

*From Dr. Bush
May 1859*

Delaware College Review.

VOL. V.

DELAWARE COLLEGE, APRIL, 1887.

No. 6

Delaware College Review.

Published Monthly during the College Year, by the
Press Association of Delaware College.

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DELAWARE COLLEGE REVIEW,
NEWARK, DELAWARE.

ELSEWHERE will be seen an article on the State Normal School bill, in which the writer seeks to show how the transformation of the Academy of this town into a Normal School will be of advantage to the College. From the time Delaware College was founded until its suspension in '59, the Academy was considered as especially the preparatory school for Delaware College, and was part of the time identified with the College, both being under the management of the same President. It would seem to be peculiarly fitted for this purpose, and its situation near the Colleges to it all the advantages arising from close connection with the parent institution. The society of the students, the knowledge of college-life he obtains, yes, even the seeing the college buildings every day, tend

to produce in the intended student a sympathy with the course of study and the manner of instruction that is of immense value to the young man when he becomes a full-fledged student. But if he prepares for college at a school distant from the college, when he comes all is strange and new. The mode of teaching, the life of the student, the students themselves, all are strange. He feels like "a cat in a strange garret," to use a homely illustration, and he can not start out on his college career with the same advantages that a student prepared near by possesses. The facts bear us out in the above assertions. As a general thing the honor students have been nearly always prepared for college at the Academy. During the last two years but one or two have been admitted from the Academy, and we believe that the further the Academy drifts from a classical and art school towards a Normal and English institution the less use will it be to our college, and the less will it fulfil the work for which it is best fitted. Let us not be misunderstood. We are in favor of a State school for Delaware. We are in favor of having Dr. Raub for principal of it, for we believe this is his life-work; but we are not in favor of having it located at Newark.

WITHIN a period of three weeks the patrons of the lecture course were favored with three lectures from as many famous men. These lectures were very different in substance and style and were appreciated by all who heard them. Eli Perkins, who came under the auspices of the Review course, repeated his lecture entitled "Wit, Humor and Pathos," with a few variations. Notwithstanding the repetition, many enjoyed it immensely. There being such a small number to hear his first lecture he deemed it prudent to repeat it. We are much gratified with the result as a financial success and extend our thanks to our patrons. No lecture of the season has been filled with all varieties of thought and feeling that enliven a subject and enforce the teachings of a lecturer.

WE do not approve of the manner in which some colleges utilize their college journals for administering reproof to the erring students. The *Lafayette* has repeatedly rebuked its students for their bad habits; particularly that of drinking and carousing. Nor is the *Lafayette* alone in this matter, but we have noticed it in other exchanges. We should think it would prove detrimental to a college and lack the desired effect, viz: to check the tending evil. Though we are free from those intemperate students that infest other colleges we must be pardoned for deviating from our principle, that is, of public rebuke. It is with great reluctance we are compelled to speak of a matter so trivial and yet so disgraceful in its effects. The matter to which we refer is expectorating tobacco in the hall-ways. Our attention has been called to this matter frequently by visitors while going through the building. One in particular in speaking of this habit so prevalent here said that she had been teaching with the Indians for 14 years and knew that they had more common decency than to spit upon the floor and also that she had been in many institutions but none of their floors were stained as ours. Perhaps many of them were ladies' institutions; but this fact does not make the habit any the less filthy and disgraceful. Of course we are very much discouraged to see people go away with an unfavorable impression of our college, and always do what we can to present in an attractive manner, but when such stains exist we can't hide them, for "seeing is believing." Who is responsible for this mischief? Every student is blamed for it, whether he is guilty or not.

EVERY ship that arrives at Castle Garden from the Old World is crowded with immigrants. In one day, on the 14th of April, 4270 persons were landed in New York. 6,000 immigrants sailed from Hamburg during March. In Queenstown, so many foreigners are awaiting transportation that accommodations cannot be provided for them, and they are camping in the streets. This influx, promising to be greater this year than ever before, cannot fail to claim the attention and arrest the thought of any American citizen who has the welfare of his

country at heart. The first question to be considered is, do we want them? And we answer as the general run of immigrants goes, no. We do not want paupers and criminals. Of what use to us are those contract laborers, who, by living in a state of dirt and filth akin to beastliness, are enabled to underbid our respectable workmen? We have too many enemies of law and order here now to want any more crazy anarchists and ignorant mormons to set our laws at defiance, and to foment dissatisfaction and treason among the people. Let these all be kept out and when these are sorted out there will be but few left. And it is an open question if even these few should be allowed to come in. At the rate of natural increase of our sixty millions of people how long will it be before we will need all our spare territory ourselves? Time was when we could gladly welcome any one that chose to come. We see the results of that policy in the recent riots of Cincinnati and Chicago. What will be the condition of our country twenty years from now if the present state of affairs goes on? But there are laws, some say, to prevent all these objectionable persons from landing. Why are they not enforced, and the paupers, criminals, anarchists and mormons sent back with scant ceremony? We would find if three or four ships were made, before they anchored, to at once put around and take their loads back to Europe, they'd soon stop coming. If the present law is inefficient let Congress make laws that will be efficient at its next session.

WE do not approve of the general lack of interest taken in the Friday afternoon oratory exercises. To our ideas, it seems that the oratorical exercise is one of the most important recitations that we have. A person may know much and be able to talk well, so far as the mere words go, but if it is not properly spoken an idea does not carry half the weight it does when it is so delivered. The faculty of speaking well is one not hard to acquire, yet is of the utmost importance to one who wishes a liberal education. Yet the students do not seem to appreciate this fact, and bid fair to end up the year, knowing about as much about oratory at the end as they did at the beginning.

