

# Delaware College Review.

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No. 2.

## CHEER UP.

"Many a foe is a friend in disguise,  
Many a sorrow a blessing most true,  
Helping the heart to be happy and wise  
With lore ever precious and joys ever new:  
Stand in the van,  
Strive like a man!  
This is the bravest and cleverest plan,  
Trusting in God, while you do what you can,  
Cheerily, cheerily then! cheer up!"—Ex.

## Literary.

(EVERETT C. JOHNSON, Editor.)

### PEARL IN "THE SCARLET LETTER."

The Scarlet Letter of Nathaniel Hawthorne is a work of true genius. Based as it is upon the rugged Puritan faith and practices, it gives us a well outlined picture of one phase of the Puritan's moral nature, namely, his conception of sin and the ruinous results it brings, not only upon the guilty parties, but even upon their offspring. Hester Prynne, as a punishment for her sin, must wear upon her bosom the letter A worked in scarlet. The Rev. Arthur Dimmesdale, her companion in sin, hides his wickedness in his heart, but by some supernatural means, a scarlet letter comes in his flesh upon his chest. But a truer scarlet letter than either of these is little Pearl, who by her appearance into the world upon her mother's bosom revealed the shocking sin. As she grows and develops, her flashing eyes, her gaudy attire, and the crimson flush on her cheeks glowing with the bright scarlet of the mingled blood of two passionate natures show to us a real, living Scarlet Letter.

In the character of Pearl, Hawthorne has developed the Puritan idea of the effects of sin. Being the offspring of an unholy passion, she is represented as a wild, elf-like, uncontrollable creature. The psychological and physiological arguments are that in her embryo state her bodily organism and mental nature received an impress and were moulded by the emotions and feelings of guilt and remorse, which agitated

the mind of the mother. Hence we see in the child, though beautiful and lovely in many respects, rebellion against restraint. She seems at times to be more of an airy sprite than a human child. The neighbors, in their failure to discover her father, and observing her mysterious nature, soon began to regard her as an imp of evil, an emblem of sin, unfit to associate with their children. Scorned by them she resents it with bitter hatred, showing clearly the Puritanic doctrine of inherited evil.

There is a striking peculiarity observed in the child's deportment in regard to the scarlet letter. That is a delicate touch which the author gives us in the feelings of Hester when Pearl first noticed the scarlet letter and reached for it with her baby fingers. How like the true mother it is to want the child to consider her the embodiment of noble womanhood. Yet Hester knew this could not be, for there was the emblem on her bosom, whose meaning would some day be revealed to Pearl. One of the best drawn pictures of her elf-like nature is the scene where she pelts the scarlet letter with handfuls of flowers. This may have been only a fanciful freak of a gleeful child, but Hester, in her morbid mental condition and agony of soul, by a strange delusion, sees a laughing, mocking fiend glaring at her from the depths of Pearl's eyes.

She is precocious. In conversation with her mother she often shows an alertness of intellect uncommon in one so young. She has a restless, vivacious spirit, and an ever-active and wandering curiosity. In her refusal to accept the statement that she was sent by the Heavenly Father, she is hardly true to life. Granting that it may be only a freak of her disposition, Hawthorne shows the Puritanic belief that she was the offspring of a demon. Her curiosity led her to ask her mother what the scarlet letter meant. It was but natural that she should want to know. Another thing she was anxious to understand was why Mr. Dimmesdale held his hand over his heart. It remains a mystery to the reader why she associated the two together

and attributed each to the same cause. She surely did not know the real relation between them, for she kept asking her mother about it. In this part of her character she is untrue to life, unless it be explained as merely a coincidence brought about by a childish freak. If we do not accept this explanation she is undoubtedly sprite-like or elfish. On the other hand nothing could be more natural than for her to wonder why the minister should recognize her and her mother in the night or in the secluded forest and fail to do so on the street.

In the interview of Hester with Gov. Bellingham and Mr. Wilson, the perversity of Pearl is vividly set forth. Just as the old minister attempts to take her upon his knee to question her concerning the doctrines of Christianity she escapes through the window and stands on the step, holding her finger in her mouth and making very unbecoming replies. In this she is true to nature, for children have a remarkable habit of acting stubbornly and showing a bad disposition at the very times when their parents wish them to appear at their best.

In direct contrast with this conduct is her demeanor towards the Rev. Mr. Dimmesdale. After Mr. Dimmesdale had concluded his eloquent appeal in behalf of allowing Pearl to be reared by her mother, and had retired to the window, Hawthorne, with the stroke of an artist, represents Pearl as stealing softly towards him and taking his hand in both her own and laying her cheek against it in a gentle caress. What more beautiful picture than the minister lovingly laying his hand upon the child's head and then kissing her brow! On the night of the minister's vigil she was again kind to him. But in the first scene at the brook-side she showed her wild disposition, and ran to the brook to wash off from her forehead the imprinted kiss. Then, again, on that eventful day of the revelation of the scarlet letter she ran to him as he was about to ascend the scaffold and clasped her arms about his knees as children are wont to do when their father comes home.

That is a splendid conception of Hawthorne's in the great scene of grief where Mr. Dimmesdale lies dying with head pillowed on Hester's bosom, and calling the child his little

Pearl, begs her to kiss him. After she had kissed his lips, there came a flood of tears falling fast upon her father's cheek; her heart was broken up and her sympathies were devoleped; henceforth she was to be no longer hostile to the world, but her wild nature was softened and she was to be a woman to cheer and brighten the lives of all she met.

