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DELAWARE COLLEGE REVIEW,

NEWARK, DELAWARE.

THE foot ball season is now closed, and the winter season, or as far as out-door sports are considered, the time for a relaxation and rest from the exertions attending a desire to make reputations for ourselves and Colleges in athletics, is upon us. The season, generally speaking, has been a success. More new foot ball teams and associations have been organized than ever before known and a very noticeable increase in the interests taken in sports of all kinds has been observed.

Foot ball, in colleges, is like base ball, nationally speaking, in that it demands an all-absorbing interest of those who feel that they have any personal interest at all in the game. Not only college students and Alumni takes the interest in the contests, but persons who have an impartial view of these contests pay big prices and take great trouble to see games. The name college attached to the game no doubt lends a great influence to the success of it in that it gives it a distinctively reputational aspect. Dormitories no doubt are a great thing for Athletics at a college, nor can it be overlooked that they lend a helping hand to all things connected with the college routine. It is natural to suppose that the closer students are brought in contact with the working of their college and themselves, the greater their interest will be taken in the success of these workings and a rivalry and ambition will spring up among the students themselves. All of which will surely be beneficial to them as well as the institution they represent. Nothing is more harmful to a college than little cliques or a number of students banded together with the desire of doing all they can to indirectly benefit themselves to the injury of all other students, their institution and finally themselves. Yet right in the face of what, seems like an unhidden danger, there are in every college or institution of learning. Those, who, as said before, band together, and, under the guise of self protection, do their utmost to make destruction, as it were, of what should demand their efforts towards elevation.

THE citizens, particularly the ladies, of Newark not only manifest a kindly interest in the moral and social welfare of the students, but always aid cheerfully and materially in the various enterprises and projects which the students may undertake for financial purposes.

The "Deestrick skule by ye lads and lassies of ye towne of Newark," on the 19th of last month, given in College Oratory, for the benefit of the Athletic Association, was indeed a great success, in rendition as well as in the proceeds from the sale of tickets.

The Athletic Association and the students in general, acknowledge with much gratitude this act of kindness from the citizens of Newark.

MR. JOSEPH McMURRAN, of Shephardsville, W. Va., has very kindly sent us the history of many of the members of his class of '48. This is thoughtful in Mr. McMurrin and we extend to him our hearty thanks. Now if the other Alumni would follow his example, the De Alumnis column would be an exceedingly interesting and valuable feature of the REVIEW.

AT A recent meeting of the Board of Trustees of Delaware College, a petition was handed to them, having been previously signed by all the students of the College, in the hope that a chair of Physical Development would be established in the faculty, and a gymnasium equipped with the necessary appliances and apparatus for the attainment of the much desired place for recreation, and at the same time so develop the physical condition of the students, that they may make a reputation for themselves and institution in athletics next spring.

In our present state, we have very unsatisfactory gymnasium exercise and no opportunity of taking necessary bath before dressing.

We hope the authorities of the college, who should be alive to the situation, do what they can to make the course in the college curriculum as beneficial, physically and mentally, as possible. The State of Delaware, no doubt, owes a great debt to Delaware College for the many great and honorable men she has educated under surveyance and no better means of showing an appreciation of the obligations she is under to the college can be proposed, than by giving the college buildings an equipment suitable to so educate those placed under her charge, as to be a credit to the state, as well as the institution to whom they are indebted. The value of the dormitory system is now such an assured fact, that suitable buildings for the accommodation of all the students should be constructed. The present building, though large enough for present use, is so ill equipped for what it is expected to accomplish, that many of the students, who would otherwise be glad to occupy rooms in the building, both for economy and convenience, room out in the town, and are therefore subjected to the mortification of taking what they can get, and receiving all the treatment, whether good or bad, which persons, who take boarders and rent furnished rooms merely for the money there is in it, wish to impose. They care little how the person, who pays for privileges, and, therefore, the most interested party, is considered in the matter of convenience and tastes. From personal experiences, I see no remedy for this entirely individual matter, than for the students to connect themselves together into clubs, or bodies, for mutual protection, and take this responsibility upon themselves and demand that the periods, which should be devoted to study, shall be so closely observed at times when fun and jollification should be dispensed with so far, that those who have the cultivation of their minds at heart shall not be interfered with,

