The Campus.

WE AIM NOT TO MOULD PUBLIC OPINION BUT TO SCRAPE THE MOULD OFF OF IT.

VOL. XIV., NO. 8. ALLEGHENY COLLEGE, MEADVILLE, PA., MARCH 23, 1898. NEW SERIES.

The Campus.

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ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE, MEADVILLE, PA., AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER

It is the general opinion that poor judgment was shown in the disbandment of the basket ball team before playing the game scheduled for Friday with Edinboro. All were anticipating the most interesting game of the home series. Each team had scored a victory by a narrow margin. The third game was a subject of general interest as soon as reported scheduled. Aside from the fact that it was an excellent chance for the management to replenish the funds, it would have been a fitting termination to the basket ball season to seal our superiority over the Normal boys with a victory in the third and decisive contest.

Just now while the venerable Senior is deciding on the pattern of his gown for next term, and endeavoring to imagine the awe-stricken appearance of the Freshman when his gaze meets this pillar of personified dignity rigged out in his new dress, it is fitting for us to turn our attention to the new regulation of the Trustees abolishing the custom of having a speaker for commencement day, and reverting to the "time-honored" method of choosing individuals of the class to do the orating. The plan which has been in vogue until the present year was introduced in 1894. Evidently it was thought the modern idea failed to meet the requirements of the case, and didn't properly revive those sentiments which are and should be characteristic of an ideal graduation ceremony. Prior to '94 the faculty elected ten from the Senior class to act in the capacity of commencement orators. These were chosen by ballot, each member of the faculty voting for the ten who, in his opinion, most deserved a place on the select program. We learn from one of our professors who was here in the days of the *ancien regime*, that about six of the honored ten were generally elected on the first ballot, and continued balloting for several hours would only determine who the other four should be.

The manner of selecting the "Senior Twelve" from the class of '98 will be more systematic than anything which has been tried heretofore, with an approach to greater fairness. Excellence is determined by the grades obtained in

college work. All averages will be transferred to a 100 per cent. basis and made out by a special committee of the faculty. The apportionment of percentages among the different lines of work will be as follows: Scholarship, 50 per cent.; Oration, 20 per cent.; Elocution and English, 20 per cent.; and Literary Society work, 10 per cent. One oration must be written by each candidate for graduation. The orations must be submitted unsigned, will be read aloud before the whole faculty, and then pass into the hands of a committee of three of its members who shall judge the English of the production.

It is not the intention to rank the twelve according to merit, hence one of the distasteful features of the honor system will be eliminated. Again, only class records which have been made since the adoption of the new rule, will count in the final averages. This is of decided advantage to the student who has been lax in the early part of his course, for, under the stimulus of an ambition for honor, he may by the work of one year equal and perhaps surpass another who has toiled through four long years conscientiously and well. He can afford to expend in a brilliant effort at the end the energy which he has reserved, unlike the other who has dissipated his in continuous labor throughout his course.

But again the quality of a man's class work in his Senior year is not the surest and most satisfactory criterion of the standard of his college work. All our college courses are designed in such a manner as to make the last the lightest year. The burden of work is thrown on the Freshman and Sophomore. Everything depends on the use the student makes of himself in these first two years. Here the broad foundations are laid. Here are found the vital elements of the collegiate training. One having diligently pursued the earlier courses is then prepared to elect his reading, some from the liberal electives, and much, perhaps, from outside sources. The more attention is paid to one, the less is liable to be paid to the other. On one the student is graded, on the other his labor goes for naught as far as any one but himself is concerned. However, the arrangement of courses is one of wisdom. The last year in college is a transitional period, a time when the student is gradually breaking away from classics and mathematics, familiarizing himself with the modern age, and applying his knowledge to a better comprehension of the conditions and laws to which his present and future existence is subject. From this it can be seen that some of the class of '98, pursuing their courses in the manner intended, may be sent forth from our institution wrongly tabulated.

Of course no *ex post facto* law could justly be imposed upon the graduating class, requiring the estimate of grades to date back over years spent under the other system, yet a plan better in some ways than the one about to go into effect would have been a ruling whereby a change would be made at the commencement of '01.

Literary.

A Musing.

[The following lines were found written upon a fly-leaf torn from a volume of the College Library.]

As I sat one night at midnight by
The ruddy glow of firelight,
Musing o'er the near forgotten days of yore,
There came before my vision
With firmness and decision,—
Many scenes which brought to
Memory, College lore.

