The
Haverfordian,

EDITORIAL YEAR,

May, 1886, to May, 1887.

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HAVERFORD COLLEGE,
1887.
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in excess of any previous year, and, indeed, beyond the capacity of the dormitories, with a faculty stronger than ever before, notwithstanding some severe losses, and with a more prevailing unity and fellow feeling than is customary, Haverford cannot help congratulating herself and holding her head a little higher than usual. With this comes the additional responsibility of maintaining our elevation. This we can and must do.

The library of a college, if judiciously used, is a very large factor in the process of forming a well rounded education. We have such an excellent library here at Haverford that it is a shame to see it neglected by such a large number of the students. Of course, during the pleasant Fall weather, athletics demand more attention than later in the year, but notwithstanding this, no student can afford to lose the advantages which the consultation of works parallel to those he is studying, or the completion of a regular course of reading is sure to give.

Particularly in the line of history is the greatest need. A very little observation will convince any one of the dearth of historical knowledge among the great majority of students. The reason is not far distant. The broadcast sowing of fiction, which has received such good cultivation, has in a great measure choked out any other growth. Can't we borrow a little time from this recreation, and devote it to more useful reading.
The advantages of the reading habit have been hashed over so often and so generally admitted that they would be out of place here. But the great question is, "What shall I read?" In answer, we would say: Read what you like best; or, if you have no choice at all, ask the librarian. If you want to read simply for pleasure, we know of no pleasanter books than the conquests of Mexico and Peru. The story of the Saracens and the Fall of Grenada read almost like novels. The rise and progress of the Turks makes an excellent topic. With classic subjects we take it for granted every one will become acquainted. They are invaluable and absolutely necessary in order to read Shakespeare, Byron, or Milton, or almost any of the poets, understandably. Poetry, biography, travel, and fiction may claim some of your attention too, but history is and must be first to the student. Still, in this place we only wish to call your attention, fellow-students, to the fact that we have an excellent library of 16,000 volumes open to the use of all. Do not neglect such an opportunity.

Our attention is very pleasantly called to our grammar school, on returning to college, by learning that seventy-two scholars are expected for the coming academic year. This fact carries our memory back to the time when, only two years ago, this school opened with but twenty-one scholars; last year forty odd was reached, and so it then more than doubled, while now it has more than trebled its original numbers. Beginning with a dwelling-house for school and boarding alike, it was enabled, through the munificence of Mr. A. J. Cassatt and other friends of the college near by, to open a fine school building, admirably adapted to its many purposes, and it now expects to erect this Fall a comfortable building for boarding purposes on Maple Avenue. Under the able and energetic management of its Head-Master, Mr. Chas. S. Crosman, an Alumnus of '78, and also of Harvard, '79, who has brought, coupled with a thorough experience in teaching, an earnest love for the school and his Alma Mater, it has made this remarkable and encouraging progress, and has now become an established and important factor, not only in Haverford and the scholastic circle of two colleges and two schools so near one another, but also throughout the entire vicinity of the city. Mexico and California are here represented, and its boarders, few heretofore through limited accommodations, are steadily increasing in number. The sports have their charms for them all, and some of our future athletes, as well as literary giants, may be here developed. All these features of its past history and present development seem to augur with no uncertain omen a coming success, only to be fitly measured by the lives of its students, permanent and substantial, reflecting much honor to the college and itself. Our best wishes for its future go with it.

The time for foot-ball having arrived, we hope that during its short continuance the students will lay aside all other interests and give their whole attention to our Autumn sport. No thoughts of cricket, tennis, or base-ball need continue, and we hope these games will now be given up entirely. For our success in foot-ball will depend only on the interest displayed by the students, and we have no reason to be so confident as to be indifferent. The loss of five from the college team, and these among the best, makes it necessary that great effort be put forth if we expect success equal to that of last year. First, it must be ascertained just who should fill the vacancies. This is a somewhat hard task, and the Ground Committee cannot be certain of any one, unless that player seems to be uniformly reliable; i. e., the candidate
must appear to be the best eligible player in every afternoon scrub match. It will not do to play brilliantly in one game and then stay away at other times. In this way the player's endurance is tested. Secondly, the team having been roughly determined, we must appeal to all players to help train it. It must have a good set of men to play against it, or the practice will be worse than useless. The team must practise unitively. This is somewhat an innovation, but manifestly, in a game in which concerted action is everything, splitting up the team and playing its members against each other should be discontinued. And this involves that any student should be willing to play against the college team in spite of the hurts and defeat he may receive, as he must from the best players in the college. In scrub matches scores ought to be forgotten, and only the practice considered. This method also involves that when the team is practising all but about fifteen players who must oppose the team should be so kind as to give up the field, and be spectators only; for nothing is so vexatious to any team as to be compelled to oppose greatly superior numbers, especially if these are poor players, and the symmetry of the game, the appearance it has in a real match, is lost. So that on perhaps three afternoons in the week, the college eleven and its two or three substitutes will play together against a selected team of fifteen, and will try to learn all necessary unity of action and the skilful moves which constitute scientific playing.

To the members of the team itself, we would say that they can under no circumstances expect to be successful unless they conscientiously attend the team's practice matches. That has been the greatest difficulty, to compel the members to be on hand. They ought not to need compulsion. Just let everything else slide, and every one be dressed and on the field in time! And come because you wish the college to win in its matches and because you want your team—the team of which you are an indispensable part—to distinguish itself. Then of equal importance, the team having elected a captain to lead it and to study up the methods of playing, the team must let the captain lead it, and must carry out the methods which he proposes. The feature of the playing of the leading foot-ball teams of this country is the perfect subordination, by which the captain with a nod or word controls every man and all his men absolutely. The members of the team should also be careful of their health—take regular and very hard exercise, and especially keep the digestion straight; each one knows best for himself how to do it. Late hours and smoking are fatal to our efforts.

So that, by continued, united practice on three afternoons, the rest of the week being open for everybody to play, and by care and attention, the team may hope even to surpass its accomplishments in the past. The interest—perhaps we might say loyalty—of every one in the college will decide whether these objects are attained.

GLANCING casually over a newspaper, the name and locality of which have escaped our memory, we noticed an advertisement of a temperance society with the following motto appended: "We will be masters of ourselves." This is an interesting question. Are total-abstainers masters of themselves? Is not total-abstinence itself rather an admission that its adherents have a master whom they fear to meet? Is it not an evidence of weakness rather than strength? The total-abstainer hides from his enemy because that enemy is his master.

We offer this as an interesting question—not to oppose total-abstinence, simply to attempt to test it. The question of using or abstaining from intoxicating liquors is one well calculated to perplex the most acute mind; and that man is yet worthy of re-
spect who, when confronted with the question, can only give the Rabbi’s answer, “I don’t know.” Now grant, for a moment, that a moderate use of undistilled liquors—that is to say, of wine and beer—is not injurious, does total-abstinence agree with the notion of ideal humanity? Is there not something better? If there is something better, ought we not to strive to reach it?

However well total-abstinence may agree with the present condition of humanity, we are inclined to think that the final settlement of the temperance question will not be total-abstinence, but self-control. Self-control is better than total-abstinence. A self-controlled man is truly a master of himself. One who fears a first glass of wine because of its temptations to a second is not a master of himself; one who resists the temptation to a second glass is his own master. It will be noticed that this refers to an ideal humanity. It may be better to admit the weakness of actual humanity, and accept total-abstinence. We refrain from expressing an opinion on the subject, and merely suggest the question to the reader.

The finals in a very interesting tournament are being played as we go to press. It is the first attempt at anything of the kind, and its success augurs well for the future of the game. There are about thirteen nets up on various parts of the campus, and tennis attracts a good deal of attention. The tennis association should have a couple of courts graded and under its control, so that future tournaments (for we hope that the first is not also the last) can be played on our own grounds. Can’t it be done? It will take both time and money, but it must be done. While we hope always to see cricket as the college game, an active tennis association will be no disadvantage to it, and a pleasant game for non-criqueters.

