

Allegheny boasts the most efficient corps of instructors that has ever given her occasion to be proud. Dr. Wheeler, at the head, supported by Dr. Montgomery, Profs. Fields, Trueman, Thomas and the rest of the list, each a specialist in his work, certainly insures us a year of success filled with profit to every student who has sufficient regard for his own good to apply himself.

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LIEUT. CREE, who succeeds Major Kreps, as instructor in Military Science and Tactics, is just the man needed, enthusiastic, energetic, and possessing a heartfelt conviction of the benefits to be derived from military instruction.

He enters upon his work with the determination to broaden the field of operation—not alone to give the boys a little drill, but to render the students efficient in military tactics.

Whether there is any good beyond gymnastics to be obtained from military instruction is an open question. Yet the world still thinks there is. And while public sentiment plays this tune, we must keep time in accord and not press our ideas as to the “everlasting fitness of things.”

Many of our institutions of learning have a department of military instruction, and frequently a knowledge of military tactics opens the way for a position when once through college. These advantages justify all work that can be devoted to the subject.

The Major, as it has been authorized to style Lieut. Cree has adopted rigorous and effective methods to insure a large Battalion attendance.

The innovation of publishing all orders in chapel is certainly an excellent idea, and gives the department its just representation. The plan of recitation in tactics is also good and tends in the same direction.

There can be no possible reason why Allegheny can not boast a fine, large and well-quipped and drilled Battalion. To new stu-

dents let us say it is the universal testimony of those who have served in the Battalion that they never spent the same amount of time more profitably.

We feel hopeful of a good, firm, substantial Battalion, not built on enthusiasm for brass buttons, but resting on a firm basis of common sense.

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AT THE opening of every college year, the student has on hand a certain supply of spirit and enthusiasm stored up during the summer's vacation, when absence from college, its society and work gave him the necessary seclusion for calm and deliberate reasoning and sober computation of the worth of the various lines of work. Each college enterprise must receive its share of this elixir or it becomes an unlevended, inactive nonentity. Aware of this fact, we wish to make an exhortation in behalf of our *Literary Societies*. Let a stream issuing from this pent-up supply of energy pour upon the paddles and set the wheel of literary work into merry motion. Let the members of the different Literary Societies “get society on the brain.” Stir up and create a public sentiment in their favor. Get it “in the air.” By so doing assistance will be given to a good cause, while we may be averting an odious compulsory system. We don't like a “got to do.” It isn't American. It goes against our grain. If we do our duty the Faculty will be under no obligation to make literary work compulsory. Let us also preserve the Inter-society feature of our Literary work. The Society anniversary boasts its tombstone in the potter's field of dead ideas. The Society orator has expired of late. Why not resurrect some of these dead institutions and infuse life into them through our active enthusiasm? One of the greatest dangers which beset us in our college course is that we merely accumulate knowledge, can it up, do not digest and assimilate it. The Literary Societies afford an opportunity for the

digestion and absorption of what we gather from our daily work. Why not do our duty and lift ourselves from the rut of lassitude into which we have fallen.

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ALLEGHENY, THROUGH the wisdom of those in control and especially under the supervision of Dr. Wheeler, enjoys a perfect system of true self-government. Every student is placed upon his own responsibility. His honor is made his guide. Granted this boon the student should with care conduct himself. Yet there are abuses which, though receiving periodical criticisms and chastisement, still persist in maintaining an existence. Among these none is more detestable and more a result of downright carelessness than the habit of postponing matriculation uselessly. It lies at the foundation of a habit of carelessness, indifference and neglect. The Prep and the Freshman generally walk the line, while the Soph, Junior and Senior, reaping the benefits of experience, waits and delays the work of college just so long as he is able to do it. Every one comes here ready for work. Why not begin it? It is merely the commencement for slovenly habits to thus recklessly delay and impede action. The command "Halt" ought to have its effect here.

Literary.

The Modern Conquest of Africa.

the prophetic warning of the great French author will yet be fulfilled. Even before the dawn of the Twentieth century, the eyes of the world are being turned upon Africa. Every day brings to light the development of some new enterprise for advancing her commercial interests. Every great magazine enlists the ablest writers in the discussion of African affairs and correspondents of the leading newspapers hover along the borders of the continent. The financial arbiters of Europe are deeply interested in the present political

condition and future financial policy of the Egyptian government and every European nation is entering the mad race for African territorial acquisitions.

