

DELAWARE COLLEGE REVIEW

VOL. I.

DELAWARE COLLEGE, MARCH, 1883.

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Delaware College Review.

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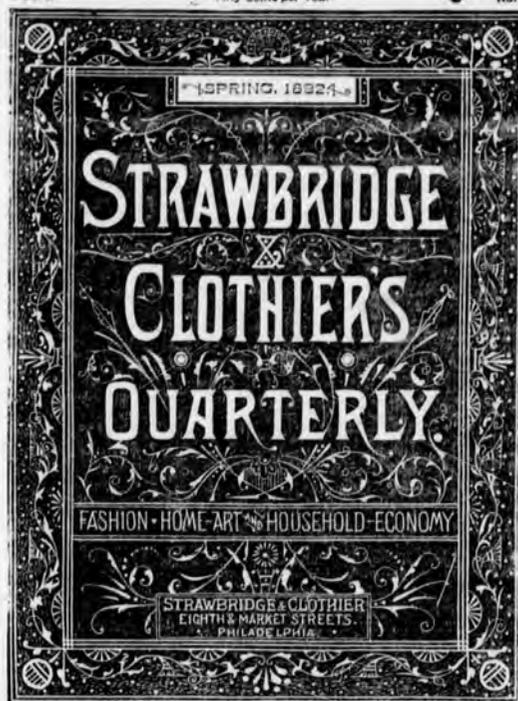
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The Moneyless Man.

Is there no place on the face of the earth
Where charity dwelleth, where virtue has birth?
Where bosoms in kindness and mercy will heave,
And the poor and the wretched shall ask and receive?
Is there no place on earth where a knock from the
poor

Will bring a kind angel to open the door?
Ah! search the wide world wherever you can,
There is no open door for the moneyless man.

Go look in the hall where the chandelier light
Drives off with its splendor the darkness of night;
Where the rich hanging velvet, in shadowy fold,
Sweeps gracefully down, with its trimming of gold,
And mirrors of silver take up and renew
In long lighted vistas the 'wilderling view';
Go there in your patches, and find if you can,
A welcoming smile for the moneyless man,

Go look in your church of the cloud-reaching spire,
Which gives back to the sun his same look of fire,
Where the arches and columns are gorgeous within,
And the walls seem as pure as a soul without sin;
Go down the long aisle—see the rich and the great,
In the pomp and the pride of their worldly estate,
Walk down in your patches, and find if you can,
Who opens a pew for the moneyless man.

Go look to your judges, in dark flowing gowns,
Where the scales wherein law weigheth quietly
down;

Where he frowns on the weak and smiles on the
strong,

And punishes right where he justifies wrong;
Where jurors their lips on the Bible have laid,
To render a verdict they've already made:
Go there in the court room, and find if you can,
Any law for the case of the moneyless man.

Go look in the banks, where Mammon has told
His hundreds and thousands of silver and gold;
Where, safe from the hands of the starving and poor,
Lies pile upon pile of the glittering ore;
Walk up to the counter—ah, there you may stay,
Till your limbs have grown old and your hair turns
gray,

And you'll find at the bank not one of the clan
With money to lend to a moneyless man.

Then go to your hovel—no raven has fed
The wife who has suffered so long for her bread;
Kneel down by her pallet and kiss the death frost
From the lips of the angel your poverty lost—
Then turn in your agony upward to God,
And bless, while it smites you, the chastening rod;
And you'll find at the end of your life's little span,
There's a welcome above for the moneyless man.

—Henry Stanton.

Man like is it to fall into sin,
Fiend-like to dwell therein,
Christ-like is it to grieve,
God-like is it all sin to leave.

—Longfellow.

The Student of Nature.

Lives are all divided into epochs; each epoch has its trials, its duties and its pleasures. They advance continually from a lower to a higher one; there is a continual evolution from the one to the other which is not perceived by us on account of the slow but sure progress of natural improvement. But as the boy changes to the youth, and the youth to the noble man, there is the same unperceived gradual advancement. In the earlier epoch of our existence there is with us a great moral responsibility. Here we are left, in a great measure, to our own inclinations and pursuits. In this atmosphere we form what will, in time, be our true support—our character. We are generally supposed to form our own characters; yet do we not mould it in conformity to the actions and deeds of our surrounding companions? So that finally we find ourselves drifting in the tide of popular influence and our character formed unawares? But the importance of this period is not heeded by us; at present we have no care for the future; we live in and enjoy the present to its utmost extent. What is to come we know not, for a time we care not, all is youth and gayety; but at last the inevitable reaches us, and we are harshly made aware of the fact that we now must live in a time of continuous and sober thought, and that it is our duty to perform a share of that thinking and acting.

But at present we have comparatively little of these "trials and tribulations;" we are only preparing for them; yet in our preparation so many of us forget what we are striving to become, what is our all honored aim, that for the time it might as well not be. Their inclinations lead them on, they play court to pleasure and eagerly invite excitement, but seldom will they go in search of the trials of life until they are thrust upon them, and then whether they desire or not they must take them to themselves. Who would not indeed, nay, willing if he could, live always in the belief of his younger student days, that now is the time to sow his wild oats, and the larger the crop the better for him, never daring to stop and think what a harvest he will have to reap when he and his deeds have matured, when pleasure has become his master, when he has spent his best days in searching for the fickle god of pleasure, days which he perhaps at some stopping point in his course, will halt and review with sorrow. But 'tis past, 'tis done, and all that he can then do to make amends for his neglected opportunities, is to take up the yoke of duty which he should have assumed and carried during all the wasted years. We are, perhaps, getting away from what you will, perhaps, judge to be the beaten path of

our remarks, but we have said but what is so and what we may expect.

It may seem incredulous to "ye students of the olden time," that the fancy of youth placed as a child of nature amid her beauties and her mysteries, could take his powers from these investigations and consign them to the heartless world of pleasure, when so much would be revealed, aye, when in her workings he could even find a connecting link between himself and his Creator; a knowledge not found in other realms. We can ask ourselves, why is it so? Why are we thus indifferent? But it is beyond us to give a reply. The question is too pertinent and involves too much delicate reasoning to attempt it.

Until time is no more, until a student of nature ceases to exist it will ever be thus. We will be charmed by dross and polish, never troubling ourselves to dig deeper still and find there the gems which wait but our careful attention to make them what, in concealment they already are, glittering, sparkling truths.

These are not to be placed in the same scale with short-lived deceitful unrealities, which we pick up on the surface thinking we have the treasure.

Is it not better then to seek for our pleasure in our work. There we will find pleasure incomparably greater and more lasting than these youthful follies.

We would gladly hope, if we thought that there would be the least probability of its ever happening, that the time would come when young students could equally balance their duty and their pleasure. Could this be? A doubt would still remain, if, taking all things into consideration, this would be an improvement upon what now is. It could be argued that it would be so, but theory is not always practical, and what might seem feasible in the logical mind of the debater would be entirely lost on the mingled thoughts of a modern student.