ATHLETICS AND CUSTOMS AT YALE.

YALE is so well known in athletics that it is needless to give more than a hasty glance at this subject. The principal kinds of sports in vogue at Yale are boating, base-ball, foot-ball, tennis, and track athletics. Lacrosse has been attempted, but, of late years, has not amounted to very much. All these sports are controlled by associations, the members of which are all the students in all departments of the university. The officers of these associations control the management and finances of the teams.

The most important branch of athletics at Yale is rowing, and the annual contest with Harvard on the Thames is a source of great interest. There are regularly four eight-oared crews—the Varsity, the Junior, the Sophomore, and the Freshman; but in the beginning of the college year a six-oared race is always arranged between the Academic and Scientific Freshmen. All the crews commence training in mid-winter, starting with perhaps fifteen or twenty men, from whom the necessary eight are chosen. The men train faithfully and well, and there is always a great rivalry between the classes as to which class shall have the best crew. As a general thing, however, the Freshmen train hardest, partly because they are new at the business, and partly because they put more enthusiasm into their work than the upper classes. Probably more time is consumed in practising for a boat-race than for any other college athletic contest, and complaints are often made that time is thus wasted which might be better employed in studying. But it seems to be a general rule that, with the majority of men who are connected with the different teams, the time which is used in training and practising, if not employed in this way, would be spent in doing nothing. So that a man feels that all his spare time,
after meals, recitations, and exercise, must be given to study. And in this he avoids, to some extent, the habit of laziness, and at the same time builds up his physical structure.

Two regattas are held annually—one in the Fall and another in the Spring. The University generally races in the Spring. In regard to the expense of rowing, it may be said that the crews spend in the neighborhood of $4,000 per year. The largest expense, of course, is the boarding at a training-table.

The next in importance is base-ball. Yale, Harvard, and Princeton form the principal teams of the intercollegiate association. As the time for playing is limited to the Spring months May and June, it is impossible to play many games, but yet they arrange for two games between each of the colleges in the association. Last year the association consisted of Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Brown, Amherst, and Williams. Yale succeeded in again winning the championship pennant, which, indeed, she had held every year, with one exception, since the intercollegiate games were inaugurated. There are, besides, the 'Varsity four class teams, which play a series of games with each other, and thus serve to train men for the 'Varsity.

After these two most prominent branches of athletics may be grouped foot-ball, track athletics, and tennis, in all three of which many men engage. The foot-ball interest centers in the Yale-Princeton game, which has generally been played on Thanksgiving day at the Polo Grounds, New York, but was last year held at New Haven, where a victory was scored by Princeton.

Yale sends every year some fifteen or twenty men to the meeting of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association. The men train very faithfully for this event and also for the Fall and Spring games. In the Yale athletic games the contestants are mainly from the under-classes, except those who intend to go with the Mott Haven team. Upper-classmen seem to lose their interest in these sports the farther they advance. The intercollegiate meet of '86 was quite successful, and Harvard won the championship cup.

Tennis is much played at Yale, as at other colleges, but there is no such interest manifested in the results of the contests as in the other sports.

A large number of men go into athletics annually, and many in the hope of gaining popularity thereby; for there is nothing at Yale which gives a man so much honor and popularity as being a fine crew man or a leading base-ball player, and in every Senior class a great many of the men who succeed in getting into Skull and Bones, the most influential Senior society, are those who have distinguished themselves and their college by their doings on the water or in the field. Outside the regular college teams the students practice a good deal, and on any pleasant afternoon many men can be seen at the Yale field, playing ball or tennis, or practising running. The gymnasium is not forgotten in the Winter season, though it is poorly adapted to the wants of the students. But it seems very probable that a new gymnasium, plans of which have already been drawn, will be erected before many years, better suited to the demands made upon it.

The customs which have been handed down from father to son, and observed from time immemorial at Yale are distinctive and different from those of other colleges. The first custom that a person just entering college meets with is the annual rush between the Sophomores and Freshmen. This is always held in a place known as the Hopkins Grammar School lot. Here both sides form, urged on by the Juniors, and at a given signal move toward each other. As soon as one side has shoved the
other back any considerable distance, and the ranks are broken up, a ring is formed, and the wrestlers step in and have their turn. The distance from this lot to the colleges is one block, and the Sophomores always try to keep the Freshmen from walking home on the sidewalk, and there is sometimes a very sharp struggle. A Freshman is never allowed to wear a tall hat, nor can he use a cane until Washington's birthday, when he and his fellow-classmates parade the street with "bangers" two or three inches in diameter.

It is a general principle that it is the duty of the Sophomores to sit down on the Freshmen as much as possible. One of the ways in which the whole college helps them is in the matter of subscriptions. As soon as the Fall term opens, the new men are visited by the subscription agents and asked to give large sums to the different organizations. And it is a fact that the Freshmen pay the greater part of the money that is expended for many of these enterprises. However, the customs which most affect the new comer are those connected with the fence. The fence is a great institution at Yale, and each of the classes has a particular portion, which they call their own. In the Spring and Fall, in the early evening, they sit and sing the praises of their Alma Mater beneath the overhanging elms. Many of the pleasantest recollections of college life are connected with the fence. Freshmen, however, are not allowed to sit on the fence until they have beaten the Harvard Freshmen at base-ball. Great interest is always attached to these games, and the rest of the college seem to feel almost as deep an interest in the event of the match as do the Freshmen themselves. Two games are played—one at Cambridge and the other at New Haven. At the end of the year, a day or two before the fellows leave college, the Sophomore-fence is given away to the Freshmen. Two speakers are chosen for the occasion who have the reputation of being witty, and the scene is often one of much merriment.

During Sophomore year nothing of great importance happens except that the men haze the Freshmen slightly and are allowed to dance at the Junior Promenade, a privilege which they did not enjoy the year before. Hazing has been modified to such a degree within the last twenty years that at present it amounts to but very little. The Freshmen are treated very well, except that they are made fun of and are compelled to do things calculated to make them look as ridiculous as possible. No injury is ever done to a man, and, though a great many are subjected to this light treatment, they rather enjoy it than otherwise.

The great social event to the Junior is his Promenade. This is always a very elegant affair, and the classes vie with each other in making the occasion finer every year. On the night before the Promenade, the Glee Club concert occurs, when the Opera House is filled mainly with students and their lady friends. Many of the young ladies are from places at a distance from New Haven. The other great event for the Juniors is the elections to the Senior societies. These take place a few weeks before commencement, and are performed in a very unusual manner. The Juniors all gather in front of a certain building at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and soon the members of Skull and Bones or Scroll and Key are seen coming out of their halls and choosing the new members. A man leaves each hall once in about ten minutes, and walks directly to the place of meeting. Then, without saying a word to any one, he walks about among the assembled students until he finds his man, when he gives him a sharp slap on the shoulder. Then they go immediately to the Juniors' room, where the election is offered and is either accepted or refused. It is needless to say that few men refuse.
With the advent of Senior year many new duties come upon the student, and among these is the custom of bowing to the President. The President conducts the chapel exercises, and at their conclusion walks down the center aisle, on each side of which are seated the Seniors. As he passes they all bow to him, bending their bodies into the form of a right angle. Whether this custom will be kept up under the régime of the new President remains to be seen.

THE Y. M. C. A. RECEPTION.