The field opened to our investigation is vast and heterogeneous; the forces engaged numerous and conflicting. Before this array of great problems all indulgence in pleasant details, description of scenery however enchanting, or story of heroic adventure must vanish unless bearing directly upon the point to be attained. Only the broad outlines and in attractive framework is allotted to us while the finishing touches are left to other architects. Let us then take a birds-eye view of the continent and make a rapid survey of its natural wealth. Lying as it does beneath a tropical sun, this continent produces all the extravagant vegetation natural to such conditions, yet, on account of the general elevation, the extreme evil effects of a hot climate are averted. Large lakes in the interior moisten and cool the atmosphere. The river-way of Africa is immense, furnishing thousands of miles of the cheapest mode of transportation between the fertile lands of the interior and the ports upon the coast. In the southern portion of the continent our native fruits, grains, and domestic animals find a congenial home and flourish as naturally as in Europe or America. Everywhere agriculture in its various forms meets a wonderful adaptation of soil and climatic conditions. Rich mines of the precious and useful metals await development and here are found some of the most productive diamond fields of the world. With all these natural riches in an undeveloped and unclaimed state we wonder not that European capital is rushing in to garner the golden harvest or that powerful trading companies are investing millions in the establishment of great factories, store-houses and stations at the promising points, even instructing the natives in the useful arts of civilization, and furnishing them with teachers, utensils and seed, in full confidence that the returns will be a hundred-fold. When we remember that African commerce is yet in its infancy; that all these things

are the work of a trade that has hardly as yet succeeded in planting itself upon the borderland of the undeveloped resources within, we are compelled to believe that Africa is destined to become one of the most important factors, if not the future emporium, of the world's trade.

Reluctantly we turn our gaze from the contemplation of the brilliant future of African commerce and the development of her natural resources to the consideration of the natives and the part they are to play in the development of their own continent. Wherever the explorer has penetrated, the people have exhibited a remarkable aptness in learning the principles of trade and everywhere they seemed possessed of an inherent desire for the ownership of a home and garden, however small. The question of the fate of a race of uncivilized men when brought into contact with one more cultivated is always one of intense interest. Hardly a nation, ancient or modern, that has not been the scene of this ever recurring conflict of the races. And standing upon the borders of Africa, we are again met by that question. Are the simple natives of this tropical continent to be swept away before the all-conquering Caucasian as the American Indian has been, or driven into the fastnesses of the mountains as were the inhabitants of the isle of England before its conquerors or will the white man lend a strong and helping hand to his dark brother, raising him to a higher level of civilization and Christian standard of life? The solution of this problem belongs mainly to the future, yet, from what has already transpired, we are furnished with premises from which to draw our conclusions. There are forces in the dark continent which, if unobstructed and reinforced as they deserve, would present to the world an example of the power of moral and religious teachings to elevate the savage to a position of civilized mankind. But alas! we are in truth compelled to add that there are other agencies at work and borne hither from Christian lands whose effects are as black as the charred plains of hell itself. The rum trade is scattering the

seeds of distraction among the natives of Africa. Following in the wake of the explorer and the missionary comes the caravan and steamer of those unprincipled wretches who, for the love of gold, are willing to ruin the soul, deaden the intellect and destroy the body of the confiding native.

Akin to the blight of intemperance in Africa is that of slavery. It is within the dark borders of this continent that the most horrible forms of slavery are practiced. All central and northern Africa is a prey to the armed bands of Arabs who, by long training in the school of tyranny and oppression have become so careless of human life that, for every slave secured five natives are killed. Let the imagination annihilate the thousands of miles of waves between ourselves and the scenes of those daily recurring tragedies. Behold a beautiful native village within whose dwellings sleep the peaceful, unsuspecting inhabitants. All about are seen the evidences of thrift and plenty; gardens in which the banana tree thrives, yielding its delicious fruit and grateful shade. Beyond are the green fields and in the distance the blue mountains. A clear, cool stream traverses the village, completing a beautiful picture of content and happiness. But, with the grey of approaching dawn, white robed and armed men are seen creeping towards the village. The rising sun is greeted by a scene of carnage and a village laid in ashes. The surviving natives are compelled to bear away their stores of ivory for the benefit of their cruel captors. This is not a solitary but an every day scene and the recital of them is having its effect. The slave trade is doomed. Even while the Anti-Slavery Congress was in session in Brussels, word came that the Sultan of Turkey had issued a decree forbidding slavery in all parts of his dominions.