Then I saw a college maiden—
Who now with years is laden—
As she walked with fairy
Footsteps o'er the floor,
How I longed then to embrace her,
For the gods did surely grace her,
But another took her to him
As his own, forevermore.

But anon this vision passes,
And a troop of College lasses
In upon my dreamy musing gaily bear.
In respect to form and features
They're the neatest of God's creatures
For their beauty far
Out-shines the firey glare.

But when I compare their faces
And, too, their several graces,
With the one who had
Appeared there just before,
They lose their fascination,
And I see the apparition,
Which had walked with fairy
Footsteps o'er the floor.

I think I hear her laughter
But I find a moment after
'Twas the the fire's dying crackle,
Nothing more,
And I rouse myself from gladness
Into all consuming sadness
For she is gone from me again
Forevermore.

Julius Cæsar.

No great book has yet been written without some express purpose in view.

In the work of Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar we find the theme of the play to be a conflict between justice and policy, and whenever these two are brought into contact the outer and inner life conflict. This contest is well shown in the four characters portrayed in the play, who are Brutus, Cassius, Anthony and Cæsar.

It is claimed that the play would have been more appropriately named had it been given the title of Brutus from its leading character.

Before entering on a criticism of the characters we should have a fair idea of the time in which they lived. While Cæsar was away from Rome carrying on his campaigns, a change had come over the political life of the country. Heretofore the men in power had worked for the sole good of Rome, principles alone were considered, and not personal aims and passions. In Cæsar's absence Rome had degenerated, party spirit arose, the mob ruled, and, when such is the state of affairs, politics becomes a game.

New men had arisen, of whom Anthony and Cassius are fair types. Personal aims and ambitions were mingled with public action. Brutus seems to have kept himself free from these vices, and, as the senators of old, places his beloved Rome before every thing else. Yet, we can trace in him a feeling of jealousy mingled with a sense of justice, that lead him to undertake the task he did. First, if the rule of Rome came under a king, the liberties and freedom of the citizens would be curtailed, and naturally those of Brutus, though he was a favorite of Cæsar. From this vantage ground he might enjoy higher social privileges, but at the same time lose his feeling of personality, which was so dear to him and is so dear to all freedom-loving people. As is natural in almost every instance, great men under a king consider the king's wishes even when his idea of justice differs from theirs. Brutus realizes this and is too jealous of the power he now exercises over those around him to yield to Cæsar. He wishes a republic where men are free to express their opinions and all are equal.

The first instance we have where we can trace a faint touch of jealousy is in his conversation with Cassius on the return of the victorious Cæsar, and when the people are wild with excitement. Cassius, keen and shrewd, easily reads Brutus' thoughts, and having formed plans of his own for a republic, knows they will meet with success if he can win Brutus over. He takes this most favorable time, and with his smooth tongue shows Brutus his own greatness and how highly he stands in the estimation of the people. He invites Brutus to accompany him to the games prepared in honor of Cæsar, but Brutus says :

"Not I.

* * * * * * *

I am not gamesome ; I do lack some part
Of that quick spirit that is in Anthony."

Then Cassius reproves Brutus for his seeming neglect of his friends, and receives the apology in the words :

" Vexed I am,
Of late with passions of some difference,
Conceptions only proper to myself.
* * * * * * *
Nor construe any further my neglect,
Than that poor Brutus, with himself at war,
Forgets the shows of love to other men."

Cassius immediately perceives that Brutus is jealous of Cæsar's power and his suspicions are confirmed, when at a shout of applause from the people Brutus becomes anxious and concerned, saying :

" What means this shouting ? I do fear the people
Choose Cæsar for their king."

To which Cassius makes reply :

" Ay, do you fear it,
Then must I think you would not have it so ! "

Brutus' answer adds still more light to it :

" I would not Cassius; yet I love him well."

Again it seems but human that a feeling of jealousy should arise when Cassius tells him that he might attain to the same greatness as Cæsar if only he desires it.

Brutus sees that Cassius fully understands his feelings, and fearing lest he should be led too far bids Cassius farewell, with instructions to call on him at a later time and learn his decision about Cæsar. On Brutus' leaving, Cassius, who worked merely for his own personal aims, and from a feeling of true jealousy whereby he could the more easily detect this feeling in others, says :

" Well, Brutus thou art noble ; yet I see
Thy honorable metal may be wrought
From that it is disposed : thererfore it is meet
That noble minds keep ever with their likes."