and establish boarding houses, under their personal surveyance, where things can be arranged to the students interests. In most colleges, especially in those regarded as low-grade ones, because they do not go as far in the arts and sciences as some others better calculated by endowments and situation, to do so, there are a great many students who attend college principally on their own resources, obtained by employing themselves during their vacation months, and this class of boys and young men, as the case may be, desire to get as much learning out of the time they are using their well-earned resources to pay for, and as much time out of the finances at their command, as possible. Now students cannot afford to put all they have for a 4 years course, or the allotted time their money will allow, in half the time, even if they are compelled to deny themselves many things they are desirous of having, and, in order to get a full college course, when their earnings will be spent in such a way, that the best and largest result may be obtained therefrom, these students can, by a strict attention to their interests, have boarding clubs and do away with all the elegance and display of a place, where the only aim is to draw new students, to meet their turn in being imposed upon, to the saving of money and obtaining their rights. Of course, an organization must necessarily be effected, and rules and regulations conscientiously adhered to. Carefulness in organization will, or should, keep out objectionable students, who are likely to do things calculated to impare the success of it, and when, once started on sound business principles, there is no earthly reason why it should not so command the respect of the body of students at large, to demand their attention and make them so desirous of entering the organization that a sufficient number of those who will do credit to the originators can be gotten in

to take the place of those who leave by graduation or other means.

A MEETING of the representatives of the college journals and universities of the Middle States in the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, on Dec. 6th, 1890, the following papers were represented: *Swarthmore Phoenix*, Swarthmore College; *Lehigh Burr*, Lehigh University; *The Lafayette*, Lafayette College; *The Princetonian*, Princeton University; *College Student*, Franklin and Marshal College; *Georgetown College Journal*, Georgetown College; *The Pennsylvanian and Red and Blue*, University of Penn; *The Haverfordian*, Haverford College; *Bucknell Mirror*, Bucknell College; *Dickersonian*, Dickinson College; *Pennsylvania College Monthly*, State College; *Delaware College Review*.

Several very interesting and instructive papers were read by delegates followed by remarks and comments on the several papers and subjects. A banquet was thoroughly enjoyed by the delegates and friends. Mr. H. W. Watts, Lafayette '86, now on the Philadelphia *Press* editorial staff, made some very instructive, as well as interesting remarks on college journalism.

The following officers for the ensuing year were chosen: Mr. Sproul, Swarthmore Phoenix, Pres.; Mr. Phinezy, Princetonian, Vice Pres.; Mr. Greer, Dickersonian, Sec'y and Treas.; Messrs. Forstall, Lehigh Burr; Hart, Haverfordian; Rathmal, College Student; and Williams, Pennsylvanian, as members of the Executive Committee.

WE EXTEND a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year to all our friends. We hope you will try to get as many subscribers as possible for the REVIEW, while you are home on your Christmas vacation. It will give the managers encouragement, as well as help the paper financially.

Bayonet Exercise.

Bayonet Exercise is that part of the education of a soldier, which has for its object his training in the use of the Rifle, with bayonet attached, as a weapon of offence and defence. It also has a special value in the physical development of the soldier, having a tendency to make him more supple, active and self-reliant. Proficiency and expertness can only be acquired by constant practice and quickness.

At this time it may be of value to many of the Cadets to have the Review print a condensed extract from the system of bayonet exercise as published in Upton's Infantry Tactics.

Being at a camp in open order—The command given—"Guard"—Bring the left toe square to front, the right foot 3 inches to the rear—"Two"—Carry right foot 15 inches to rear, slightly bending both knees, drop rifle into left hand, little finger at lock plate, barrel turned slightly to left, right hand at small of stock, butt of rifle 3 inches in front of body and bayonet at height of chin—At command—1 Tierce, 2 Parry—Move the point of bayonet 5 or 6 inches to the right.

At command—1 Quarter, 2 Parry—Move rifle quickly to left side, barrel to left, covering left side, left forearm on right of rifle, elbow touching right wrist, the fingers on stock.

At command—1 Seconde, 2 Parry—Move bayonet quickly to left, descending semicircle from right to left, point of bayonet at height of and in front of right knee, barrel to left, the left elbow in front of the body, the flat of the butt under the right forearm, the elbow two or three inches higher than the right shoulder.

At the command—1 Butt, 2 Parry—Move rifle quickly to left, covering left knee and shoulder, barrel to the right, butt three inches above and to the left of the left knee; left hand and arm as in quarter Parry.

At the command—1 Prime, 2 Parry—Lower the point of the bayonet and descend a semicircle to the left, carry the rifle to the left, covering the left shoulder, the barrel command, the left forearm behind the rifle, the bayonet at the height of and to the left of the left knee, the butt higher than the head, the right forearm above the eyes and six inches in front of the forehead.

THRUSTS.

To thrust in tierce,—extend both arms, straightening at the same time the right leg, the bayonet at the height of the breast, barrel up, butt in advance of, and to the right of the head,

guard at the height of the eyes; the right side covered.

To thrust in quarter.—The same as thrust in tierce, except that rifle covers left side.

To thrust in seconds.—The same as thrust in tierce; except barrel is to the left, the butt under the right forearm and the bayonet aimed below the arms.

To thrust in prime.—Extend the left arm to its full length, straightening at the same time the right knee, the left arm below the rifle, barrel downward; position of right hand same as in "prime parry."

"LUNGES."