However rich the natural resources or earnest the desire of the natives to improve their condition, if this continent is to be conquered for modern civilization, we must seek the moving principle among the nations engaged in colonization. With them it rests to mould the po-

litical life of Africa, which is now in a nascent state. No one nation is capable of building up the whole continent; it must be accomplished by the efforts of all. Shall they co-operate as in the formation of the Congo Free State, or act alone, as in other portions of the land, arousing jealousy and unprofitable rivalry? The southern portion of the continent is resting quietly under the rule of England or the Dutch Republics, the north falls naturally to France, and the Congo has been placed beyond the reach of rivalry, so that practically there remains only the east coast question to be settled. For a variety of reasons this part of Africa has been claiming unusual attention for a few years. The island of Zanzibar and the adjacent mainland has been the recruiting station and starting point of many of the great exploring expeditions for the interior. It was on this coast that the sharpest and most effectual attacks were made upon the slave trade and more recently the entanglement of the colonial affairs of Germany and England has been a topic of general interest. At present it is impossible to predict what will be the result of the German-English contest for the possession of the lake regions. Emin Pasha has espoused the German cause and is on his way to the interior, probably to reclaim his old province in the name of Germany. Stanley is avoiding Berlin and hastening through Paris unnoticed in order to reach London as quickly as possible, the object of which is obvious. Let us exhibit an equal haste in turning our backs upon the uncertainty of affairs on the east coast for the contemplation of the ideal of African colonization, the Congo Free State. While we cannot hope to see the best method applied to the government of every part of the continent, it is a pleasure to be able to turn to such an extensive and promising example as the Free State as well as a cause of regret that the same policy might not be adopted for the other divisions while things are yet in an unsettled state and thus prevent them from becoming the prey of the jealousies and fierce rivalries of contending nations. At Berlin, in 1884, a conference of fifteen of the leading

powers of the world was held with Bismarck as its president. The result of that conference was the founding of the Free State of the Congo, embracing a territory equal in extent to two and a half Europes, a population of fifty million natives and a natural wealth which can, as yet, only be guessed at. A British periodical of that date says: "This conference which sat at Berlin has done more for Africa than all the political action of individual states, including our own government, during a century." The charter of this new state is founded upon the most liberal and humanitarian basis. Religious liberty is assured to all sects and denominations; scientific, exploring and trading enterprises are to be protected but the most remarkable clause is found in that article which provides that all the powers exercising sovereign rights in these territories bind themselves to watch over the preservation of the native tribes, to care for the improvement of the condition of their moral and mental well-being and to help in suppressing the slave trade. This is a wonderful declaration, since it binds these nations, by their own act, to consider the mental and moral improvement of the natives as one of the principal aims in extending their power in Africa. It is an acknowledgment by the strong of the claims of the weak and oppressed; of the uncivilized and helpless savage upon his enlightened and cultivated brother. It is the same spirit which leads the great capitalist to improve the homes and surroundings of his employees and in this principle we can see the dawn of the day when Africa shall not be looked upon as a rich prey to be divided by the European nations but the cry of "Africa for the African" shall be as loud as that which is now being raised in our country of "America for the American." European capital and leaders are needed and will reap a rich reward, but Africa should be held in trust by them for her own sons. A step has recently been taken which, if the results prove favorable, may bring into this field a new and efficient force and for the accomplishment of this same end. Engineers and clerks are needed in the con-

struction of the great Congo railroad and an agent of King Leopold has visited the colored industrial schools of the United States to secure recruits for that work. In our southern states are millions of the African race and from their industrial and normal schools and colleges are sent hundreds every year, who by nature would soon become acclimated in Africa and by their education and association with civilized customs would be most efficient instruments in the up-building of Africa. Let it be known that there is a demand in Africa for educated American negroes and the United States can pour back upon their mother country a stream of the sons borrowed so long ago, not as she found them in a savage state but prepared to build her up and give her a standing among the other continents and we will then be compelled reluctantly to admit that *all* the fruits of American slavery are not bitter.

We are convinced that the elevation of Africa into the full light of civilization ere the new century has reached its middle stage will yet be accomplished, and further, that the conflict has already begun in earnest. We find upon the field all those elements that are to reduce the opposing forces of nature and man and civilize the dark continent. Her wonderful natural resources and commercial advantages, awaiting the magic touch of modern enterprise, the rich and beautiful plains of the lake regions of the interior, with the mighty political and economic problems to be solved within her borders are enlisting the interest of the merchant and statesman. As a field for the researches of the scholar there lies the fertile valley-kingdom of the North, "the granery of ancient nations," and on whose time honored monuments is written the history of the infant world. Appealing to the humanity of the world for redress are the outstretched hands, the bleeding corpses and the desecrated homes of the hapless victims of the slave trade. Yet when the last cloud of darkness has been rolled back and the light of heaven shines down upon a prosperous and enlightened continent, when the last campaign shall have been com-