To add to the mysteries attending her, she is taken by her mother to some foreign land and left there as the rich heiress of a portion of old Roger Chillingworth's property. Nothing definite is given of her late history, but it is delicately hinted that she is happily married. So is brought out the beautiful thought that God is merciful and very often brings good out of evil. This doctrine is very plainly taught in the case of Hester Prynne. Had not Pearl been given to her she might have continued her sinful life. But as it was she repented of her folly and lived an exemplary life, thereby, becoming a great blessing to her community. As to the effect upon Mr. Dimmesdale of the birth and life of Pearl, it is clearly shown that his eyes were opened to the blackness of his sin. A kind Providence permits him to live and sympathize with his fellow-man and portray to them in more vivid language, than he could otherwise have done, the heinousness of a life of sin.—Ex. Blue and Gold, Bethel College.

#### CROMWELL'S IRONSIDES.

At the beginning of the civil war in England in 1642, the rebel army was chiefly composed of farmers and laborers. These men, raw and undrilled, could not hope for success against the well-equipped soldiers of the king. Oliver Cromwell, even then well known in England, saw that the rebel forces needed some great incentive to urge them on. He pointed to religious fanaticism as the only means of overcoming the superiority of the king's forces.

So he set about raising a regiment that should be wholly composed of "men of religion." He spent his fortune freely in collecting the men and in organizing the regiment. When he had finished his work the regiment was a model of decency, sobriety and discipline. No swearing, drunkenness, or impiety



were suffered in the camp. Any man that swore was fined twelve pence. The soldiers spent their time in reading the Bible and in prayer.

Cromwell entirely disregarded the custom of selecting commanders from the nobility. He selected brave fighters and pious men. Neither did it matter to him that all his men were not of the same religious sect as himself. There were as many different sects represented as there were companies in his regiment. With infinite skill he molded these rough materials together until he formed a harmonious whole.

His regiment was no sooner in battle than it showed itself to be the best in the army. It was never defeated in battle. His troops showed themselves capable of standing great hardships. This regiment afterward formed a part of the "New Model."

#### THE NEW MODEL.

Oliver Cromwell rapidly rose to the post of Lieutenant-General of the rebel army. He found the army greatly disorganized and stirred by conflicting opinions. He saw that something must be done, or the army would go to pieces. So he started to reorganize it on the plan of his "Ironsides."

His great aim was to get together twenty thousand honest men. He chose honest men for captains, for, as he said, "honest men will follow them." The greater part were Puritans and all were religious men. If old Diogenes had lived about that time he could have found any number of honest men in the dark.

The commanders were chosen from all classes of society. Alongside of nobles rode draymen and farmers. Most of them were young men, under thirty-three years of age.

When the new model was completed it became a terror to all the king's troops. It utterly routed the royalist forces at Naseby.

After the civil war it became a power in the land. Parliament in 1646 wanted to disband it, but it wouldn't be disbanded. It arrested the king; in fact, it nearly ruled England for a while. But in 1653, having been betrayed by its generals and deserted by its leaders, it was disbanded at Blackheath on the very day that Charles made his triumphant entry into London.

Cecil C. McDonald, '01.

#### WOMAN'S SOCIAL POSITION.

For the past half century the daily press and the leading magazines of all the republics in the world have teemed with articles, having for their object the definition and adjustment of the "rights," the "duties," and the "social position of woman."

Woman has always been, is, and always will be, a social slave unless she, herself, seeks to lift herself from this state of servitude in which she has done as much as man to place herself.

From the time of Adam, woman has had the excellent (?) privilege of subordination, and man, the ennobling (?) responsibility of chief.

Man, since the first French revolution, has been lifting his voice in behalf of "the emancipation of woman." It is true that the men who have advocated this great reform of civilization have been greatly in the minority.

It is also astonishing to note that far from a majority of the women have done anything to help this cause, which should so much interest them. O woman! woman! Are you a woman? If so, why do you remain silent? Why is it that your shrill voice is not heard throughout the world? Why do you breathe uncomplainingly the polluted air of subordination? Why do you bow without complaint to the will of your coarser sex? Why do you remain silent and let men, who are elected many times from corrupt classes, and almost all times by political trickery, or corruption, make laws which shall govern you? Why is it that the majority of you are content to remain at your home on election day and let corrupt influences control the election of officers who make the laws, which govern the land in which your dear boy is to become a citizen? Do you not see that the American woman is as great a slave as the female of Persia, who assumes the name of wife, and yet, when she comes into the presence of her husband, her lord, she must assume the most humiliating posture?

It has been said with truth that "women of Asia are in general only a kind of cypher, held up to be the sport of fortune; educated in a manner that tends only to debase their minds, by obliterating their virtues. Deprived of personal liberty, sold or given away in marriage without a power of refusal; torn with jealousy

and chagrin; even their pleasures are joyless, and in a few years their youth and beauty being over, their period of long and unsupportable neglect commences." This is a very mournful description, but it is little worse than a description of the present social condition in America, where the tone of gallantry and deference is lodged in the surface, where man's language is of cold unmeaning flattery, and where deception is one of the principal practices of man in his relation to woman.