"Lunges" differ from "Thrusts" in advancing the left foot, so that the left leg, from the foot to the knee, shall be vertical.

In both the thrust and the lunge, the body must be covered on the side of the adversary's rifle.

Classical Inspiration.

BY H. WHITEMAN '91.

Endeavoring to present an article that will be instructive as well as entertaining to peruse, we recall the inspirations drawn from the study of classics. We will dwell on the subject, with the hope, that new zeal may be instilled into some young mind, struggling to comprehend the beautiful expressions, and to grasp the elevated ideas, included within the narrative of some of the classical writers.

What is the source of this admiration and esteem for the author? This inspiration that one acquires, when reading the works of some Roman poet, or Grecian orator? Is it the impression that the originator himself imparts to the mind of the student? Or is it included within facts like these:—That the study of classics tends to expand thought, leading to the cultivation of all the faculties of the mind and promoting the enlargement and spiritualization of the same; and, also, by exercising and stimulating thought, they promote inquiry and faith, filling the mind with images of beauty which tend both to mental happiness and moral goodness. Though these two facts are brought vividly before our mind in the study of classics, yet quite as frequently do the heroes and factors of the narrative, themselves, demand our laudation. Especially is this true if the student is acquainted with the manuscript he is reading. By this, we mean that every one who is about to pursue a course in ancient languages, has previously studied up the history of the subject to be read, thereby, his conceptions are clearer, and the study is rendered more instructive and beneficial. Formerly this matter, in some instances, received

but little attention, but it is considered more important now, which is an admirable step in the right direction.

Then taking these facts collectively, we have the source, emanating the data, that should infuse new life into the classical student. If there is anything to be gained, "*exempli gratia*" let us investigate some of the luminous lights of antiquity; and in support of the ancient orator, as compared to the modern one we must admit this, that where the olden orator was obliged to appeal to abstract reason, the modern orator is enabled to refer triumphantly to irresistible facts, in support of his position. Space will permit us to utilize only a few of the brilliant stars from the intellectual firmament of antiquity. Now let us review the work of Cicero, one of the greatest orators that ever lived. Born at Arpinum in B. C. 106, his life was a struggle for supremacy. And before he was thirty years of age, he had overcome his most formidable rivals, Hortensius and Cotta, and stood alone in acknowledged preeminence.

Finally he secured his most coveted prize, the Consulship of the Roman people. As to Cicero's oratorical abilities, his speeches, for Milo, may be considered among the most perfect specimens of oratorical style that the world possesses.

We are to this day, on reading his orations, inspired by his exquisitely lucid, picturesque, and earnest style. In reference to the historian Livy, born at Patavium, B. C. 59, we are otherwise inspired. Not by his oratorical abilities, but by the faultless style of his writings; by which he was rendered the most distinguished historian of the Augustan age. Among the products of his pen is a "*History of Rome*" extending from the foundation of the city to the death of Drusus, B. C. 9. This history was comprised in one hundred and forty two books. Of these, only thirty five are extant.

It is said that his reputation for literary talents, became so widely diffused, that a Spaniard traveled from Cadiz to Rome for the express purpose of beholding him.

Whatever greatness Livy acquired, it was due him, as remuneration for superior labor with the pen, in behalf of the Roman people. Having

examined the style of this great man's writings, we are constrained to say, from what information we have gained, that he was a most renowned historian, in the age of Augustus; and his inclinations for peace, with his many other virtues, and his prolific genius, which characterized that age, implanted his name in all posterity as an ornament to the golden age of Roman literature in which he lived. Not only is our admiration solicited by the man and the style of his writings; but in his account of the "*Punic Wars*" we are deeply inspired by the heroic deeds of the prominent actors in that great conquest. Especially is this true, when we remember that this was a conquest, for the most part, between the individual genius of Hannibal on one hand and the combined energy of the Roman people on the other. Hannibal, although finally defeated by Scipio, is regarded as the greatest general of antiquity. Hannibal knew his own greatness, and as Levy vividly portrays it, when Scipio first assumed command of the Roman army, Hannibal in exhorting his soldiers, about to renew the campaign, becomes exceedingly sarcastic, and compares himself born and reared in the camp of his father, Hamilcar, that most illustrious general, to Scipio, the six months general of the Roman army. But reading the narrative, as Levy has presented it, we cannot fail to be inspired and to eulogize the exertions of this wonderful man, on the field of battle, displaying all the qualities of a consummate general. Likewise are we inspired by the literary productions of the Athenaeon Philosopher, the Grecian poet, or the Hebrew bard.

As to the "*Attic Orators*" our inspiration is naturally concentrated upon Demosthenes, the greatest orator that ever lived. Wonderful as it may appear, it is said that he was originally so vile a speaker that his audiences hissed him from their presence. But by his own exertions, he overcame every difficulty, surmounted every obstacle, and was crowned "*King of Orators*." Among his best orations are the "*Philippics*," "*Olynthacs*" oration on "*Peace*" and his famous speech "*De Corona*." The grandeur, the dignity, the power, the bold simplicity of thought, the intellectual and moral force of this great Orator is unrivaled.