MANY of our exchanges are advocating the plan of changing the holiday from Saturday to Monday. We are also of the opinion it would be an excellent change, being an advantage to both student and professor. First—Students are not tempted to study on the Sabbath. Second—We avoid "Blue Monday." Third—After Sabbath's rest, both students and professors are rested, and are ready for the preparatory work on Monday. Fourth—Students who live near the town and go home on Saturday are not compelled to return on the Sabbath. Students will have as good lessons on Tuesday as on any other day of the week. This plan has been tried recently at Allegheny College with great success, and is undoubtedly based on correct principles. The *Campus* says: "Over a year ago the change from Saturday to Monday as a day of recreation was made, and though a little strange to us at first, is now a pronounced success. It has removed the temptation to study on Sunday, and gives better class-room results for Tuesday than the old system for Monday." These reasons are certainly of a character to recommend themselves to any one who desires the good of the college.

THE time spent by a young man at college is one of the most important periods of his life. If he makes good use of the opportunities placed within his reach, he leaves college with a disciplined mind and a cultivated intellect. Whether the new force which has thus been added to his life will prove to be a benefit or a calamity, depends entirely upon the personal character he is building up. An educated wicked man is capable of doing a much greater amount of injury in the world than an uneducated one of the same class. Each man is the architect of his own character, and it is a startling truth to think of, that whether conscious of the fact or not, every body is engaged in character-building. We grow daily in the direction of our action, and by an immutable law this growth progresses irrespective of our will. Action is the expression of thought, and repeated action becomes habit, and habits form character. How heavy the responsibility resting upon us to govern our thoughts, and to train

them in right channels. But the importance of character-building is not only as it affects oneself. All the direct influence which a man possesses over his fellow-man is the influence of character—it is the outcome of what he is.

WE again call attention to the fact that the DELAWARE COLLEGE REVIEW is the organ of the College, and its interests should not be left to the editors and business managers alone, but it should receive the hearty co-operation and support of every member of the institution. Let every one do his part.

AS the boys do not seem to care to play ball, we suggest that a tennis set be procured. As tennis is a game that does not require much violent exercise we think it would soon become very popular at Delaware.

THE Sociable given under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. at the residence of Dr. Caldwell and also under the careful supervision of Miss Caldwell proved to be an entertainment of great ecstasy to those who were present. The programme was as follows: Solo by Miss Caldwell, Miss Nora Raub presiding at the piano; a short and appropriate address by Miss McDowell, of Chicago; a solo by Miss Raub. After the entertainment the company participated in a bountiful repast. The students of the college received a cordial invitation. They, of course, to use a common expression, "enjoyed themselves immensely." The members of the Temperance League suspended the rules of the League and consequently got full of cake.

DRILL commenced with the beginning of this term. Whether it will be a success or not will depend entirely upon the students. In former times it was made a farce and was of more harm than good; but now, if the students really wish to drill, it can be made a most enjoyable and interesting affair. Let each one pay strict attention and endeavor to help keep good order. If only a few try to make a failure of it they will succeed for it is almost impossible, sometimes, to find out who creates disorder.

Literary,COLLEGES AND NORMAL SCHOOLS.

As there has been considerable interest manifested concerning the State Normal School Bill we deem it appropriate for us to make a few cursory remarks upon it. Not being possessed of that selfish disposition which was displayed by our Dover Academy friends at the introduction of the bill we should have been more than gratified if it had passed for several reasons. Dover Academy has been fostered by our State and the M. E. Conference ever since it was erected. We do not envy its position, but on the contrary, glory in its success, proud that it is an institution of our State, and only wish we had more institutions like it and that is why we advocate The Normal School Bill.

The disposition "We don't care who sinks just so we swim;" is certainly a very selfish one and not becoming a sectarian institution. Then it would be a great benefit to the State. In the educational system and institutions of to-day normal schools and colleges occupy a high and important place, although they are co-ordinate as scholastic institutions, yet in respect to their intended works they sometimes vie and contend with one another. Their relative value and claims can be readily seen by considering the distinction, work and aim of each.

Normal schools are specially designed as training schools for teachers. This is their primary aim, and the course of study is arranged with reference to the teacher's work. Not only are the various branches of the prescribed course studied with a view to passing an examination on them, but, studied also with a view to teaching them. Herein lies the chief value of normal schools as educational agencies, the prominence they give to "normal methods" and working according to them. For teachers this work is simply invaluable—indispensable. The normal school is the technical school for the teaching profession. The college is to give a broad, comprehensive, liberal, education, preparing for any and all vocations of life. Its mission properly understood and defined, is to aid in the symmetrical development of all the powers of mind and body, and give broad and liberal culture. To reach this a wide field of study is laid under tribute with constant reference to two great ends, viz: knowledge acquired and more than this, the intellectual power and readiness developed by the process of its acquisition. The sciences are studied, as the knowledge of these is all-important and in this realm of study the thinking powers, observation, comparison, generalization and originality of thought are taxed and trained. The mathematics are studied for their own sake,

as there can be no scholarship without them and in this arena is trained the strong reasoner, the logical athlete. History, covering the world's wide field is studied, for the scholar should be familiar with the events of the past and present of all nations, and what philosophy of earth is so profound, and profitable in its study as the philosophy of history? Literature is studied for it is important that while the mind is trained to think clearly, forcibly and correctly, the best expression for that thought shall come readily to lip and pen. And when a charmed, delicious and bracing atmosphere breathes in the temple and fields of literature, just such as delights and refreshes the scholar, and here would he dwell. The classics are studied and justly an important place is assigned them in the college course, as experience has proved there is no line of study to quicken and correct the thinking powers and give such a command of language, as the study of the ancient classics; and moreover, this fluency is a coveted treasure by all scholars, as it opens up a vast field of literature through which the reader roams, enchanted by its native accent and glow of the native skies. It is a question, then, to the young teacher and student aspiring to become a scholar, which of the two schools, the normal school or the college, is best suited for me? Our main object in this article is to meet this question and give it our answer.