Brutus after his conversation with Cassius fully decides on his line of action and decides with a true feeling of patriotism for Rome. With all the flattery of Cassius and realizing Cassius' political power besides own influence on the people, Brutus lays aside all personal aims and seeks only the good of his country. If we believe that at the first there was a feeling of jealousy, we see that his character becomes more powerful when he was able to set aside self and think of the welfare of others.

Since the plan is formulated he sets his whole heart with the execution of it, but yet only uses the means necessary for accomplishing the deed. He certainly feels the baseness of the crime for he cries out :

" O, conspiracy,
Shamest thou to show thy dangerous brow by night
When evils are most free ? O, then by day
Where wilt thou find a cavern dark enough
To mask thy monstrous visage ? "

When the death of Anthony is also suggested, Brutus spurns the idea :

" Our cause will seem too bloody, Caius Cassius,
To cut the head off and then hack the limbs,
For Anthony is but a limb of Cæsar.
Let us be sacrificers, but not butchers, Caius."

Even the proposal to commit suicide if the plot is discovered, and thereby escape punishment, is spurned by him.

Brutus, noble Brutus, displays throughout his life a sense of honor and assigns this attribute to others. It is just here that he fails. His great fault is that he lacks a knowledge of corrupt characters. He is a pure man at the head of a villainous body of men ; through his goodness they advance their purpose. He is unable to rest for he acknowledges to the conspirators that he has not slept, and even Portia bears witness to it when she seeks the cause of the change that has come over him.

His greatness is shown in what the people say of him, and especially in Mark Anthony's eulogy.

" This was the noblest Roman of them all.
* * * * * * *
His life was gentle ; and the elements
So mixed in him, that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, this was a man."

Brutus' love of right and justice is shown in the Quarrel Scene with Cassius. Cassius, from

love of gain, has been acting unjustly and the news comes to Brutus, who indignantly accuses him of an "itching palm." Both men rage in passions, but of different natures; Cassius furious to have his plans thwarted, Brutus with the anger of a righteous man. When Cassius finds that Brutus is hiding his own feelings, caused by the death of Portia, he sees his own littleness and the greatness of Brutus. Again we see the softer side of Brutus' character in his treatment of the attendants on the eve of battle. He asks his page to play to him, but, realizing that the boy is tired, does not insist, for he says:

"I should not urge thy duty past thy might;
I know young bloods look for a time of rest."

Then when the boy falls asleep and there is danger of the instrument being broken, Brutus arises and gently removes it.

His speech to the people, after the assassination of Cæsar, brings out his greatness as an orator. His sentences are carefully moulded. He holds their attention with his eloquence.

In spite of Brutus' greatness his judgment is worthless. In every instance his opposition to Cassius' plan results to their disadvantage. He permits the conspirators to be overthrown by allowing Anthony to speak at Cæsar's funeral. The unpardonable sin of this great man is that he allowed policy to predominate over justice and friendship. He is weak in that he allows himself to become the tool of others. He kills Cæsar not because Cæsar was bad, but because he might become so. A poor excuse for a guilty conscience.

Cæsar, the greatly wronged man, is the hero of this play and not Brutus. Shakespeare knew what he was doing when he called the drama "Julius Cæsar." Again it seems that by bringing out the weakness of Brutus he magnifies Cæsar's greatness. Cæsar exerted a greater influence over the great men than Brutus did. Shakespeare does not make Cæsar play as conspicuous a part as Brutus but when he does introduce him he gives him force enough to eclipse all others.

The true estimation of a person is to be found in what others say of him. Thus we have the words of great men and of all different natures concerning Cæsar. Brutus throughout the play looks up to Cæsar; even when he plans his assassination he feels the dignity given to it by the greatness of the man, and says:

"Let's carve him as a dish fit for the gods
Not hew him as a carcass fit for hounds."

Anthony again shows forth the man's greatness when he is alone with the dead body and can then have no possible reason for hypocrisy:

"Those are the ruins of the noblest man
That ever lived in the tide of times."

Cæsar's own words show his greatness and force of physical courage:

"Cowards die many times before their death;
The valiant never taste of death but once."

And again—

"Danger knows full well
That Cæsar is more dangerous than he."

We can not take these words as mere boasting when we know that Cæsar was not a man of words but of deeds. His vascillating spirit as shown by Casca in refusing the crown can be accounted for on the ground that times had changed since he was last in Rome and he knew not how to take the people. He was greatly interested in them, and wished to do that which would help him to be of more service to them, even to the accepting of a crown. Had he be been ambitious and worked for this end could he not have accepted the crown when first offered and afterwards by his skill and tact as an orator have made it right with the people? Were not the people swayed by his will? Cassius' account of Cæsar's weakness shown in the flood and fever can be accounted for by attributing it partly to the hatred that Cassius bore to him and partly to the fact that he wished to magnify Brutus' greatness. The change that Cassius remarks to have come over Cæsar in having grown superstitious is due to the change in the people themselves. The moments of hesitation when Calphurnia tried to persuade him to

remain at home are ended when two taunts implying fear and weakness are cast at him.