Many other Grecian heroes demand our admiration, and esteem; such as, Herodotus, the father of History, Homer, the father of Epic Poetry, and Aeschylus, the father of Tragedy.

Just as the majesty and simplicity of the "Illiad" and the "Odyssey" have immortalized the name of Homer, that great Epic bard; so has the ease and freshness of the style of Herodotus, imparted to his narrative an indescribable charm. Aeschylus, owing to the mythological cast of his mind, had some enemies, but there is an irresistible inspiration in his tragedy. His style is bold, sublime, and full of gorgeous imagery. Thus have the "intellectual kings" by figurative language, profundity of thought and sublimity of expression, ascended to the highest pinnacles on the ladder of fame, and stamped their names indelibly upon the rocks of time. By their individual exertions, their long reaches of thought, their motives for accomplishing good, they imparted an impetus to the classical world, that has thundered down through the long periods of time, to inspire the student of to-day; to imbue him with higher, purer and nobler resolves, in his avidity for knowledge; to inculcate in him that love, for the grandeur of illustration and the beauty of style that characterizes classical literature.

Ancient Civilization in China.

BY F. A. COOCH '93.

That the Chinese were once as much, if not more civilized than we are now, is unquestionably claimed by them, and if we were to question them we would find that they still believe China to be the most enlightened country on the Globe.

At first thought all this appears preposterous, yet, if we pause a moment and examine, we may find, that, though exceedingly boastful in their claims, they are not so much mistaken as we might think. In all histories of England we read that Friar Bacon invented gunpowder and that cannons were first used in the battle of Cressy, but that the Chinese claim to have known the invention prior to that date, and they intimate that it is very doubtful; for if the Chinese had

known of gunpowder, why did they not use it. But in the books of certain English gentlemen who lived in China many years, we find that numerous forts along the great Chinese walls have portholes very like those used for the reception of cannon in our own country. From ancient writing we find that mortars were used for projecting twelve pound missels to a distance of 300 feet. These are mentioned as having been used about the year 757 A. D., and it is certain, that in the defense of Caifongfou against the Mongols in the year 1233 A. D., cannon were used. In regard to printing, the Chinese evidently discovered the art at a very early date, and it is certain they did not learn it from us.

Fire works we might think are no evidence of civilization, but it must have required a knowledge of chemistry to know the different constituents. The art of making fireworks is so old that there is no record of the invention and it is well known that the best fireworks are made in China. The best porcelaine ware, made by hand altogether, comes from China, and models made by other nations are accurately reproduced by the skilled workmen.

This art was discovered before Collumbus was born.

The books of Confucius who was the greatest of Chinese writers are six hundred years older than the christian era, those of Laotse are nearly as old. The writings of that age are the best China has ever produced and very few of any kind have been written since. In fact no student's education in China is considered complete without having read the works of Confucius.

All over China we find ruins of palaces and temples, aqueducts and bridges, which show that civilization must have been, at one time, very high indeed, and we see in China what is lost in Egypt, and that, for over two thousand years, China has been slowly going backward; and is now commingling some of the culture and enlightenment of the highly civilized nations of the present era with the philosophy education and religion of the early Greeks and Romans together with dark superstitions of the Middle ages.

DELAWARE COLLEGE REVIEW.

Town and Campus

Dr. Raub was elected as one of the Vice Presidents, for the ensuing year, at the second annual convention of the College Association of the Middle States and Maryland, which was held in Murray Hall, Princeton, N. J., on the 28th and 29th of last month.

"Tip" is not dead after all. Some one said he was.

Townboy to Student—"What is mathematics. Is it a Junior study?"

Our local form being made up, when we received the humorous article entitled "Uncle Bill's Back Store," from the pen of one of our genial alumni, Charles Blandy, now residing in St. Paul, we could not give him credit, in that issue, for it.

Franklin Collins, '89, after graduating, accepted a position with the Electric Co., in Philadelphia, for a short time, and then attended Lehigh, taking a special course, has recently accepted a position in the Expert Department of the Thompson-Houston Elect. Co., Lynn, Mass.

Foot ball is at an end.

No more drinks this winter, boys; the fountain has been shut off.

Edmonston, '93 who plays left guard on the College foot ball team has been suffering with a sprained ankle, which he received while playing a practice game, but now, we are glad to say, he is able to attend to his usual duties.

Mr. Albert F. Polk, of class '89, paid us a visit recently.

Why do the non-commissioned cadet officers and privates, when visiting friends and attending public and private entertainments, wear the shoulder straps and epaulets of the commissioned and higher officers? It would be well for them to observe '92s motto—"Esse quam videre."

