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Delaware College Review.

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DELAWARE COLLEGE REVIEW.

NEWARK, DELAWARE.

We hope all the alumni and ex-students who expect to be present at the Banquet on Commencement day will notice the card of the Secretary of the Banquet Committee on the following page.

The following officers of the Press Association and members of the Editorial Board were elected at the regular meeting of the Association on Friday, June 6, to serve for the ensuing year:

President, J. P. Armstrong, '91; Vice-President, T. C. Frame, '91; Secretary, T. A. Bedford, '92; Treasurer, J. W. Lattomus, '93.

Editor-in-Chief, Edward R. Martin, '91; Associate Editors, J. P. Armstrong, '91, and C. R. R. McKinsey, '91; Literary Editor, J. V. K. Wells, '93; Town and Campus, Rodney Burton, '93; Inter-Collegiate, Blair Pie, '92; Athletic, B. B. Smith, '92; De Alumnis, J. W. Crossan, '92; Exchange, W. G. L. Tucker, '93; Humorous, J. B. Handy, '93.

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The board is a strong one, and is well equipped for its duties. They will assume charge of the REVIEW at the beginning of the next Collegiate year. We wish them the greatest success possible.

The following named persons have very generously contributed to the fund to be used for the equipment of the new Athletic grounds: S. Minot Curtis, Chas. B. Lore, Esq., Dr. N. H. Clark, C. S. Howland, S. M. Donnell, C. W. Hart, L. C. Vandegrift, Esq., Harlow H. Curtis, W. F. Griffith, Lieutenant Brown, J. A. Wilson, John Pilling, John Pilling, Jr., H. B. Wright, Wright & Son, Prof. C. L. Penny, Wm. Russell, Dr. H. G. M. Kollock, J. W. Parrish, F. William Curtis, Walter Curtis, Charles M. Curtis, Esq., Dr. D. L. Mustard, John E. Lewis, Evan W. Lewis, Clement B. Smyth, N. M. Motherall, Dr. T. R. Wolf, W. H. Smith, Esq., W. H. Steele, T. F. Armstrong, Wilbur T. Wilson, Mrs. Harriet Curtis, Bishop L. Coleman, W. F. Causey, Esq., Geo. W. Williams, Geo. W. Lindsey, Chas. B. Evans, Esq., Dr. George W. Marshall, A. F. Polk, Manlove Hayes, Horace G. Knowles, Esq., Captain E. L. Rice.

PROGRAMME FOR COMMENCEMENT WEEK.

Baccalaureate Sermon, Sunday, June 15,
8 P. M., by Rev. T. E. Martindale.

Elocutionary Contest, Monday, June 16,
8 P. M.

Meeting of Board of Trustees, Tuesday,
June 17, 11 A. M.

Anniversary exercises of Athenæan Lit-
erary Society, June, 17, 8 P. M.

Military Contest, Wednesday, June 18,
9 A. M.

Commencement Exercises, Wednesday,
June 18, 10:30 A. M.

Alumni Banquet, Wednesday, June 18,
2 P. M.

Anniversary Exercises of Delta Phi Lit-
erary Society, June 18, 8 P. M.

Anniversary exercises of Athenæan So-
ciety Tuesday, June 17, 8 P. M.

Society Address, B. B. Smith, '92.

Society Orator, Rev. W. C. Alexander.

Farewell Address, E. B. T. Springer, '90.

Anniversary Committee: C. R. R. Mc-
Kinsey, '91, Chairman; James M. May, '92,
A Lee Ellis, '93, Clarence A. Short, '93, J.
H. Wolf, '93.

Anniversary exercises of the Delta Phi
Literary Society:

Society Address, Albert H. Raub, '90.

Society Orator, Rev. W. F. Watkins, D.
D.

Farewell Address, Hugh C. Browne, '90.

Anniversary Committee: John P. Arm-

strong, '91, Chairman; E. R. Martin, '91,
John S. Wilds, '92, S. S. Hering, '92 J. W.
Lattomus, '93, Joseph V. K. Wells, Jr., '93.

THE management of the REVIEW takes
this opportunity to request that any person
indebted to the paper either for subscription
or for advertising will make payment of
such indebtedness, before the close of the
collegiate year. We wish, before transferring
the interests of the paper, to pay off any in-
debtedness that may be standing, that the
new board may have at least freedom from
debt at the commencement of its by no means
easy task. No trouble to mail receipts to
all who favor us with remittances.

THE Athletic Association lacks support.
There is considerable rivalry among a lim-
ited number to secure permanent positions
on the College base ball team, but the main
body of students while evincing much en-
thusiasm in the successes gained by the
club do not aid it even by so much as contri-
buting something toward the expenses nec-
essarily incurred. Either the club must
have some support, or it must disband as
the team of one of our leading universities
has been compelled to do during the present
month. Which?

NOTICE,

The Alumni Banquet will take place on
Wednesday, June 18, at 2 P. M.

All of the Alumni and ex-students who
expect to be present are requested to com-
municate in regard to the same with

F. W. Curtis,

Chairman of Banquet Committee.

Usages of War.