What is the present feeling and conscience of civilized society upon the social rights of woman? The average American man does thousands of things that he would be unwilling for his wife or his sister to do. Some of our states have the whipping post for wife-beaters, yet I am loath to believe that there ever was a wife-beater in our union that did not doubt, while in the act of his brutality, Cooper's proverb, "according to the fashion of the world, might is right, and what the strong choose to do, the weak must call justice." So we see, man treats woman shabbily and brutally, not because he believes he has any right, but because he can and pleases to do so, and he is pleased too, in the face of christianity and conscientious justice.

The position of woman is at present, one of external subjection. Laws which concern her are made without her sanction; and if her interests clash with those of man, it is the woman who is compelled to suffer.

Woman's social position is fixed by circumstances which are not wholly under her control. Man must be the law-maker (?) because of his "greater strength and courage, and on account of his superior vigor of mental and bodily constitution."

But if this were the only reason that woman's rights are trammelled, I could place no more blame upon man than I do upon woman, for it must be remembered that if man is a tyrant he has been so taught by his mother, and the sufferings of woman are the results of her own work. If the mother had exerted her full influence in the proper direction she most likely would have trained a race of men with a truer feeling, and a keener sense of justice.

There is another and a greater defective social position of woman, and this, too, is caused almost wholly by herself. I have said that man's gallantry and deference is lodged in the surface, and his language to woman is too often cold and unmeaning flattery, yet I believe these failings of man are no worse than woman's vanity and pride. Every sensible young man likes to see a young woman of pride, but he wants that pride to come from the heart. Pride that is buried in gaudy dress is vain. If woman would do her utmost to rise to the social position designed for her by her God, she would find that the ignorance, the prejudice, and the injustice that so long have suppressed her, slowly vanish. She must be true to herself or she will look in vain for greater considerations from her mighty and free master.

It is true that man is woman's master, but he is no more than woman taught him. There is one great reason why woman does not make a more rapid progress in her social rise, and this is on account of her defective education.

I admit that every vocation has been declared fit for woman, that she has occupied positions in them all, but this has not sufficiently raised her. I do not mean to be understood to say that woman has not risen, but do say that she has not kept pace with the rising of things around her.

Let us examine the greatest of woman's social hinderances, her defective education. Too many of our young women are taught to seek that education which tends only to foster their pride and vanity. Any study pursued for its own sake and with a good method is beneficial; but ever so many good, useful studies, those calculated to improve the mind and morals, if pursued in a dilatory manner, or for mere display, serve only to lower the moral being.

There was a time when it was thought by both man and woman, that an education was not a necessary thing for woman; but that day has passed, and to-day woman is inexcusable for both her ignorance and pride. Knowledge is free to all, and it is the woman's privilege to inquire into topics of the highest interest. Woman must ever bear in mind that her chief influence has always been and ever will be, prin-



cipally moral, and in this day it must be clothed in intellectual vigor. When I think of the time the young man is in college or studying elsewhere for a profession, which his sister is frittering away in showy dress, entertaining company, matching wool, or making crazy work of some kind, I am surprised to find that there is as much companionship as there is between the sexes.

Too many mothers teach their daughters that marriage is the only means of securing worldly advancement, and thus make marriage the great goal of the daughter's endeavors.

Girls are taught to regard marriage as absolutely necessary to their happiness. Since marriage then is considered indispensable, all education is directed with the view of forwarding it. Showy accomplishments lead. Man is just as frivolous oftentimes as woman. Most men are dazzled by false accomplishments, and mothers, of course, train their daughters to cater to these perverted tastes.

A woman's uneducated feelings and instincts do not fit her for domestic life; indeed I believe they do little more than endow her with mere animal love for her husband and children. They surely do not teach her to meet the common responsibilities of a married life; although I have seen instances where giddy flirts have been transformed by a magic touch of feeling, into true and home-loving wives, but they may neither make fit companions and advisers for their husbands, nor guides and examples for their children.

I do not wonder that man often sickens of the society of one who is not able to comprehend the meaning or the importance of subjects that engage him, or that he should turn from the constant recital of domestic affairs to seek a larger and more congenial company.

This is the reason that clubs are so popular among men. A thoroughly uncultivated woman may be, if affectionate, a pleasant toy; she may be a sharer of her husband's more insignificant joys and cares, but she can never be his most valued companion or his most trusted friend.

Maternal instincts are insufficient to make a mother. Her instincts may secure a certain

amount of physical care and perhaps a slight foundation for a moral education for her children; it may also insure them the example of constant love and self forgetfulness—but this is all.

An ignorant mother can't help surrounding her children in their earliest years with ignorance, prejudice and moral weakness. She wastes the sacred bonds of love and reverence that make youthful impressions indelible, and teaches her children errors which often consume a life in combatting. Legislatures and economists will try in vain to convince man of truths, till the moral influence of the mother teaches them to wish and strive to act upon these truths.

Associations, societies, or clubs can never produce individual virtue; this must be done by individual influence. This individual influence must be made by the mother, and the mother must be educated. When I say that the mother must be educated, I mean that she must have what we call an all around training. I believe it to be quite as necessary that a woman should have a knowledge of Latin and Greek as man. I see no reason why being able to solve an equation unfits woman for domestic life.

And in order to be a true mother of boys she must have a knowledge of history. Indeed every form of classical, scientific or literary education is of great advantage to woman.

Besides this, she must be educated in cooking, in housekeeping and in hundreds of other things, before she can reach the zenith of womanhood.