The parlor of Founders' Hall was the occasion of rather a novel gathering on the 17th ult. As the printed cards of invitation signified, it was a "reception to the members of '90 and other new men," and, judging from the general appearance of faces during the evening, every one seemed to enjoy well his hour and a half. Faculty, members, and non-members, both old and new, all were well represented, and after some ninety or so had gathered and enjoyed a social talk, some gentlemen from Bryn Mawr, led by Mr. Morris Weber, rendered some choice musical selections. The President of the association then briefly welcomed the new men and explained some of its advantages, and was followed by Prof. P. E. Chase, Acting President of the college, and Prof. J. R. Harris, in well chosen, informal addresses. After more singing, the company was invited to the dining-room, where a plentiful supply of cake, contributed by kind friends of the association, and ice cream ministered to the only part of our human nature which had been neglected. Music, both sacred and secular, followed, and with the grand old hymn, "Nearer, my God, to Thee," the exercises of the evening closed.

The reception had its origin in the desire felt by the Young Men's Christian Association during the last months of the preceding year, encouraged by the example of sister associations, to kindly and heartily welcome the new men as soon as they entered our midst, while at the same time the existence, claims, and importance of the association might be presented to them at the very start. We believe this object has been attained, and that a good start has been made for the year's work, which, if the responsibility is only equally accepted by all the members, will, we believe, go on to a well filled and honorable fruition.

THE CANE RUSH.

On the 27th ult. the annual cane rush took place in front of Barclay Hall. It was 12 o'clock when the class of '90, with a huge club in their midst, took their stand and challenged '89 to the encounter. So unexpected was it that it took some minutes for Chief Marshal Firth to summon his men to the conflict, but it wasn't long before they bore down upon the Freshmen, who had the audacity to be seen upon the campus with a cane in their hands. The class of '90 looked woefully small, both in numbers and in muscle, but they were all there, as the class of '89 found. The struggle was a hard one, and well fought on both sides. No regard was paid to the rending of clothing, ordinary bruises, nor personal discomfort of any kind, but each man did his level best to win a position on that cane. But finally time was called by the judges—H. W. Stokes, '87, and W. D. Lewis, '88—when it was found that '89 had seven men on the cane and '90 had six. The cane was therefore decided to be the property of '89. Considering their number, the class of '90 showed considerable pluck and determination to meet superior numbers and experience. Beyond the destruction of a considerable amount of clothing, no other loss occurred, no one was hurt, and all were happy.
**BENEFICIARY EDUCATION.**

The disparity of wealth is productive of no graver evil than that which gives culture and enlightenment to the rich and denies it to the poor. The privilege of the best schools, abundant opportunity for the exercise of taste, elegant and congenial surroundings, freedom from many of the smaller vexations of life, are all most powerful means of culture, while lack of education, forlorn homes and a painful system of economy rarely fail to lower the tenor of thought and feeling. Wealth leaves the mind free to roam among great things; the poor man must think much of small things. One's grade in society is usually regulated by his means; and wealth will force an ignorant and boorish man into a polite circle, to which men of high ideas and excellent abilities are not admitted on account of a slender income. Unjust, indeed, as this rule appears to be in principle, in practice it is usually right. As a rule, the rich are refined and cultivated and the poor are degraded and ignorant.

Such a state of things, however, we fail to reconcile to the principle of human equality. To imagine one part of the human race educated and another part ignorant seems hardly less absurd than to imagine a class of men with hands and a class without them. Ignorance is a deformity of the mind no less than is the absence of a hand a deformity of the body. An ignorant man is an undeveloped man; that is to say, he is less of a man than one of intelligence. To no part of the human race has the prerogative of hands been specially given, and we infer that to no part of the human race has the prerogative of intellect been given. Without going into metaphysics, we may say that in man's nature there are parts which are physical, mental parts, and spiritual parts. A complete man must cultivate all parts of his nature. He will be of a robust physique, of an understanding mind, and of a devout spirit. The development of no part of his nature will compensate for the neglect of another. Neither a powerful and comely frame nor a height-en ed religious zeal will justify the lack of intellectual development. To be complete, to perfect the purpose of our existence, we must be intellectual.

Were position in the world determined by the money which one earns himself, the rule would not be so unjust. In the business world, as a rule, men reach exactly that level to which their industry and perseverance have entitled them. Unfortunately, however, one must receive his mental training before he enters upon the active business of life; and his education, therefore, dependent upon the means, the abilities, or the good will of his parents. The death of his guardians may deprive him altogether of his school-life. It is, also, extremely difficult for many in good circumstances to furnish their children with any semblance of a higher education. The expenses of college or school are so great that they cannot often be undertaken in addition to those of a large household. It happens, therefore, that the children of the rich go into the world with well stocked and well disciplined minds—an advantage which usually enables them to outstrip their poorer and less fortunate brethren. It is hardly possible, without some aid, to procure an education for one's self. Many stories have been told of self-made men, but they are mostly stories of a rise to wealth and influence; and few men have risen in the region of letters by their own unaided efforts. Our colleges are every year granting degrees to men who, according to the class statistics, have furnished the means for their own education, but who, if the truth be known, have had their expenses greatly diminished by scholarships or tutorships.
The development of the mind, then, which must form a part of every healthy constitution, seems, by accident of birth, to be allotted to the wealthy and denied to the poor. If the wealthy have any duty in this matter—and we believe that they have a duty—it is to remedy the inequalities of fortune by generously bestowing a portion of their means to the cause of education. Otherwise, we fail to see how culture will be very generally diffused. Learning and ability have their price, not exorbitant, indeed, when we consider the value of the article received, but such as to preclude the possibility of maintaining an institution of learning on a small sum; and, unless assisted by the wealthy, a higher education will always be beyond the reach of those of moderate circumstances. It may be urged that this is done through the public schools, for the support of which all are taxed in proportion to their property. The public schools are indeed valuable—we might say invaluable. As a rule, however, their course is extremely limited. A public school graduate is not an educated man, and any one deficient in public school learning may be considered grossly ignorant. They aim to give a business education, and, so far, they are successful. Beyond this they rarely attempt to go.

The most fruitful way of aiding this cause is, we believe, through an established school or college. It often happens, indeed, that students are helped by the private support of some interested friend, and, when the student is successful, the result is extremely satisfactory. Such a course, however, is open to many objections. It must include perfect harmony of opinion and purpose on the part of the student and his benefactor; and, though we are far from believing that a man of a high sense of personal honor may not receive such aid, yet many such men would refuse it.

In devoting money to this cause, it is the desire of many whose wealth is commensurate with such a plan to create a new college which shall bear their name as its founder. If money could establish a first-class college, as it can build a locomotive or a steamship, no plan would be more fruitful of good results. Unfortunately for such a plan, a college, to come into a state of usefulness, requires growth. Money will build houses, furnish laboratories, museums, libraries, and gymnasiums, will pay the salary of instructors, but will not always establish a first-class college. The worth of a seat of learning, as may be discovered by very slight reflection, is usually estimated by its antiquity; and it is far wiser to endow an established institution with the means of extending its benefits than to bring into existence, at a great cost, a school which will never attain to any rank or influence.

Scholarships, to be distributed at the discretion of the Faculty, are, in our opinion, the best means of extending a higher education to those who cannot pay for it. In this manner money may be invested to produce the greatest good. The long experience with young men which usually belongs to the Faculty of a college enables them to separate the good from the bad, the deserving from the undeserving. The conditions of diligence and good behavior which are usually imposed upon the recipients of scholarships places them among the first men of their class, and aid received through official means may be accepted by any one without the least sense of degrading personal obligation. That there is room for many more scholarships than those already in existence is apparent from the fact that there are a number of applications for every scholarship. A list of the scholarships of any college will convince one that they cannot equal the demand. Even at Harvard the list of more than 100 scholarships amounts to a very meagre
sum when taken in the aggregate. Many of them amount to but $100 per year; a very few reach $300. Now the lowest rate at which one can study and live at Harvard College is, by their own estimate, $484 per year, conformity to which estimate, we are inclined to think, will be found extremely difficult. Nor do the expenses of other colleges fall below this amount. On the other hand, but little money can be earned while at college. It is very hard to do two things at the same time. A student who does full justice to his curriculum work can have no time left for other work; and he will do well if, during his summer vacation, he can earn sufficient to cover his books and clothing. It is plain, therefore, that, unless his board and tuition are covered by a scholarship, a student without means cannot secure a college training. At Harvard, to be sure, and at other large universities, tutoring and other such work is a sort of profit for many. This, however, must always be limited.