We live on, hoping to see, and always expecting, some brilliant light to illuminate the realms of our educated universe. We are not discouraged if it is not to be held in our day, neither are we surprised if the long expected original, genius and student, suddenly dazzles us with the results of his devotion to nature and the employment of nature's gifts. It was what we had been waiting for, and what we knew would come, sooner or later, and such a light the majority of us pass as though it was an ordinary every day event.

Present popularity is nothing compared to the lasting and universal renown or honor which remains after the soul of man and student, whose deeds it commemorates, has returned to him who gave it.

The thinking power and the faculty of investigation was given to man in order that it should be used in unraveling the mysteries of nature and enjoying her beauties.

No law of nature is, or ever will be, which is not a marvel of beauty and elegance and design; search where you will, in laws that are known, discover others if you can, but there will never be one which does not contain the elements of the beautiful. This is the immediate reward of the diligent student of nature, in his studies he is gradually revealing her grand plot, he is bringing to view the great plan of adaptation, by which he is convinced that this universe with all its treasures was made for him, and him alone.

Can he be rewarded in a more munificent way than by becoming convinced, through his discoveries, that he is the noblest work of God; and is ever guarded and guided by a watchful eye and careful hand?

This is enough to give courage to he who is inclined to lag. Let him look forward and live in hopes; nature will not deceive him. Perhaps he can never be a "beacon" yet he can try, and once fairly started in this delightful pursuit he will need no more encouragement than he can find in his labors. Nature is not an *ignus fatuus* which will lead us among dangerous paths and deceitful ways, but it is a glittering light, as steady and just as glorious as the sun.

FELIX.

THE DESERTED VILLAGE.

England in the 18th century presents a paradox:—a land boasting liberty for the people, successful in arms, and beyond all other nations thought to be prosperous;—yet the mass of her people half starving in the lowest state of degradation.

Political power and wealth combined had given the nobility to the monopoly of land in the realm; and, beyond all this, by law and by custom, this small fraction of the people had acquired absolute control over the land tenants. These cotters, on the other hand, were compelled to rent land of the Lords often on terms so severe that in poor seasons starvation was inevitable. In other words, the cotters were the serfs of England, save that the serf, being bound to the soil, cannot be put off; while the cotter, just as truly a slave, could be put off in times of scarcity to find his living or his grave where he might.

Literature followed in the wake of politics; indeed it could not be otherwise, since literature belonged exclusively to the nobility. Under these auspices lived the poet Goldsmith. In the face of such a state of society he espoused the cause of the weak, risking in their defence the very patronage on which he lived. Goldsmith's *Deserted Village*, is a bold and vigorous defense of the rights of the English cotters,—a plea for their homes and their livings. In it we have the author's whole soul and force. The theme takes possession of him, heart and pen,

and he obeys the impulse of love for his countrymen. His brain is filled with the conception of his people's wrongs, and his language is the expression of a full heart. When men write for fame they call upon the muses: when they plead for their own homes, their hearts are their inspiration. For a long time Goldsmith had been convinced that the country was being depopulated. He traced this to its cause in the displacement of the cotters to make room for the lords. These acquired vast estates from government and expelled the cotters to make room for their game parks, artificial lakes, and other so called improvements. Goldsmith's native village of Lissoy had been cleared of the common people to make room for a certain General of the English army. Returning here after some considerable absence, Goldsmith chooses this "*Deserted Village*" as the scene and subject of his poem, calling it *Auburn*. He first describes the scenes and amusements of his childhood: then laments that these are passed away and alleges the cause; then he sums up in six lines a truth that England seems not yet to have learned by long years of suffering:

"Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey
Where wealth accumulates, and men decay:
Princes and lords may flourish, and may fade—
A breath can make them, as a breath has made:
But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,
When once destroyed, can never be supplied."

Then comes the village preacher and school-master. This Parson was Goldsmith's elder brother. In fact all the persons here represented, even to the old woman who gathered cresses, were real characters whom he knew in youth. The village tavern is also represented with its innocent pleasure, and the "nut-brown draughts" usual in such places. These "vain transitory splendors" are followed by the argument addressed to the statesmen of England. He makes a strong plea against the land monopoly and against the evils of too much luxury, sums up his cause and commits it to the people. Even in this solemn lament Goldsmith gives us a tasteful grouping of lights with shadows. He repeatedly changes the same from the old time to the new, giving a variety grateful to the senses.

His execution in point of rythm and rhyme is perfect without any compromise either of language or thought. The author's personality in the cause he pleads gives him a great hold upon the reader, and justifies his vigorous and, in some parts, highly pathetic language. A man may be eloquent for another; but when he rises boldly to the defence of his own hearth and home, we unconsciously grant him all the range of which language is capable. Goldsmith uses this liberty to the full in the following:

"In all my wanderings round this world of care,
In all my griefs,—and God has given my share,—
I still had hopes, my latest hours to crown,
Amidst these humble bowers to lay me down,
To husband out life's taper at the close,
And keep the flame from wasting by repose."

And as a hare whom hounds and horns pursue,
Pants to the place from whence at first he flew,
I still had hopes, my vexations past,
Here to return,—and die at home at last."

He acknowledges his griefs like other men, 'tis pleasant to think of spending our age in retirement at the home of our youth: the heart also clings to the things of youth: we would all come home to die. Then to have cherished these hopes through years of grief and at last be denied even such a poor boon;—this will find the tender place in any heart.

The crowning beauty in the *Deserted Village* is found in the illustrations and figures. They are numerous and all seemingly new and perfect. We will mention but one. Speaking of the village pastor, he says,—

"Even as a bird each fond endearment tries
To tempt its new fledged offspring to the skies,
He tries each art, reproved each dull delay,
Allured to brighter worlds, and led the way."

If this were Goldsmith's only poem we need not withhold the title of poet. The genius displayed in this poem would not be found wanting in zeal or in skill to sing the songs of any age or cause.

H. GROUK.

Societies.

The origin of this distinctive title for intellectual associations, is as ancient as that of academies. Societies existed in the middle ages; and in the fifteenth century they acquire great importance by promoting classical culture. The "Royal Institution of Great Britain" in London sprang into existence in 1800, it was celebrated for chemical and other lectures. The subsequent increase of learned bodies was still more rapid. There are now in the United States, societies for almost all branches of science, learning and art. The "National Association for the Promotion of Social Science" embraces, originally, the four departments—education, social economy, public health, and punishment. The annual meetings of the association were held at different places each year, and were chiefly occupied in reading and discussing. The most important society in the United States, is the "American Association for the Advancement of Science," founded in 1831, principally through the energy of Sir Daniel Brewster. The main feature of it is that at its meetings, all who think they have made any real advancement, read a paper for criticizing laborers in the same department of science. A "Social Science Association" was also organized in Boston in 1865, and in 1874 it had three hundred members. Besides these scientific societies, we have also a great many literary societies, secret and public, for the refinement and culture of our ourselves. There are also historical societies in our country. We find these of great importance and interest, because they bring up to us all the noble deeds and acts of the knights in times of chivalry, and all the most interesting things of times past.