CONCLUDED.

Back as far as 1794 in the treaty between this country and Great Britain, the right of individuals to certain immunities was duly recognized. That treaty specifically declaring "that neither the debts due from individuals of the one nation to individuals of the other, shares, nor moneys which they may have in the public funds or in public or private banks, shall ever, in any event of War or national difference, be sequestered or confiscated; it being unjust and impolitic that debts and engagements contracted and made by individuals, having confidence in each other and in their respective governments, should ever be destroyed or impaired by national authority on account of national differences and discontents."

The old time law of war, "to the victor belongs the spoils," has been further modified by the exemption of the persons and belongings of *noncombatants*, except in so far as the exigencies of the service and the accomplishment of the purposes of war may imperatively demand.

This custom or usage among civilized nations is founded on the principle that it is only lawful and proper to use force where and when force is absolutely necessary to secure peace.

Noncombatants include the heads of the civil government, his family, the members of the various department of the government, women, children, farmers, laborers, artisans, merchants, men of science and letters and in fact all public and private individuals who take no active part in the war, but are employed in the various avocations of peace and who so conduct their lives as not to violate any of the customs and usages of war. Through the application of the same principle, viz.: that force shall only be employed when absolutely essential to the accomplishment of the purposes of war, public buildings, colleges, churches, monuments, museums, &c., are exempted from the operations of war, unless their use for military purposes or their destruction should become absolutely necessary. Private property, as has already been intimated, *when on land* is exempted from destruction or confiscation unless taken from the enemy actually or

constructively engaged in *active* hostilities, on field of battle or in *besieged town* or when such private personal property becomes part of military contributions levied upon the people of the enemy's country.

All these modifications of the old law have for their strongest argument "Reciprocity" and when they are violated by the enemy and other means paid to restrain the enemy, it becomes lawful and right to resort to means of retaliation in order to compel him to return to obedience to the *usages of war*.

Another custom has grown into favor in modern times, to wit: that of returning to original owner all property of individual citizens which has been captured by the enemy and retaken from him or given up at close of war. This has become a right and is called "Postlimining." An exception to this right obtains in the case of property that cannot, from its nature, be readily identified.

Before the recognition of the foregoing *usages of war* as binding international law, by the great powers of the civilized world, the effect of the existence of a state of war was to place each and every citizen of contending nations in a condition of active or constructive participants in hostilities. Now, however, this not the case, on the contrary it is only allowable for those who have been only enlisted in the army or navy of the state or duly called out in its defence or such persons as may be compelled to *defend themselves* in cases of urgent necessity, to engage in active hostilities.

All other persons, not having express authority of the state, who engage in acts of hostilities are not entitled to the protection of the laws of war and may be summarily dealt with when captured.

The declaration of war is an act of the sovereign power of the State and the establishment of peace must be by authority of the same power. This is also true of a *general truce* or armistice when it amounts to a temporary peace, though it is not necessary that such authority be obtained to the taking of the preliminary steps leading to peace; but the action of the generals of opposing forces must be ratified by the supreme power of the land.

It is within the province of the commanding

generals to negotiate for the surrender of troops, forts and districts of enemy's country and truces of short duration may be entered into by authority of high Military or Naval Commanders. It is proper only for the highest authority of the nation to grant Passports, safe conducts and *licenses* to protect persons and property from the general operations of war, though the army and navy commanders have full authority over that section of country lying within reach of their forces and under actual surveillance of guards, and outposts or when *martial law* has been declared. To General Winfield Scott, we are indebted for recognition and adoption of martial law in Cerequond territory and adoption has done much already and is destined to accomplish still more for the elevation of the honors of war and the inevitable evils resulting from a state of war. These evil consequences may be also relieved by the adoption of a code of laws governing armies in an arising. Both the subjects have been discussed in a previous lecture, questions relating to the usages of war on the high seas will be treated hereafter. In closing it is thought well to again call your attention to the great underlying principle of usages of war as duly inspected and observed by the civilized nations of our time.

Armed force is only lawfully employed in the absolutely necessary operations of war.

RETROSPECT.

Stretched at ease on the stream's soft bank
Sleepily watching the ripples play.
Bathed in the light of the sinking sun
Thus could I lie and dream away.
Drowsily watching the rustling leaves,
Autumn's canopy overhead.
Memory-faces cluster 'round
And thoughts of the Past—the Past that's dead.
Faces of dear ones laid to rest;
Thoughts of deeds that were never done;
Bright resolutions cast aside;
Ambitions shattered, one by one.
I wake from my vision of things long past.
What solace can repinings give?
Ambition gone—youth's dream dispelled—
Yet—after all 'tis sweet to live.

So stretched at ease on the stream's soft bank,
I sleepily watch the ripples play.
Bathed in the light of the sinking sun,
I could live, and lie, and dream away.

Cornell Era.

A NATURAL INFERENCE.