We have made the foregoing remarks because we believe that the prevailing idea concerning culture is wrong. Culture is not a luxury, but a duty. It is not the exclusive property of the wealthy, but the right of all humanity. It is not reserved for professional men—for clergymen, physicians, teachers—but for all men, for merchants and for mechanics. It is not a means of earning money or of success in business. It is the part of every well developed mind, of every well developed man. Society, we are told, should be graded according to worth, and not according to means; but while a higher education is confined to the rich, wealth forms the natural dividing line, and, until it is thrown open to all, society must continue to be graded according to means. The surest way—the only way, we are inclined to think—to bring mental culture within reach of all is by an extended system of beneficiary education.

CONСОLATION.

The darkest night upon the earth descending,
Until by e'en a star's most feeble ray,
Is oft the herald of a brighter day.
Whose golden dawn, in radiant colors blending,
Spreads out in heaven the sun's resplendent way.

The awful tempest, o'er the ocean raging,
Mix with the deadened salts the living air,
Which, breathing freshness to the darts tair,
Cause all the shadowy deeps, the storm assuaging,
To bloom in beauties delicate and rare.

Such are our trials, such our tribulations,
Our blighted hopes, our dreams that are but dreams;
And that which only for our downfall seems
Proves often, in its bitter ministrations,
To heal and comfort like Siloam's dreams.


VALE COLLEGE.

I. HISTORY.

Founding.—The colonists of New Haven early in the life of the colony formed the purpose of founding a college amongst themselves, but, owing to the remonstrance of the Massachusetts colony, deferred the execution of it a long time, and continued to make their annual appropriation to the support of Harvard College. In 1699 ten of the principal clergymen of the colony were appointed as trustees to found a college. A meeting was held for organization in New Haven in 1700, and a society formed to consist of eleven ministers, including a rector. At a meeting held soon afterward, at Branford, each presented several books for a library, saying, "I give these books for founding a college in Connecticut." On October 9th, 1701, the General Assembly granted a charter for a "collegiate school in His Majesty's colony of Connecticut," and on November 11th Saybrook was selected as the place for the college, and Rev. Abraham Pierson was chosen as rector. Complaint having been made of the inconvenience of this site, the trustees voted in 1716 to remove the college permanently to New
Haven. The first building was finished in 1718, and at the first commencement, held September 12th of this year, it was named Yale College, in honor of Gov. Elihu Yale. In 1745 this name was applied authoritatively to the whole institution.

**Purpose.**—It is worth while to notice that the proposition made in 1698 was to found a "school of the church," to be supported by contributions from the several Congregational churches. The college was thus from the very first emphatically a Christian college, under both nominally and actually Congregational influence. There can be no doubt in the minds of thinking men that to this fact largely has been due the wise conservatism shown in the management of all the affairs of the college—a conservatism which, while it may have seemed to some to progress slowly, has prevented the college from trying doubtful experiments, and has enabled her to go steadily forward, not being compelled to retrace any steps, and which, as all her children believe, has made her the most influential center of learning in our land.

**Course of Study.**—At Saybrook the course of study was limited to Latin, Greek, Hebrew, logic, metaphysics, theology, and physics; but, after the removal to New Haven, the curriculum was enlarged, especially in mathematics. From that time to the present the course has been constantly added to, until now, in the undergraduate, post-graduate, and professional departments, the curriculum embraces all the studies that make not only the accomplished but the profound scholar. A department of medicine was founded in 1812, of theology in 1822, of law in 1824, and of philosophy in 1847. In the latter year was founded also the Sheffield Scientific School (named so in 1866), a school for technical and scientific training.

**Growth.**—In 1700 a dozen men presented a few books each as the beginning of the wealth of the college; to-day she is worth more than two millions. In 1701 there was but one instructor and one student; now there are upwards of 100 professors and instructors and 1,100 students. In the six years (1701–1707) of the first presidency there were sixteen graduates; at present, in one year, graduates from the various departments, none of them of lower degree than A. B. or Ph. B., number about 275. In 1718 one small brick building was amply sufficient to accommodate the college work in all her departments; now, with more than twenty commodious ones at her command, she still is cramped for room. One hundred and sixty years ago, students of the college came almost wholly from Connecticut or the colonies immediately neighboring; an examination of the catalogue of late years reveals the fact that now she—more than any other college of our country—gathers her men from all parts of the world, and sends them out again to carry into all the earth the lessons of wisdom they have learned within her walls.

**II. Government.**

Until 1792 the government was administered by the President and ten Fellows, all of whom were clergymen. In that year, however, in consideration of grants from the State, the corporation voted that the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and six Senators should become Fellows, thus making the corporation to consist of eighteen members, besides the President. In 1871-2 the Legislature passed an act which substituted six graduates of the college for the six Senators. These six Fellows were elected by the Alumni, and were so divided that one vacancy in their number should occur annually; this vacancy is filled each year by the election of a graduate to serve for six years, "all graduates of the first degree of five or more years' standing in any of the departments of Yale College, and all persons who have been admitted to any degree higher than the first
in Yale College, whether honorary or in course," being allowed to vote. All the departments are subject to the corporation, which bears the legal title, "The President and Fellows of Yale College in New Haven." The immediate government, however, is vested in the President and Professors who constitute the Faculty. Though the President is ex-officio head of each department, yet each has a separate Faculty, with a chief executive officer, who manage its internal affairs.

III. INSTRUCTION.

All who apply for admission to the Freshman Class must have completed their fifteenth year. Examinations are held in June and September. A man may be admitted with two or three conditions (if they be not too heavy), but such conditions must be passed some time during his first year. The entering class each year begins its college life by being assembled in the chapel the first Friday of the term (in 1886, September 24th), and there it is divided into such bodies as will suit the convenience of the instructors—usually of about thirty-five or forty men each. Each man is assigned to a division, and recites in that division only for the first six weeks. At the end of that time the divisions are rearranged according to scholarship into first, second, third, and sometimes, fourth, each division being above a certain rank. If, during any term up to the end of Junior year, a man obtains a standing above the rank of his division, he is allowed to pass into the next higher division. If any one fails to keep up to the rank of his division he must pass to a lower. Such changes are made at the end of each term. Since the marking system is in vogue at Yale (though not so rigorously adhered to as a few years ago), each man's standing at any time is determined by the record of his recitations. The usual rule for recitations is three each day—Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, with two each on Wednesday and Saturday. Test examinations are held at the option of the instructor during the term, and final examinations are held twice in the year (December and June), the annual having been done away with two years ago. Every man must maintain a certain rank (two hundred on a scale of four hundred) or be dropped from his class. When dropped he has the choice of leaving the College or of going into the class below to try the year's or half-year's work over again. A day's work is somewhat as follows: Prayers—which only the Academic students are required to attend—at eight o'clock; recitation at 8.30-9.30, 12.00-1.00, and again at some hour in the afternoon—except on Wednesday and Saturday as noted above,—varying somewhat with the class. By a recent decision of the Faculty, however, all recitations must be finished by four o'clock. Between recitations the students are under no one's immediate supervision, being allowed entire liberty of time and place in the preparation of their lessons. It must not be supposed, however, that the Faculty are unaware of what the students are doing in the intervals between recitations, for many a man could testify that almost all his ways are known to one or more of the professors. This knowledge comes by no detective or spy system, but because of the loving interest all the professors feel in the welfare of the men under their care.

