fine production and well sung, can never become popular for the music is difficult and has not the merry ring which alone commands favor among college boys. We would commend to the notice of the committee the songs written for the sophomore performances of the past, among these they will find some really lively productions wherewith to supplement, if not too late, their meagre stock before forwarding it to the Chicago book-seller.

THE exchange system is being widely discussed by the college papers, some saying they see no use in devoting valuable space to criticisms which are of no interest to the general reader, and others maintaining that the influence upon the editors of the free criticism of their compeers in other institutions is an advantage that should not be lightly esteemed.

Our own belief is that the exchange system should remain; that the column devoted to it should not be taken up with unmeaning compliments nor fierce attacks after the fashion of the *Niagara Index* Philistine, but should from time to time indicate the special features of the various college papers, pointing out supposed excellences and defects; that, in short, the column should remain what it is in most our college journals. It is an advantage to most editors to have them granted the wish of Rabbie Burns:

"O wad some pow'r the giftie gie us
To see oursels as ithers see us."

and the influence of this reacts to the advantage of the areaders.

MEADVILLE IN 1816.

The following is taken from *Allegheny Magazine* published in connection with Allegheny College by the first President, Timothy Alden, in 1810:

That portion of the section of land, which the late General Mead chose for his settlement constituting the town of Meadville, is on the eastern side of French Creek, the In-nun-ga-ch of the Senecas and adjoining it. At this place French Creek assumes a handsome serpentine bend on the west of which is an island of sixty acres, made by a division of the waters taking nearly a semi-circular sweep, and into which the Kossewanga empties, about ninety rods above the confluence of the two parts. The town gradually rising towards the east is delightfully situated. The first improvement was begun by the pioneer of this region, whose name it perpetuates, in 1787. It is divided into seventy-five squares by streets, alleys, and a lane, one of these, more correctly speaking, a parallelogram, six hundred by three hundred feet, including the streets by which it is circumscribed and intersected, and designed for public use, is called the Diamond, and is located in a central part of the town plot. Meadville contains eighty families which probably includes four hundred and fifty inhabitants. These are made up of people from different parts of the U. S., and of Europe, and are of various pursuits, languages, and sentiments religious and political.

In this village there are six stores, containing a variety of merchandise, some of which are wholesale as well as retail. Of hotels and other houses of public entertainment there are eight. Of gentlemen of liberal education there is an uncommon proportion considering the population of the place and comparing it with others equally new. A block house built in time of Indian wars still remains. The court house, the lower apartments of which constitute the gaol, is a large hewn log building. An elegant brick court house, as is contemplated, is to be erected on the centre of the Diamond. The academy is a one-story brick building. The North-Western Bank of Pennsylvania, is located in Meadville. Other public institutions are a college recently organized and in operation, a Bible society, a female cent society, a social library, and a lodge of free and accepted masons, called the Western Star Lodge. A printing office established here in 1804, by T. Atkinson, Esq., is still owned and conducted by him, at which the *Crawford Messenger* is published every Friday morning. The only two churches founded in this village are one Presbyterian and one German Lutheran, but no meeting-house has been erected yet.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS IN 1882.

The American Newspaper Directory, which will be issued next month by Geo. P. Rowell & Co., of New York, will contain the names of 10,611 periodicals in the United States and Territories, which is a gain of 344 in the year just passed. The number of daily papers has increased in a somewhat larger proportion, and is now represented by a total of 996 against 921 in 1881. The largest increase has been in New York—10 dailies, 29 of all sorts. Illinois and Missouri show a percentage of gain which is even greater, while Colorado leads all others in the percentage of increase, both of daily and weekly issues. California, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont and West Virginia have fallen behind 1881 in the total number of periodicals issued. In Georgia, Maine and Massachusetts the suspensions have exactly counterbalanced the new ventures. In every state not mentioned above, and in the territories, there has been an increase.