Some of the shavers among the Freshmen and Sophomores are making earnest but vain attempts to grow themselves moustaches, but every attempt brings them down.

The canna lillies, which bloomed so prettily in large beds in the rear campus, have been taken

up and removed to more congenial quarters during the winter months.

Goldey Wilmington Commercial College has a larger attendance this year than ever before.

Hugh C. Browne, '90, although an earnest Republican, has been appointed assistant Prothonitor under Mr. Horthy, a Democrat.

General order, No. 25, says: "Until further orders, drill will take place at 1:30 p. m."

They are yet several gates lying around the campus, relics of Hallowe'en. Those who were so malicious as to bring them here undersired will confer a favor on the students by removing them.

On Nov. 11th, President Raub, accompanied, by Prof. Beckwith of the Experimental Station attended the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Stations, at Champaign, Ill, and on Nov. 28th and 29th President Raub also attended the Association of University and College Presidents of the Middle States and Maryland, held in Princeton, N. J.

Ezekiel Cooper, who entered with class '92, but is now teaching school at Ristng Sun, Del., has been asked to come out for the office of State Librarian. We all entertain the warmest regards and attachments of friendship for "Zeke," and we feel well assured that his many friends and acquaintances here in Newark as well as elsewhere will concur with the REVIEW in wishing for him the utmost success.

Gardeners have been at work rearranging the rear campus. A large assortment of shrubbery has been set out.

Marvel, '94, spent Thanksgiving week in Atlantic City.

A large number of students spent Thanksgiving at their respective homes, while others living in the surrounding country and down the State made short visits to friends in the neighboring cities. And some also went to see "cousins" in the surrounding country.

Prof. in Latin class—"Jakie do you think this is a bad man or a good man?"

Jakie, a freshman—"I haven't any opinion to express whatever, sir."

E. R. Martin, '91, S. E. Grant, '92, and B. B. Smith, '92, were elected as delegates at the last meeting of the Delaware College Press Association to represent the REVIEW at the Central Inter-Collegiate Press Associate which was held in the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, on the 6th inst.

The St. John's *Collegian* says: "One of the editors of the *Collegian* was addressing papers to some of his friends, and said he'd like to send a paper to a friend at Delaware College, but he didn't know what state it was in."

Query: Is it a reflection on the Diamond State or the editor of the *Collegian*?

Hynson, '93, who has civil engineering in view is preparing for frontier life by contending with the trained Polar Bear in wrestling, boxing and fencing exercises.

Junior to Freshman.—"How does your music teacher charge?"

Freshman.—"Why—er, he will give you a six month note if you want it."

No Thanksgiving hop, this year.

Delaware College through the appropriation of the United States Government has received through the State treasurer the sum of \$15,000 in order that better equipment may be purchased and a more thorough instruction in agriculture, the mechanical arts and sciences given. We hope the fact, of the institution now being fully able to do the best work possible in instructing young men, will be an incentive for those in need of this instruction to connect themselves with the college as soon as possible. All she needs is the number of students to make her the equal of her rivals.

Exchange.

Our last month's exchanges were replete in essays and criticisms on literature. This is particularly so of our Western exchanges; while those of the East have given us more lengthy articles on athletics. Yet all have presented some thoughts to us that are worthy the writers pen and solicit the readers attention.

The University *Mirror* presents us with an

elegant criticism on the beauties of Mr. Blackmore's "Lorna Doone."

"Entering the Yosemite Valley by Moonlight," in the Swarthmore *Phoenix*, is a nicely executed composition, and gives us a very classic views of this historic valley.

The *Haverfordian* was thoughtful enough to give us the history of the mysticism of "Hallowe'en" and it is nicely interspersed with extracts from some of our most renowned poets.

One of our very worthy exchanges is the *Chronicle-Argonaut* of the Michigan University.

From the *Lantern* we glean an interesting account of some Canadian travel.

The *Concordensis*, the light of Union College dilates much and justly too, on the number of famous men who are among her alumni.

A valued exchange is the *Lehigh Burr*.

The *College Transcript* furnishes us with the cream of this month's reading is an impassionate tribute to the memory of one of Nature's noblemen—Jefferson Davis. Sectional hatred is laid aside, and we see in him only the man that he was. He who so often was the object of Norther scorn, now lies in his silent tomb; and now that he can no longer be a living object for the abuse of those of the norther tongue, let none be so uncharitable as to strain his memory.

In the *Acadia Athenaeum*, "Browning as a Popular Writer" is an elaborate encomium on this admirable author.

We are in receipt of our first copy of the *Vidette Reporter*, the publication of the Iowa University. The management deserves credit for presenting such an admirable weekly, and we would like to see it regularly upon our exchange table.

Inter-Collegiate.

Mrs. Dorothy Stanley has been lunching with the Wellesley girls.