They were standing in the hall-way where beneath the yellow light,
The two, as one, united stood and bade a fond Good Night.
"Here is one, dear, for your mother," he said, and then was gone,
While she, so meek, with crimson cheek, fled like a bird forlorn.
Next morning at the table they were seated, each in place;
Little Johnnie, all impatient, while old grandpa asked the grace:
"Where's that present, Sis, for mamma, Jack gave last night to you?
I heard him say as he went away, 'Here's one for mamma too.'"
—Brunonian.

THE VANISHED YEARS.

The vanished years! When soft and low
The winds of evening gently blow.
Calling the weary souls to rest—
And one cloud rosy in the west
Tells of the day's departed glow.
Then fleeing visions come and go,
Dreams of the past. More sweet they grow.
More sad. Ah! would that we possessed
The vanished years!
Like to ceaseless ebb and flow
Of some vast sea, so to and fro,
Suage waves of longing through the breast.
Vain longing! Who can hope to wrest
From Time's firm hand the long ago,
The vanished years?
—Trinity Tablet.

An Incorrect Principle of Education.

We live in a fast age, an age of dash, an age in which men and women hurry through life, often missing its real sweetness and grandeur. In such an age the maxim, "Make haste slowly" seems inappropriate. A child enters school at six years of age, or perhaps a Kindergarten class at an earlier age. Here begins the process of in-

tellectual forcing, the educational hotbed process. Teachers may know better, parents and trustees may know better, all the school officers from the lowest to the highest may and, where they have given it any thought, do know better, yet, in obedience to the spirit of the age, the child is consigned to the tender mercies of the great educational machine, from which if nature can endure the strain, it is hoped that the child shall one day come forth an educated man. In the educational as in the economic world, the "Quick Process" seems to have won the day. It is useless to urge that a slower process is less destructive to the material and secures more beauty and permanence in the product. If you so remonstrate with one you will be met by the stereotyped reply "Can't afford to wait." At so tender an age, when life's current runs but feebly, when all tasks are irksome, would it not be better for that child to remain at home and enjoy the fresh air and the healthful sunshine rather than be hurried off to school and placed in such a fetid atmosphere as you find in most schoolrooms? Is it not better to let that child romp and play at home and receive the instruction that its parents and older brothers and sisters ought to give it rather than bind it down in the schoolroom, the air of which is contaminated by an over-plus of population.

A short time ago I saw a cartoon that contained volumes. It represented an early-trained city child visited by her country cousin, a small boy, whose early school life had given place to wholesome play in the open air. There she sat, a thin-faced, thin-limbed, child with a sallow complexion, a sickly look, and an aged appearance that would have done credit to more mature years, but little more than a skeleton. There he stood, a rosy-faced, laughter-loving boy, with health sparkling in his eyes and glowing in his cheeks and evidenced by his plump form, gazing upon a picture representing a beautiful landscape with frisking lambs in the distance. She had a book in her hands. It was an arithmetic. And she said "Willie, how much do you know, I know how to work interest, and I study geography and read in the fourth reader?" Willie replied with childish glee, "I know what two sticks of candy will cost at a cent apiece." I would

rather have been that boy, tripping along the country sward, with hat in hand and curls streaming in the breeze, with a mathematical knowledge limited to the cost of two sticks of candy at a cent apiece than to have been that over-schooled city child with calculus for my next lesson, and so I would ten thousand times.

Don't send your children to school too soon. Keep them away until they are seven or eight or even nine for they will learn much before that age, and a great many of them not much for several years then.

I know a man who is now an upper-classman in a prominent college. He is not a pampered son of luxury but has earned the money himself with which he defrays his expenses at college. He told me that at the age of twelve he could scarcely read or write. He then attended a public school and in a few years, knowing what he was there for, had gone far as they were able to carry him. His father was poor, but the son was determined to get an education, and after saving a little money went to an academy seventy miles from home and hired to the principal to work his way through. This he did and in four years graduated with high honors and was qualified to enter conference. He then for a few years filled a pulpit in a manner highly creditable to himself and highly pleasing to his congregation. During these few years, by economy and frugality, he saved sufficient money to take him through college. He is an intelligent man with a fine physique, and probably some day his matchless logic and stirring eloquence, like Dr. Talmage's, will find an echo in every land and a reverberation in every continent. For the first ten or eleven years of his life he was as free as the flowers and as unschooled as the papoose. He was allowed free access in the pure air and sunshine instead of being shut up in an ill-ventilated schoolroom since most of our school-rooms are ill-ventilated.

But you know of many persons who were put in school as early as five years of age and turned out to be eminent. Quite true. But we could reply that we know of several persons who did not begin studying until they were sixteen or eighteen or even twenty and turned out to be equally as eminent. We do not wish to be un-

derstood to contend that if you will keep your children out of school until they are eight or nine that they will become distinguished men and women, but would it not otherwise be better for their future welfare and for the welfare of future generations? This article was written with the hope of setting some one to thinking and reasoning in the matter. If it does this, it will have accomplished this, its mission.—P. QUAD.

The Voyages of Columbus.