"If Cæsar shall hide himself, shall they not whisper
Lo, Cæsar is afraid."

"Break up the senate till another time
When Cæsar's wife shall meet with better dreams."

Even Nature testifies of his greatness when the night before his death the firmaments were shaken and all sorts of fiery figures appeared in the streets. Calphurnia explains their meaning when she said :

"When beggars die there are no comets seen ;
The heavens themselves blaze forth the death of princes."

Take the consequences of Cæsar's death and what do we find ? First Anthony's sincere expression of his greatness, then the fury of the populace at his death, who loved him not without cause ; and the acknowledgment of Cassius and Brutus on the battle fields where Cæsar's ghost appeared ; and finally the ruin of the republic when its prop has fallen. Cæsar unlike the other men, came in contact with all natures ; he was a slave to the people. No other man could keep pace with him in attaining eminence. He managed the people and upon him rested entirely the responsibility of the government and with him it fell. Another touch of his greatness and unselfishness is shown when the soothsayer urges him to read the note without delay as it concerns himself. Cæsar puts it aside, saying :

"What touches us ourself shall be last served."

His firmness of will is shown in his words to Cinber—

"Let me show a little even in this,
That I was constant Cinber should be banished,
And constant do remain to keep him so."

Next in taking up the life of Cassius in contrast with Brutus, we find him keen, far-sighted and selfish. Cassius and Anthony are alike in their understanding of human nature and both thoroughly know each other. Cassius is a thorough politician, believing that the end justifies the means. He is not only a man of plans, but also a man of action as is shown in his dealings concerning the assassination. He is ambitious and possesses no patience. His whole life is spent in trying to satisfy his desires. Personal interest is his aim. When Brutus speaks of the justice of Cæsar's death, and asks Anthony to act on principle, Cassius immediately brings self-interest in and says—

"Your voice shall be as strong as any man's
In the disposing of new dignities."

His tact is shown in the way he wins Brutus and holds him to the purpose of the conspirators. Beneath his low aim we can catch a glimpse of a better nature in his love for Brutus and Rome.

Anthony, though like Cassius, thoughtful for self, must be given credit for true love for Cæsar. He is the soul of Cæsar's party. He is brought out as an orator and a conspirator. His power of oratory is shown when he sways the mob to his side after the speech of Brutus. He turns conspirator when he unites with the people and senators for the overthrow of his rival, Cassius.

He is frivolous, for when the question of killing him with Cæsar is discussed, the conspirators say :

"There is no fear in him ; let him not die ;
For he will live, and laugh at this hereafter."

The way in which he would do this was unsuspected by all except Cassius.

Feeling the injustice of Cæsar's death, and Anthony's faithfulness in the avenging of it, raises him in our favor, and we feel almost like giving him the highest rank, but hesitate, for behind him Cæsar, though dead in body, still lives in spirit to urge him on.

'98.

Go to Tordella for Candies, Fruit, Ice Cream, etc. 1y*

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE GENTLEMEN or ladies to travel for responsible, established house. Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self addressed stamped envelope.
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Local.

Anybody got any college hats to trade? Go to Miss Confer.

Wolstoncroft, '01, is captain of the basket ball team for '98–'99.

J. Vernon lost his temper when the Seniors removed his choir seats.

Three objects of attraction at the recital Tuesday evening—Miss Heiner, Miss Spalding and the Glee Club.

The Glee will sing at the banquet of the Pittsburg Alumni Club, which will be held at the Monongahela House, April 12th.

Dr. Perrin's lecture in the Unitarian church, which was to have taken place last Sunday evening, will be delivered next Sunday.

That statement on Athletics was a stunner. Truth and poetry mixed together. Lots of room for comment on the stand taken by the faculty.

Relics of the antiquated table, which was removed from the Hall, are numerous. They are preserved by the girls as reminders of their daring deeds.

Dutton (in Mathematics II) — "McClure, you start at the beginning of the lesson and recite all that has been given over again. I want to rest."

Miss Bartholomew and "Johnny" have made up. The old Doctor has a difficult task in confining the proper ones to their proper rooms while in the library.