CARRIE LEE.

Communism.

There seems to be a tendency in this, our age of superior enlightenment and self-complacency, to do away with everything that bears the stamp of time upon it, and to adopt principles as safe, merely because they are new. One of these, the most pernicious in its effects, as well as enslaving in its nature, is the principle of the community of goods, which has been so widely advocated of late, especially by those people who are now enjoying the benefits of a freedom which they are using every means in their power to destroy.

Starting from the stand point that all men are equal, Communists argue that since all have equal right to property, no one should possess more than another; consequently that the landed estates, now in the hands of the rich, should be equally divided among the citizens of the State, in order to preserve the equality of men. They maintain that the State has a right to deprive one class of their possessions for the benefit of another, because she is bound to provide for all her citizens alike, and this can only be done by the division of such property as is found within her limits. Moreover, they refer to the community of goods enjoyed by the Apostles, and which even now exists among some religious orders, in order to show that such a system of government cannot fail to be of great good to its subjects, since it removes the occasion of much litigation and strife. According to them the man who, by industry and economy, has acquired more than his neighbor, infringes upon the right of that neighbor and is little better than a thief. *La propriété c'est le vol.*

Such a principle as this cannot but have the most ruinous effect upon a people who would submit to it. It is unjust and absurd. Unjust, because it injures that very equality of men which Communists so boldly advocate, since with regard to their specific nature, men are all equal; whence, no one is bound to labor for others or to yield them the fruit of his labors. But this is what Communists would have. They do not distinguish between the *right to property*, and the *right of property*. The right to property is nothing more than the right to have property, the mere possibility of owning something, and is innate in every man; whereas the right of property is the right of real ownership, the actual possession, with the power of using or of disposing of it at pleasure; hence it is a right of man acquired either by his own exertions or by inheritance. Neither of these can the State take upon itself to abrogate; for the first, by its being inherited in all, is above the authority of Society, and the second could only be justly annulled as a punishment for crime. It is false that the ownership of property was conferred upon man by Society, that at the beginning all things were common, that by special agreement each was assigned his part; and that therefore Society has a right to renew this division. History

says nothing of such an agreement, and even if it were true, there would be no obligation resting upon posterity to abide by the laws of their ancestors. The right of ownership was possessed by man even in domestic society, which existed before civil society, and which must be respected. How can any authority then make it necessary that he who by his own exertions has acquired wealth, should yield it to others who have misused their time and squandered their possessions?

From the very fact that no one could own permanent property, there would arise in a short time the greatest necessity for an indigence among the people, instead of that happiness which the favorers of Communism now promise. For it would follow that no one would wish to acquire anything by working, but would depend upon the State to provide the necessary sustenance; nor would any one bear hardships, either by labor or by exposing himself to wind and weather, to earn the means which neither he nor those dependent upon him for food and shelter would be able to enjoy. Thus would every incentive to honest industry be taken away, and the State would be under the necessity of either encouraging idleness and consequently vice, or of compelling each of its citizens to perform so much manual labor per day. It could not encourage idleness, for that would soon ruin the whole country, inasmuch as the spontaneous products of the earth would be insufficient for life; and the only course would be that of compelling manual labor. This would at once reduce the whole community to slavery, for a citizen would be compelled to work not for himself but for others. But slavery consists in this, that no one can dispose of his own labor, but is bound to relinquish it to another; therefore such forced labor as the Government would require of its subjects, would virtually make them slaves. Is there any one who would call such a Government just, productive as it would be of so many evils?

Moreover Communism is absurd. For should Communists succeed in making a division of all goods, in a short time that very same inequality which now exists, and which they seek to destroy, would be reestablished. Let us suppose such a division mathematically effected, and all in possession of an equal amount of property, would every man have an equal number of children to inherit his share? Would not some, too, be more industrious than others, some more negligent in regard to their property; would not some dissipate, and others acquire riches? Hence, to preserve equality, the division would have to be renewed again and again. Such a Government, even considered theoretically, is absurd. Manufactures and commerce would soon die, there would be no internal improvements, and the Nation, instead of advancing in civilization, would fall back into a state of barbarism, at best only equal to that of Sparta.

But since Communists have argued from analogy that because it existed among the Apostles, and even exists among some religious orders of the present day, with great success, it would likewise benefit the nation that should adopt it, I would say that the comparison does not hold good. There is a great difference between these orders and civil society; they were few and there were no children among them for whose education they had to provide, no families to support, and moreover they were bound together by religious ties and not by the ties of the world. Their second argument, that the State must provide for all alike, is equally false. It is the duty of society only to see that its subjects are not prevented from earning by their labor an honest living, and to provide out of the means in its treasury sufficient to support such as are incapable of helping themselves. But under no circumstances can it with justice deprive its citizens of their property for the purpose of introducing an equal distribution of goods.

Considering all this it seems not a little strange that such a principle as Communism should have found so many advocates even in our country, where worth is the only standard by which we measure our citizens. Where property is every day changing hands, and every industrious man is becoming at least independent, if not rich, it would puzzle even the most accurate observer to account for the existence of such a spirit among us as Communism, unless on the theory that it proceeds from that love of novelty, and distaste for things established which are so characteristic of our age.

JOE ELBERON.

The Utility of Friendship.

As the love of Romeo and Juliet elevates their souls above the strife of their houses, so can friendship elevate two hearts above the struggle of their time, though the individuals be even engaged in it, while those friends who happily walk the same path, cheer and strengthen each other by their mutual example; and since essential confidence can exist between good men only they propel each other in the path of virtue, for it is a primary law of all intercourse, that if two or more of the same inclination, pursuit or character,—good, frivolous or wicked—are brought in close contact with one another, in that same direction they will propel one another still more rapidly. Friendship must rest on mutuality; it is one of its essential qualities; for one of its requisites and blessings is the enjoyment of confidence—a luxury to good men; and Æschylus is right when he says that kings suffer one evil. They do not know how to confide in friends; while the reason that was given of Trajan's having friends, is that he was a friend himself.

FRANCIS LEIBER.

"Caesar had his Brutus, Charles the First his Cromwell," but Delaware College has its legislation.

DELAWARE COLLEGE REVIEW.

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DELAWARE COLLEGE.

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BROTHER *Dickinsonian* we have not as yet those photo's you spoke of. Send them along; we are very anxious to receive them.

SPRING IS upon us, and we have not an athletic association of any kind. Our students have already received several challenges to play foot-ball and base-ball. Let some of our energetic fellows stir the students up to action—organize a foot-ball team and a base-ball nine. We have the material here if we can only get it into proper shape. The REVIEW will be happy to record any and every victory our students may gain.