The young man or woman wishing to obtain an education, but in straightened circumstances, compelling them to work their own way, we would say go to the normal school and there prepare yourself thoroughly for the work of teaching, since it is by this avenue you propose to work your way, and at the same time prepare for entering college. As your immediate aim is teaching and the normal school aims specially to fit teachers for the school-room, take the normal school course. Then fitted for the work, your engagement in the work will yield you a much richer return than undertaking the work at haphazard, and a foundation will be laid for your future course of study and your future work of the most solid and satisfactory kind. This accomplished, as soon as you are ready go to college and receive the finishing touches. This we have assumed as your aim from the outset. We therefore say to all, at this stage of your progress and yet looking with youth's eager eyes on life's sunny slope go to college, if you possibly can. The college, as it is equipped to-day will serve and aid you as no other school can. You want its larger course of study and the larger training and more liberal culture it gives. If you have been grounded in the normal methods in the common branches, all the better for your college work. You will know better how to study and can grasp subjects more readily, even enter the studium, the gymnasium, the

class-room and measure your step and stature with other keen contestants, and by all the aided help and stimulus and polish which this sharp attention will give, rest not until the attainment of a college education has been obtained and the noble wreath and name of scholarship has been won.

S. A. B.

CHIVALRY.

Chivalry was a sort of a profession adopted by the Knights Errant of the Middle Ages. Before the times of Chivalry, in the Dark Ages of Europe, might reigned supreme over right, and the weak and helpless found no protection against the strong and ruthless. Many a strong man would ride carelessly over an innocent babe or cruelly insult a helpless woman, and although a few would in their hearts condemn him, the world said nothing.

But at last a change for the better came in the hearts of men, and a feeling of pity was raised for the helpless.

The Crusades did much to help on the profession of Knights Errantry or Chivalry, the avowed purpose of which was to right all wrongs and protect the weak from insult.

Chivalry, in its old forms, is unnecessary to-day, and has therefore died; but its influence is still felt and always will be, for nobody can deny that it paved the way to the higher moral feelings which pervade the mass of men of to-day; and which like every good work, is growing and must grow, till the results of the old Chivalry of the Middle Ages, distant as the cause may seem, will shine forth in the enlightenment and prosperity which virtue must and will produce in any time or place.

MARTIN LUTHER.

Foremost among the truly great of the world was the Hero of The Reformation; whose birth was in a miner's cottage, Nov. 11, 1483. His home training in truth and godliness, combined with the strict discipline to which he was there subjected, while it no doubt led him to the ascetic life of the cloister, gave him also an honest heart disposed to search for truth, and impelled him in later life to conform his faith and mark out his path, in accordance with the teachings of the Christian's infallible guide book, rather than follow the forms and teachings of a church, which ages of human imperfection, invention and laxity had sadly corrupted. He had ever an honest pride in his peasant ancestry, and doubtless under the roof of his boyhood's home were imbued and strengthened those principles of true firmness and hardihood, which enabled him in later life to withstand all the arts, threats and persecutions of his enemies, in their endeavors to compel him to recant. His search for satisfying

peace led him, through hollow rites and self-torturings, to the foot of the cross. When he ascended the pulpit, crowds flocked to hear him, among whom was the Elector Frederic who in later years proved his true friend; his doctrine attracted, as the truth ever must; although, as in this case, along the line of its onward march it may meet with bitterest opposition and persecution. Though slight and wasted in form, he was physically as well as morally, courageous; facing unflinchingly the menace of his enemies, undaunted when summoned before their tribunals; assured in holy confidence that his steps were ever attended by One, whose weakness is stronger than the strength of these. Of Elector Frederic's distressing, though not ultimately disastrous dream, he proves the hero; for he it was, "who nailed to the church door at Wittenberg the Theses, and was in faith and energy a true son of the Apostle Paul; who wielded a pen that reached even to Rome, shook the Pope's triple crown, made the crouched lion roar, and roused all the papal empire"—and who could doubt but that their efforts to break this pen, but gave it added strength.

While his keen eye and wise, honest heart made him quick to detect the gross wickedness of the mother church, yet his loyalty and love encouraged him to hope for reformation within its pale, rather than in separation; and when at length he broke his allegiance with it, he retained, as he himself declares, strong sympathy with those still in its bonds, ever considering the influence which this cherished, though corrupt institution had gained over them. His domestic life, contrary to the general story of the lives of great men, was rendered altogether felicitous by his wise, pure and beloved Catharine.

The hardships and mysterious providences, which fell to his lot as a reformer, were doubtless all sanctified to his good; as is manifest was his strange transportation to the Wartburg, where in months of quiet and seclusion, his pen did so much efficient work, giving to the nation a German Bible, which the masses might read. He delighted in all that was elevating, was passionately fond of music; his fostering care over schools and universities, well attest the high value he set upon learning. His life of sixty-two years was long, since well spent—long when we think of the labor and hardship which entered into it. At the end of the race, it was given him to preach his last sermon and lay his body down triumphantly, at his native place. A noble man but truly human; a man of great grace and gifts but not always gentle; the champion of truth, though sometimes bigoted; he found his life work hidden in his Latin Bible. Nobly did he pursue it and incalculable are the benefits which accrued to the world from his having lived.

CORRUPTION IN AMERICAN POLITICS.

Lord Byron asserts that he could not write upon any subject without some personal experience or foundation. This is true of almost every great creative mind. Although deficient in that political experience which is characteristic of a hoary headed politician, I am glad that I can flatter myself by saying that there is considerable corruption and fraud existing in American politics.