pleted in the modern conquest of Africa, then shall be crowned as the most worthy of the victors, the *Christian missionary*. In the softening and elevating influences of the Gospel do we find the birthplace of those noble motives which prompt the Christian man or king to unselfishly give himself for the moral enlightenment of the millions blindly groping under the dark cloud of heathenism. Witness the honorable list of missionary heroes headed by Moffet, Livingstone and McKay or King Leopold, of Belgium, as sadly turning from the grave of his only son with the words "I have nothing more to live for," and hearing a voice from above saying "Live for Africa," he accepts the celestial commission and lavishes his royal treasures and talents upon the sable sons of his adoption. These are examples of the true spirit that should animate the conquerors and let us earnestly hope that as the great work approaches completion, we may behold the words "*Modern Conquest*," gradually blend with and become lost in the glory of a nobler motto, "*The Christian Conquest of Africa*." F. A. C., '90.

The College World.

Exchanges.

We were very much pleased to find on our table, on our return, quite a collection of bright newsy papers, the messengers to us from sister colleges.

It shall be our duty from time to time to introduce our readers, feeling that a more generous acquaintance with outside college work will have a very beneficial effect on the students of Allegheny College.

A man wrapt within himself becomes narrow and bigoted—so a college, thinking only of its own affairs, builds a hedge about itself and plays sad havoc with those influences, which more than anything else give us a "liberal" education.

The elections have passed and as a consequence there are a number of sad as well as jubilant students. The "shock of battle" is passed, and yet in the midst of darkness and smoke on the field let us drop a word of warning.

To be defeated is not always a sign of inferiority. Our eternal destiny fortunately does not hang on our success in class elections. So if we have not been successful, let us bear our defeat with manly courage, and not degenerate into that most contemptible of human beings known as a "backbiter," concerning which one of our exchanges says:

There are men who never have a good word to say of anybody. No matter how noble and of good repute a man may be, these backbiters will continue to say something to his disparagement. They do not often speak directly against a good man, but by implication and innuendo seek to besmirch a fair and honorable reputation. Such men are a blight and bane to society. Of ill-repute themselves, they would drag others down to the same low level. The sight of an honest, trustworthy, high minded citizen is sufficient to give them a bad attack of the spleen, which they seek to remedy by inventing stories derogatory to good character. Their own inherent badness causes them to think others must be bad, or indifferent, also. The chronic backbiter would seem incurable. He will listen to no arguments in a good man's favor. That all men are more or less vicious is his premise, and the most convincing proof would not drive it from his mind. Truly a most deplorable state of mind and heart to be in! Were there no honest men in the world things would come to a standstill, and the earth would almost cease to revolve. It is they who make life and civilization what it is, and keep us from the primal chaos. But the born backbiter will entertain no such view as this, and goes on in his daily round of belittling everything and everybody. He seems to take great delight in it, and to roll it out as a sweet morsel under his tongue. We think if he could see how small, petty, and insignificant such a course in life is, and how it dwarfs and belittles his humanity (if there be a grain left in him), he would instantly reform and speak nothing but good of mankind for ever afterward.

Specialists and specialism are themes exciting considerable stir throughout the professional world. There was a time when the motto of the student was "Learn something of everything," but now it has become "Learn everything of something." This idea has been growing among us and soon it will be those, and those only, who have specialties that will be successful. We got this idea of "specialties" from the commercial word, here it is called "division of labor." The butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker are not one and the same man, but one man is butcher for all, another is baker for all and so all through the phases of commercial life.

What "Division of labor" is in one world, "Specialism" is in the other, and it shall prove equally successful. The *Webster Journal* under an article headed "Specialism" makes the following pointed remarks:

The circle of knowledge was found to be almost infinitely great, the length of human life was proved to be too short; and so men have agreed to station themselves at certain intervals of the arc of this circle and seek to reach out and join hands in the comprehension of the thought of the Divine thinker. To this end colleges have become universities; post-graduate courses are offered, and everywhere the classical degree has become but the stepping to a degree of merit in some special line.

In view of these facts, the student will do well to take the advice with which this article opens. Select your line of study; go into the rudiments of universal knowledge; make the "underground" formation firm and strong. The structure which one's special work shall erect, may be like the leaning tower of Pisa, and then a foundation of sand would scarcely answer. If you desire to adorn the teacher's profession, you can do so only in the chair of a specialist. If the law is your object, to rise above mediocrity your days and nights must be given to some one of the dozen or more departments of practice and pleading. In medicine the future will show the various communities refusing to employ any of the physicians of general diploma, but demanding surgeons for surgery, eye-doctors for eyes, ear-doctors for ears and so on. Into all departments of learning this tendency will go with such force that the divisions indicated shall be accomplished.