A STUDENT WAS expelled, a few days ago, from one of our Colleges for studying in chapel while the religious exercises were being performed. Boys, you had better stop it; the slyest fox is bound to be caught if he keeps at his tricks. We think there is a higher and nobler way to stop this unreligious action, and that is to appeal to the conscience of every young man, and ask him if fifteen minutes out of fourteen hundred and forty, is too much to give his God, in religious worship and solemn thought.

WITH THIS month the dullest term in the collegiate year closes. For us the term has been unusually dull, and had we not indulged strongly in the hope and prospect of the spring term, we would have been despondent indeed. When we speak of the term as being dull, we refer only to the out door amusements, and pleasures beyond those of our studies, for the second term is characteristic to the student, as when he did the hardest and most earnest work. It is during this term that the students are watched as to who most deserves the honors of his class. In a few days the delightful spring term will be upon us with its thousands of joys and pleasures, then let us be up and doing, and try to make life something to live for, by accustoming our natures to the mild and gentle season that the good One has been so kind as to give us.

BOB INGERSOLL, America's foremost orator, has been elected by the societies of the Kansas University to speak for them at their next commencement. The matter elicits considerable comment among our exchanges—some lauding, others denouncing the act. As Col. Ingersoll is invited to speak on educational, not religious questions, there is certainly no grounds for exception, if the speaker sticks to his text. As this is a country where civil and religious liberty abounds, and these rights are proclaimed through the freedom of speech and press, we can see no reason why any man is not allowed to make manifest his views, so long as they are the sober and earnest convictions of his own conscience. Delaware's equitable laws forbid Bob Ingersoll even to come into the State. We congratulate our Western friends on their having secured such an able man to address them, and and we entertain no doubt that the orator of the day will give them the finest address they have had for many years.

WE WERE visited a few days ago by an old student of our college. No one likes to see the pleasant faces of these persons rambling amidst the scenes of their youth more than we do, and we try to make such visits as pleasant and entertaining to the visitor as our power and circumstances will allow. We were surprised to hear a number of students who seem to aspire, at least, to be gentlemen, greet their friend by a name that was offensive, in the least, to him, and which would be more applicable to themselves to show their lack of kindness and consideration for the feelings of their fellow-creatures. We make mention of this to remind a few students of the manner in which they acted, and to request them to leave off their school-boy acts and sayings, and to try and possess the bearings and qualities that not only every college student has, but are necessary to a true gentleman. Boys, if you desire to lower yourselves in the estimation of common-sense people, speak disparagingly of your fellow-creatures.

WE ARE glad to make mention of the fact that the REVIEW is commanding a great deal of attention among our exchanges—especially do we refer to the *Dickinsonian*, a very pretentious college paper published, not "somewhere" in Pennsylvania, but at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa. The March number of *Dickinsonian* mentioned the REVIEW almost on every page. Notwithstanding the intention of the articles was anything rather than to tickle our fancy, they had a very pleasing effect upon us. We thought at first our friend would leave not even enough of us to tell the tale, but through courage, and our being accustomed to "cuts and scathing inuendoes," we have survived the "unkindest cut of all." Now *Mr. Dickinsonian* we are not angry with you for what you said, but it does seem hard that a paper like the REVIEW, in its first volume, and struggling as we are for existence, and a re-

spectable position among college papers, that we are to be told that there is danger of our "being taken for an almanac or advertising sheet." We will submit to the slur that the REVIEW might be taken for an almanac, on the grounds that but few almanacs are now published that are not models of neatness, and a credit to their publishers; but we cannot bear to see the REVIEW designated as an advertising sheet when the designators give nearly a third more space for the same purpose. "Most potent, grave and reverend signiors" bear with us in our infancy, and before we are near your age, will be able to give you such instructions in college journalism that will tend to elevate even your present standard.

THE REGULAR monthly meeting of the Press Association, which was held on February 28th, was exceedingly interesting, from the fact that the committee on the revision of the constitution and by-laws of the Association made their report. With all respect to the committee, and giving them much credit for the time spent upon their laborious task, we must confess we fail to recognize any practical benefit they were to the association; according to our notion they simply took the thoughts and ideas out of the original constitution, and clothed them with a new suit of words. The article that reads "There shall be five editors, editor-in-chief and four assistant editors, the first, second and third assistant editors shall be chosen from the three higher classes, and the fourth assistant and the editor-in-chief shall be chosen at large," occasioned considerable discussion, and especially did it appear to be objectionable to the Freshmen. We think the article is a good one, and contains nothing but what will be advantageous to the association. It leaves, however, the highest position attainable in the association, that of editor-in-chief, to be chosen at large, which gives equal chances to each of the classes to put *their man* to the front.

IN A previous number of the REVIEW we advocated the necessity of a reading-room, and earnestly asked that the faculty take some action in regard to the matter. The faculty either over looked our request or they came to the conclusion that a reading-room was unnecessary, that the students have enough to read if they read their text-books, and that an acquaintance with the affairs outside of the college is unnecessary and injurious to the student while at college. We have a reading-room, however, and to our wise and efficient librarian belongs the credit. Through his individual efforts the library has been re-arranged; stove, table, chairs, &c., have been procured, and now many spare moments can be profitably and comfortably spent among books, that hitherto might almost as well have been at the bottom of the sea as the good they were to the students. Formerly the library ought to have been open once a week. But, under the new management, it is open four days out of the five, and

oftener if requested by the students. This is the kind of spirit every professor should entertain toward the students, bringing about some plan or idea that will be of profit and interest to the student, willing to make a few sacrifices for the benefit of those whom he is to instruct. Such action on the part of professors are what establishes the ties of friendship between teacher and student—the student is as sensible to favors and encouragement as other people.

THE BILL known as "Dr. Mustard's Educational Bill," which, at this writing, has passed the Senate, and will probably pass the House without serious opposition, is a measure of great importance to our State. The object of it is to establish in Delaware a college or training school for teachers. It provides for the appropriation of \$100 per annum to aid in educating one pupil from each Hundred of the State; \$60 of the appropriation to go to the college for tuition and \$40 to be applied to the benefit of the student in paying board, buying books, &c. The appointments to these scholarships are to be made by the members of the Legislature from the free schools of their respective Hundreds upon competitive examinations, to be conducted according to the rules prescribed by the State Board of Education. The appointees are required to be at least sixteen years of age, and to pledge themselves to teach, after graduation, for at least two years in the public schools of Delaware. Such a law will soon give us a trained body of teachers that will elevate our schools to a degree of usefulness and efficiency hitherto unknown within our bounds. These scholarships will be sought after with avidity, and the competition in the schools of the respective Hundreds will inspire both teachers and scholars with new life and energy. Delaware College will then be connected more closely than ever with the one State school system, and will thus make an impression for good which it would be difficult to overestimate.