From the present condition of political affairs, the assertion that "American politics are rotten to the core" presents a truthful aspect. You have doubtless heard of the story of the Spartan youth, who stole the fox, and, to avoid detection, concealed it under his coat and allowed it to gnaw out his very vitals. America is doing the same thing to-day. There are foxes concealed in the bosom of the body politic gnawing away at its very vitals, and in the meanwhile all the nation seems unconcerned and indifferent to the forces which are operating to quake its foundation. To be sure, some of them are small; but just as the banks of a stream are corroded by the friction of a rapid-running stream, or a stone is worn away by constant dripping, so forces of evil, by virtue of their number and deceitful action, will, if left unchecked, undermine the very foundations of the nation. A nation's greatest enemies come not from a foreign land. It is an old adage "that a man's greatest enemy is himself." A French writer in speaking of Christianity says "its chief object is to defend man against himself." "To thine own self be true, and it must follow, as night follows day, that thou cans't not be false to any man," said that great man, who, above all other men before or after him, saw deepest into human character, and who, in this saying, as in all others, held the mirror up to nature. As the character of individuals, so is the character of nations; for individuals constitute a nation. The voices of nations that once were, but are now extinct, unite in proclaiming to us that a nation is its own worst enemy. And if America fall, it will not be under the sword of a foreign nation, but it will be by her negligence that will do the work. There is a fox concealed in our nation's bosom that is gnawing upon her vitals, and is consuming her like an eating cancer.

You ask what do I mean by corruption in politics? When moneyed corporations can gain control of legislative bodies, and bribe them, disregarding principle, to enact laws in their favor, then I say the body politic is corrupt. In former years an office-seeker was a rare thing; but now they have become almost as big a nuisance as the tramp.

It is an ignominious fact, but true—our elections and legislative bodies are entirely controlled by money. When the power behind throne sits

on money bags the Goddess of Liberty stretches her wings and makes flight to more congenial climes. The rum power would have been pulverized long ago if the legislative bodies were free from bribery. Even in a petit election in our little Diamond State fraud existed, as was witnessed in our recent election in Wilmington. In every campaign the conflict is waged fiercely and unscrupulously. Our newspapers also participate in the struggle and adhere to their favorites, disregarding honesty and principle; and, further, indulge in mud-throwing, and in fact do everything that is detrimental to the character of the obnoxious candidate. We are glad to say that it is not the average American citizen that is guilty of bribery; but nine out of every ten who are guilty of this ignominious act are of foreign extraction. Naturalization papers are issued, and confer the right to citizenship upon hundreds who are worthless, depraved, and unworthy of such an exalted privilege. These are the men who will sell that for which our grandsires fought and died, viz: freedom—for a glass of rum, or a mere pittance.

Now what is the result of such wholesale barbarism, and favoritism? Often a man is elected who lacks a good personal character and entirely unqualified for such an office; and thus becomes an imposition upon the public, simply because more money was used or some fancied they would receive a direct benefit from his election. Who can truthfully assert that American politics are pure? Let us examine the political records of the past few years. What can we say of political affairs when wealth is preferred to worth; when a man is deprived of his citizenship by mob-law? When the very name implies whisky rings, depravity and political decay. This stigma is not peculiar to one particular party, but it is common to all of them.

Whence the alternative or remedy? Remove the cause, and we at once remove the effect. It is at once evident that the primeval cause of the political degeneracy in our land is the ignorance of the voters. A large proportion of the voters are of foreign extraction. Our sages have long been considering the question of restricting immigration to such a degree that we may extricate ourselves from such an existing evil. It is hoped that the rising generation may see the day when politics are as pure as a clear, crystal stream, and a politician as a shining meteor, illuminating the pathway of mankind, and thus enabling him to guide his bark safely o'er life's stormy sea.

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Trials of every kind may await you sterner and darker than any yet experienced. Do not anticipate them, but do not forget their possibility. Do not, as you prize your own soul, forget that your strength for every conflict depends upon your being guarded for each as it comes, and never being careless or weary.

Locals.

50!

What is Sharp?

"I'll a kill a you-a."

Who's deepest in debt?

"There's a plot against me!"

Sharp the—checkerboard man.

Dolly is going the way of all Freshmen.

A common question: "How's your pop?"

"Yum Yum, the fair, you must not wed."

Our Seniors analyzed some cigar ashes recently.

Quite a number of students went in to hear Ruddygore.

"Strong" Jack wanted some "*filtering water*" the other day.

Abandon seats, Prof. —— hath murdered chairs." Shakspere revised.

Our Business Manager has not made any poor puns up to the time of going to press.

"Well, if we can't go to Ruddygore we can go to Barnum's Circus."—Ye Bucky.

The little Freshies have received their guns, and are "walking on air" in consequence.

A correspondent wishes to know who broke Miss W's knitting needle behind the corner. We don't know.

A Junior recently wished to know if we ever saw that delightful opera called "Uncle Tom's Cabin." No we didn't.

Miss Lena Evans, formerly of the Class of '87, but who is now attending a Ladies' Seminary in Wilmington, is at home, sick.

Soph at telephone: "Hello, is Miss —— in." Listener: "Yes." Soph: "Tell her to come to the phone I wish to *see* her." Laughter on the wires.

Bearded Jack or Esau wanted some Potassium Hydrate, the other day, and on being handed a bottle marked KOH, refused it, saying he wanted Potassium Hydrate.

A chestnut bell which the Sophs find hard to crack. One succeeded in cracking between his new molars and found it of this nature: "What did you get in chemistry?" "I got 'conditioned.'" "What did you?" "Ditto."

It is evident that Cupid has thrown his dart among the Seniors, from the following conversation. Our Senior from McClellandsville was heard to say, "I'll give any man five dollars

who will get my rival drunk while I take Miss D—to hear Eli Perkins."