No argument or ridicule was able to overcome the belief of Columbus that the earth was round, and that by sailing westward from the mainland of Europe across the unknown seas, a passage could be found to India. A belief entirely different from his cotemporaries, who held to the opinion that the earth was a vast plain, and that the riches of Persia and India only could reach the commercial cities of Europe by caravans over the desert and thence by ships across the inland seas. Although Columbus was correct in his belief that the earth was a globe, he was greatly in error as to its size, believing it much smaller than it really is, and that by sailing westward a few hundred leagues would come to the eastern coast of India and Asia, a delusion in which he died, for the continent of America, which he discovered, he still believed to be Asia, and died ignorant of his true discovery.

Christopher Columbus was born in Genoa, in Italy, in the year 1435. He was destined to follow the sea from childhood. His father was a poor and needy wool-comber, and the boy was thrown on his own responsibility for support. Being a very religious and strong minded man, Columbus believed himself to be called upon by Heaven "to carry the true faith into the uttermost parts of the earth," supported with this belief, nothing was able to turn him from his purpose of finding India by sailing westward from Europe.

For eighteen long years he frequented the courts of Spain and Portugal, before he gained the assistance of Isabella the Queen of Spain in getting out a fleet of vessels to enable him to accomplish his purpose.

The treatment he received during all these long years was enough to make any man shrink

from such an undertaking, children even ridiculed him on the streets, pointing to their foreheads with laughter as he passed by. The wise men of his times declared, "it is absurd; who is so foolish to believe, that there are people on the other side of the world, walking with their heads hanging down, and then how can a ship get there?" The torrid zone through which they must pass is a region of fire, where the very waves boil and even if a ship could, perchance, get around there safely, how could it ever get back? Can a ship sail up hill? Columbus uttered not a single murmur against all this opposition, but sustained the position he held by such strong arguments, drawing conclusions of the spherical form of the earth, from the shape and appearance of the sun and other heavenly bodies, that his theory was no longer a mere speculation. Reasoning therefore from analogy, as they were globes in form likewise the earth was round. So orthodox were the times, that his arguments passed unheeded.

In this crisis the gentle Isabella gave her royal assent to the fitting out of the expedition of Columbus and in her ardor of affection exclaimed, "I pledge my jewels to raise the money." Her sacrifice was unneeded, for St. Anget, the court treasurer advanced most of the money required. Three small vessels were prepared for the expedition—the Pinta, Santa Maria, and the Nina. It was with great difficulty, that sailors could be obtained for the perilous adventure of Columbus, as it was looked upon as the freak of a madman. Columbus was made viceroy and admiral of the expedition and commanded in person one of the ships.

At day-break on Friday morning, August the third, 1492, the fleet made sail from Palos, in Spain. It held its course directly for the Canary Islands, thence it was the intention of Columbus to sail due west until he could find land. After a very trying yet successful voyage of over two months, Columbus on the 12th of October 1492 beheld the new world, and on that day realized the happy and successful termination of his perilous adventure, which has placed him among the most renowned men of the earth.—T. C. FRAME, '91.

Town and Campus.

What

Is the matter

With the College nine?

Echo answers; It's all right.

Base Ball record: Games won, 6; lost, 2.

The work of grading the rear campus has been pushed forward very rapidly during the past month.

Dr. Raub's house is being pushed rapidly to completion, and when finished will be one of the handsomest residences in Newark. The location is excellent and it is also very convenient to the College.

In Latin recitation: Prof. "Who was Damocles?"

Junior: "I don't know, sir."

Prof: "Why don't you learn who these men were?"

Junior: "Their names are not in the Lexicon, sir."

Prof: "That is a poor excuse. Every classical student ought to know of these personages."

Junior: "Prof. I am not a classical student, I am a scientific."

Jekyll must be working hard for his B. S. It seems to be uppermost in his mind.

Dr. Purnell, formerly President of the College, offers a gold medal as a prize in Declamation contest. The contest will take place Monday evening of Commencement week.

Junior: "Have you ever read Romeo and Juliet?"

Freshman: "Yes, both of them."

Deacon S—seems to enjoy his new title very much.

The students figured prominently at the reception given by the Epworth League of the M. E. Church, on the evening of May 9.

Short, '91 and McKinsey, '91 were delegates from the Newark chapter to the Epworth League Convention held in Elkton, May 22 and 23.

The class of '93 has elected the following officers, President, H. E. Clemson; Vice President,

Julian Wolf; Secretary, Jos. K. Wells; Treasurer, Jos. B. Handy.

Wm. H. Purnell, Jr., Esq., and Miss Kate, daughter of the late Chief Judge John Ritchie, of Frederick, Md., were married in Washington early in May.

The commencement exercises of the Newark Public Schools will be held in the Oratory on June 13.

The cannon, formerly on the front campus, have been moved to the Athletic field.

The music for the Commencement exercises will be furnished by Oglesby's Orchestra.

Who said the Seniors were going to wear caps and gowns, at Commencement?

Do the Juniors and Sophomores ever expect to have a class organization?

Why does it take Jekyll so long to tear himself away from Middletown, every time he goes there?

Resolutions.