There are only six hundred and fifty freshmen at Oxford, England.

The city of Helena, Mont., gave two hundred and fifty acres of land to the new university established there.

Young ladies have been admitted, as students to the Universities of Petersburg, Moscow and Odessa.

Two Japanese students, at the University of Michigan, varied the monotony of their college life by eloping with American girls.

The Amherst gymnasium is one of the most complete in the college world: A base-ball cage has just been added to its facilities.

The Harvard glee club has been granted the privilege of taking a Christmas trip by the faculty.

The Catholic University at Washington, announces that it will confer no honorary degrees. To our minds this is a very commendable resolution. If our institutions continue dealing out degrees to capitalists and politicians at the present rate, L.L.D.'s will soon become as common as Colonels in Kentucky.—Ex.

The *Pennsylvanian*, in two editorials, very warmly takes up the cudgel, in defense of the university men against the attacks of the Princeton men, and very sensibly attributes the latter's charges as the result of chagrin that the defeat administered was not what was expected.

The Board of Directors of the Rivermont Land Company donated to the Randolph-Macon College, at Lynchburg, Va., twenty acres of ground for the location of a woman's college, forty thousand dollars in paid up, non-assessable stock bonds.

The American Protective Tariff League again offers prizes for essays on economic subjects. There are three prizes this year of \$150, \$110, and \$50 respectively. The competition is open to seniors of all colleges, and the subject is "Effect of Protection on the Purchasing Power of Wages in the United States" Last year Cornell, Swarthmore and Bowdoin secured the prizes.

A shout of delight went up from nine hundred Princeton students when it was announced that Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, of New York, had donated one hundred thousand dollars to build a commencement hall—one that will subserve the purposes of a theatre, concert hall, Washington's

birthday orations, etc. Such a building has been the dream of the undergraduates and faculty ever since the college has outgrown the accommodations offered by the other buildings on the campus.

Occasionally we find a college graduate who takes no interest in the success of his *Alma Mater*, never visits her, never makes any contribution to her endowment, does nothing; and then he justifies himself by claiming that he owes her nothing as he paid all the fees demanded of him. He sums it all up by saying, "I paid for what I received, and there's the end of my obligation." But did he pay for all he received? Is there any college of good rank that supports itself entirely from the fees collected from the students? Daniel Webster, in the great Dartmouth College case, in substance, said that all colleges with endowments are genuine charitable institutions, as they practically give away their instruction. The report of Harvard, a year ago, showed that its expenditures amounted to \$947,437, while the receipts from tuition at its rate of \$150 for each of its 1271 students would be but \$190,650, or about 20 per cent. of the expenditure. And yet it has 150 fellowships and free scholarships, reducing the percentage still lower. Columbia's expenses for 1889 amounted to \$407,608, while the receipts from the students were less than \$145,000. So it is with other institutions. The expenses for instruction and general administration are met largely from the proceeds of the endowment, contributed by men of generous and charitable impulses, and the buildings are erected with money given—given, not invested—by the same kind of men.

Hence the college graduate cannot excuse his indifference towards his *Alma Mater* on the ground that he has paid for all he received. It was not a business transaction that ended with the delivery of the diploma, but he has received a charity, hence he should cultivate a feeling of obligation and in all fairness ought, if able, help to swell the charitable contributions made to sustain his *Alma Mater* and increase her facilities for larger and better work.—Pennsylvania College Monthly.

Local Sporting Notes.

'93 AGAINST WEST NOTTINGHAM.

Our Sophomore foot ball eleven went to Nottingham Academy, Maryland, on Saturday Nov. 22d inst., and played a match game with the eleven of that institution.

The boys left here early in the morning in a large hack beautifully trimmed with orange and black bunting, their class colors. They arrived at Nottingham about 2 o'clock and commenced play after a little practice. No points were scored in the first half by either side, but the College boys settled down to work in the second half and by hard work scored eight points. The College boys deserve much praise for their victory as it was well earned, the Nottingham fellows being larger and much heavier. The boys returned home, a happy jubilant crowd, after having been royally entertained by their defeated opponents. A return game was arranged, to take place in about two weeks.

SOPHOMORES AND FRIENDS SCHOOL.

A team composed of Friends School alumni and students visited this place on Tuesday Nov. 25th inst. and were defeated by our Sophomore team with ease. The visiting eleven played very well and had plenty of tricks, but these were not sufficient to cope with the strength and science of the college boys. In the first half Wilson, who played a fine game throughout, made two touchdowns, from which Ross kicked one goal. In the second half the collegians played loosely, seeing what an easy thing they had, and only scored one goal. C. Perkins of the college team had his head cut in the first half and was compelled to retire, K. Martin taking his place. Whales of the Friends School was also hurt during this half, but played on pluckily until the close of the half, J. Dunn then taking his place. Mr. J. H. Hossinger, as referee, and Mr. Wm. Penny-packer, of Wilmington, as umpire gave general satisfaction.