Religious Life.—If one were to believe some of the New York papers and others equally ignorant, one might suppose that Yale was a good place for young men to go to ruin at. The truth of the matter is that a young man who would go to ruin at Yale would go to ruin at any place. Every man in the Academical Department must attend prayers every morning and religious service on Sunday morning, either at the College Chapel or at some church in town, such church having been chosen by him at
the request of his parents or guardian at the beginning of the term. There is a general prayer meeting twice a week, conducted by the college pastor, open to all the members of the College. Class prayer meetings meet twice in the week. The College Y. M. C. A. has a strong branch in Yale, and under its auspices frequent talks by the various professors of the College or city clergymen are given on Sunday evenings. A new and beautiful building (Dwight Hall), the gift of Mr. Elbert B. Monroe, has just been erected on the campus, at an expense of upwards of sixty thousand dollars, "that the social religious work for Christ by young men for young men, as carried on by the Young Men's Christian Association on its present basis, may have pleasant and suitable accommodations as long as young men gather upon the campus of Yale College." In addition to this there is hardly a professor or instructor at Yale who is not a member of some evangelical church. In the light of these facts who will say that men at Yale are not under active religious influence?

[To be Continued.]

LITERATURE.

[All books received before the 20th of the month will be reviewed in the number issued on the 1st of the following month.]

ONE of the articles in the September number of the North American Review is deserving of notice, not because of its excellence of style—for that is wretched—nor for the vital importance of the subject itself, but mainly because a woman has so far forgotten the dignity of her sex as to enter into a tirade of abuse against those who advocate woman suffrage. With the exception of one or two points, her article consists of a lot of uncorroborated assertions, such as, "Women on an average have little sense of justice;" "The admission of woman into politics would bring it into what it has too much of already—inferior intelligence and hysterical action;" and, "Female legislation would invariably be conducted per saltum." And yet, sometimes—for she from so much scattering must necessarily hit something—a good statement does crop out, as, "The idea prevailing among women that they are valuable, admirable, and almost divine, merely because they are women, is one of the most mischievous fallacies born of human vanity." We cannot comment further than just to say that her argument is without foundation, and, while there are a few valid objections to woman suffrage, she has either failed to use them logically or omitted them altogether. It is only necessary to add that the author's repartee as a writer comes from "Under Two Flags," in order to convince the reader of the character of the piece and of the weight with which it should bear upon a great and debatable question.

In the series entitled "The Story of the Nations" four new volumes have been added to the list—"The Story of Norway," by Hjalmar H. Boyesen; "The Story of Spain," by E. E. and Susan Hale; "The Story of Hungary," by Prof. A. Vambery, and "The Story of Carthage," by Prof. Alfred Church. The first of these only has come to our particular notice. It is as fascinating as a novel, interesting as a history of Scandinavia must be, and, last of all, a valuable addition to the common literature of the day—that is, the literature which will find its way into the hands of the most people. Quite a number of others are in preparation by well known authorities. The series is issued by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

Funk & Wagnalls have issued a "Life of Schuyler Colfax," by O. J. Hollister. A cursory glance gives us the following facts: It is written in a candid, careful manner; it deals too much in detail, and so makes the work too long, putting it out of reach of a great many readers. Colfax was undoubtedly a man of integrity, at the same time a shrewd politician, and a statesman of no mean talents. With a personal magnetism which attracted all who met or heard him, his death has left many warm admirers who will welcome a book, even with some faults, which tells the life of a typical American.

The Forum already stands among the best of American periodicals.

Oh! for another war or pestilence, to destroy the perpetrators unlimitable supply of war articles.

"Ramona," by Helen Jackson, has been translated into the German.

PERSONALS.

[Will Alumni or others please favor us with items for this column.]

'37, Lloyd P. Smith, A. M., Librarian and Treasurer of the Philadelphia Library since 1849, died July 2d, aged 65. From 1868 to 1874 he was editor of Lippincott's Magazine, and, beside writing a number of books, has been widely noted as a bibliographer.
'71, W. T. Moore visited us on the 28th ult.  
'78, Henry N. Stokes, Ph. D., has during the past two years been a student of chemistry in Germany.  
'80, Chas. E. Cox is Professor of Mathematics and Pedagogics at the University of the Pacific, San José, Cal.  
'82, Geo. L. Crosman was married on the 28th ult. to Miss Mary A. Pickering, daughter of Aquila H. Pickering, of Chicago, Ill., who has been long connected with the publication of the Christian Worker. Mr. Crosman has gone into the manufacture of wood and paper boxes, with his father, in Lynn, Mass.  
'82, H. M. Thomas, M. D., has returned from Europe, and is practising in the office of his father, Dr. J. C. Thomas.  
'82, W. R. Jones has become Principal of a high school in Massachusetts.  
'82, Isaac M. Cox is business editor of the Student, and resides in Germantown.  
'84, Chas. R. Jacob and R. M. Jones, '85, will spend the coming year in Europe, to perfect themselves in French and German. They will be for the present located at Nismes, in the south of France, where there is a colony of Friends.  
'85, Jos. L. Markley and H. E. Smith, '86, will study at Harvard this year.  
'85, W. T. Richards, who took the highest honors in chemistry on graduating from Harvard, and who takes a graduate course there this year, was here on the 24th ult.  
'85, A. W. Jones is teacher of Latin and Greek in Oak Grove Seminary, Vassalboro, Me.  
'86, Jonathan Dickinson, Jr., is Professor of Greek at Wilmington College, Ohio.  
'86, W. P. Morris is in the laboratory of the Pottstown (Pa.) Iron Works.  
'86, L. Morris, Jr., is with Morris, Wheeler & Co., iron merchants.  
'87, J. H. Adams has entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania.  
'88, C. W. Dawson will attend the Boston School of Technology.  
'88, Geo. S. Patterson enters the Wharton School of Finance of the University of Pennsylvania.  

Professor Beatty was married in July, and will go to Valparaiso, Chili, to manage a branch of his father's cracker factory.  
Professor Harris has until lately been a Fellow of Clare College, Cambridge, England.  
The July American Journal of Philology contains very scholarly articles by A. M. Elliott, A. M., '66, Associate Professor of Romance Languages at Johns Hopkins, and F. G. Allinson, Ph. D., '76.  
Edw. D. Cope, A. M., formerly Lecturer on Zoology here, has received the honorary degree of Ph. D. from the University of Heidelberg.  

**LOCALS.**

"Ignition rocks."

"Not for this has our blood flown."

Welcome, '90! You've got pluck.

In the Loganian, "Professor ———."

Overheard in the cane rush: "Just wait till we get outside!"

We ought to reach the century this year; the roll shows '95.

A Junior, being unable to describe a garnet, is heard muttering to himself, "Oh, dog get(r)u-it!"

Professor in Geology—"How does tufa differ from lava?" Student (boldly)—"It's very much the same, only a little tougher, you know." Sudden attack from behind cuts short his discourse.

The Freshman who considers the "gizzard" as one of the human digestive organs is doubtless a chicken-hearted individual.

It was a philosophical Junior who recently remarked that the masculine of duck must be goose."

We hear that a certain Sophomore lately forgot his connection.

Professor in Dawn of History—"Mr. N., with what were the stone arrow-heads fastened to the shafts?" Mr. N. (confidently)—"They were bound on with marrow cut from bones."

Our latest from "down home": "In a district of 400 registered voters, the Democrats polled 15,000 votes."
Now doth the giddy Sophomore,
With freedom newly found,
Display his silver-headed cane,
And proudly strut around.
He looketh sternly on the Fresh.
As something mean and low,
Forgetful he was just as green
One little year ago.