Delta Phi Hall, May 17, 1890.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His dispensation of Providence to call from the busy scenes of this life, to the great beyond, one of our brothers, James Hemphill Jones Bush, and

Whereas, The records of the Delta Phi Society bear ample testimony of his regard for and earnest effort in behalf of our society, be it therefore

Resolved, That we sincerely mourn his death and do hereby tender our sympathy to the family of the illustrious deceased, praying that the God of all mercy will comfort them in their sore affliction.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of the Delta Phi Society, and a copy, duly attested, be sent to the bereaved family of the departed, and that they be inserted in THE REVIEW and the *Delaware Ledger*.

Com. { S. S. Hering.
A. H. Raub
F. B. Short.
C. W. Jones.

Martin '91, has played several games very acceptably with the Middletown club.

Browne '90, delivered the memorial address before the Reynolds G. A. R. Post on Decoration Day.

Editor: "This paper contains quite a number ads."

Business Manager: "Certainly it does, it ought to, its name is Adz (Depaw)."

Lieutenant Brown has been ordered by General Schofield, commanding the regular army, to inspect the National Encampment of the Delaware National Guards, this summer.

The Newark Academy Commencement exercises will be held in the Oratory, June 19. Hon. Henry Houck, Deputy State Superintendent of Public Instruction of Pa., will deliver the address to the graduates.

The contingent of Wilmington boys, who came out with the Field Club recently, monopolized the attention of a number of Newark's fair ones, much to the disgust of some of the College boys, who could only stand off and swear vengeance.

Base Ball.

The base ball team played a fine game at Middletown on May 21st. It was very interesting throughout and probably would have lasted several innings longer, had the sun not been in Buckley's eyes, which caused him to drop the long hit which brought in the winning run. The batteries did very good work after the score became a tie.

The score in full follows:

DELAWARE COLLEGE.

	A.R.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
E. Martin, c	6	2	2	10	1	1
Armstrong, 2b	5	3	3	3	5	2
Hossinger, 1b	5	0	1	13	1	2
Raub, ss	5	0	1	1	1	1
K. Martin, cf	5	0	1	2	2	0
Caruthers, p	5	0	1	2	10	1
McKinsey, rf	5	0	1	1	0	0
Buckley, lf	5	2	0	1	0	1
Ross, 3b	5	2	0	0	1	1
Totals	46	9	9	32	21	9

*E. Martin out for interfering with catcher.

MIDDLETOWN.

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Whitelock, c	6	2	3	13	2	0
Ingram, 3b	6	1	2	5	2	0
A. Wilson, rf	6	3	0	0	0	0
Gemberling, 1b	6	1	0	9	2	0
Fouracre, ss	6	0	1	2	4	2
E. Wilson, p	6	1	1	2	13	0
Whitelock, lf	5	0	1	0	0	0
Kates, cf	5	1	1	1	1	1
Sheldrake, 2b	2	0	0	0	0	1
Dickinson, lf	2	1	1	1	0	1

Total 50 *10 10 33 24 5
*Winning run scored with two men out.

INNINGS.

Delaware College	2 2 0 0 0 0 3 0 2 0 0—9
Middletown	3 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 0 0 1—10

Earned runs—Delaware College, 3; Middletown, 5. Two base hits—Armstrong, Whitelock. Sacrifice hits—Armstrong, McKinsey, Fouracre. Left on bases—Delaware College, 6; Middletown, 3. Double plays—K. Martin to Hossinger, Martin to Armstrong. Wild pitches—Wilson, (2). Struck out—By Caruthers, 10; by Wilson, 12. Passed balls—Martin, Whitelock (2). Time of game—2.20, Umpires—Short and Tatman.

The college team gave to its admirers another game of ball on May 23, with New Castle's strong team and this was the opening of the athletic grounds which after being completed will be one of the best in the state. The game was not very exciting until the last inning when the ball was pounded for four runs, winning the game for the college team. The features of the game were the playing of Martin, Hossinger and Armstrong for the college team, Madden and Whitelock for New Castle, Whitelock knocked his first ball over the left field fence for a home run, and Armstrong placing the ball in the same place on the second ball pitched to him making circuit of the bases.

The full score as follows:

NEW CASTLE.

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Whitelock, 2b., c	5	2	2	9	2	1
McCafferty, cf	5	1	1	0	0	1
Madden, c., 2b	5	1	2	2	2	1
Wiswell, 3b	5	2	1	4	2	1
McCaughan, 1b	4	0	1	9	1	1
Shearer, lf	4	0	1	0	1	0
Challenger, ss	4	0	0	1	2	1
Langston, p	4	1	2	1	10	0
Lunt, rf	4	0	0	0	0	0
Total	40	7	10	27	20	6

DELAWARE COLLEGE.

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
E. Martin, c	5	2	1	10	2	0
Armstrong, 2b	5	3	1	3	4	0
Buckley, lf	5	0	1	0	0	0
Raub, ss	5	1	0	3	1	0
Hossinger, 1b	5	1	1	10	0	0
K. Martin, cf	5	0	1	0	1	0
Caruthers, p, 3b	4	1	2	0	7	0
Realey, 3b, p	4	1	0	1	4	1
Stevens, rf	4	0	0	0	0	0

Totals 42 9 7 27 19 1

INNINGS.