Next season the college foot ball team will be better qualified, from a financial view, to arrange games, than it was this season.

'Del' Rothwell plays for all that in a game. If you don't believe it, just watch him.

The Sophomores did not play the centre enough in the game with Friends School. They had a sure thing and could have scored oftener if they had paid attention to this.

There is no better tackler about this part of the country than 'Woodie' Stevens of the Sophomores. Just notice him next season.

Friends School seemed to be afraid of K. Martin, anyhow they would not let him play. They had just cause to be afraid, for Martin is good on the foot ball field.

When is Delaware Field Club going to play us a return game? Are they afraid we wonder?

Sporting Notes

Waterfall is one of the prettiest and hardest kickers in Philadelphia.

The line of forwards that Frankford presents can not be beaten in Philadelphia.

Referees ought to stop the jumping that is becoming so prevalent among the forwards.

"Billy" Bull, the ex-Yale full-back has gone South to spend the winter in Bermuda. "Aleck" Moffat, who has taken his place on the Crescent team is one of the greatest full-backs ever seen in this country. His kicking is nearly perfect. He was captain of the Princeton eleven in 1883.

Frankford leads the elevens for the championship of Pennsylvania.

The Harvard foot ballers have done more scoring this year than either Princeton or Yale, an average of fifty-six points to a game.

Foot ball is becoming firmly established in Germany, and there are several elevens in Berlin. Some of the German universities have prohibited the game among their students.

Newell, '94, has made a great reputation at tackle on the Harvard line.

The U. P. foot ball team was banquetted Saturday evening, Dec. 6, in honor of their very successful season just passed through.

McFadden, Martin and Gray are good men on the U. of P. scrub. They ought to make the 'Varsity next year.

The John's Hopkins eleven has disbanded

The Yale half-backs did not play as closely together as they have in past years.

Princeton seemed not to be in the game at all on Thanksgiving day as far as scoring points go.

The game of foot ball between the elevens of Haverford College and Swathmore at Haverford, Saturday afternoon Nov. 22d resulted in favor of Swathmore by a score of 30 to 14 after an exciting contest.

The championship trophy is very fine.

Adams is one of the coolest forward players for Tacony.

Toronto University has not lost a game in the past two years.

Harvard had plenty of good substitutes on hand at Springfield.

Jim Robinson, the Princeton trainer, was taken suddenly ill while on the 'Varsity grounds last month. The doctor pronounced it rush of blood to the head. He soon recovered, and is now as lively as ever.

Gell, captain of Yale's foot ball, '89, trained the Dartmouth boys.

The freshmen foot ballers of Yale and Princeton are itching to get together this fall.

Cornell was of about equal playing strength with Wesleyan, and would be stronger if her men were not so green.

Captain Gildersleeve of Columbia, is still nursing the knee that was cracked in the game with St. Johns' College.

The attendance at the association matches increases each week.

Foot-ball in any form has been strictly prohibited by the authorities of the University of Heidelberg, Germany.—*Ex.*

The Princeton faculty have decided that no special student will be allowed to play in any university athletic team until after he has been in college two terms or one year.—*Ex.*

De Alumnis.

'48. William T. Howell. Entered College in 1848 from Choctaw Nation, but died in 1849 while at college. His remains were interred in the graveyard adjoining the old Brandywine Church, near Newark.

'48. Leonicles D. Garland, of the Choctaw Nation, entered College in 1848, but in the Spring of 1850 went to Union College, New York, and at the close of the session there, he went home and never returned to complete his college course. He began the study of law, but died in 1852.

'48. Allen Wright, of the Choctaw Nation, entered College in 1848, but went to Union College, New York, in the Spring of 1850, where he graduated in 1852. He then entered Union Theological Seminary, New York, where he graduated in 1855, and returned to his Nation and became a prominent and useful Minister of the Presbyterian Church. He married a lady of Dayton, Ohio. He died in 1888 in the sixtieth year of his age, leaving a wife, three sons and two daughter. At the time of his death, he was Chief of the Choctaw Nation.

'48. Joseph Hall, of the Choctaw Nation, entered College in 1848, but went to Union College, New York, in the Spring of 1850. There he graduated in 1852. He afterward studied law and settled in Little Rock, Arkansas, where he died in 1869.

'48. Warren M. Douglas. Entered College in 1848, from Olivet, Michigan, but in the Spring of 1849 he married a lady adopted into his father's family, and leaving College, he went to Jefferson county, Virginia, now West Virginia, with the view of teaching school. Shortly after his arrival there, he was taken sick at the residence of Joseph McMurran and after an illness of two months, he died Nov. 23, 1850. His remains were interred in the Presbyterian Cemetery at Shepherdstown, West Virginia.