A SERIOUS hindrance to our college work is the amount of distraction we are subjected to from a hundred sources. Often when listening to the announcements of various meetings, social, literary, religious, &c., &c., from the college rostrum, the question occurs to us "what about to-morrow's recitations?" That these various meetings or one-fourth of them can be attended and the regular college and literary society work be fairly well done is not true. Besides the time these "meetings" call for, there is the more costly dissipation of energy, and the weaning of interest from one's books, which are fatal to good scholarship. Many of these "meetings" are enjoyable and the organizations that convene them commendable, but none the less does this make their multiplication to the number now advertised, a positive detriment to the college as a literary institution. What with drills, sociables, church suppers, prayer meetings, lectures, clubs of various sorts, we are literally besieged with temptations, to avoid which need much discrimination, and determination to let nothing occupy our attention to the detriment of our legitimate work.

We make haste to add, for the benefit of some of our readers, that loafing around the postoffice and book-stores is an unadvertised distraction they would do well to avoid.

SOME attempt is being made to secure an attendance of the teachers of Crawford county at the college during the spring term. For the teachers' sake and for the sake of the children of the county we wish the effort might meet with much success. There are a few things, however, that will, we fear, prevent this: (1) The rivalry of the neighboring Normal schools. These schools, partially supported by the government and employing teachers of medium capacity can afford to supply tuition at nominal rates. (2) The way in which the study of English is slurred in all our courses. The first need of a common school teacher is a thorough knowledge of the English language. At Allegheny he is offered Latin, Greek, Science, &c., in large quantities, with such a modicum of English as is scarcely worth mentioning. Nor is this a difficulty in the way of teachers alone. We would venture to say that if the school were allowed to vote nine-tenths of the voting would be in favor of a larger recognition of the English than now obtains. (3) The greater cost to the ladies of boarding in Meadville than at Edinboro, &c. Hulings Hall offers a beautiful home to such young ladies as can afford to live in it—a finer home than could be had at the same rates elsewhere, but there are many teachers who from the scant wages of six months save enough money to give them a term's schooling, and to these the difference between 50 and 65 or \$70 is the difference that turns the scale against Allegheny. These young ladies might be encouraged to attend the college and board themselves. On the other hand it would be well for the teachers to remember the difference between the contracted narrow martinet discipline of the Normal school and the wider culture, the freer individuality, the legitimate product of the college.

BRIGHT HOURS.

As life is sometimes bright and fair,
And sometimes dark and lonely,
Let us forget its pain and care,
And note the bright hours only.

There is no grove on Earth's broad chart,
But has some bird to cheer it;
So hope sings on in every heart,
Although we may not hear it;
And if to day the heavy wing
Of sorrow is oppressing,
Perchance to-morrow's sun will bring
The weary heart a blessing.

We bid the joyous moments haste,
And then forget their glitter,
We take the cup of life and taste
No portion but the bitter;
But we should teach our hearts to deem
Its sweetest drops the strongest,
And pleasant hours should ever seem
To linger round us longest.

EDUCATIONAL.

The new athletic grounds at Yale cover thirty acres.

Secretary of State, Frelinghuysen, is a graduate of Rutgers.

Washington and Jefferson college is organizing a minstrel troupe.

Mr. Tennyson was lately elected to the Lord Rectorship of Glasgow University.—*Ex.*

The divine Oscar's name, as entered in the Oxford calendar, is "Oscar Fingall O'Flahertie Willis Wilde."—*Ex.*

The South furnishes fourteen collegiate senators, the West eleven, and the East seven.—*Ex.*

Righteousness shall surely be rewarded. Marquette College, Wis., offers a gold medal for the foremost student in manly piety.

Oxford has suspended eighty students who were concerned in locking some of the college officers in a room.—*Ex.*

Professor Merrill E. Gates, of Albany Academy, has been elected president of Rutgers College. He is only thirty-three years of age.

Prof. Riddle receives \$75 per week for his services as Oedipus in the Harvard troupe, playing Oedipus Tyrannus.—*Ex.*

An invitation has been extended to Professor Huxley to fill the chair of natural history in the Edinburgh University, at a salary of \$10,000 per year.