New Castle	3	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	—7
Delaware College	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	4	—9

Earned runs—New Castle, 4; College, 3;
Two-base hit—Madden. Three-base hit—
Whitelock. Home runs—Wiswell, Armstrong.
Left on bases—McCaughan, Shearer, Lunt, Hos-
singer, Caruthers, Realey. Balk—Langston.
Hit by pitched ball, Shearer. Base on balls—by
Langston, 3; by Realey, 4; Struck out—by
Langston, 10; by Caruthers, 4; by Realey, 6.
Double plays—Madden and McCaughan, Raub.
Passed balls—Whitelock (2), Martin (2). Time
of game, 2, hours. Umpires, Bacon and Bryan.

On May the 29th, the Delaware Field Club
base ball team visited our college and defeated
us in a game of ball of seven innings which
would probably have ended differently had
the game been finished. The college team was
badly crippled being without two of its best
players.

The score is as follows :

DELAWARE FIELD CLUB.

	R.	BH.	PO.	A.	E.
Hilles, p	3	4	2	10	0
Beggs, c	2	2	8	2	3
Stone, lf	2	1	3	0	1
Carpenter, 2b	0	1	1	0	1
Rhinehardt, 1b	0	1	6	1	1
Tatnall, ss	1	0	0	1	2
Bryan, H., cf	1	1	1	0	0
Johnson, rf	0	0	0	0	1
Morrison, 3b	3	3	0	1	2
Totals	12	13	21	15	11

DELAWARE COLLEGE.

	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
E. Martin, c	2	0	7	3	2
Armstrong, 2b,	3	1	5	0	0
Raub, ss	1	1	1	0	1
K. Martin, lf	1	1	0	1	0
Buckley, 1b	0	1	3	0	2
Smith, p, cf	0	0	2	2	0
J. Bryan, 3b	1	1	3	0	1
McKinsey, rf	1	2	0	0	0
Ross, p cf	1	1	0	9	0

Totals 10 8 21 15 6

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Field Club	4	3	1	0	3	0	1	—12
Delaware College	0	0	0	0	1	6	3	—10

Earned runs—Field Club, 6; Delaware Col-
lege, 1. Two base hits—Hilles 3, Beggs 2, Buck-
ley. First base on balls—By Hilles, 2; by
Smith, 6. Struck out—By Hilles, 4; by Smith,
4. Passed balls—Beggs, 1; Martin, 3. Sacrifice
hit—Stone.. Umpire—Short.

Pestalozzi,

'82. Imogen G. Polk, B. A. Daughter of
the Rev. Jos. S. and Mary Polk; graduated in
the class of '84; resided at Fagg's Manor. Is
now teaching Latin, Greek and Music, in Texas.

'81. Margaret W. Blandy, B. S.. Daughter
of Chas. and Lizzie Blandy, of Newark, Del.,
took the Soule Prize for highest standing in the
Senior year; graduated in '85; resides at Newark
Del.

'81. Elizabeth S. Hearne, B. S. Graduated in
'85; taught for some time at her home near
Georgetown, Del., was married in '88 to Mr.
Bacon; has since moved West.

'81. Annie M. Miggett. Her home is at
Chestnut Hill, Del.

'81. Julia E. Mackey. Was at College one
year; resides in New York.

'81. Fannie M Reynolds. Daughter of John
A. Reynolds, of Middletown, Del., a Trustee of
Delaware College; has since married Mr. Alex.
Brown.

'81. Mazie F. Williams. Daughter of George
G. Williams; has since married and lives in
Colorado.

De Alumnis.

'37. Bradford, Sidney G., Wilmington, Del. Was engaged in farming in Maryland. Died soon after leaving College.

'37. Chamberlain, John T., Newark, Del. Graduated in Philadelphia, Pa., as D. D. S. Was in Southern army during late War.

'37. Clark, John. Entered from Philadelphia, Pa.

'37. Bradford, Hon. Edward G., Wilmington, Del. Graduated in 1838. Studied Law with Ed. F. Gilpin. Admitted to the Bar in 1842. Was in the same year appointed Deputy General of Delaware. Was elected to the office for the next term. Was afterwards City Solicitor. In 1849 was a member of the Legislature. President Lincoln appointed him U. S. District-Attorney for Delaware in 1861. President Johnson re-appointed him in 1865. Resigned in September, 1866. In 1871 was appointed Judge of U. S. District Court of Delaware, which position he held at the time of his death, which occurred the 16th of January, 1884. He was an eloquent speaker, an upright Judge, and a true Christian. He at one time delivered the annual oration before the Athenæan Literary Society.

'37. Downs, Richard E. C., Queen Anne Co., Md. Graduated in 1842 with second honor of his class. Is the author of a book on Constitution of United States, and of numerous lectures, essays and speeches.