There is no word that thrills the American heart so much as the word "equality," and yet as we look around us there is nothing more profoundly true than the "inequality" of mankind, unequal in morals, unequal in wealth, unequal in intellect. No greater error could possibly exist than that all men are equal, or that an even line can be reached by work, those being least favored by nature doing most work.

How often in our "school" days have we been told to work, work, work, and as a result we would become great men, such as Washington, Hamilton and Jefferson?

We enter the world under unequal advantages, having a variety of talents varied as to quality and quantity, just as well might the proverbial Jackdaw attempt to become a Peacock as for man by work to establish an even line of ability.

We do not wish to disparage work, but only wish to call attention to a notion very common among young students. Our real sentiments are very forcibly expressed in an article of Prof. C. M. Moss in the *Wesleyan Echo*. The article is entitled "Educational Errors," and this unevenness as regards ability is mentioned first. He says:

Often newspapers and magazines contain formidable lists of men who began with the plow, forge, plane, and so on, who have become famous. Hard work is set as the sole reason why the forge was left and a senatorship assumed. It is not seldom that fortuitous circumstances greatly abet such men as attain dignity and position. But where this is not the case, it is forever true that endowments in the beginning were the controlling factor in gaining position and renown. Hard work will do much, as everyone knows; but it will not do all. Something cannot be made of nothing, and iron cannot be made of nothing, and iron cannot be made of brass, nor paper of water. On a good foundation by inheritance, work will build a fine superstructure. Inheritance brings every one of us into the world differently endowed, physically, and any amount of work in equal quantities, or unequal, will never make any ten men the same. Burritt learned twenty languages while at the forge, because he had the ability latent in the begin-

ning. An industrious, brilliant man cannot be kept down, and a dull, industrious one cannot make himself a great one. Adam Clarke was kicked out of school for being a blockhead. He went to work and became famous, not because he was a dull man who became great by work, but because he was a bright boy who had been lazy. Such cases had been numerous.

All we can truthfully make out from this old-time advice about work is that any man can make more by it than he can without it; and he may discover what neither he nor his friends suspected, that he has five talents for greatness. It is needless to speak of the obligation everyone is under to do his best with what he has. Some indolent ones might surprise themselves if they were seriously to set to work!

While it is true that we study for culture we must not overlook the practical. The student who, along with his ancient languages, does not learn to understand human nature and how to deal with his fellow man, is not receiving that education necessary to produce a perfectly rounded character and to make a success of life.—*Webster Journal*.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Trials and tribulations at this institution are pressing hard upon the student. Not content with forcing co-education upon, the faculty have passed a law forbidding smoking in the buildings. One step along the lines of progress leads to another and the trio of improvements is completed in the establishment of a department of Hygiene and physical culture as a part of the college curriculum.—*Ex.*

An educator of to day, in speaking of "the good old times," said: "Formerly, an education meant a thorough knowledge of a few things—now, it means a diploma a dyspeptic organization." Gail Hamilton expressed the same idea in her characteristic style: "Of course it is impossible in these days for any one to be *well educated*, but every one can be *well smattered*." Doubtless many a student after the rush and hurry of a four years' course and the final completion of a multiplicity of subjects, has felt that he was not even "well smattered," and how would he feel if he had attempted the same work in three years?—*Albion Campus*.

The *Speculum* published at Agricultural College, Michigan, is among the latest exchanges we have so far received.

Toral.

How did you spend your vacation?

We are glad to see so many new faces among us this term.

Spencer, '93, has returned to college after a year's absence.

DeForest Simmons, ex-'92, is attending college at Oberlin.

D. L. Starr does not expect to be back until the winter term.

Will Johnson, of New Castle, will not be in college this year.

Clare Miller, '91, has returned to College again to graduate.

R. C. Crowthers, '90, was seen around College the first two or three days.

Allegheny College was well represented at Forepaugh's show on the 19th ult.

H. H. Clare, '94, is working at his trade, blacksmithing, at Dunkirk, N. Y.

Until promotions are made, Cadet Lieut. Ross is Acting Adjutant of the Battalion.

James G. Harshaw, '94, will not be in College this term. He is preaching at Corsica.

Major Cree means business and requires all male students below Junior to report for drill.

The number of students is greater this term than ever before in the history of the College.

The addition of Prof. Dutton, C. E., from the University of Vermont, to the Faculty is a good one.

Dr. Fields spent part of his vacation in traveling through parts of France, Scotland and other countries.