Here are a few thoughts taken from an essay on education of woman, by Sydney Smith.

"The disproportionment of education should not be so great, since the inequality of natural talents is so small." "The understandings of woman should not be lavished upon trifles when nature has made her capable of higher and better things."

"The affectation charged upon female knowledge is best cured by making that knowledge more general." "Early impressions always come from the mother." "If woman knew more, man would learn more; for ignor-

ance would then be shameful." "The instruction of woman improves the stock of national talents; it increases the pleasure of society by multiplying the topics on which the two sexes can take a common interest, and makes marriage an intercourse of understanding as well as affection, by giving dignity and importance to the female character." "The education of woman favors public morals; it provides for every season of life, and leaves woman, when she is stricken by the hand of time, not as she now is, destitute of everything and neglected by all; but with the full power and the splendid attractions of knowledge, diffusing the elegant pleasure of polite literature and receiving the just homage of learned and accomplished men."

In accordance with my design, I have, in the preceding article, tried to point out, at least, one reason why woman has so long held a subordinate position in society. I have endeavored to show that man is not as much responsible for woman's present social position as is woman herself.

I have said very little concerning the duties of man toward woman, but will now say that in this as well as in all other regards, the fulfillment of duty, is the best policy.

I will close by citing two quotations from unknown authors.

"The very impossibility of defining woman's social rights and in legalizing them, makes it most necessary that all men should entertain just principles in this matter."

"Never will the relationship of man and woman exhibit more than a weak likeness of the excellent loveliness which heaven meant it to have, until purity of heart and life shall be regarded by society as no less essential in man than it is in woman."

**FROM NEW CENTURY CLUB,  
Wilmington Del.**

Miss Rouse, a graduate of Girton College, described a college girl's life in England. "You have 10 times more women students in America than we have in England," she said. "While the American mother asks, 'Can I send my daughter to college?' the English mother says 'Ought I to send my daughter to college?' She

has a mental vision of a spectacled, stooping-shouldered 'blue stocking,' who, she vaguely fears, also smokes. Although this type has almost disappeared its ghost is not yet laid. English novels give a false impression of what the college girl is like; one bright graduate was lately discovered in a library surrounded by novels and explained that she was getting up an article on 'The College Girl in Fiction.' When women began to go to college in Great Britain they encountered great opposition and prejudice; their hand was against every man, and every man's hand against them, and they often did get a hard, worn look on their faces. Their more æsthetic followers owe much to these pioneers, who, however, were not all of the forbidding type. Miss Clough showed what beauty and grace could be in college life. Another cause, beside the fear of the British mother, keeps her daughter out of college. The American and English idea of education is very different. Yours is that of general culture, the English that of specialized work, and instead of going to college where special lines must be followed, many girls go to the continent and study music or art. There is more uniformity in the value of a degree by the English method, and it is harder to win; a student is not allowed to take an examination in the middle of a course and have the result counted up to her credit as here; the English girl must store up her knowledge to the end. Coaching is a regular part of the English system; every student has a coach who decides what she shall study and helps her in her difficulties. Your plan is kinder to dull pupils; ours develops the bright ones at the expense of the dull. Scotch college life more nearly resembles yours in its freedom and independence. The girl who 'goes up' to an English college finds herself the possessor of two rooms sparsely furnished. There are two rooms to one girl there, not two girls to one room, as often here. There is a fire brigade and twice a term an alarm is given and all are obliged to respond immediately, often in a great variety of costumes. The brigade at Girton was mortified that the only real fire that ever occurred was put out by the gardener with a bucket. Less candy and pickles are consumed than here; athletic sports, as tennis and hockey are very popular, and the English college girl is much stronger physically than the American."



## Locals.

(WILLIAM HIRSH, Editor.)

Swarthmore.

"Doc." Clifton was very much in evidence at the St. Johns game.

Big Goat said she had "perfectly access" to the tree."

McClurg was initiated into the mysteries of foot ball one day last week.

Little Gowdage says he has just as good a team as Ursinus, only they don't play so well away from home.

The foot ball team and all who accompanied it to Swarthmore are very much delighted (?) with the way Swarthmore treats visiting teams.

Doc Clifton said he had lots of money, but he was so sick he couldn't find it.

Freshmen sporting their new uniforms were much in evidence at the Peace Jubilee.

Lucy Green says that if Middletown had tackled every man who came around their ends and held the centre, and not muffed kicks, and made better gains, Newark would not have run up such a big score.

The Freshmen made their first appearance on the stage the other night by painting o2 all over the dormitories and town.

Tommy McKeon didn't muff any punts in the High School game.

Dick thinks that he may be able to hand his company over to one of his lieutenants before the year is over. Now will you be good, Eddy?

McClurg is gradually rounding into shape as a driller.

Bagster and McCabe said they went home to vote, but from all appearances we think they must have been rabbit hunting with the rest of the Democrats, and forgot to vote.

There is an awful split in the 400. Dynasty is completely out of it now.

Pierce Cann and Diamond Dick are rooming together in Devil's Den.

J. R. McSorley says she is a winner at working Analytics, but that there are others.

We are glad to see our old friend and fellow student, Hugh Morris, with us again.

Big Goat certainly ate enough up at P. M. C., to last her for a while.

Hyland told Dr. Wolfe that he was having a good time in the laboratory.

Sharpe is captain of Company C.

Vickers said that his carbon dioxide wouldn't fumigate.