Professor—"How do you deduce that formula?" Student (who has a very vague idea of the subject)—"Well, I guess you work it round by mathematics."

An important feature in the cane rush was the [lack of] close; nevertheless, some didn't think the umpire's decision was supported by naked facts.

Not at all likely. "Barker, old man, have you got a tooth-pick with you?"

That ancient joke about the porter who "will black all boots left outside the doors" rather missed fire this year. The only unfortunate were five new Sophomores, and they had their boots carefully "polished" by their own classmates.

New student (showing the Professor a test tube, containing a general mixture)—"What's this?" Professor (most obligingly)—"I haven't the slightest idea."

"We have a little dog that eats tennis balls."

The cricket team moans the loss of its captain and two other good bats.

Tennis seems to have taken a great brace, and the tournament is all the talk now.

A member of the geology class says that the crust of the earth is much thicker at the North Pole on account of the extreme cold there.

He is a lucky man who can keep his morning paper long enough to see the base-ball scores.

Matron to Junior—"Can you tell me where that tall man with the moustache rooms?" The Junior guesses several Seniors and a few of his own class, and then gives it up. He found out afterwards that it was a Sophomore. He thinks he will have to wear glasses after this.

Star bicycles are having a great boom at Haverford. For the benefit of those who would like to see how it is done, "Captain" J. J. Essey, the crack fancy rider of Virginia, has consented to give a few exhibitions in front of Barclay Hall. Every day at noon.

Scene, a room in Barclay Hall; three students hard at work. Enter base-ball fiend with a coin in his hand. "I'll bet you this Romanian lire that the Phillies—" Chorus of execrations and protests from the three, during which the B. B. fiend is forcibly ejected and peace restored.

What a novel change! At last there is a class in college without a Morris. '90 needn't be discouraged, however. They may pick up one or two of them before they get through; it has been done.

Persons using the north window in place of a door will please close the same. A penalty is attached to disobedience of this order.

**GENERAL COLLEGE NEWS.**

Cornell has 125 more men than ever before.

Yale has nine of last year's foot-ball team.

The Princeton foot-ball season opened Sept. 23d.

Egypt is represented in the Freshman Class of Princeton.

There is an artillery company at the Wisconsin University.

The University of Pennsylvania has lost five men from its foot-ball team.

Heidelberg University celebrated its 500th anniversary last August.

Princeton has but four members of last year's foot-ball team left.

A proposed gymnasium building at Trinity will contain a theatre hall.

Vassar's first tennis tournament came off in July. Gold medals were the prizes.

The Acharnians will be again presented at the New York Academy of Music, Nov. 19th.

At Harvard the group system, instead of the marking system on a scale of 100, is to be used this year.

In nearly all colleges, with regard to the number of students, this seems to be an unprecedented year.
The paper of the University of Michigan offers prizes for the best poem, story, humorous sketch, and dramatic sketch.

A base-ball bat of rosewood, with an engraved silver shield on it, was presented by Wright & Ditson to the champion class at Tufts's College.

The Yale Faculty have thought somewhat of prohibiting inter-collegiate base-ball games, owing to the "undue celebration" of their championship in which the students indulged.

The University of Pennsylvania offers a few fellowships in political science and history, opening unusual advantages for advanced study in these lines to the graduates of any American college.

---

EXCHANGES.

The commencement numbers of our various exchanges are, as a whole, very creditable. Especially prominent for its many merits is the Varsity of June 9th. This distinctively literary magazine is not only filled with thoughtful, readable prose articles, but its poems also are of an equal standard—a criticism which can rarely be made.

Two articles in the Vassar Miscellany for July, on the subject of religious instruction in the public schools, although they bring out no new arguments on either side, show how the claims of the Catholics are being recognized, and their side defended, even in Protestant colleges. However, we cannot bring our mind to the point of sanctioning the overthrow of our present system of instruction, which, with the aid of such bodies as the Y. M. C. A., is tending to break down all systems of narrow sectarianism.

We waited quite impatiently for the prize number of the Ann Arbor Chronicle. Two prizes were given for poems, two for stories, and one for the best dramatic sketch. There was one also offered for the best humorous sketch, but, although three competitors entered, no prize was awarded. Apparently, there is a dearth of Bardettes at the university. The articles which won prizes are all published, and are worthy of the places assigned by the judges. Mr. H. G. Newcomer, a man of promising literary ability, took two first prizes, viz., for the best poem and the best dramatic sketch.

The Pacific Pharos has improved its appearance much by placing a bird's eye view of the college buildings on its cover. We clip the following from the number of Aug. 25th: "The vacancy in the chair of mathematics will be filled during the absence of Professor Blackman by Professor Charles E. Cox. Professor Cox, though a stranger, has been received with favor by the student critics. He is a man of experience and ability." Mr. Cox is an old Haverfordian, having graduated in the class of '80. We are pleased to hear of his success.

Our artistic friend, the Adelphian, we are sorry to note, has in its June number spoiled the appearance and belittled the importance of its exchange column by inserting advertisements. Such a practice is clearly indefensible.

The College Speculum for August takes up the whole first page with a dry, badly-measured poem (?), "The Death of Eva." Any one who has ever read the original story in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and remembers the plain, simple words which make the narrative so touching, will surely find it hard to express his utter contempt for this long-drawn-out and lifeless attempt. If our college papers must be disfigured and their standard lowered by poor attempts at verse, let us at least be careful that the subject-matter of the effusions is not taken from the masterpieces of our language.

In the Colby Echo for July 2d there is a short biography of Heinrich Heine. It is well written, and in its portrayal of the erratic career of the "Byron of Germany" we are reminded of the lines—

"The vine that bears too many flowers
Will trail upon the ground."

Yet the perfume is just as sweet as if the most artistic trellis held it up.

We cannot forbear quoting the following little poem from a late issue of the American:

"RELEASED.
"Go, bird, and to the sky
Poor forth with thon and I
Have suffered here:
Thou for thy mate removed,
And I for faith disproved
In one as dear.
"Farewell! and if again
Thou find for prison-pain
Felicity,
Use this thy glad release,
A prophecy of peace,
Dear bird, for me.
"J. B. TABB.

The September University Review is a good number. "The Law and Lawyers," an address of an Alumnus, occupies almost too much space for an article not written by a student, but from its solid worth it is, we suppose, excusable. The department headed "Reviews," and containing notes on current events, is well worth adopting in other college papers.
The *Princetonian* has begun, once more, its regular visits, and is as alive as ever to the athletic interests of the college.

We are sorry to notice the disgraceful quarrel into which the *College Rambler* and the *Delaware College Review* have fallen. While the exchange column of a college paper is no place for meaningless flattery, still less should it be used as a medium for personal abuse. When an editor strays from his legitimate duty to call another such names as "fool," "idiot," "the biggest mistake," and "perfect nonentity," or to assert that his opponent is "non compos mentis," it is time for him to pause and consider whether such abuse is in the line of his duty, and whether such conduct can tend to raise the standard of his paper.

---

**TENNIS TOURNAMENT.**

The interest in tennis having steadily increased during the past five or six years, and an association having been formed, it was decided to hold a tournament of both doubles and singles for the college championship. The Merion Cricket Club very kindly granted us the use of their grounds for the occasion, and it is due to this fact that the tournament was so successful. There were thirty-four entries, and, as many of them were exceedingly good players, much speculation was indulged in as regards the result. In the first round of the singles the most exciting sets were between F. Morris and F. H. Strawbridge. The latter repeatedly made numerous swift low returns from the left-hand corner of his court, and every point was a long and well contested one. F. Morris finally won the necessary two of three sets.

F. E. Bond and G. B. Wood also played three very even and well fought for sets. Wood placed very well, but Bond's returns were much swifter, and he came out the winner.