Dr. Wheeler, in the absence of Rev. Beach, the regular pastor, occupied the pulpit at the Stone Church September 21st. Mr. Shaw, a new student, preached in the evening.

Miss Mary Harmon, ex-'91, who is now at Cornell, made a flying visit to Allegheny the first of the term.

New students, if you want to know what is going on, take the CAMPUS. Geo. S. Ray will be glad to take your names.

Pachedjieff, number two, has entered College this term. His brother lectured during vacation in several neighboring towns.

Ruter Hall has been treated to a new roof, while the library has been fitted out with some new shelves and the ceiling has been papered.

The Senior class numbers 21 members; Junior, 18; Sophomore, 44; Freshmen, 43; Third Preparatory, 54; First and Second Preparatory, 24.

By some mistake of the drayman, Whitfield received a trunk belonging to Dr. Montgomery's hired help. After some delay matters were arranged all right.

Prof. Dutton requires his students to stand while reciting. We don't know where he got this idea, but it certainly comes from some public school. It is not very popular among the boys.

Miss M. Blanche Best, instructor in Expression and Physical Training, was awarded the \$500 prize by Harvard Gymnasium for being the best formed lady in the United States. Congratulations.

The Allegheny and Philo-Franklin Literary Societies have started in a prosperous condition. One-half the benefits of college are derived from such societies.

Dr. Wheeler will continue his entertaining, practical talks at the Tuesday evening prayer meetings. These meetings last one hour and every student will be amply repaid for the time spent in this way.

G. A. Beaver, son of Governor Beaver, and one of the Y. M. C. A. secretaries, was a guest of Shatto and Whitfield two days last week. Mr. Beaver gave an excellent talk on Bible study in the Y. M. C. A. Hall.

The Board of Control of the Kaldron Publishing Company was organized September 22d with the following officers and members: President, F. W. Grundy; secretary, W. C. Berlin, J. A. Gibson, Clare Miller and Paul Townsend. Work will be begun at once on '91's Kaldron.

The annual Y. M. C. A. reception, held in Ruter on Monday evening last, was, as usual, a most pleasant affair. The meeting was called by Mr. Whitfield, president of the Y. M. C. A., and after prayer the following program was rendered, after which a most enjoyable informal social chat was indulged in by all.

A new CAMPUS election was held at the beginning of the term. Everything passed off quietly and peace and harmony once more reign supreme. The following ticket was elected: President, Peffer; Vice-President, Freeman; Secretary, Ross; Treasurer, Ray; Editor-in-Chief, J. A. Gibson; Assistant Editors, Brown, Heydrick; Literary Editors, Youngson, Schofield, Patchin; Local Editors, Gundy, Griffin, Wood, Eighmy; Exchange Editor, Whitfield; Business Manager, Geo. S. Ray.

The annual reception of the College Y. M. C. A. was held in the chapel Monday evening, Sept. 22nd. The following was the program, which was excellently rendered.

Piano Solo.....	Miss Edwards.
Address.....	Dr. Wheeler.
Piano Solo.....	Miss Whitney
Essay, Class Elections.....	J. A. Gibson.
Guitar Solo.....	E. W. Jaynes.
Address.....	Prof. Thomas.
Whistling Solo.....	Miss Bush.

Dr. Wheeler dismissed college after chapel last Saturday and gave up the time to the classes for holding their elections. The result was as follow:

Senior class: President, C. L. Howe; Vice President, Miss Household; Secretary, Miss Mary Warner; Treasurer, S. H. Wood; Salutatorian, E. E. Miller; Orator, C. C. Freeman; Ladder Orator, W. W. Youngson; Poet, J. A. Gibson; Prophet, H. B. By-

ers; Historian, H. A. Couse; Essayist, W. B. Griffin; Valedictorian, C. F. Ross.

Junior Class: President, Paul Reisinger Vice President, Miss V. Davis; Secretary, R. F. Fox; Treasures, F. D. West; Replier, F. H. Sisley; Orator, F. W. Black; Poet, Miss Anna Coder; Historian, H. E. Dorworth; Essayist, Geo. S. Ray.

Sophomore Class: President, Frederick Palmer; Vice President, Miss Pierce; Secretary, Miss Julia Edson; Treasurer, Miss Basha Thrasher; Orator, W. S. Daniels; Poet, R. W. Darragh; Prophet, C. H. Luse; Historian, W. H. Schofield; Essayist, Miss Jean Frey.