WE SUPPOSE that were the members of some of our colleges to witness the general flow of good feeling among the different classes, and the almost entire disregard of distinction in respect to classes, they would be astonished as they compared it with the extent to which it is carried at their own and other institutions. To say that we were wholly void of this element of college life would be false, and yet we do not regret that we have even the little that remains. A college community as we conceive it, differs in no respect from another community, save that as a general thing college boys generally live at high pressure; what they do they do with a rush. The very fact that they are composed almost exclusively of young men who are overflowing with vivacity accounts for this being the case. But outside of this element, there is no conceivable reason why the laws governing college circles should at all vary from those of any

other. Now no one will contend but that in society at large, there are distinctions; these however are not stated arbitrarily, for society would scout such an idea, and she would be justified in doing so. To say that a certain number of men could arbitrarily make fixed lines of demarcation, and compel others to observe them, especially when they conflicted with the natural rights of other, would be perfectly absurd. What is legitimate, and what comes about by the natural requirements and concessions of society, is recognized by all as perfectly right, and no one objects. But the idea of class distinction proceeds upon an altogether different basis. It demands that a man put aside a plug hat or cane one day, and use it if he desires, another day, just from the fact that one day he is a member of one class, and the next, a member of one higher. This is one of the many absurdities that have been practiced among our colleges. Back of these forms, has been the spirit of distinction, which is far worse than its embodiment, and which still lingers among us here to some little extent. This spirit assumes dignity from time to time, and when it does possess a man, by the time he reaches the higher classes, he becomes uncontrollable. He can hardly understand how an under-classman can produce such a remarkably good production, for he really considers it worthy of a higher class. He invariably states his opinion before lower-classmen as infallible, and holds in contempt an opinion that may be offered by such a one. Now how perfectly ridiculous are any such actions. There is no natural law to support them, they are only as a smutch on college life. There is no danger but that proper respect will be shown every man that deserves it, but the difficulty we imagine lies right here. Many men holding rank in college, do not hold a corresponding rank in the social circles, and hence need superficial props to support them. The custom, again, does not benefit even those for whom it must have been constituted. Such men must find their level sooner or later, and might they not rather find it during their course than after it? If college life does not tend to make a man a gentleman, in every sense of the word, then some of the possibilities of a course of training are evidently lost.

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Local Matters.

Where is the owl???—Don.

Spring, spring, gentle spring.

The latest is drill before breakfast.

"Enlisted for the War" in the College Oratory, March 29th.

We will give a list in our next issue of the officers in charge of the Delaware College Cadet Company.

The Newark crossings are to be protected by means of gates which are being placed at each crossing by the railroad company.

Stoves and coal boxes will soon be at a discount, and a linen duster, a pair of slippers and a big pipe will soon be the prevailing fashion.

If anybody sends a poem to this paper on "Spring, lovely Spring," we will have them punished to the full extent of the lynch law. Beware.

The second term of the College closes March 29th, and the third term begins April 5th. Boys take notice of the date for the beginning of the third term.

We can heartily recommend all our readers, who are fond of an evening's entertainment, to be present at the College Oratory, Thursday evening, March 29th.

On account of the short term vacation a great many of the students will remain in the buildings until next term. We hope they will not be at a loss for amusement.

The great interest which has been taken in boxing-gloves seems to be subsiding. We imagine that visions of black eyes and broken noses is the cause.

The members of the military company have in some mysterious way become supplied with a large quantity of blank cartridges, which are liable to go off when you least expect it.

We acknowledge the receipt of a catalogue of the University of Pennsylvania. We are indebted to Mr. Ed. Kohler, a promising student of University, and here we tender him our thanks.

The old college clock who has done faithful service for many years, has been replaced by a new one. It has been placed in position over the oratory door, and adds much to the cheerful appearance of the hall.

The school commissioners of Newark have under consideration, plans for the construction of a new school house. It is about time that one was built, for the old ones are neither as beautiful or as useful as they might be.

At declamation exercises in the oratory last Monday, we listened to what was said to be an original by a freshman. It was of the blood and thunder order, and was really what could be expected from a freshey.

Cupid seems to be practicing his dangerous arts these beautiful nights, judging from the number of confiding couples we pass in a walk from one end of the town to the other. O, sensitive boy, beware!

Many of the students seem to take quite an interest in the Debating Club which has been formed by the young men of this town. Meetings are held every Saturday night, and are generally well attended.

The young man in the Chemistry class who looks and acts so much like an alligator would learn much more chemistry if he would stop catching flies and sleeping and pay more attention to the Doctor's explanations.

The ladies waiting-room has again gone in mourning, one mirror has been broken. How, we don't know, but, we suppose the end was brought on by natural causes. The chairs which were wont to decorate the room are now no more.

Practice of the base-ball nine is now in order. They have been practicing on the field for a few days, but as yet have developed no fine plays, but plenty of "butter" fingers. The ball seems to be too "hot" in this March weather.

We flatter ourselves that the REVIEW's suggestion concerning the reading-room and library has been acted upon, and we now have a well-fitted reading-room and the library is open more frequently than ever before. When the college exchanges are added to the list of periodicals, we will have quite an extensive reading-room.

A rifle corps will be formed the first of next term and go into immediate practice. It is possible to get several good teams, as there is quite a quantity of good material to place in them. There is one barrier, as yet, and that is a good place for target practice. No suitable site has as yet been found which would be entirely satisfactory.

The young ladies waiting room is entirely wanting in the shape of chairs. Once there was more than enough, but no doubt the young ladies have used them to make a fire on cool days last winter. As matters now stand, they are consuming benches at the rate of two per week. Unless somebody opens their heart and makes them a present of a few wrought iron chairs, we are afraid that the entire woodenware of the college will be demolished in the same way.

An entertainment will be given by the Delta Phi Literary Society, March 29th, which, beyond a doubt, will be a grand dramatic success. The play abounds in humor, that will cause the most melancholy to enjoy a hearty laugh; then there are parts that will awaken the kindest feelings and most tender sympathies of the audience; on the whole, the play is one of unequalled excellence, and from present prospects, will be produced in a most creditable manner by a carefully selected cast of young ladies and gentlemen.

A temperance organization which goes under the name of Good Templars has been formed, composed mostly of college students. Their motto is total abstinence; their pass word, local option, and thus armed, they hope

to convert all those who are disposed to indulge in the flowing bowl. They have already quite a membership and a good prospect of its increasing. We hope they will succeed in their praiseworthy undertaking.

Military drill has again been resumed with Prof. Chester as drill master. A meeting of the students was held on the 19th for the purpose of electing their own officers, which privilege had been given them. Drill, instead of being in the afternoon, as was the case last year, will be held three mornings in the week, Monday, Wednesday and Friday. There seems to be a great deal of interest taken in it this term, and we presume that the early hour of eight o'clock will not be objectionable these nice spring mornings. There is only one objection which we have to the drilling routine, that is the unfairness of compelling seniors to drill, and most especially in the last term when they will be so busy with commencement duties. We hope the faculty will take immediate steps to redress this grievance.