Prof. W. D. Whitney, of Harvard, has received from Emperor William the position in the Order of Merit, made vacant by Thomas Carlyle.—*Ex.*

Co-education is still gaining ground. Ladies are to be admitted to Rutgers College, and the University of Toronto has thrown open its honors and degrees to them, but they are prohibited from attending the lectures at the University College.

CHIT-CHAT ABOUT THE CAMPUS.

Spring
Is
Here

And poets are requested not to remind the editors of it.

Several new faces are seen this term.
Why did Black leave so unceremoniously?
Who gets the prize in the Dissertation Contest?
Most of the students spent the vacation at their homes.
Will the CAMPUS be managed by the Senior Class next year?
A problem for graduates: How is that new suit to be paid for?

A library social is talked of. Object: to raise funds to carpet that room.

The "mashing" season rapidly approacheth; oysters decline, and ice-cream is above par.

Hugh Thompson, who has been so long ill with the malarial fever, is rapidly recovering.

The only thing on which the senior class is a unit: they all want honors. 'Tis pity, but 'tis true.

Some of the seniors are discussing the advisability of camping out at Conneaut Lake for a fortnight in June.

Mr. J. M. Thoburn, of Warren, class '81, was among those who witnessed the contest of the Ossoli Society.

Prof. Montgomery is still in doubt whether "to bear the ills he has, or fly to others which he knows not of."

Miss May Follmer, of Oil City, was the guest of her friends, the Kappa Alpha Thetas, for a few days last term.

Quite common during spring term: "My dear father: I must have ten dollars. Ever yours affectionately."

Mr. W. W. Tarbell, '81, passed through Meadville recently on his way to Dakota. He is thinking of locating there.

Miss Emma Merchant, '81, was welcomed by a large number of her friends last term. She at present resides in Corry.

"We hear the Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity wishes to organize at Allegheny."—*Crescent*. Who are the proposed initiates?

Miss Essie Allen, of Linesville, attended the Chesbrough Recitation Contest of the Ossoli Society at the close of last term.

It is with pleasure that we welcome Miss Cassia Patton back to college. She has recovered from her illness and will graduate with '83.

Sam Long, '85, is so attached to the boiler he runs in Hulings Hall that he found it impossible to tear himself away from it during the vacation.

The Cleveland *Leader* and *Herald* had special reporters here at the Ossoli Contest. Very full accounts of the exercises appeared in those papers.

Owing to absolute necessity this issue of the CAMPUS was delayed some time beyond the usual publication day. The paper will appear with prompt regularity hereafter.

The Geology class will give the entire spring term to lectures and expeditions. So much practical work cannot but be productive of excellent results in that branch.

It is a matter of some interest whether the powers that be will allow the battalion to go into camp this spring. Judging from remark, the cadets universally favor the idea.

Why is that silver cup, made memorable by the class of '79, obliged to seek the seclusion which the cabinet grants all this time? Is not Carter Davis entitled to his prize?

R. B. Murray, '66, Youngstown, O., was lately a candidate for Mayor on the Republican ticket, but the whiskey element of Youngstown came out strong against him, and Bro. Murray was snowed under by a tremendous majority.

The Kilkenny cat trouble was hardly a circumstance to the attitude of the contending factions of the senior class at present. The problem is no nearer solution than it was last October. Commencement draweth nigh too.

80—22—58. To anxious parents abroad who fear their daughters cannot be accommodated at Allegheny College the above showing is respectfully referred. To make it entirely plain, there is room for more at Hulings Hall.

The cadets will drill on the Diamond for the remainder of the year. With their constant practice during the winter they have reached a high degree of proficiency in the manual of arms, and henceforth more time will be given to drilling.

The lecture before the class in Aesthetics last term proved of great benefit. Hon. Wm. Reynolds, Dr. Livermore, Prof. Bates, Mrs. Tingley, Prof. Cary and President Bugbee each read most interesting papers. This custom is an admirable one and should be continued in the future.

Tahoma mine stockholders in this section are rejoiced at the prospect of future prosperity. The mine is proving to be a rich one, and will doubtless amply compensate its owners for their heavy outlay. It is a source of regret now that the financial man of this journal did not invest largely in stocks, but other counsels prevailed and we consequently mourn.