All indications point to a cold winter, so Pierce and Dynasty are beginning to weather-board their faces.

It is said that Nivin can call the roll of Company B without looking at the book.

Lieutenant Vickers.—Right dress; eyes to the front.

The artists of the Freshmen class were informed by a member of the Faculty that there was nothing original in the conception of their work, nor daring in its execution.

McCabe says he don't know what kind of soup he ate at Haverford, but it certainly was good.

Bennet was very happy in Wilmington the evening after the St. John's game.

Dynasty says that "he is up against the gods."

Trotter says his Chester girl is a peach.

Woodall says he can stand to go a route most any time now.

Lee Willis ('97) has taken charge of the shops during the sickness of Mr. Hibberd.

Mr. Pea with the very fine hat.

McClurg said to Vickers: "Even if you are an officer you can't bulldoze me."

From the rule we learn, that from the rule we also learn.

The boarding association has decided to give Doc Clifton a medal if he will get down to breakfast before 8.14, three times a week.

Hartman, alias Coombs, and Huxley are to be married the day after Thanksgiving.

Nasty has been smoking some awful boots for the last couple of weeks.

McMullen informed the professor in chemistry that the symbol for gold was aurorum. Of course he did not get crawled.

F. O. McSorley goes to the Bijou every time he goes to Philadelphia.

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Delaware is the only state in the union that does not give a single penny for the higher education of her young women.

## Delaware College Review.

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DELAWARE COLLEGE, NOVEMBER, 1898.

## Editorial.

We have never seen so much lack of interest in college business among our students as there has been this year. The Y. M. C. A. has done as good as nothing. Neither of our literary societies have accomplished much in literary work. The Boarding Club has had but one meeting, there is no auditing committee. The commissary and treasurer simply collects and spends the money. No one knows how his money is spent. We doubt not this official's honesty, but this is a loose way of doing business. Neither the Athletic or Press Association have had a meeting and there are several vacancies to be filled. What is the matter?

### FOOTBALL.

It was thought last year and feared even at the opening of college this year that Delaware would have to cancel all her dates for foot-ball games. Our boys indeed seemed to have an athletic spell of drowsiness. Our first game this year was played in Wilmington with Swarthmore's sturdy men and our boys received a thrashing that they will not soon forget. They were completely awakened from a sleep and have acquitted themselves like men on the gridiron ever since. Our athletic columns show that we are now 47 points ahead of the game. We think we owe much of our

success to Swarthmore. Thank you, dear "Friends."

### THE Y. M. C. A.

We wish to call the attention of the members of the freshman class to the college Y. M. C. A. It is the duty of every loyal and true member of the student body of Delaware College to do all in his power to aid the Y. M. C. A. in its feeble efforts to develop pure characters, and to cultivate a Christian feeling in each young man who enters our college. Our organization is young, not yet a year old, but this is no reason why it should be so weak. It has been thought best to spend most of our time to systematic Bible study. We hold a meeting each Saturday evening in Dr. Manning's recitation room. All students will find a welcome there. We sometimes have very warm discussions. We differ in opinions, of course, but our differences give us thinking food. Be loyal to your college by joining the Y. M. C. A., and true to self by becoming familiar with the Scriptures.

### OUR ADVERTISERS.

We feel compelled to call the attention of our students and our friends to their non-patronizing of our advertisers. We should remember that the advertising merchant is the hustling merchant and the cheapest one with whom we can deal. Then again they are the men that help us run our paper. They are the life and blood of The Review. Without them its publication would have to be abandoned. Remember that it is our first duty to aid those who help us, then let us show a spirit of gratitude by dealing with our advertisers.

### CONTRIBUTIONS.

Next month we expect to receive a contribution for our paper from each student in Delaware College. Whenever you hear a good practical joke jot it down and hand it to the local editor. If you should hear any news concerning any of our alumni don't forget to tell our alumni editor. If you read a good story in any of the exchanges, why not write briefly your opinions of it and pass it in. If we would all do this we would have one of the best college papers in the East. Let each of us do our



duty. Remember The Review is the organ through which the college speaks and by it the college world judges us.

### "AURORA."

Last year the Junior Class published for the first time in the history of our college an "Annual." It was a handsome, neat, well-printed, and an excellently edited book. Great credit is due to the class, and especially the editor-in-chief in his untimely efforts in initiating into our college an annual publication. There is no reason why the "Aurora" should not be issued by each succeeding Junior Class. Yet we have not heard a word about the "Aurora" of '99. What will we do? Give it up? Shame awaits at the door of the class that refrains from attempting to do something to keep up this publication which was first given us by the class of '98.

## Inter-Collegiate.

(WEST A. TROTTER, Editor.)

The Senior Class at Nebraska have organized a "sneak day." On that day they skipped all classes and played all sorts of baby games on the campus. They marched into the chapel armed with kites, whistles and dolls. The professor that morning chose for his text, "But now I have become a man, I have put away childish things."—Chronicle.

The undergraduates of the University of Maine are the recipients of an excellent new cinder track for field teams. The alumni of the university are the donors.

There are in the United States four hundred and fifty-one colleges. This does not include the one hundred and fifteen medical schools and the fifty law schools.

"Bloody Monday," or the annual rush between the Sophomore and Freshmen classes at Harvard this year was won by the latter. They forced the Sophs to break and run away. Two of the heaviest foot ball men in the University were tackled so hard and fast by the Freshmen that they were compelled to seek safety by

climbing a tree and remained there until the melee was over.—Ex.