Freshman Class: President, J. K. Howe; Vice President, Miss Jessie Edwards; Secretary, Miss Maud Johnson; Treasurer, Miss Cooper; Orator, Frank Murphy; Poet, Miss Elva Bascom; Essayist, Miss Ida Frisby; Historian, C. F. Bell.

Third Preparatory: President, Walter Bates; Vice President, Miss Anna Murphy; Treasurer, Shirley Austin; Secretary, Miss Grace Thompson; Orator, Chauncy Kelley; Essayist, Miss Ella Howells, Poet, G. A. Swearer; Historian, Harry Pierson.

First and Second Preparatory: President, J. N. Grace; Vice President, F. G. Wineman; Secretary, Mr. Kitt; Treasurer, Mr. Larson; Orator, Mr. J. S. Kittle; Historian, F. D. Trumpor; Essayist, Mr. Bole; Poet, Mr. Cray.

Fraternity.

Darragh, Jaynes and Bell became Phi Dela Thetas last Friday night.

Mr. Hatch was initiated into the Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity last Thursday night.

Messrs. Derby, Porter and Murphy now wear the shield of the Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity.

Mr. J. A. Knox and W. H. Gibson have identified themselves with Sigma Alpha Epsilon.

The Misses Pierce of Erie, Misses Monroe, Shadle, Mount, have been initiated into the Kappa Kappa Gamma Fraternity.

The Delta Tan Deltas have put Messrs. Gorton, Klingensmith and Livermore through the mysterious rites of their Fraternity.

C. H. Bowman, one of last year's graduates of Mt. Union College, was the guest of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity over Sunday.

The Kappa Alpha Theta's have initiated Miss Edson and Miss Campbell and have taken Misses Johnson and Edwards into full membership.

Sigma Alpha Epsilon is sad to note the death of one of its charter members, Mr. W. H. Marshall, who passed away during the summer's vacation.

The standing of the fraternities as regards membership is as follows: Phi Kappa Psi, 16; Phi Delta Theta, 14; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 14; Kappa Alpha Theta, 12; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 15; Phi Gamma Delta, 10; Delta Tau Delta, 10.

Alumni.

Miss Clark '90 is assisting in her father's office at Union City.

F. L. Bullock '90 is principal of the Panama, N. Y., schools.

F. G. Stubbs '90 is studying medicine with his father in Chicago.

Miss Georgia Grant '90 is instructor in the High School of Manteno, Ill.

Rev. Askue '80, of Hazelton, O., showed his face about college last week.

Mr. F. C. Collins '90 is principal of Jamestown Seminary, Jamestown, Pa.

Mr. T. M. Morrison '90 is the principal of the Waterford schools, Erie, Pa.

Rev. G. W. Phillips '90 will hold forth at Petersburg the ensuing conference year.

R. W. Elliott '90 is Professor of Mathematics in Cameron College, Cameron, Mo.

S. S. Marquis '90 may be found at the General Theological Seminary, New York city.

F. J. Tremper, ex-'91, is in the office of the Norfolk and Western R. R., at Ceredo, W. Va.

Fradenburgh '90 is teaching Latin and History in a preparatory school for Dickinson College.

Johnson '90 and Newkirk '90 are assisting their fathers this year in the hardware business.

J. S. Gibson '90, 2d Lieut. N. G. P., has been appointed assistant instructor in military science.

Frank C. Bray ex-'90 was here not long ago. He is on the staff of the Hartford (Conn.) *Courant*.

T. C. Blaisdell ex-'88 is teaching English Literature and Rhetoric in the Allegheny High School.

J. L. Porter '90 sang at the Conference at Oil City this fall. John was highly complimented by all.

F. E. Russell '90 will beguile the innocent into taking out life insurance policies for a Pittsburg firm.

Ed. P. Couse '89 paid the college a short visit last week. Ed. is on the staff of the Greenville *Argus*.

F. R. Work, of the class '90 is now a disciple of Blackstone in the office of Hon. H. J. Humes in this city.

Rev. V. F. Dunkle '90 will preach at three different places with headquarters at Guy's Mills, the coming year.

J. B. Richey '89 has been elected superintendent of the New Brighton Public Schools with a salary of \$1,500 a year.

W. H. Stenger '90 is the agent for Western Pennsylvania of the Lyceum Lecture Bureau. Will has charge of the Peoples' Lecture Course.

A Pleasant Event.

PHI DELTA THETA'S OPENING RECEPTION, SATURDAY EVENING.