It is peculiar that so many couples find the scenery about Lake George so charming; when to an artist everything is so commonplace. The one notable circumstance too about this, is that the chief burden of their admiration is observed during the spring term; at other seasons cold indifference is manifested.

So far as heard from the editors have not been allowed to elect one study for work on the paper. This seems but just, when we consider that cadets are permitted to substitute two. Certainly a college journal is one of the features of an institution, and the labor of conducting it should be recognized in a substantial way. Glory is our only recompense now.

The Inter-Collegiate oratorical scheme quietly breathed its last some time ago. The editor thought of penning an eloquent epitaph, but found that he was unequal to the task and now inscribes over the remains the simple, heartfelt sentiment: "Boomed" to death. The funeral passed off with *eclat*, attended by Kinnear and Oldham as chief mourners.

Mr. J. E. Adams, formerly of the class of '81, who has been practicing law in Meadville for the past year, departed on March 27th for the West and fame. He will reside in Fairfield, Iowa. Mr. Adams is a young man of more than ordinary ability and will undoubtedly achieve a high reputation in his chosen profession. A host of friends wish him abundant success.

After a prolonged season of wire pulling the orators for the society anniversary at Commencement have been chosen. Mr. T. H. Taylor will represent the Allegheny and Mr. J. A. Balantyne the Philo-Franklin. Miss Mary Darrow will doubtless be the choice of the Ossoli, while Kling being the only senior in the Athenian society will of course gain the honor. A satisfactory quartette.

At the musical entertainment held in Library Hall, last term, given by the students, there was a very large attendance. The programme consisted of solos, quartettes, trios and choruses. Duets by the Leffingwell and Houze brothers were excellently rendered. Mr. C. M. Snyder composed the songs, four of which will appear in a college song book to be published by Mr. Orville H. Brewer, Chicago.

Arrangements have been perfected whereby the Rev. T. De Witt Talmadge, Brooklyn's far-famed divine, will address the literary societies of the college at Commencement. This is most fortunate, as an excellent opportunity will thus be offered to hear one of the leading lecturers on the American platform. The subject has not yet been announced, but it is safe to say that the Stone Church will be taxed to its greatest capacity to accommodate all who wish to hear this gifted speaker.

Armstrong, Armstrong, we wouldn't have believed it of you. And then to attempt to conceal it from the CAMPUS; that indeed was unkind. But didn't you know that the press was omnipresent, that its envoys were always around to unearth secrets? A special correspondent of this journal writes that "our old college mate, Will J. Armstrong, was married at Derrick City, Pa., to Miss Hattie A. Bell at the residence of Mrs. A. J. Colgren, sister of the bride. The deed was accomplished on Tuesday, the 15th day of March, 1882, Rev. Chas. W. Cushing, of Bradford, officiating.

"To the best thou knowest be always true." Such is the motto of the Ossoli Literary Society, as printed on the programmes of their annual recitation contest held at the chapel on the evening of March 28.

An audience completely filling the room enjoyed the exercises. Miss Mary Darrow occupied the President's chair. After prayer by Miss Linn the subjoined order of declamations was observed:

Jane Conquest.	Grace E. Beebe
The Witch's Daughter.	Ida Rhoad.
Angels of Buena Vista.	Alice Cope.
A Legend of Brussels.	Cherie L. Briggs.
Bridge of Sighs.	Belva C. Burnam.
Music—Solo.	Emma Merchant.
Gabriel Grubb.	Cora C. Staples.
Sister and I.	Emma Powell.
Baby Belle.	Marie Oldham.
The Emigrant's Story.	Mary E. Smith.
Angels of Buena Vista.	Clementine Calvin.

Speaking in general the recitations were selected with care and given with ability. In several instances notable exhibitions of dramatic power were shown, the performers rising to a height of excellence rarely seen among amateurs. It was however observed that the nice finish and elaborate attention to every detail, so common to students under the tutelage of Miss Boice, was present in only a few of the renditions. The cultured skill of this lady has very greatly increased the capacity for public speaking among the students, and her absence this year is to be regretted. While the last contest scarcely reached the standard, in its ensemble, attained by previous years, it was yet a very satisfactory one, and reflected high credit upon the organization under whose auspices it was held. Miss Clemma Calvin gained the prize, Little Classics, which result was entirely agreeable to all.