The University of Chicago on October 16th conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws upon President McKinley.

We notice in one of our exchanges that there are only four Universities in the United States that are credited with a faculty of more than one hundred instructors. By aid of the World Almanac of 1898 we have arranged the following table:

	Faculty.
Harvard University .....	394
Columbia University .....	389
North Western University .....	281
University of Pennsylvania .....	258
University of California .....	248
Yale University .....	245
Columbian University .....	225
University of Minnesota .....	188
University of Illinois .....	182
University of Chicago .....	175
Cornell University .....	175
University of Michigan .....	167
Washington University .....	170
Massachusetts Institute Technology ....	161
New York University .....	142
Lake Forest University .....	134
Pratt Institute .....	132
Boston University .....	130
Georgetown College .....	118
University of Wisconsin .....	115
Syracuse University .....	113
Western University of Pennsylvania ....	110
Western Reserve University .....	109
Johns Hopkins University .....	109
University of Nebraska .....	104
Iowa State University .....	101

Thus we see according to last year's statistics we have twenty-six institutions of higher education that have a faculty of more than one hundred members; we have thirty-eight other universities and colleges that have faculties ranging from fifty to one hundred.

Washington College, Chestertown, Md., sends to us this year a well-edited 16-page paper.

Drew Theological Seminary has recently received from unknown persons a gift of \$100,000 which is to be used for building purposes.

North Carolina has thrown open the doors of her State University to her women. How much longer will Delaware's young women be compelled to spend several years of idleness at home, while their brothers are at college, simply because Delaware's noble men will do not one thing for the educating of our girls, aside from that which they give them in the public schools. Our boys receive the benefits of more than a thirty thousand appropriation per year for their higher education. Our girls receive absolutely not one cent for their higher education. Is this fair?

Commemoration Day exercises were held in Alexander Hall, Princeton, Saturday, Oct. 22. The address was delivered by Daniel C. Gilman, president of Johns Hopkins University, who received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Princeton University at the susqui-centennial celebration in 1896.

## Exchange.

(ANDREW MARVEL, Editor.)

### MY LOVE.

We stood at the bars as the sun went down  
Beneath the hills on a summer day;  
Her eyes were tender and big and brown,  
Her breath as sweet as the new-mown hay.

Far from the west the faint sunshine  
Glanced sparkling off her golden hair;  
Those calm, deep eyes were turned toward  
mine,  
And a look of contentment rested there.

I see her bathed in the sunlit wood,  
I see her standing peacefully now,  
Peacefully standing and chewing her cud,  
As I rubbed her ears—that Jersey cow.

Harvard Advocate.

The Dickinsonian of October contains two very interesting articles on politics. They are entitled "The Need of a New Moral Force in American Politics," and "The Contrast Be-

tween the Liberal and the Narrow Construction Parties." We wish it were possible for young college men to throw aside prejudice and family beliefs and then reason for themselves. The first article appeals, it seems, especially to Delawareans, where for the past ten years wealth has been considered by many of our electors as necessary a qualification to statesmanship as intelligence.

The second article deals with the fundamental principles of our two great political parties. It sets forth in strong language the present views of the Republican party. It is well worth reading.

We again welcome the "Phoenix" to our tables. It contains a most interesting article entitled "A Wordsworth Reminiscence by Elizabeth Powell Bond."

Nothing serves to attract one's attention to "The Buff and Blue" more than its exchange columns. We congratulate our neighbor upon its success in finding so good a man for this part of its work. The literary department also deserves to be commended.

Epigrams of the war taken from one of our exchanges:

"Don't swear, boys; shoot!"—Colonel Wood to the Rough Riders.

"Suspend judgment."—Captain Sigsbee's first message to Washington.

"Don't cheer, boys; the poor devils are dying."—Captain Phillip of the Texas.

"Remember the Maine."—Commodore Schley's signal to the flying squadron.

"You can fire when you are ready, Gridley."—Commodore Dewey at Manila.

"War is not a picnic."—Sergeant Hamilton Fish of the Rough Riders, to his mother.

"The Maine is avenged."—Lieut. Wainwright, after the destruction of Cervera's fleet.

"Don't get between my guns and the enemy."—Commodore Dewey to Prince Henry of Germany.

"There must be no more recalls; iron will break at last."—Lieut. Hobson to Admiral Sampson.

"Who would not gamble for a new star in the flag?"—Captain Buckey O'Neill of the Rough Riders.



"Take that for the Maine."—Captain Sigbee, as he fired a shot through the Spanish torpedo boat Terror.

"I've got them now, and they will never get home."—Commodore Schley, on guard at Santiago.

"The battle of Manila killed me; but I would do it again."—Captain Gridley of the Olympia, on his death-bed.

"Excuse me, sir; I have to report that the ship has been blown up and is sinking."—Bill Anthony of the Maine.

"I want to make public acknowledgement that I believe in God the Father Almighty."—Captain Phillip of the Texas.

"Shafer is fighting, not writing."—Adjutant General Corbin to Secretary Alger, when the latter asked for news from the front.

War—National madness. An irrational act confined to rational beings; the pastime of kings and statesmen; the curse of subjects.—Ex.

The small boy who goes in swimming on Sunday evidently believes that cleanliness is next to godliness.—Ex.