We have the highest respect for all the members of the faculty, but we do feel ashamed of ourselves when we think, that one of their number will come around and pay his call every evening in the week, for no other purpose in the world, than to see if we stay at home. It was the last straw which broke the camel's back, and we are shuddering at the prospect of any more restrictions, for fear we may have the same fate as the camel. We speak the sentiments of every student when we say, it is the most obnoxious rule in the whole college discipline. If any good comes of this rule we fail to see it; and until this unfair and partial rule is discontinued, there will be a continual grumbling and dissatisfaction among the dormitory students. But it will be a grumbling and dissatisfaction, which is not without good cause.

At last! By noticing the daily papers we have been made aware of the fact that a bill, which will prove of some benefit to the college, has at last been presented to the Legislature. It has passed the Senate and only awaits the concurrence of the House to make it a law. It should receive the support of every man, both in the Senate and House, who has any interest at all in State education. This bill provides for the students who receive their education on State scholarship, in the shape of pecuniary embursement to the college. For years the State has been educating ten students from each county at Delaware College with no expense to herself, and in no way has she ever attempted or professed to desire to pay for the education of these students. Now the time has come when she ought no longer "sponge" upon others, but pay for her privileges in the same way that any one of her citizens would do. We hope that before the next issue of the REVIEW appears this will pass the House without opposition, which it undoubtedly would do if it was taken solely on its merits.

Personals.

Aldred '85—Wm. R. Aldred, formerly of '85, has given up the drug business and is now a clerk in the First National Bank at Milford, Del.

Ferris '86—Charles Ferris, after an illness of three weeks, is once more with us. We are glad to see Charley about.

Price '81—Lewis M. Price is engaged in agriculture near Smyrna, Del.

Davis '73—Harry Davis is a member of the firm of S. M. Reynolds & Co., Merchants, Middletown, Del.

Lowber '58—Alex. Lowber Jr., M. D., is a practicing physician at Newark, Del.

Webster '73—LeRoy Webster is lieutenant in the United States Navy. He is stationed at the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

Miggett '78—Ada B. Miggett, B. L., is teaching school near Chestnut Hill, Del.

Russell '85—George Russell, formerly of the class of '85, called at our sanctum on the 14th. George was looking well and was on his way to Philadelphia.

Ferris '79—Laura Ferris, B. L., is teaching school near Glasgow, Del.

Curtis '75—Will Curtis, Ph. B., has been spending a few weeks vacation at home. "Will" is engaged in a paper warehouse in Philadelphia.

Vickery '84—O. A. Vickery, once an '84 man, is clerking in a banking house in Van Buren, Arkansas.

Porter '76—M. Estelle Porter, B. E., is visiting her friends in Newark. Miss Porter is now residing in Minnesota.

Ray '84—Lizzie M. Ray, once a member of the class of '84, and who was obliged to leave College on account of ill health, is teaching near Lewes, Del.

Holt '81—A. W. Holt was admitted as a candidate to the N. W. Castle Conference of the M. E. Church, at the last session at Cambridge, Md.

Exchanges.

The time has been so short since the last issue of the "Review," that many of our best exchanges have not yet arrived, and in commenting upon the exchange department, we trust you will make ample allowance for the extraordinary poor condition of it. Each day, however, brings with it a stranger in the list of our exchanges. It is immaterial whether it is one of merit or not, we welcome it with a hearty greeting to our table, with an assurance that it will return improved. Some predominating feature characterizes each of our exchanges; some incline toward philosophy, some to eloquence, now and then one whose worth depends upon sober, earnest thought, and, last of all, some are inclined to be just a little funny. Among these latter, the *Dickinsonian* is the brightest example. The March number of this bright youth pours forth a more than ordinary flood of wit and humor (i) upon "That weakling, the 'Delaware College Review.'" We have never been at Carlisle to gaze with intent wonder upon that monument of American intellect, Dickinson College, but if we would believe all that its bright boys would tell us, its a mighty big concern. However, we'll consider the *Dickinsonian*, and will accept the photos which they sent two or three weeks ago. Perhaps, brethren of the quill, the ghost trick played some

time since upon one of our innocents, would have been much more effective had your grim visages been received in time. We suppose you had a holiday on St. Patrick's and had a glorious time.

The March number of the *College Record* comes to us a decided improvement over the February number. The *Record* is making great strides toward the goal of College Journalism.

The *Tomahawk* of March, contains biographies of Senator Jones of Nevada; Frank Hatton, First Assistant Postmaster General, and Gen. William B. Hazen, accompanied by fine portraits of each. We forgot to say that the *Tomahawk* exemplifies the intellect and power of the female sex in every department of life, by having as an editress, a lady who wields the pen with considerable force.

The *King's College Record* is present, as bright as usual, ready to bear the inspection we always give it, and to solicit our attention, which we thankfully give.

The *Washington Jeffersonian* comes to us again in all its plenitudes. Its present management bids us a filial farewell, but we trust its successor will retain the name and fame of the *Washington Jeffersonian*.

The ladies of the *Hagerstown Seminary Monthly* do themselves and their institution credit, by their neat little monthly, for which we feel the heartiest interest. We will be ever ready to extend a brother's hand and a cordial welcome to it.

The *Denison Collegian* is again thrust under the door of our editorial sanctum. It bears a decided classical taint, much to its credit. Come again.

We agree with the *Carletonia* in regard to a change in her dimensions. We intend to do the same, as soon as possible.

The *Wilmingtonian*, although not a college journal, is valuable to students interested in debates on questions of the day.

The editor of the *College Courier* needs not our praise to proclaim the merits of his sheet, but how could he help it, with so many fair assistants.

Ah! here is a stray *Sunbeam* from Canada, among our mail. We won't admit we are in love with you just yet, as one of your very ardent spouses claimed to do, but will draw it mild and say we like you.

The last issue of the *College Student* contained some good solid articles. First among them comes "The Needs of the College." One of our professors we know would agree with him fully.

Among the list of our exchanges, we acknowledge the receipt of the *Lafayette College Journal*, *College Review*, *Princetonian*, *College Cabinet*, *Vanderbilt Observer*, *Earlhamite*, *Badger*, *The Irving Literary Gazette*, and *University Press*. All the above mentioned papers are first-class, in every respect, and they shall receive special mention in our next number, better say nothing at all of a good paper, if you cannot do it justice. Brothers, space did not allow us to do you credit this month, but you have first claim upon our exchange column in our next number.

Inter-Collegiate.

We can soon hope to see a Harvard's song book. A committee for this purpose was appointed last year and is now to be called together, to bring out a book of songs that are exclusively Harvard's.

Lieutenant Danenbower has been lecturing to the University of Michigan, on his Arctic voyage.

The Varsity, (Penn.) makes an innovation this year, in allowing a Medical to row in the University boat. The place has not as yet been filled, but as the Medicals have eight good men in training, it will be given to one of them. The Law School thinks of entering a crew in the class races.