WHEN THE CAT'S AWAY THE MICE WILL PLAY.

A FARCE IN TWO ACTS.

SCENE II.—Parlor at Hulings Hall. Table, chairs, and large screen at side of room.

(Enter Miss Prim reading letter).

"I've been out west to get a change of air,
For two long years I've struggled with my fate,
But all the symptoms changed for worse of late,
My left lung's nearly gone,"—

Now let me see,
I must confess that this is strange to me,
Eva out west—lung gone— (Resumes letter):

"and I'm so thin
And hollow eyed I seem but bone and skin,
I cannot live,"—

What! cannot live! Oh, no,
'Tis her imagination tells her so. (Resumes letter):
"I cannot live, I feel, much longer here,
And presage warns me that the end is near.
I'm sick at heart, and I would like to see
My friend. Please come, it will encourage me.
I'll pass through Meadville on the evening train,
Which at the depot will not long remain.
But come prepared—for you will but behold
The shadow of your faithful friend of old."—
A poor consumptive shadow! Can it be?
And dying, too. Alas, how drearily
Has passed her uneventful life away.
Hopeless and hollow eyed, from day to day. (Resumes):
"But I must close, and what disease has left
After its racking ravage and its theft,
Of hopefulness and strength.

(Signs) "Yours, EVA."

Poor Eva: Yours has been a wretched fate.

Of course I'll come to see you, dear. But wait—

(Calling aside:) Smiles, Smiles, come here!"—

(Enter Smiles, grumbling). I'm mad and I don't care
Who knows! Now I don't think its fair,
I knuckled down and said fen-every's"—

Miss Prim. Why,

Smiles, who's been hitting you in your left eye?

Smiles. Why, I was playing marbles, and, you know
That when you shoot you have to knuckle, so;
And I told Johnny M—I—r, and he flew
At me like this, and took m-my mar-marbles t-to.

Miss Prim. Smiles, Smiles, alas! what can I do with you,
You've gone down the easy avenue

To — to — ah-hem, of course you know the rest.

But, listen Smiles, I really am distress't,
I'm called away to see a friend, who's here
Even now, and I'll be late I fear.

I leave the girls with you—if any call

There is the door—you know your part—that's all

(Makes motions of leading some one out by the ear.)

Smiles, rubbing his hands, (bus.)

Ho, ho, she's gone, and now will soon begin
The riding down the banisters and din
Enough to raise the roof. Pickles and pies,

And jams, and tarts, and all that cooks devise
To eat. Then bolt behind the pantry door
They'll find and eat till they can eat no more,
And then they'll sing— There's some one coming near,
Where can I hide? Ah! I'll crawl under here.

(Gets under table and places his morning-glory, i. e. tinner's
stove, beside him and looks from under. Enter one of the girls
with book in hand).

Dear me, there's no place in the house that's quiet,
The matron's gone and all is noise and riot.
Now, I've the chance, I will rehearse my part
For Chesbrough's prize. Let's see, how does it start?

(Recites with gestures).

I had a dream, and through the dark of night
A troop of ghouls fantastic came in sight,
And vaporous and dimly in the room
Old Tomes and volumes struggled through the gloom.

(Smiles puts out his head and says "bravo.")

Lady. What's that? I think some one is listning near,
Or else it was the wind deceives my ear. (Resumes).
Spondees and Dactyls waltzing through the air
Freshly escaped from some Hexameter
Jingles Philological on sprces,
Old metaphors and clumsy repartees,
Dark manuscripts illegible —

(Smiles drops his morning-glory on the floor; girl retires to
R. and when Felix, Infelix and Hysteria enter, goes off at R.)

Felix. Now, who will say that I've no head to scheme,
The plot works well.

Hysteria. It does but it would seem
Ridiculous to see, when at its height,
The matron suddenly pop into sight.