## Athletics.

(E. H. McCABE, JR., Editor.)

### DELAWARE vs. ST. JOHNS.

On November 14th the foot ball team played St. John's College to a standstill, neither side scoring. The game was played in Wilmington in a steady rain. The field was wet and slippery and as the St. John's team was slightly heavier than Delaware's the wet field gave them an advantage. The ball was slippery but there was less fumbling than expected.

Delaware won the toss and St. John's kicked off. Delaware by line plays gained two first downs and then kicked, St. John's returning the kick.

The kicking was poor because of the wet, soggy condition of the ball, but Wolf easily out-punted the St. John's kicker.

Delaware fumbled but recovered the ball and then kicked. St. John's failed to advance the ball and kicked, but Delaware lost it on a fumble.

St. John's then began to advance the ball steadily by short line gains, but lost it on a fumble and Delaware kicked.

St. John's again commenced her line bucking tactics and carried the ball to Delaware's two-yard line where it was lost on downs, time being called for first half at the end of the fourth down.

### Second Half.

During the intermission it began to rain harder and the field in the second half was a sea of mud. The plays could not be gotten off with any degree of quickness and the backs were very uncertain in handling the ball. Delaware kicked off and St. John's, by a trick play through the line, gained 20 yards, the only long run of the game. St. John's was held for downs and kicked, Wolf returning the kick, St. John's fumbling and losing the ball. St. John's carried the ball into Delaware's territory but lost it on downs and the game was called with the ball in Delaware's possession. During the second half neither goal was in any great danger, but the greater part of the play was in Delaware's territory. The line-up:

Delaware—Trotter, left end; Paxson, left tackle; Mitchell, left guard; Conner, centre; McCausland, right guard; Tunnell, right tackle; Vickers, (captain) right end; Huxley, quarter-back; Hartman, left half-back; Cann, right half-back; Wolf, full back.

We failed to obtain the line-up of the St. John's team.

### P. M. C. DEFEATS DELAWARE.

The college team was defeated by Pennsylvania Military College at Chester, October 15. The Delaware boys were tired out from the hard game with St. John's the day before and were not in condition to play the foot ball of which they are capable. They kept P. M. C. from scoring in the first half, but P. M. C. weight began to tell in the second half and they made the only touchdown of the game.

P. M. C. won the toss and kicked off with a strong wind favoring them. Delaware ran the ball back 15 yards and then kicked. P. M. C. by short rushes advanced the ball 25 yards in Delaware's territory and then lost it on downs.

Delaware tried a quarter-back kick and lost the ball. P. M. C. carried the ball dangerously near Delaware's goal but lost it on a fumble and Wolf kicked the ball out of danger. P. M. C. fumbled the punt and Delaware regained the ball. P. M. C. got offside and Delaware was given 10 yards. Mitchell was given the ball and made 5 yards through P. M. C.'s line.

Delaware again tried the quarter-back kick and lost the ball. P. M. C. then made five first downs in succession by short plunges but Delaware forced and regained the ball on downs. Time was called for the first half with the ball in Delaware's possession.

Delaware kicked off in the second half and P. M. C. brought the ball back 10 yards. P. M. C. then lost the ball on a fumble and Wolf kicked it across the goal line. P. M. C. brought the ball out to the 25-yard line and kicked off. Delaware lost the ball on a fumble. Lilly then made a run of 15 yards and P. M. C. by steady line playing carried it across the goal line, Holman kicking the goal. Delaware kicked off and P. M. C. after making a few gains lost the ball on downs. The game closed with the ball in Delaware's possession in their own territory. The line-up:

P. M. C.	Delaware College.
Tryon.....	L. E. .... Trotter
Elias Crabb.....	L. T. .... Paxson
Archer.....	L. G. .... Mitchell
Betts.....	C. .... Conner
Stubbs.....	R. G. .... McCausland
Lilly.....	R. T. .... Tumell, McCabe
Lawrence.....	R. E. .... Vickers (capt.)
Miller.....	Q. B. .... Huxley
Holman.....	L. H. B. .... Hartman
Bennett.....	R. H. B. .... Cann
Star.....	F. B. .... Wolf

#### Delaware 46. Conference Academy 0.

The Conference Academy team came to Newark on October 22 to play a second game with the college team.

The Academy boys expected a much lower score than in the first game, but they were doomed to bitter disappointment. Conference Academy won the toss and kicked off, Paxson running the ball back ten yards before he was

downed. Wolf kicked and Vickers tackled Williams in his tracks. Academy failed to gain and kicked. On the next line-up Wolf took the ball and ran 60 yards for a touchdown and kicked the goal.

Academy kicked off and Delaware lost the ball on a quarter-back kick. Academy made a first down and then Hartman tackled Betts for a loss. Williams kicked and Wolf ran the ball back 15 yards. Wolf kicked and Williams muffed the punt, Huxley falling on the ball. Wolf gained 10 yards and then Delaware lost the ball on downs. Academy lost on downs but soon regained the ball on downs. Academy lost on downs and Hartman made a 20-yard run around right end. Mitchell then went through the centre for a touchdown, but Wolf failed at goal. Academy kicked off and Delaware after making a few short gains, kicked. Academy lost the ball on downs and Hartman made a 25-yard run for Delaware. The half closed with score 11 to 0 and the ball in Delaware's possession.