Now that the dispute between Harvard and Yale has been amicably disposed of, it is natural to ask the cause of the quarrel. Whether the two crews are entirely clear on the subject of their discussion is open for doubt, to the uninitiated, but it now appears that the "bone of contention" was the inequality of the length of the boats. Harvard's was about five feet longer than Yale's. A start with the bows on a level would cause each Yale man to be behind the corresponding Harvard man, causing the former much inconvenience, while if at the start, the sterns were even, and the decision rendered according to the bows, Yale's course would be diminished five feet. It seems strange that some provision was not made for this during the race, and that the new law—to start with the middle points of the boat even—could not have been proposed before so much hard feeling had been aroused.

Started in 1750 on the proceeds of a lottery, Columbia College has an endowment of \$5,000,000, and one thousand eight hundred students.

From present indications, Yale's base ball nine will be somewhat inferior to both Harvard's and Princeton, owing to her peculiar misfortune of having lost five of last year's men. There are ten new candidates.

Amhurst is in despair as regards athletics. The Faculty frown on the subject, and are even disposed to take forcible means to prevent match games with other Colleges. An indignation meeting was held recently by the students, and they were loud in their protests against the action of the Faculty. Out of the three hundred and twenty five students, three hundred and seventeen signed a petition to the Faculty to reconsider their unpopular action.

We were about to go to press with some expressions not altogether to the edification of the '83 Princeton men, in that they gave signs of departing from the custom made law of leaving to the College some worthy memorial gift. It repents us of our folly, when we read of their appropriating a fund of \$1000, the annual proceeds of which are to be offered for a prize essay on Political Science, and which is considered an especial tribute to the late Dr. Atwater. Notwithstanding their tardiness, they could have expressed in no more fitting manner, their respect for the memory of their late professor or their love for their Alma Mater.

Princeton offers inducements to those willing to go Syria to teach as missionaries, in the shape of expenses out and back, and \$500 in addition for three years.

The Oxford Cambridge boat race is the all-absorbing topic in inter-collegiate sporting circles. Just why Oxford should have beaten is somewhat mysterious and is a surprise to every one. Cambridge "blue" has been the favorite for some weeks, and the betting in her favor from seven to four, although the material in both crews was below the average, and to this is attributed much of the lack of enthusiasm in the preparation of the boats. The Cambridge crew was fifty pounds heavier than the Oxford.

Athletics at Harvard seems about to receive a blow which will do much to check the the enthusiasm there. The Holmes' field, now used almost entirely for practice, has been chosen the site for a new physical laboratory, and ground will be broken in a few weeks. The field is one of the best at the disposal of the students, and has been the special pride of the College for many years.

Yale charges Harvard with being afraid of Dartmouth, in the recent election of the Base Ball Association, claiming also that she influenced Amherst against the admission of Dartmouth into the league. The charge can not be true for Amherst has declared that she did everything "consistent with her own interests and safety" to retain Dartmouth in the league.

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Most Wonderful Discoveries of Modern Times.

FOR LADIES TO READ

ONLY THINK! ONE SOAP FOR ALL USES!

FOR LAUNDRY AND KITCHEN USE

JUST THINK! Clothes Clean, Sweet, and Beautifully White without scalding or boiling! The Soap positively guaranteed not to injure even the finest laces. No Yellow Clothes! No Steam to Spoil Wall Paper and Furniture! No smell on wash day! No Red Hands!

JUST THINK! Flannels and Blankets as soft as when new. The most delicate Colored Lawns and Prints actually brightened! and best of all, the wash done in less than half the usual time, and the labor so light that a girl 12 or 13 can easily do a large wash without even being tired. Use The Frank Siddalls Soap for washing dishes;—it is the only Soap that leaves the dish-rag Sweet and White, and the only Soap that can be depended upon to remove the smell of Fish, Onions, etc.

When you have a dirty dish-rag or dish-pan dont blame your servants; it is not their fault; you have given them a soap made of Rancid Grease, and the result is a foul dish-rag; give them The Frank Siddalls Soap; it is made of Pure Beef Suet, and you will always have a clean, sweet smelling cloth;—

*So here is the Housekeeper's Choice
 Common Soap and a foul dish-rag—or—Frank Siddalls Soap and a dish rag to be proud of.*

FOR HOUSE CLEANING

This is where The Frank Siddalls Soap appeals to the real lady-like housekeeper;—When used for Scrubbing and Cleaning there will be no Croton Bugs, no Red Ants, no Roaches—all such pests come from using Common Soaps. Use it for Washing Windows and Mirrors, Goblets, Wine-glasses, Fruit Jars and all Glass Vessels; ordinary Soap is not fit for washing glass, while The Frank Siddalls Soap is the most elegant article for this purpose that can be imagined.

FOR WASHING BABIES & BABY CLOTHES

No baby will ever have its body covered with prickly heat or be troubled with sores of any kind when nothing but The Frank Siddalls Soap is used, its ingredients being so pure and mild. Dont use Soda to wash nursing bottles or gum tubes—dont even scald them—but wash them only with this Soap, and they will never get sour, but will always be sweet and clean.

FOR THE SCHOOL BOY AND GIRL

It is the best thing for washing blackboards and school slates, leaving them entirely free from grease, and without causing a Scratch; the Soap does not have to be rinsed off.

For the Toilet it is Simply Perfection

All perfumes are injurious to the skin; The Frank Siddalls Soap is not perfumed, but has an agreeable fragrant odor from its ingredients, that is always pleasant, even to an invalid. It never leaves a sty odor on the Skin; the face never has any of the unpleasant gloss that other soaps produce; it should always be used for washing the hands and face of those troubled with Chapped Skin: a child will not dread having its face washed when The Frank Siddalls Soap is used, as it does not cause the eyes to smart with the drugged intestine sting that even the imported Castile Soap causes; it always leaves the skin Soft and Smooth.

A little on the tooth-brush makes the mouth, teeth and gums perfectly clean; it leaves a pleasant aromatic taste and a sweet breath.

No tooth powder or tooth wash will compare with it.

Any person who despises a musty sponge or wash-rag will appreciate the Frank Siddalls Soap. Whenever a sponge has a disagreeable smell it is due entirely to the so-called fine toilet soap that is such a favorite with you; it is the place of soap to keep a sponge or wash-rag sweet and clean, and The Frank Siddalls Soap will do it without any occasion to expose it to the sun or air.

When used for washing the head it is better than Shampooing; plenty of the rich, foamy, white lather should be left in the hair (not washed out;) it entirely does away with the use of Hair Tonic, Bay Rum, Bandoine, Pomade, or any hair dressing. Used this way it removes dandruff, the hair will not collect dust, and there will not be any itching of the Scalp;—Coat Collars, Hat Linings and Neck-wear will keep clean very much longer.

FOR MEN TO READ

ONLY THINK! ONE SOAP FOR ALL USES!