Smiles, (from under table, aside):
Ho, ho! Some little game on foot. I'll see
If I can't tumble to their deviltry.

(Whistle heard without.)

Infelix. Hark! Do you hear that whistle? They are here,
I'll let them in, I hope no one is near. (Exit.)

Smiles, (aside): Oh, I begin to see, so here I stay,
I'll have some fun to-night as well as they;
But, hark! I hear their steps, they'll be here soon,
So I'll keep dark and hear the lovers spoon.

(Enter Infelix leading Dreamer, Spring Cupid and Sunflower;
Felix and Dreamer sit at right end of table; Infelix and Spring
Cupid at left end; and Hysteria and Sunflower retire back.)

Felix. Well, did you see the matron?"

Spring Cupid. Yes, and she
Looked rather flustered.

Dreamer. So it seemed to me
Her poor consumptive's weighing on her mind,
And she is fancying how much she'll find
Left of her suffering Eva.

Hysteria. Let her rest
We'll turn to objects now more manifest
Than she.

Sunflower. I cannot see what sport at all
You ever have here in this gloomy hall.
What do you do? How do you spend your time
Beside the aggravating pantomime

Of eating ghostly cakes and shadow pies
And devious more intangibilities?
Hysteria. Well, as the year rolls round and gentle Spring
Grows various in her lovely blossoming,
And zephyrs soft come whispering in the ear
Around the margin of lake George we hear
Unwieldy bull-frogs ripping out a bass
That rolls like distant thunder o'er the place.
These, with their warbling, play an endless tune
And warble on until the end of June,
And that is my amusement.

Sunflower. I confess

I cannot realize such happiness.

Felix. And then in Autumn when the leaves turn sere
And little chills proclaim the winter near,
Or juggling Jack, when evening skies grow bright,
Clothes every object in a dazzling white,
We sit about the register and talk
O'er many a moonlight lover's happy walk
Until our thought is fevered so intense
We all steal out and try experience,
And in the moonlight's soft intoxication
We find delirious exhilaration.

(Smiles upsets morning-glory under table; imitates cat. Om-
nes rise.)

Sunflower. Great Caesar, what was that?
Felix. Be quiet, dear, it was — it was — the cat.

(They reseal themselves and Smiles takes dreamer's hand-
kerchief and substitutes rag with which he has been rubbing
morning-glory. Dreamer picks it up and wipes his face leaving
a streak and then puts it down again on top of his hat. Smiles
replaces handkerchief and substitutes rag for Spring Cupid's
handkerchief on top of his hat. Spring Cupid reaches down,
takes it and wipes his face leaving a streak similar to Dreamer's.
—Business.) [away

Sunflower to Infelix. Well, dear, what can you find to while
Such gloomy weather as we've had to-day?

Infelix. My joy is in my fancy—there I see
Sweet wraiths that lure and softly beckon me.
In dreams I often glide with wings unseen
O'er many a rustic gambol on the green,
O'er peacefulness within some quiet vale,
O'er silver lakes alive with many a sail,
Or else I mingle in the dreamy dancing
Of moonlight balls of Fays and Imps entrancing;
That is my pleasure.

Infelix. What a lively mind!

These shifting fancies vague and undefined
The Heavenly Architect I'm sure designed
To be the special gift of womankind.

Hysteria. Doubtless you think you have the stronger cast
Of mind. How is it when some fearful blast
Of dire adversity sweeps o'er the soul,
Who's stronger then, who has the self-control?
Who helps, who soothes with sweet encouragement,
Who cleaves to love and sweetly smiles content?
What good the man without his compliment
If women were all hid in banishment.

Spring Cupid. Woman, thy vows —

Hysteria. Oh yes, I know
What you would say. But does that make it so
That some gay Hildebrand—by fancy's spell
Subdued—wrote that because it sounded well?
There's some Dyspepsia in it and you'll see
We can resolve it so eventually.

(Noise heard aside—Spring Cupid, Sunflower and Dreamer
rise and hide behind screen.)

[To be continued.]

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