Wolf kicked off in second half and Academy ran the ball back 20 yards. Williams kicked and Huxley failed to run the ball back. Wolf kicked, Williams fumbling the ball but recovering it. Academy lost the ball on downs and on a quarter-back kick across the line Wolf fell on it for a touchdown and kicked the goal. On the kick off Betts kicked to Conner who fumbled and W. C. A. recovered the ball. Academy lost the ball on downs, Delaware began a running game, Hartman gained 20 yards around right end, Vickers made 15 and Cann 10. Hartman then went across for a touchdown, Wolf kicking an easy goal. Betts kicked off for Academy and Wolf ran the ball back to the centre of the field. Cann gained 25 yards and Hartman in two attempts carried the ball to within a yard of the goal line. Cann went across for the touchdown and Wolf kicked the goal. W. C. A. kicked off and Wolf ran the ball back 15 yards. Hartman fumbled but recovered the ball. Wolf kicked and Delaware got the ball on a fumble. Cann gained and Hartman made five yards. Cann got the ball on a quarter-back kick and went over for a touchdown, Wolf kicking the goal. Betts kicked off to Conner who made five yards.



Hartman then ran 65 yards for a touchdown, but no goal was kicked. Betts kicked to Trotter who ran the ball back 20 yards. Cann made five yards but on a long pass to Vickers, Fletcher got the ball. Williams kicked and Huxley gained 10 yards. Wolf kicked and Trotter got the ball on a fumble. Wolf then went through the line for 35 yards and a touchdown and kicked the goal.

W. C. A. kicked off and Hartman made 10 yards before he was downed. Hartman gained 10 yards and Wolf 10. W. C. A. got the ball on a blocked kick but was compelled to kick. Delaware lost the ball on a fumble just as time was called. The line-up:

Delaware College.	W. C. A.
Trotter.....L. E. ....	Atkins
Paxson.....L. T. ....	Cowell
Mitchell.....L. G. ....	Baynard
Conner.....C. ....	Maloney
McCausland....R. G. ....	Walker
Green.....R. T. ....	Keller
Vickers (capt.)...R. E. ....	Shaw
Huxley.....Q. B. ....	Fletcher
Hartman.....L. H. B. ....	Betts
Cann.....R. H. B.....	Morgan
Wolf.....F. B. ....	Williams

Referee, Ewing, '98, Dickinson; umpire, Mullin, '98, Delaware. Time of halves, 25 minutes.

#### URSINUS SMOTHERS DELAWARE.

On October 29th, the college foot ball team journeyed to Collegeville with the expectation of playing a very close game with Ursinus. Some of the more sanguine of the Delawareans expected to win. To say that they were surprised would be a mild way of putting it and it is probable the Ursinus collegians surprised themselves by scoring 46 points to Delaware's nothing. The Ursinus team was much heavier than expected and Delaware's team was outweighed 20 to 25 pounds to the man. Several of our players attended the Peace Jubilee and for three days, foot ball was neglected. The men were in no condition to play and everyone played loosely. If they gained any ground it was by individual work, while on the other hand Ursinus put up a splendid article of foot

ball. Delaware won the toss and Ursinus kicked off. Wolf caught the kick but was downed without gaining. On the first line-up the ball was fumbled and an Ursinus man carried it across for a touchdown. After that it was all Ursinus'. They gained through the line and around the ends and to relieve the monotony would work in the delayed pass for good gains. The only bright feature of Delaware's playing was Wolf's long run on a delayed pass, but he was pushed out of bounds at the two-yard line and the team was unable to work it over. Ursinus soon got the ball on downs and punted out of danger. It was the only time that Ursinus' goal was threatened. In the second half Trook made the longest run of the game, running 80 yards for a touchdown. The point in which Delaware excelled was Wolf's punting, but he had few chances to kick as Ursinus rarely lost the ball. Only a few times was Delaware able to make the necessary five yards to retain the ball. The line-up:

Delaware.	Ursinus.
Trotter.....L. E. ....	Kepler
Paxson.....L. T. ....	Kopenhagen
Mitchell.....L. G. ....	Bodder
Conner.....C. ....	Roth
McCausland....R. G. ....	Caldwell
Tunnell.....R. G. ....	
Green.....R. T. ....	Gery
Vickers (capt.)...R. E. ....	Waltman
Huxley.....Q. B. ....	Kelley (capt.)
Hartman.....L. H. B. ....	Leech
Cann.....R. H. B.....	Trook
Wolf.....F. B. ....	Houck

Touchdowns—Kopenlaver, Trook 2, Leech 2, Houck 3. Goals—Houck 6. Umpire—Mac-Sorley (Del.) Referee—Zimmerman (Ursinus.) Linesmen—Reybold and Alexander. Timekeepers—Bell and McCabe. Time of halves, 25 minutes.

The man who is subject to hay fever should try and avoid grass widows.—Ex.

A shoemaker has a card in his window reading: "Any respectable man, woman or child can have a fit in this store."—Ex.



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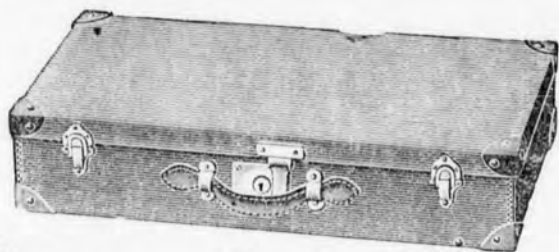


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