The first social event in College circles was an informal reception given Saturday evening by the gentlemen of the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity. The invitations were to the Kappa Alpha Theta and Kappa Gamma ladies and one or two other lady friends. Misses Johnson and Whitney and Messrs. Black and Peffer performed the part of hosts. The names of those present are: Misses Howard, Bell, Campbell, Johnson, Howells, Watson, Julia and Manda Edson, Coder, Household, Thrasher, Davis, Edwards, Whitney, Carrie and Minnie Mount, Warner, Bush, Bertha and May Pierce, Shadle, Monroe, Davis, Kepler,

Manett, Donley, Fry and Hassler. The Phi boys, Messrs. Whitfield, Ross, Gundy, Couse, Black, Peffer, Sisley, Cotton, Darragh, Jaynes, Bell, Staples, Campbell, Howe, and Professor Elliott.

The time was spent in conversation and games, added to the pleasant features of the evening's enjoyment were a piano duet by Misses Johnson and Howard; piano solo, by Miss Monroe; vocal solos, by Miss Cora Davis and Miss Shadle, and several, guitar solos by Mr. Jaynes.

Light refreshments were served by Butler. The evening was highly enjoyable to all, and every one seemed to regard the Phi's as most cordial entertainers.—*Evening Republican, Sept. 24.*

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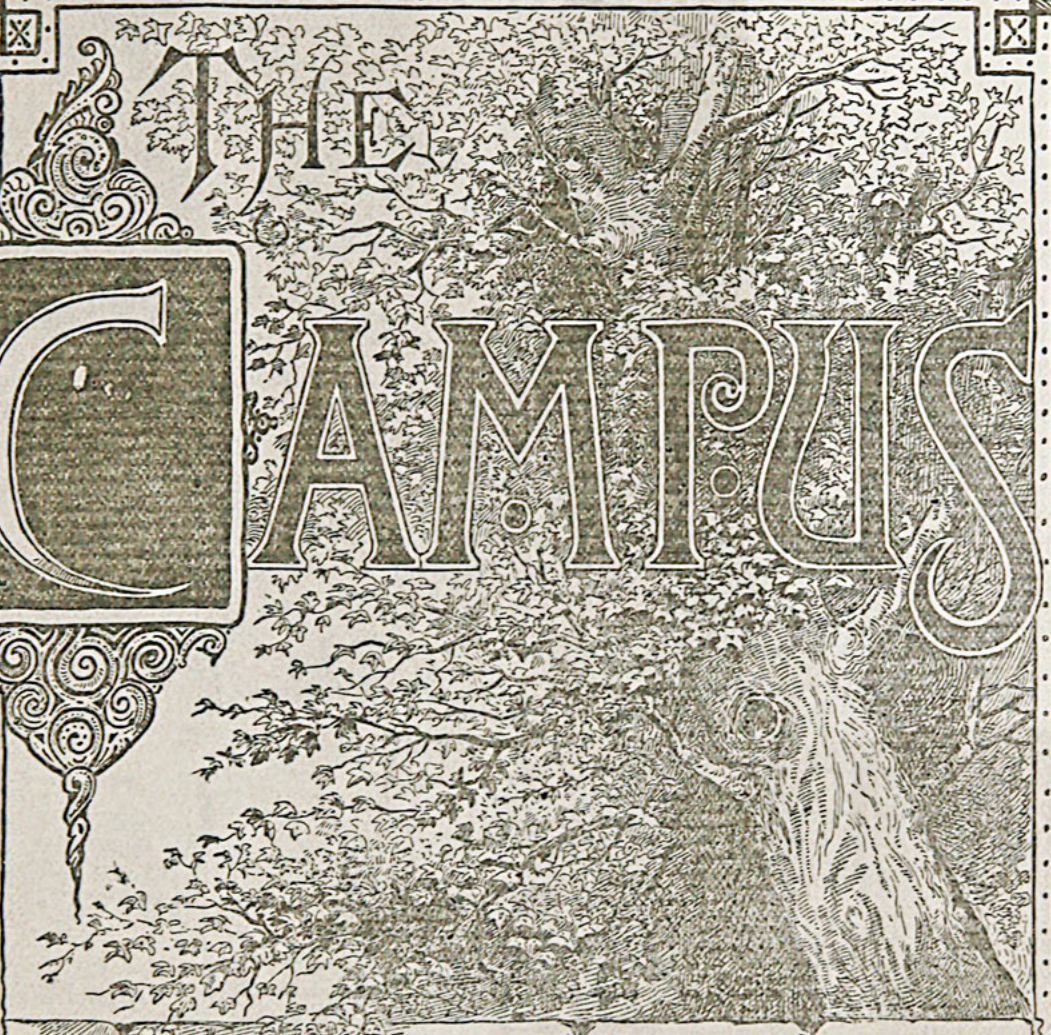


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