In the second round, Bond and Morris met, and this was really the most exciting contest of the tournament, as it virtually decided it. Numerous brilliant plays were continually made, and, though Morris placed well, Bond covered his entire court very ably, winning one of the three sets.

W. Evans and G. B. Roberts were also well matched, the ball frequently being returned fifteen or twenty times. Evans is a left-handed player, but changes his racket from hand to hand very quickly, so it is very difficult to place on him. Roberts won from him, but was soon after beaten by Morris. Morris then played Lewis in the finals, and, beating him, won the tournament.

The games in the doubles were not very close as a rule, Garrett and Wood vs. Collins and Lewis being the only one requiring three sets to decide it in the first round. In the third round these same players contested in an exciting set with W. Evans and T. Evans. Garrett makes very pretty plays and shows much judgment in his returning, and, being well supported by G. B. Wood, has won all the sets he has played in. The second place has not been played for yet, but will be played off shortly.


It is to be hoped that hereafter tennis will be the Haverford game for the first three weeks of the Fall, and that this is only the first of an annual tournament. Appended is the summary:

**SINGLES.**

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<th>Score</th>
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<td>Collins vs. Firth</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>6–5, 5–6, 6–3</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td>6–4, 6–3</td>
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**DOUBLES.**

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<td>W. Evans &amp; T. Evans vs. Valentine &amp; Bally</td>
<td>6–2, 6–3</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Strawbridge &amp; Firth vs. Roberts &amp; Bond</td>
<td>6–2, 6–2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Second</td>
<td>W. Evans &amp; T. Evans vs. Stokes &amp; White</td>
<td>6–2, 6–0</td>
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<td>6–2, 5–6, 5–7</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Garrett &amp; Wood—bye</td>
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<tr>
<td>Third</td>
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<td></td>
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MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
It is announced that one of the features of Lippincott's Magazine for 1887 is to be a series of articles on American colleges written by under-graduates of the respective colleges. We did not know before that our ideas were common property. But the readers of the Haverfordian will know the origin of the idea and will rate the editors of the above-named magazine accordingly.

Anyone who observes, will be surprised when he sees how much hero worship there is among students. There are few of us who do not have among our fellows one to whom we bow mentally if not in reality. Often our master is an athlete and we hang on his words as if they were oracles, and follow his steps much after the manner of a cur. If he takes a seat in one corner of a lecture room we do the same, if he eats at a certain table we try to get a place at the same board, and so on, down the list of the evidences of our servitude. How much we are influenced by this worship it is impossible to estimate, in some cases more, in some less, but always to a great extent. Now a certain amount of homage to our superiors is always due, but for a man to lose his self-assertion, his individuality, and in a great measure his own self respect, is certainly contemptible, and unconstrained admiration for our hero will do this. Don't forget that you are a man too. Hold to your own ideas if you are censured for them; be independent without being dogmatic; respect your fellows and their opinions much, but your own more. In short be as manly as you can, cultivate your own self-control and follow out your own lines in your own original way, and then unconsciously you may become the hero and someone else the worshipper.

We all do, or should, appreciate fully the fact that we have come here in order to acquire a thorough culture, and secure the highest and fullest intellectual development. Our curriculum has been arranged with a view to this object, by a wise distribution over diverse fields of knowledge and means of mental training. Themes on questions of the present and past are a valuable adjunct to this course,
But all these opportunities are insufficient for our purpose, without the literary work of the two societies. A man may learn all the knowledge that books can teach him, but if he cannot express himself forcibly, readily and elegantly on paper, or when speaking in public, his gold is only transferred from one mine to another, far more inaccessible than the first. This power these societies supply, and the practice gained there is fully worth any two studies one may take. Composure and facility of speech when on one’s feet are alone a priceless acquisition, which very many men, in other respects talented and able, do not possess. Too great devotion to one’s studies is almost as reprehensible as too little, and he who lives only in his books, dwarfs and neglects some of his most valuable powers. There is no fellow in college, however busy he may think he is, but what has time for society work, if he only makes up his mind to it. Some of the busiest men now in college, in their studies, do the most literary work, and yet find chance for plenty of exercise. Take some of the time unconsciously spent in idleness, and you will create a deal of leisure for what you want to do. We would urge every man in college to join one society or the other without delay, and when he is there, to get all the good out of it he can. It’s a first-rate investment for time and money.

The value of an individual, as estimated by his fellows, may not vary much from a certain mark on a given standard, but, when reckoned by himself it depends almost wholly upon the light, or way, in which he considers himself. On one hand, even the condition of the weather is agreeable, or not, just as it suits his own purposes. The first thought on any new project is, “How will it affect me?” Hence he practically declares, that all else is as nothing when compared to himself, for, indeed, did he not exist, so far as he is concerned, what would the existence of all other things amount to?

Again, on the other hand, he may say, “I am but one on this mighty globe, which in turn is but as a drop in the ocean when compared with the universe.

Such, we say, are the extreme estimates which a man may make of himself, and, though we would be far from encouraging anything even bordering on self-conceit, yet we believe it is far better to cherish an exalted opinion of one’s own worth than to entertain the idea that one man can accomplish little.

For, as a man values his own abilities, so will he venture to use or rely upon them, so will he come to consider the need others have of them, and thus will he become an active worker, or even a leader, in the affairs of men.

It is this individual activity that is needed in the state, in the church and in the college. Were every voter aware of the value of his vote; did every citizen dare to speak and do that which he inwardly knows to be right and best, many of the unpleasant and perplexing questions in politics would be speedily and properly settled.

Did every professing Christian rightly estimate the value or greatness of his example and influence in the advancement of truth, we believe it impossible to realize the
change for the better that would take place in the civilized world.

And did every college student know his true worth in the college community, no one could be heard to exclaim, "I cannot attend society to-night," or "There will be enough on the foot-ball grounds without me." But each individual without being specially notified or invited, as the time for cricket or foot-ball, for society or class-meeting came around, would indicate by his presence, that he realized his own importance.

NOT a few men look upon college as a place whose proper object is to furnish them, during four years, with all possible amusement. For this purpose it provides cricket-grounds, foot-ball and baseball grounds, well-kept lawns for tennis courts. To heighten their interest in these sports, it has tennis associations, foot-ball associations, and cricket clubs; and when the cold weather forbids further out-door amusement, there is a gymnasium in which they may practice, not, to be sure, for the vulgar object of preserving their health, but for a place in the rowing crew or football team of next year. They render the inactivity of winter endurable by class suppers and social clubs. To be sure the college reserves the right of supervising their conduct, and also, laboring under a sad mistake, it prescribes a certain amount of work to be done. These, however, are necessary evils which a true college man soon learns to reduce to the minimum; and after all, his diploma gives him a good position in society.

Consciously or unconsciously, many college men are bearing witness, in their lives, to these opinions. They lay everything aside for sports. They resist every attempt of the Faculty to enforce the performance of their duties. They embrace every opportunity to have their recitations postponed or excused. They dishearten the professors by their dull and listless attitude in the class and by their lack of interest in anything nobler or higher than a game of foot-ball or a cricket match. On this account many rigid moralists, not unnaturally, but most unwisely, rise up and condemn amusements and pleasures of all sorts.

The question of pleasure rarely finds a fair and just answer. At the one extreme are those who live solely for pleasure, who place all other interests in subordination to pleasure, who eat and sleep for pleasure, who study for pleasure, nay, who worship for pleasure, and who cease to worship or study when worship or study have failed to please. At the other extreme are those who profess and, indeed, actually do consider all pleasure as sinful, the monk with his Ave Maria, and the Puritan with his quotation from the Prophets. Now we affirm that both of these are wrong. There is no more reason to condemn pleasure than to condemn eating and drinking; and there is no more reason to live for pleasure than to become a glutton or a sluggard.