Caroline M. Purnell, daughter of Hon. William H. Purnell, a former President of this college, graduated from the Women's Medical College of Philadelphia, in March.

The boys in Laboratory work in Mineralogy call their work "Scratch Rock." If you could once see them at work you would conclude that it was a very appropriate name.

Our Lewes Freshman is very much interested in our mail system here. Some say—well, never mind what they say; he is captured by a charming damsel, who lives near the post office.

The other day, while the Professor of Chemistry was attending the Faculty meeting, Pat was heard to say: "Come, fellows, let us go down to chemistry and tell Doc. he wasn't there," as if the Professor wasn't aware of that fact.

Buck, '87's class poet (?) recently got off the following:

"Gold and silver have I none,
But the cheek I have is immense."

We will freely admit the truth of these lines; but we cannot see the poetry about it. Perhaps it is blank verse.

It might be appropriate for the day students to sing to a certain well-known tune:

Oh where! Oh where!
Has the waiting room furniture gone?
Out the window it went.
None in the room is found;
For outside it lies on the hard and rugged ground.

Delaware College students seem to be recognized everywhere. Not long ago a couple of Sophs started for a walk. When near Singerly they saw two young ladies approaching. One of them raised his hat and asked if they could tell him how far it was to Singerly. For a moment the persons addressed seemed astounded at his impudence, then smiled and asked, "Aint you from Delaware College?" She evidently thought that no one else could have such phenomenal cheek.

A short time since one of our Seniors went to Wilmington on business. About quarter past twelve he went down to the station and sat down to await the train. Suddenly was heard outside a noise as though a western cyclone had been let loose in the street, and while wondering what could be the cause, it was suddenly explained by Buck rushing in, a big bundle in either arm, and a peanut in his mouth. Rushing up to our first Senior, with anxiety depicted on every feature of his countenance, he inquired: "Has the

train for Newark gone yet?" On being calmly informed that if it had the other Senior would have been gone likewise, he quietly subsided, amid the smiles of the bystanders.

Great pains have been taken by our recently elected editor, "to determine the exact number of chestnuts in our exchanges." Here is a tabulated report which he submits for publication:

Remarks about "Somebody's" Mustache,

or their efforts to raise one,	$375\frac{1}{4}$
Remarks on the dude,	$527\frac{3}{4}$
Remarks on the fellow who "got left,"	$128\frac{1}{2}$
Puns which could not be classed,	983
This editor was also instructed to make a list of poor poetry and to report:	
No. of verses in which there are words which never before appeared in print,	$567\frac{1}{3}$

We would further state that this editor has resigned his position, and as there is no one who willing to take his place, the position will be vacant until further notice.

And it came to pass in these times that the student riggeth up noise producers, and soon it goeth bang-bang, and the noise reacheth afar even unto the uttermost parts of the building. And the strong man heareth it, and he waxeth mad with anger. And he rusheth upstairs. He saith unto himself I will catch those wicked students. And he findeth the door bolted on the inside. He throweth himself upon it and crusheth it. Yea he crushes even the strong door of wood. And he looketh in and lo they are not there. And he rageth and throweth the furniture out of the window and breaketh it upon the earth. And goeth forth with vengeance and threateneth to bring them unto the tribunal. Verily they shall be judged without mercy. There shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth. Selah.

Though it may seem out of place in the local column to call attention to faults, yet as it really is a local matter we can mention them here. One thing is the marking of walls. No wall was ever improved either in strength or beauty by writing names upon it. Another is the fault that certain students, (we are merely told this and hope it is false) are accused of is that on certain occasions they have gotten people outside of college to write out their lessons for them. This, if so, is neither just to the other students or to themselves. It is not right to receive a high mark on some one else's work. Nor is it funny to palm this off on Professors as their own work, as some seem to think. If you work, work honestly. If you are too lazy to study let it alone and take the consequences. Let these faults be remedied.

De Alumnis.

'81. William H. Purnell, Jr., having been admitted to the Bar at Frederick City, Md., is practicing his profession in that place.

'84. Horace Greely Knowles paid the college a short visit the early part of April.

'86. William DuHamel, A. B., spent a day with the students in April.

'89. James P. Lofland, left college April 20th on account of the illness of his grandfather, Col. Fiddeman.

'88. Gray Blandy, who is with his brother in the grain business in New York, spent a few days in Newark a few weeks ago.

'58. Hon. John H. Paynter, a lawyer in Georgetown, Del., and late Attorney General of Delaware, was appointed by Governor Biggs to the judgeship made vacant by the death of Judge Edward Wootten. Of Mr. Paynter's qualifications, as far as legal ability is concerned, there can be no doubt.

'75. Thomas Davis, who has been a lawyer in Wilmington, Del., for several years, was married to Miss Clara Springer, of Newark, Del., April 6th, 1887. On the same day Mr. Davis was appointed Deputy Attorney-General of Delaware by Governor Biggs. Mr. Davis has our hearty congratulations.

'79. James H. Ward, Ph. B., who has been Principal of the Laurel (Del.) Academy for the past two years, was appointed on April 15th by Governor Biggs to be Superintendent of Public Instruction for Sussex county, under the new law passed by the present Legislature.

'81. Egbert Gilliss Handy is a real estate broker in St. Paul, Minnesota.

'46. Rev. William Simonton, A. M., graduated at Princeton Theological Seminary in 1849, pastor of Presbyterian Churches at Emmitsburg, Piney Creek and Tarrytown 1873 to the present time, now resides at Emmitsburg, Md.

'51. Rev. Joseph H. Carroll, D. D., graduated from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1855, was ordained and installed pastor of Presbyterian Church at Jamesburgh, N. Y., the same year, and in 1858 of the church at Aiken, S. C., is now pastor of a church at Stillwater, Minn.