FOR SHAVING

Its soft, heavy, lasting lather is so different from that of any other Shaving Soap that its superiority is almost incredible; the face never burns or smarts, no matter how dull the razor, how closely shaved, or how tender the skin, and the Sponge and Soap Cup will always be sweet smelling.

For Horses, Carriages, Harness, etc.

It is vastly superior to Castile Soap for washing a horse's mane and tail, while for washing Sores, Galls, Scratches, etc., it is indispensable. For harness it is better than Harness Soap, thoroughly cleansing the leather, rendering it soft and pliable, while for washing cars and car windows, cleaning the running gear and bodies of fine carriages, it is without a rival; by its use paint and varnish will last much longer, and the windows and lamps will be as clear as crystal.

SPECIAL FOR PHYSICIANS

TO THE PHYSICIAN, THE DRUGGIST AND THE NURSE its importance is becoming more and more widely known and appreciated, and it is rapidly superseding Imported Castile and similar well-known soaps for use in the Sick Room, the Nursery and Hospital.

IN CASE OF INGROWING TOE-NAILS, in place of cotton-wool, a little of The Frank Siddalls Soap should be constantly kept pressed between the nail and tender flesh;—a single trial will prove its superiority over cotton-wool.

AS AN ANTISEPTIC AND DISINFECTANT

For Washing old Running Sores, Bed Sores, Cuts, Wounds and Burns, for washing Chafed places on Infants and Adults; for use by persons suffering with Salt Rheum, Fetter, Ring-worm, Itching Piles, Eruptions on the face, and for children afflicted with Scaly Incrustations, it is without any of the injurious effects so often experienced when any other Soap is used, while for washing the invalid it only requires once using to convince the Physician that it is a most valuable aid to his treatment, by the thoroughness with which it removes the exhalations from the skin that would otherwise tend to counteract the action of his medicines by closing up the pores, and which cannot be accomplished by any other soap.

Use it for Washing sores on the feet, caused by walking or wearing tight shoes. For Washing Bed Clothes and Bedding, even of Patients with contagious and infectious diseases, and for Washing Utensils used in the Sick Room, it can be relied on to cleanse and purify without the least necessity of scalding or boiling a single article.

For Washing Graduate Measures and Mortars it is better than anything else. Letters are on file at our office from well-known Physicians, describing their experience with The Frank Siddalls Soap in their practice, which leave no doubt of the truth of these assertions.

Odd Uses—Quaint Uses—Special Uses

Eminent Physicians claim that skin diseases, such as Tetter, Kingworm, Pimples, etc., are caused by Soap made from rancid grease;—use The Frank Siddalls Soap and avoid all such troubles.

Artificial Teeth and Artificial Eyes will retain their original brilliancy unimpaired when kept washed with The Frank Siddalls Soap.

It washes telescope lenses and Photographers' Plates without a possibility of scratching them, while it is being used with the most gratifying results in Schools of Design for washing the expensive brushes used by the students.

When The Frank Siddalls Soap is used, the hands of those at farm work will not chap from husking corn, driving teams, and other out-door employments, but of course no home-made or other Soap (not even Castile) must be used.

Try it for washing your Eye-glasses and Spectacles. If you have a Pet Dog wash it with The Frank Siddalls Soap; be sure to leave plenty of the lather in its hair, and you will be surprised at the improvement; a dog washed occasionally with this Soap will be too clean to harbor fleas.

Use it for taking grease spots out of fine carpets and for cleaning rag carpets. Use it for wiping off oil cloths, linoleum, &c.;—it does away with scrubbing them and keeps the colors bright.

Milk Pans, Churns, and all Milk Utensils when washed with The Frank Siddalls Soap do not require scalding or putting out in the sun; they will be clean and as sweet as new. It also THOROUGHLY removes the smell from the hands after milking.

And now for the Clean, Neat, Easy, Genteel, Ladylike FRANK SIDDALLS WAY OF WASHING CLOTHES.

There is nothing intricate about these directions:—any child over 12 years of age—who has common sense—will have no trouble in following them:—

A Wash-boiler MUST NOT be used, NOT EVEN TO HEAT THE WASH-WATER, and as the wash-water must only be lukewarm, a small kettle holds enough for a large wash.

Be sure to heat the water in the tea-kettle the first time, no matter how odd it seems.

A Wash-boiler will always have a deposit formed on it from the atmosphere, in spite of the most careful Housekeeper, and this injures some of the delicate ingredients that are in this Soap.

Wash the White flannels with the other White Pieces. Be sure to always make the last water soapy; the clothes will NOT smell of the soap, but will be as sweet as if never worn and stains that have been overlooked in washing will bleach out white drying, and the clothes will iron much easier.

ALWAYS dissolve a small piece of Soap in the starch; it will make the ironing easier, and the pieces look much handsomer.

It washes freely in hard water without Soda, Lye, Borax, Ammonia, or any washing compound, and never use any other soap on any part of the wash.

FIRST—Dip one of the garments in the tub of water; draw it out on the wash-board, and rub the Soap over it VERY LIGHTLY being particular not to miss soaping any of the soiled places. Then ROLL IT IN A TIGHT ROLL, just as a piece is rolled when it is sprinkled for ironing, lay it in the bottom of the tub under the water, and go on until all the pieces have the soap rubbed on them and are rolled up.

Then go away for 20 minutes to one hour—by the clock—and let The Frank Siddalls Soap do its work.

NEXT—After making the FULL time, commence rubbing the clothes LIGHTLY on the wash-board and THE DIRT WILL DROP OUT; turn the garments inside out to get at the seams, but DONT use any more soap; DONT SCALD OR BOIL A SINGLE PIECE, OR THEY WILL TURN YELLOW; and DONT wash through two suds. If the wash water gets too dirty, dip some out and add a little clean water.

If a streak is hard to wash, rub some more Soap on it and throw it back into the suds for a few minutes. NEXT COMES THE RINSING—which is to be done in lukewarm water, and IS FOR THE PURPOSE OF GETTING ALL THE SUDS OUT, and is to be done as follows: Wash each piece LIGHTLY on a wash-board through the rinse-water (without using any more soap) AND SEE THAT ALL THE DIRTY SUDS ARE GOT OUT. ANY SMART HOUSEWIFE WILL KNOW JUST HOW TO DO THIS.

Next, the Blue-water—which can be either lukewarm or cold: Use little or no Blueing, for this Soap takes the place of Blueing. STR A PIECE OF THE SOAP in the blue-water UNTIL THE WATER GETS DECIDEDLY SOAPY. Put the clothes THROUGH THIS SOAPY BLUE-WATER, wring them, and hang up to dry WITHOUT ANY MORE RINSING AND WITHOUT SCALDING OR BOILING A SINGLE PIECE.

Afterwards soap Colored Pieces and Colored Flannels, let stand 20 minutes, and wash the same way making the last rinse-water soap.

The most delicate colors will not fade when washed this way, but will be the brighter.

Address all Letters:—Office of THE FRANK SIDDALLS SOAP, 1019 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

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