There is a plan on foot to have the base ball team return to college next week and go into systematic training for the early opening of the season. This would, if carried out, be the most benefieial move the team could make, and such a week's hard work would accomplish as much as two broken up by the confusion of the opening days of the term.

The basket ball team has disbanded.

Miss Mann doesn't believe in smokers.

θ *N E* was out bill posting the other evening. All damage was repaired by the janitors early the following morning.

The celluloid bulletin board still remains in place despite the admonitions of θ *N E*'s committee on arrangements.

The "Smoker" tendered by the Sigs to the Greeks of the College, Saturday evening, March 12, afforded a most pleasant evening to all the guests.

Miss Spalding's evening recitals stirred up no little commotion. The performers showed great care in the choice and preparation of their selections.

Skin and Bones, or its worthy rival, name unknown, was out on a tear last week. They settled their grievances by removing a rickety old table from the dining room.

Dr. Rice favored the Geology class with opportunities of hearing two of his lectures, the first on Glaciers and the second on Geological History. Both were fully illustrated with appropriate slides.

Sigma Alpha Epsilon entertained their "Hall" friends Thursday evening, March 10. The Sigs gave their party in celebration of their Founder's Day. The force of the new dancing regulation had a decided influence in curtailing the pleasures of the evening.

Miss Confer wishes through The CAMPUS, to inform the young men who signed themselves Hanaway, Chief of Police, that Mr. Hanaway is not the Chief of Police and that while all the Force may say she wears a dress trimmed in light blue all of them will confirm her in the statement that the trimming is not light blue bows. If the aforesaid young men desire to assist the authorities farther they may have the light blue bow erroneously sent to Miss Confer, on calling at the Hall.

Viri Romæ—Weary men of Rome.

That Sig smoker—"How degrading."

The Hall was serenaded by a crowd of enthusiasts returning from the Sig house, on the night of the 12th.

In Prof. Dutton's free-hand drawing room will be found a novel art exhibit of crayon sketches. Members of the faculty are very prominent as subjects of the artist. It will pay you to visit the room and take in the display.

On February 19th at the home of Miss Marguerite Hempstead *K A θ* entertained *K K Γ* and *A X Ω*. During the evening the operetta "Il Jacobi, the Millionaire Bootblack," was presented, with the following cast:

Jacobi.....Sabra Vought
Lucy Ann.....Claribelle Wilkins
Sophronia Skeggs.....Clara Hinckley

Music was furnished by the Comb Orchestra, consisting of Anna Woodring, first comb; Charlotte Illingworth, second comb; Edith Griswold, third comb; Mable Confer, fourth comb. After the refreshments, dancing, to the inspiring music of the Comb Orchestra, was indulged in until eleven o'clock.

Although the following selection from the *University Courier* may be doubtful poetry, it bears the sad stern impress of truth:

BRYANT UP TO DATE.

The melancholy days are come, the saddest of the year,
Of re-exams. and cruel profs. and recitations dull and drear;
Heaped in the Dean's office, lie the papers dread;
They rustle to his touch, before him they are spread;
The robin and the wren are flown, in the doorway stands the jay
Who put off study till a more convenient day.

The knowledge of history possessed by some of the Hall girls is truly remarkable. The other day a number of them were discussing the hardships incident to college life and were lamenting the fact that they are denied the pleasure of attending the theater. A young man present, who was attempting to give consolation, suggested that should John Wesley be advertised to speak at the opera house there would be no objection to their presence, from the powers that be. Miss Russell very anxiously and earnestly enquired, "Is not Mr. Wesley dead?"

Tuesday came and went, everybody went, in fact, to the First M. E. church on that evening to hear Miss Alice H. Spalding read. To say that the impression she made was a surprise to those who have had a good opinion of Miss Spalding's ability as a reader and impersonator, would be speaking lightly of the manner in which she acquitted herself. She lent a charm to her selections by grace of movement and affability of manner. Miss Heiner assisted her with several vocal solos. She rendered her selections with that characteristic sweetness which is peculiarly hers. And that Glee. Well you missed the whole thing if you didn't hear those fellows. Their debut was made under the most auspicious circumstances. They presented a fine appearance. And that Negro Medley was immense. The Club promise an entertainment shortly after their return from the Pittsburg Alumni banquet which all will be pleased to enjoy.

PROGRAM.

Invocation.....Guy d'Hardelot
Miss Heiner.

Scenes from "Dombey and Son".....Dickens
Miss Spalding.