'56. Rev. Robert L. McMurry; studied theology at Union Theological Seminary, N. Y.; is now pastor of Mount Washington Presbyterian Church, Baltimore county, Md.

'48. C. H. B. Massey, M. D., was graduated with highest honors at the Baltimore Medical College, but has never practiced. He is one of the largest land owners in Kent county, Md.

College Notes.

Harvard Freshmen number 280 students.

Henry Ward Beecher graduated at Amherst in 1834.

A Japanese nobleman took the graduating prize at Rutgers.

A course of sixty lectures is being delivered at Columbia.

Forty men are practicing for Princeton's Mott Haven team.

The President of Harvard University gets \$4,000 a year.

The West Point Military Academy was established in 1802.

The Yale faculty refused to allow the students to present a play.

The minstrel show given by Princeton students was a great success.

The Vassar girls are trying to introduce the Oxford cap and gown.

The President of Harvard University gets \$4,000. Education pays.

The University of Oxford has an annual income of over \$100,000.

The University of Pennsylvania has 1,088 students and 136 professors.

Yale's tug-of-war was recently pulled over two feet by the Columbia team.

Nine of the existing American colleges were in existence before the Revolution.

At Dickinson two literary societies have between them over 21,000 volumes.

Dr. Edward Martin, of Philadelphia, has been appointed director of physical culture at Swarthmore.

The Scientific Society of the University of Pennsylvania is agitating the question of Forest preservation.

Prof. Alexander Agassiz was recently honored with the degree of Doctor of Science by Harvard University.

Brinley, the tennis player of Trinity, took the second prize in the annual oratorical contest in that college.

Four hundred thousand dollars has been bequeathed for the purpose of founding a woman's college in Montreal.

The University of Moscow, the largest institution in Russia, has on its rolls 1,600 students. It was founded in 1755.

Dartmouth students held an enthusiastic baseball meeting recently and \$1,700 was pledged for the support of the nine.

O'Rourke, who is coaching the Yale Base-Ball

team, thinks Yale's nine of this year will be the finest that college has ever had.

The *Yale Courant* says: "The chief trouble with the University of Pennsylvania seems to be an aggravated case of enlarged head."

A writer in the *Popular Science Monthly* says that female college graduates enjoy 20 per cent. better health than the average woman.

One hundred and seventeen students have withdrawn from Roger Williams College at Nashville, Tenn., on account of trouble with the faculty.

The University of Paris was founded in 1200, and is the oldest institution in the world. Oxford was founded in 1206 and Cambridge in 1257.

Dr. James, Professor of Finance and Administration in the University of Pennsylvania, recently declined the Presidency of the Iowa State University.

Harvard is thinking of building an astronomical station in the Southern Hemisphere at a cost of \$230,000, which sum was recently bequeathed for that purpose.

A pamphlet entitled "What the Yale Faculty Should Be" has been published by the Freshmen, in answer to President Dwight's recent lecture on "What Yale Students Should Be."

The family of the late J. B. Lippincott has presented \$3,000 to the veterinary department of the University of Pennsylvania. Several other donations have recently been received by the University.

A college base-ball league has been formed, comprising Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Columbia. No others are to be admitted. The rules will be practically the same as the National League.

An admirable selection has been made for the faculty of the new law school which is to go into operation at Cornell next September. It is to consist of six resident professors and about the same number of non-resident lecturers chosen from the highest ranks of the legal profession.

The Columbia College oarsmen have opened negotiations with the Yale and Harvard University Boating Association asking that the Columbia eight be permitted to contest the four-mile straight-away race with the Yale and Harvard crews at New London next summer, and that Columbia be permitted to race as a regular contestant.

A pleasant indication of the educational advance of the Southern negro is offered by the recent opening in New Orleans of the Southern University for colored people in one of the finest education buildings in the South, and occupying an entire square in the most fashionable quarter of that city. The institution opened with 400 colored students.

Exchanges.

The following card will explain itself:
Dear Sirs:—

The Faculty of the University of the Pacific having denied the students the privilege of expressing their opinions on college topics, the Pacific Pharos Publishing Association, believing that a students' organ should be permitted to express, in a respectful manner, the sentiments of the students, have decided to suspend the publication of *The Pharos* indefinitely.

Regretting the necessity of this action, we remain, yours truly,

PHAROS PUBLISHING COMPANY.

So we will not see the flaming *Pharos* any more. It is with much regret that we bid farewell to one of our best exchanges, especially as they were forced to take the action they did. Much as we feel the loss of such a paper, we can but justify their action. We would rather see it sink into an honorable grave than drag out a miserable existence under constraint. We would rather not hear its voice at all than hear it speak under oppression. We doubt whether the Faculty of the University really understood what they were doing when they thus hushed the voice of their best friend. We are sorry, indeed, that there has been any misunderstanding between the students and faculty, and we hope it will be settled before long, and that we may see the face of our far-away friend once more.

The *Holcad* has an article which we perused with more pleasure than anything of the kind we have read for a long time. Under the title "What Shall I Do?" the author considers the most momentous question of a young man's life. He says: "But who knows the extent of his influence? We can never know until the opening of the Great Book on the last great day reveals it, the effect that our lives, our conduct and our destiny of others." Young men of the present day are too prone to forget the consequences of their actions upon any but themselves, and the fact should be brought before them as much as possible. He goes on to consider the relations of young to the great questions of the day, and shows that he is familiar with his subject. We commend this article to every thinking young man.

Here is the *Triangle* from a Grammar School! Such enterprise is worthy of notice, but the reading matter is good, although it is not equal to the articles in the big University papers. But it is refreshing to turn from the sometimes complicated sentences of the college papers to the simple and plain style of a Grammar School boy. Success to your enterprise.