'49. Holmes Colbert, of the Chickasaw Nation, entered College in September, 1849, but upon the suspension of the College in 1850, he returned home and engaged in farming.

'48. Junius A. Littlepage. Entered College from King William county, Virginia, in 1848, but left in 1850 to study medicine. He graduated from Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, in 1852 and settled at King William Court House, Virginia, to practice his profession, where he still lives.

'48. Lycurgus P. Pitchlyn, of the Choctaw Nation, entered college in 1848, but left in April 1850 and returned to his home. He afterward studied law and practiced his profession at Little Rock, Arkansas, where he died in 1860.

'48. John W. McMurran, of Frederick county, Virginia, entered College from Newark Academy in the fall of 1848. He left Delaware for Union College in April 1850, where he graduated in June 1852. He graduated from Union Theological Seminary, New York, in 1855 and became a distinguished Presbyterian minister, serving congregations at Fairfax C. H., Virginia and the Greve Church, Rappahanock county, Virginia, where he died in 1869 in the 30th year of his age, and in the midst of his usefulness.

'48. Joseph McMurran, of Jefferson county, Virginia, entered College in September 1848, but upon the suspension of the College in April 1850, he went to Union College, N. Y. He entered Hampden Sydney College, Virginia, in August 1850, when he graduated in June 1852. He at once engaged in teaching and served as Principal of Huntsville Academy, Alabama, Lewisborough Academy, Alabama; Chetham Academy in Virginia. He served throughout the War between the States, as a member of the famous Stonewall Brigade and was several times severely wounded. After the close of the War he returned to Shepherdstown, West Virginia, and resumed the profession of teaching. From 1872 to 1882, he was President of Shepherd College, W. Va. He resigned in 1882 and has since been engaged in the drug business in Shepherdstown, where he now resides.

'48. Wm. C. Spruance, Smyrna, Del. Prepared for College at Newark Academy. Entered Delaware College, and joined Athenæan Literary Society in 1848. Entered Princeton in 1849, and graduated in 1852. Studied Law

under J. P. Comegys, and G. B. Rodney, and at Harvard Law School. Admitted to the bar in 1885. Practiced Law at New Castle until 1870. Since then at Wilmington, Del. Was Deputy Attorney General of Delaware for two years. City Solicitor of Wilmington from 1873-75 and U. S. Attorney for District of Delaware from 1876-1880. Resides in Wilmington, Del.

HUMOROUS.

If the boys don't kiss the misses, then the girls will miss the kisses.

Our stomologist lately performed a remarkable experiment by which it was ascertained that a grass-hopper hears through the medium of his hind legs. He placed the insect on a table, and then struck the table a quick blow. The grass-hopper jumped off. After pulling off the grass-hopper's legs, he repeated the first operation; this time he failed to hop, hence the conclusion—that he did not hear the last stroke.—College Reflector.

The Freshman class is noted
For its rosy cheeks and health.
But Sophomores are losing both
To gain in mental wealth.
The Junior's flabby muscles
Quake with apprehensive dread
As he gazes at the Senior,
—Vanished! all except the head.

—We need a gymnasium.—

Vidette Reporter.

Jack—Why is dough like a man?
Susie—Because it is hard to get of your hands.
Jack—Oh, no! It's a thing the woman kneads.
—Harvard Lampoon.

"As sly as a fox was he, and she
As soft as the dainty dove,
And so he wrote her a bushel of notes
That spoke of his deathless love.
But he wrote them all with a fading ink,
And thus she had been deceived
If she han't, in fact, photographed them all.
As fast as they were received."

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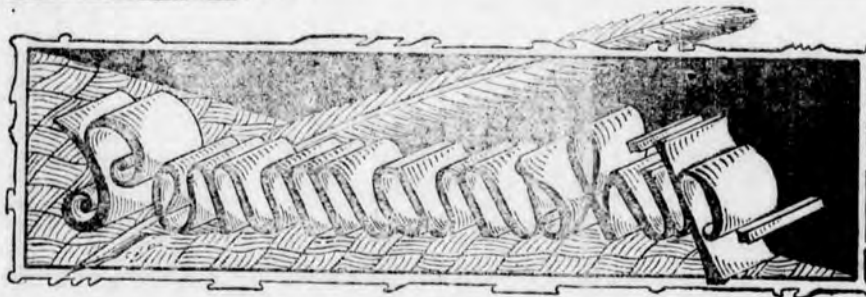


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CONTENTS. *

| | | | |
|-----------------------|----------|-------------------|----|
| Editorial, | 51-52-53 | Inter-Collegiate, | 58 |
| Success, | 54 | Sporting Notes, | 60 |
| The Literary Society, | 55 | De Alumnis, | 60 |
| Energy, | 56 | Humorous, | 62 |
| Town and Campus, | 57 | | |
| Exchanges, | 58 | | |

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