The Foresters.....Reyloff
Glee Club.

Scene from "The Rivals".....Sheridan
Miss Spalding.

"Say Yes, Mignon, Say Yes".....Bartlett
Miss Heiner.

a—A Does't of Blues
b—The Tinkling Bells
c—At Aunty's House
} .....Riley
Miss Spalding.

Negro Medley.....J. Pache
Glee Club.

Basket Ball.

Our basket ball team went to Edinboro, on March 4th, determined to have revenge for the defeat their team administered to us in our gymnasium. On arriving our boys were confronted with several inconveniences. The baskets were much harder to throw into than ours; also four rods extended across the room, which were a great disadvantage to our players. The home team realized their advantages and fully expected to win, but their fond hopes quickly vanished when the game started.

Wolstoncroft soon made a goal, Borland quickly followed with another, and Limbert made a third one before the end of four minutes. This was due to rapid passing and fine team work. Edinboro then made a desperate rally, and Bentley succeed in throwing two goals before the end of the first half. Score—Edinboro, 4; Allegheny, 6.

During the second half the guards on both sides kept their men from making any goals. Borland, center, threw our only field goal, and Limbert threw one on a foul. In this half, Turner scored Edinboro's only point on a foul.

Our team work was much better than our opponents, which explains the score. The special features of the game were the team work of Allegheny, the guarding of English, and the work of Borland and Bentley, the center men, Borland dashing across the room with the ball many times.

The line up was as follows:

Edinboro. 5		Allegheny. 9
Bentley	Center	Borland
Turner	Right Forward	Wolstoncroft
Hayes	Left Foward	Limbert
Woodworth	Right Guard	English
Firman	Left Guard	Ellsworth

Subs.—EnDean, Wilkenson and Bradley.

Field goals—Bentley, 2; Borland, 2; Wolstoncroft, 1; Limbert, 1. On fouls—Turner, 1; Limbert, 1. Umpires, Masters and Mumford. Referee, Freeman. Timekeeper, Mitchell.

Theodore A. Lamb, '98, is one of the most prominent members of the Erie (Pa.) bar.

Kicker's Column.

[The Editors of the CAMPUS disclaim all responsibility for opinions expressed or statements made in this column.]

OUR FLAG!

Recently, while an officer of the U. S. A. was looking about our college he noticed the tall but naked flag-staffs on Bentley Hall and the Gym, and remarked, "So this is one of the colleges which never flies its flag, is it?" Guilty? Yes, he was right. We never fly a flag, neither a college nor national emblem. It might rain, and you know rain is bad for a flag. The question as to whether we fly a college flag or not is a small matter and can be hastily passed, but whether or not Old Glory is permitted to appear upon the campus is a subject worthy of consideration.

We vaunt a history, and rightly too, of a band of volunteers who marched from this college, at the time of the nation's peril, to preserve our flag and to establish for it a significance so great and so awful that before it nations should tremble. This band carried with it a flag about which it fought and bled, and at the close of the struggle but a few remained to carry back to their waiting friends the emblem made sacred by the blood of the student heroes.

This flag is now carefully preserved, as it should be, in the archives of the college. Once there dwelt in the student body of Allegheny College a practical patriotism, as manifested by its conduct during the Civil War.

Perhaps it still dwells there, but how is one to find out? Lincoln's birthday passed by, and the flag-staffs kept on doing business as lightning rods just as though nothing had happened. Washington's birthday did not disturb their peace and quiet.

Some colleges fly their flag each day; others, where a military department is maintained, fly it upon drill days; Allegheny flies hers on ——. But, as I said before, you can't depend on the weather in this section of the country.

'99.

Alumni Notes.

J. D. Brison, '97, is preaching at Genfield.

N. A. Darling, '96, is in Drew Theological Seminary.

Walter E. Smith, ex-'00, is on the staff of the Toledo *Daily News*.

R. S. Stackpole, ex-'00, is attending the medical department of the Western Reserve University, Cleveland, O. He has been elected athletic representative of his class.

O. S. Lang, clerk of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia, died at Wheeling on Dec. 25.

C. C. Freeman, '91, is professor of mathematics in Westminister College, New Wilmington, Pa.

Arthur L. Bates, '80, is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress from the Erie-Crawford district. He was prominently spoken of as a candidate in 1896. His prospects for nomination are excellent.



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And much I fear
I will unlucky be."

"Then," murmured she,
"A shore I'll be,
Come rest, thy journey o'er."
Then darkness fell
And all was well,
For the ship had hugged the shore.

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