The *Colby Echo* has an autobiography on part of one of their students. It is interesting to read

the account of the struggles of the author to obtain an education, but we know he realized the value of his education much more than many others who have passed through college more easily. But he does not think the course he took to be absolutely necessary, for he says: "I would not advise young men to do as I did—to go without substantial food when traveling or walking. In my case there was a necessity."

The *Signal* has made somewhat of a departure by issuing a supplement containing an excellent speech by Edward T. Green.

The *Beacon* has a clever hit upon the speculative scientist of to-day. A visit to a scientific society brought visions of Jules Verne and his wonderful gun to our mind. No doubt the gentleman with his revolving sphere intends to start it on a journey after the aluminium bullet of Verne. No doubt he will succeed.

The second number of the *Reveille* is before us. The paper is excellent for one which is just starting out on the slippery path of journalism.

The *Nutshell* is quite a surprise. This number is such an improvement on the last that it is an agreeable surprise. The "Sale of Rome" is a good piece of oratory. The author has a style well suited to such a theme. Following this is an article on the "Aztecs," which is a brief description of this peculiar people. We admire especially the closing sentence, which runs thus: "Spain had, for less than one million dollars with the hands of demons, not of men, destroyed the work of centuries, killed in cold blood one million warriors, and purchased at a price, too great to comprehend, the hatred of Aztec race forever and the blackest record found on all the page of earth's history."

The *Young Idea* has a metrical translation of parts of "Virgil," which are good specimens of this kind of English verse. The metre is not the easiest for English, and we think the author deserves much praise for this production. "Studying Civil Government" is an amusing article, which is true to life. It requires much care to produce anything of this kind without it having the appearance of being studied.

Just before sending our copy to the printer we received the *Student Statesman*, which contains so many good things that a reading of it will only show its true merit. It is the organ of an "Inter-collegiate Prohibition Association." This organization is new, and yet it is numbered by thousands now. Who can tell what the end will be? That such a thing is necessary no one will dispute. What better thing can colleges do than form such an alliance against whisky? Inter-collegiate is now the word in everything, and the colleges of the land are being brought closer together by these methods of working.

College Poetry.

BEULAH LAND.

Far away in the Eastern country,
In the land of the rising sun,
Is a place where all is happiness,
Where pain and sorrow ne'er come.

But, alas ! 'Twas the will of Heaven
That only a few of the blest
Should dwell in this lovely Beulah land,
This haven of peace and rest.

For no man knoweth the place thereof,
And no man knoweth the way
Which one must travel to reach this land
Where shines one endless day.

I left my friends and started away
To find this happy land,
With a heavy burden on my back
And a staff within my hand,

I traveled wearily onward,
And one night as I lay at rest,
I dreamed that I had found at last
The beautiful home of the blest.

And an angel, who stood near, told me
That I'd found it long before
If I'd only thought to throw away
The burden of care which I bore.

I awoke, and waking thought of my dream
And wondered if it were true.
So I took the burden from my back
And lo ! the place seemed changed and new.

And I needed to travel no farther
The home of the blest to find.
For peace and joy and happiness came
When the burden of care left my mind.

SIMILES.

Like Astarte, all resplendent,
Smiling on her glorious way,
Bright as stars, with joy attendant,
In their magical array,
Ever marvelously gay ;

So thy soul with love o'erflowing,
Thrills with happiness complete,
Better than the Gnostic's knowing,
Round thy life a lustre throwing,
Unalloyed and pure and sweet,
Dower for a princess meet.

As the morning's rosy splendor,
Beaming o'er its clouds of gold,
'Rapt in radiance blue and tender,—
Is the light thy features hold,
E'en in every form and mould !

Sweet as music, softly swelling,
Unto ears with care oppressed,—
Pure as pearls of priceless telling,—
Rich as fragrance, deep upwelling
Under skies that speak of rest,
Doth thy presence please us best.

H. S. ENGLAND.

TWO SCENES.

Behold the eminent athlete :
Who can with him for fame compete ?
(That is—this is his opinion.)
This world is too small for him,
He has ambled to the "gym"
To commence his summer's training.
So he vaults and leaps and swings,
Then manipulates the rings—
Why he must be made of springs,
Or at least endowed with pinions
(Vulgarily known as wings.)
Now how kindly he's explaining
How to be a great athlete.

NEXT DAY.

What ! can this be our athlete ?
Limping, groaning down the street ;
(Good cause for your consternation.)
What ! is this the airy sprite
Who has flashed before our sight
As we gazed in admiration ?
What ! are his the blackened eyes ?
Who would ever recognize
In this bruised and battered guise,
Him who won our fond laudation ?
Think you that you could devise
By most strained imagination
Such astounding transformation
Of the brave, the bold athlete ?

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

WHEREAS, Almighty God has called to his eternal reward, the Rev. John H. Carroll D. D. an honored member of the Athenæan Literary Society, who for many years has labored for the welfare of his fellow beings and who has left a record which is well worthy of imitation ; therefore be it.

Resolved, that while the Athenæan Society bows submissively to the call, it fully recognizes the loss occasioned by the death of its honored member ; and be it further

Resolved, that these resolutions be recorded upon the minutes of the Athenæan Society and published in the DELAWARE COLLEGE REVIEW.

NORMAN ELWOOD LAYFIELD,
HARRY THOMAS PRICE,
E. BALDWIN T. SPRINGER,
Committee.

--The May number of Lippincott's *Magazine* contains a fine article written by Captain Charles King, U. S. A., the popular author of "The Colonel's Daughter," "Marion's Faith," and other tales of army life. The piece to which we have reference is entitled "The Deserter," and is equal in interest to any of its predecessors. Henry Chadwick discusses "The New Rules of Base ball," in a very explicit manner. "The social life at Vassar," by an undergraduate of that college is an entertaining article. We also acknowledge the receipt of Strawbridge & Clothier's *Magazine*.