'37. Earle, George, Centreville, Md. After leaving Delaware College, graduated at Jefferson in 1840. Studied Law, and admitted to the Bar in 1843. Was law partner of J. A. J. Cresswell, of Elkton, Md. In 1863 was appointed Clerk of the Court of Appeals of Maryland. In 1864 was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention of Maryland. Served on important Committees, and presented 253 amendments to the new Constitution, all of which were adopted. In 1869 was appointed First Assistant Postmaster-General of United States. Resigning this office, he resumed the practice of Law in Georgetown, D. C. Resides at 1916 Thirty-fifth street, Washington, D. C.

'38. Peter Custis, M. D. Grad. Med. Dept. Univ. of Pa., 1844. Was a Surgeon in the C. S. A. and was in charge of the Marine Hospital at New-Berne, N. C. Died March 27th, 1863, age 39 years, at New-Berne, N. C.

'38. John P. Dickinson, Esq. St. Law. Was admit. to Bar. Came from Caroline Co., Va.

'38. H. Forney. Came from Washington D. C.

'38. Rev. Samuel R. Gordon, A. M., D. D. Grad. 1840. Grad. General Theological Sem., P. E. C., 1843. ord: Deacon Sept., 1843. Assistant St. Paul's Ch., Balt., Md., 1844 to 1845 Minister of St. Luke's Parish, Queen Anne's Co., Md., 1845 to 1847. Rector St. Paul's Parish, Kent Co., Md., 1852 to —. Now lives at Croom, Md.

'38. Richard D. Hall. Came from Cecil Co., Md.

'38. Purnell Lofland, Esq. Was a lawyer for many years. Died at Dover, Del.

'38. Robinson Miller. Came from Washington, D. C.

'38. K. T. Nelson. Came from Albemarle Co., Va.

'38. Francis W. Page. Was a farmer, a man of character and property. Died in 1846. Lived in Albemarle Co., Md.

'38. Rev. John E. Seaman, A. M. Is a clergyman in New Orleans, La.

'38. James M. Sewall. Has been a farmer ever since he left college at Sewall's Point, Fortress Monroe, Va.

'38. John Sutton. Ent. West Point, 1840. Left 1842. Engineer Dept. U. S. Steamship Missouri 1842 to —. Accidentally caused its burning. Engineer on a steam merchantman between New Orleans and Havana for several years. Finally was engineer of a steamer between San Francisco, California and Portland, Oregon, and was lost at sea with all on board. His family still resides at Portland, Oregon.

'38. James Goldsborough Thomas. Came from Oxford, Md.

'38. Jos. Coudon Sr., Perryville, Md. Graduated in 1842. Farmer near Perryville, Md. Died May 12, 1880.

'38. William B. Tilghman. Ent. Dickinson College and rem. there until 1840. High Sch., Alexandria, Va., 1840 to 1842. Remained home until 1848. Merchant at Centreville, Md. 1848 to 1856. Merchant, Baltimore, Md., 1856 to —. Now lives at 5 Wood St., Baltimore, Md.

'38 James M. Winder. Come from Talbot Co., Md.

'38. Joseph Wilkins, Esq. Practiced Law in Baltimore, Md.

'38. Coudon, Jos., Sr., Perryville, Md. Graduated in 1842. Farmer near Perryville, Md. Died May 12, 1880.

'38. Coudon, Henry S., Perryville, Md. Is a farmer near Perryville, Md. Takes an active interest in the affairs of Cecil Co., Md.

'38. Dallam, Wm., M. D., Baltimore, Md. Left College at end of junior year. Studied Medicine at Washington University, Baltimore, Md., and graduated in 1843. Was appointed Resident Physician to the Infirmary, but in a short time resigned. Was Chief Clerk in Assessor's Office for the Second Revenue District of Maryland for three years. Is now engaged in farming near Cresswell, Md.

'38. Gallagher, Chas. R., Wilmington, Del. Deceased. Was for many years a broker in Baltimore, Md.

'38. Hammond, Nicholas, Easton, Md.

'38. Leonard, P. E., Chester Co., Pa. Is a farmer in Chester Co., Pa.

'38. Milligan, Robert, Wilmington, Del. Left College in June, 1839, to enter U. S. Navy as a midshipman, resigned in 1846. Served as Captain in First Delaware Regiment of Infantry during late War. Afterward held same position in Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry. Was in the most severe battles of the War. Was compelled to resign on account of long-standing disease which unfitted him for riding. Now lives 1500 Pine street, Philadelphia, Pa.

'38. Porter, Geo. B., Detroit, Mich. Served on an Engineer Corps in Lancaster, Pa., where he died in 1858.

'38. Saulsbury, Hon. Gove, M. D., Frederica, Del. After leaving College graduated as M. D. from University of Pennsylvania in 1842. and

practiced in Dover the remainder of his life. In 1862 he was elected to the State Senate, and became Speaker of that body in 1865. He was appointed to fill the unexpired term of Governor Cannon. In 1866 was elected Governor of State being regarded as the ablest ruler the State has ever had. Was President of Board of Trustees of Wilmington Conference Academy and also a Trustee of Delaware College. Was elected one of the delegates to the "Ecumenical Council" of Methodism recently held in London. Died July 31, 1881.

'38. Showell, Lemuel, Berlin, Md. Is a farmer near Berlin, Md.