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Chestnuts.

—Not amiss—a man.
—What is the greatest curiosity in the world?
“A woman.”
—Prep. in Latin: “*Super jugum misit.*”
“The supper jug was missing.”
—Why is a policeman like a “masher?” Because there is a good deal of “collar” and “cuff” about him.

—“Terrible pressure in the money market,” as the mouse thought when the keg of specie rolled on him.

—Prof. to Senior: “You should recite so that the ignorant of your audience can understand all you say.” Senior: “What part of my production is not clear to you?”

—Teacher—“Now, my boy, what is an engineer?” Boy—“One who works an engine.” Teacher—“Very good. Now next boy, tell me what a pioneer is?” Next Boy—“One who works a piano.” Teacher makes boy give forth music.

—When a lady living in Chelsea sent to London for a doctor, she apologized for asking him to come such a distance.—“Don’t speak of it,” replied the M. D.: “I happen to have another patient in the neighborhood, and thus kill two birds with one stone.”

—Jocular passenger to matter-of-fact conductor—“Knocking down much, to day?” The conductor modestly but firmly knocks him down. “Say!” (picking himself up a sadder and sorrier man), “can’t you take a joke? I didn’t mean anything.” “I didn’t either.”

—“My dear,” he whispered softly, as they seated themselves on the toboggan, “if on the way down I should ask you to be my wife, what would you say?” What would you do if I should refuse?” he whispered back. “I should have to let you slide,” he simply said.—Ex.

—“I should like very much to go for a drive with you old chap; but I cawn’t do it. I have to practice.” Adolphus—“Gwacious! You are not studying anything, are you?” Algernon—“No, dead boy; but I practice an hour a day twying to learn to keep my eyeglasses in my eye.”

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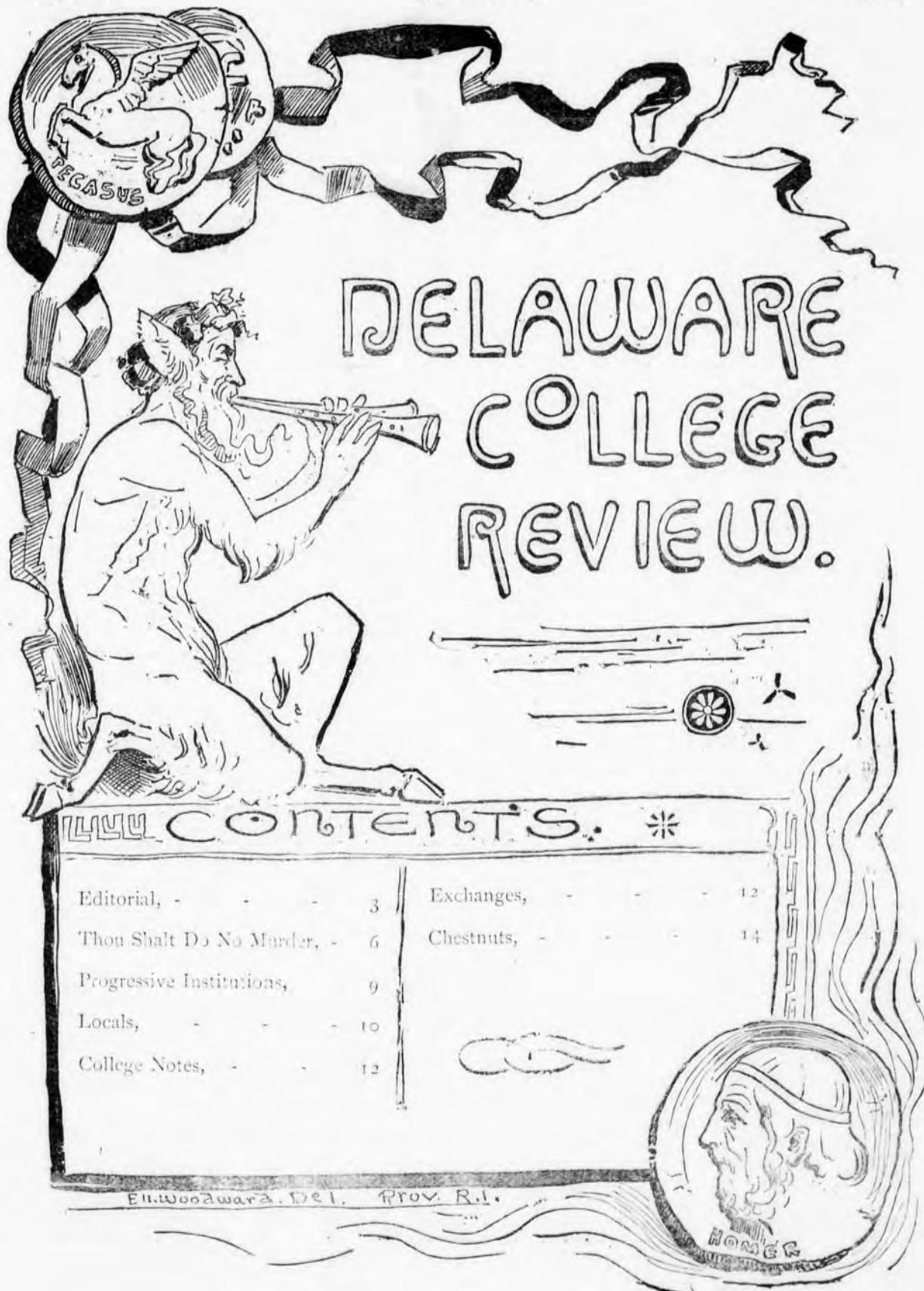
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