'38. Wolfe, Daniel R. Came from New Castle, Del.

'39. Cochran, Wm. A., Middletown, Del. Farmer near Middletown. President of Peninsular Agricultural Association.

'39. Earle, John C., M. D., Centreville, Md. After leaving Delaware College, graduated as M. D. from University of Maryland. Commenced the practice of Medicine with Dr. Bradley, of Centreville, Md. Removed to Easton, Talbot Co., Md., where he still practices his profession. Is regarded as an excellent physician, and an exemplary man.

'39. Evans, John S., Perryville, Md. Left College in 1840. Was connected with Cecil Furnace Company from 1840-45. Manager of York, Pa., Iron Works, also of Iron Works at Easton, Pa. In 1850 was merchant in and Post-master of Stockton, Cal. Died in Sandwich Islands, August 21, 1854.

'39. Feddiman, R. E., Queen Anne Co., Md.

'39. Hedrick, Andrew J., Florida. Was for a long time in U. S. A.

'39. McWilliams, Alexander, Washington D. C.

'39. Meeter, Samuel, Newark, Del. Went to Illinois in 1855. Removed to Kansas in 1880. Is a farmer at Little River, Rice Co., Kansas.

'39. Perry, Oliver H. Came from New York. Is a lawyer in that city.

'39. Platt, Samuel, Newark, Del. Was admitted to the Bar young. Died in New Castle.

College Notes.

Brazil, with a population of fourteen millions, has no college worthy the name. Graduates fail to pass higher than a Prep. class here.—*Ex.*

The University of Berlin has 7,286 students matriculated this year, of whom 632 are foreigners and 6,654 are Germans. It is estimated that the number of students at the German universities has more than doubled in the past year.

The Cherokee Indians support over one hundred common schools, with 4,059 pupils, and a high school for boys with 211 pupils. They are just completing a seminary which will accommodate 164 students.

The various denominational colleges have endowments in round numbers as follows: Baptist, \$12,000,000; Methodist, \$11,500,000; Presbyterian, \$9,250,000; Congregational, \$8,000,000; Episcopal, \$3,300,000.

The total land grants made by the United States for educational purposes during the first century of its existence amount to over 80,000,000 acres, or 125,000 square miles, a territory greater than the area of Great Britain and Ireland, and equal to one-half the area of France.

The school of journalism at Cornell, which has caused such wide discussion has been withdrawn from the curriculum.

An exchange tells of a girl who had just returned from college. She was witnessing a fire engine work. After watching it for some time in mute astonishment, she said: "Who would evah have dweamed such a very diminative-looking aparatus would hold so much wattah."—*Ex.*

The city of Helena has donated 250 acres of land to the Montana University, which is now being built.

Bowdoin students are required to file on their admission a bond of \$200, with sureties, as security for term bills and charges.

The faculty of the University of Texas has made the following rule as to examinations: "Students whose recitation marks average ninety and whose attendance is ninety-four per cent.

shall be allowed to pass to the next higher class or to graduation without examinations."

Nothing in this country more astonishes an English university-bred man than our college yells. He never takes the practice as a bit of American fun, but seriously sets to work to prove how even educated Americans follow the customs of the savage Indian, his war-whoop being perpetuated in the college yell.

The youngest college professor in the U. S., is Arthur T. Abernethy, of Rutherford College, N. C. He is 18 years of age.

Five hundred students were recently suspended from classes in the University of St. Petersburg, on account of their socialistic tendencies.

Thirty-two William's seniors, out of a class of eighty persons, will speak on Commencement day. An average of eighty-two and a half per cent. on all studies was required. The audience deserves commiseration.

On May 14th Senator Edmunds introduced his bill to establish a University of the United States. The bill locates the institution at Washington and makes the President, the members of the Cabinet, the Chief Justice and twelve citizens to be chosen from different States, its regents. These last are to be appointed by a concurrent resolution of both houses of Congress. All persons, regardless of race, citizenship, color, or religious belief, are eligible to the University. No special sectarian belief shall be taught, but this prohibition does not extend to the study of Christian theology. \$500,000 is appropriated for land and buildings, and \$5,000,000 for a permanent fund of maintenance. Courses of study are to be carried on in all branches of learning, especially such as other institutions in the United States do not furnish facilities for. The choice of studies and the faculty is left with the regents, whose first meeting shall be called by the President at his pleasure. It is required that the regents make a yearly report to Congress and they are authorized to obtain land, provide buildings, fix the compensation of professors, etc. All who are interested in higher education will watch the progress of this bill in Congress with unabated interest, as it is the most advanced step yet taken in this direction.—*Ex.*

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OCTOBER, 1890,

NO. 1.



DELAWARE COLLEGE REVIEW.


CONTENTS. *

Editorial,	3-4	Inter-Collegiate,	11
The Study of Current Top- ics as a Feature of School, Academic and College Edu- cation,	5	Sporting Notes,	12
Progress of Education	7	De Alumnis,	12
Parliamentary,	8	Humorous,	14
The Hero,	8		
Town and Campus,	9		
Exchanges,	10		

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