The truth is that amusement and recreation is the necessary compliment of work; and, as such, it is peculiarly the right of those who work. The old adage, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," is as true in manhood as in childhood. Yet it must be remembered that duty comes before pleasure and that only those whose
duties are performed may indulge in pleasure. If college men could learn that the first object of a college course is the development of the mind and that healthful and genuine amusement is the proper offset to curriculum work, that, only as these two elements of college life are rightly diffused, will their after recollections of college be pleasant, we should then have students so zealous that they would endure the postponement of no recitation, and sportsmen so eager that the only unpleasant days at college would be the stormy days.

THE place of athletic sports in a college life is a hackneyed topic, we know, and there isn't a college paper that hasn't volumes in its back numbers upon the subject, but occasionally an accident such as the unfortunate occurrence at Carlisle, or the unusual interest manifested in a boating contest or foot-ball championship, opens athletics in general to adverse criticism. So many of the indignities and so much of the rough treatment that once was characteristic of a collegiate education and which undoubtedly made men of tougher fiber, has been done away, and so many comforts have been added that college life is fast becoming a time of soft indulgence.

Which shall we have, the rough-and-tumble fence-fight, bridge-fight or cane rush and similar contests, or in their place substitute cards and wine and billiards. For one thing is certain, the student is going to have diversion of some sort. If not in manly athletic trials of strength and endurance, it will be the pampered self-indulgence which tends to enervate and unman its victim.

Foot-ball more than any other college sport has been decried on account of the bodily danger attached; and Rugby foot-ball is often a rough and dangerous game, and our advice to a fellow who thinks more of his looks than he does the exercise would be, don't play. But in some things this game stands so pre-eminent that every able-bodied student ought to engage in it to some extent. The exercise leaves no part of the body unused; running, kicking, blocking and tackling brings into play every joint and muscle. It makes a man fearless, gives him nerve, produces quick judgment in an emergency, requires an accurate eye and long endurance. It requires all these when you see a man bearing down upon you at a terrific rate and you are expected to stop him. In fact there is no game that requires so much and gives so much exercise in return. That it has been perverted into a slugging match by some is not the fault of the game itself. A man can be a gentleman and a foot-ball player at the same time.

In no game, perhaps, does the possession of good habits become so evident as in foot-ball. A man who is addicted to spirits or tobacco or any other vice, cannot make a first-class player. His head must be clear, his blood pure and circulation perfect, his eye true, and his endurance lessened by no evil habits. No one knows these facts better than foot-ball men themselves. So with all these advantages notwithstanding the slight danger, and it is slight, foot-ball ought always to retain its pre-eminence as a college game, during the colder weather before winter sets in.
JOSEPH I. SQUINT'S FIRST POME.

A STUDY OF A POET.

He sat on the fence rail that hot summer day
And watched the slow process of making the hay,
For though to the hay-field he often was pressed
His heart was disgusted, withal sore distressed,
And he sat on the fence-rail most heartily tired,
With his sunscreen all gone but his fancy all fired.

"Now what's there new happen," he said while did roam
His thoughts o'er the tumbles, "my makin' a pome,—
I'll show them peck town chaps with cuffs for their collars,
That all of our wealth here ain't in cants and in dollars.
We've got common sense here and intellect two,
Though the latter should be very modest, 'tis true,
So he pulled out a piece of thick paper dyed brown
And scribbled away with a critical frown:

"The hay hail as heavy and wet as a mat
That's been out in the rain and so thickly set that
The farmer and all (2) of his stalwart young sons
To clear a few rods had to mow away tons!"

Here paused our young poet and viewed his new work,
When the conscience was pricked of this mischievous shirk,
And hastened along lest his father should know
Of his much prolonged absence and sure symptoms show
Of a lowering storm which might be on the rise
With rain-drops of leather and whirlwinds of sighs.
Thus our embryo poet rushed onward headlong
And heard the sweet muses who thrilled him the song.

"How chipper they looked! How strong and yet lithe,
As they bent to the work of a swingin' the scythe!
How nodded the grass as it fell to its death!
How it lep' in the air at that keen, cruel breath!"

Just here the wrap genius gave way to temptation
And loudly broke forth in a fond exclamation,—
"Well now, I never! but ain't that right smart!
That figger 'bout breath can't be very bad art.
But what shall I tell em about in the next?"
And here he found out he was slightly perplexed,
Hower he began with a furious vim
To tell of a tempest relieving to him.

"But arter the hay had been raked out to dry it
And the sun had shone hot enough reely to buy it,
And the boys was a rakin' it all up together,
The' came a disstrous quick change in the weather.
The clouds in the north warn't no pleasant sight,
And the thunder it snarled like our Grip in the night.
Now the men they rushed round as if they was mad,
And the fac' was, they rors, they was right hoppin' mad.

They'd got only one load when down it all come;
There warn't nothin' left but to turn right roon' hum.

Such is the troubles as comes to the lot
Of the miserable farmer who oughter be shot
For makin' his sons foller up in his track,
And not givin' 'em room, the poor critters, to crack.
The whip o' their brains o'er a wonderin' nation.—
He had barely let drive this pent indignation
When he felt a powerful arm from behind,
And the paper flew gently away on the wind,—
A storm in the north and the storm of the leather
Seemed by unlooked chance to be brewing together.
For after a hasty but quite heartless shaking
And goodly amount of Jo's consequent quaking,
The choleric father burst forth in this way,—
"What mean ye, ye rascal, a mopin' all day,
As though all of us now had nothin' ter do
But to toil and to labor to feed and clothe you.
I guess ye'll find out afore many weeks pass
That to yield to your tantrums us folks 'll be las'.
Come! stir up yer pegs there and git the hay in!
Don't ye see the black storm copin'? Where have ye been?"

As Joseph had rested and muscle returned
He for poetry no more but for hard labor burned.

* * *

Next morning the sun shone out warmly and kind
And the amateur poet walked fieldward to find
The manuscript blown, but alas it was drenched
And lay in a wretched mud puddle entrenched.
He thought, as he rescued his prize from the slime,
How low to ridiculous dropped the sublime.
'Twas brought to his garret and copied once more
Then like to Ben Franklin's slipped under the door.

Of the newspaper office that published the "Times;"
Where it duly got in, for the plain, simple reason
That all was received that came in right season
And the editor had a great liking for rhymes.
So in the next issue in advertisement print—
"A Poem on Hay-Time; by Joseph I. Squint"
Stared blank at each reader of Swampville Centre.

* * *

When Joseph was old and fair fame with gray hairs
Came over his head with its freedom from cares,
He took up his grandchildren unto his knee
And told how by one mighty stroke he got free
From the toil and the drudgery of farm and of field.
And bid them O never to such low work yield.—
"Let every young Squint here soar high above such!
May he ne'er grasp the little but grab on the much!
May we ne'er be contented till each little Squint
Sees the fruit of his labors in advertisement print!
As good advice here my own couplet I'll quote,—
'A man can as easily be a true poet
As can a sweet lambkin turn into a goat!"
Yale College.

(Sent.)

Societies.—Five or six years have gone by since the Faculty abolished the Freshman secret societies, leaving only the open one, Gamma Nu. The Sophomore secret societies had been put to death some years before that time. One need, therefore, speak only of the Junior and Senior societies. There are two Junior societies in the Academic Department. Psi Upsilon and Delta Kappa Epsilon, both of them chartered and both of about equal rank as concerns honor. From forty to forty-five men are admitted into each of these each year and the election exercises are among the sights of college life, but must be seen to be appreciated. The Senior societies are three in number, Skull and Bones, Scroll and Key, and Wolf's Head. The first was organized 1832, the second 1841, and the third in 1844. Fifteen men are elected to each society every year and the ceremony of choosing to the first two is one of the events of the college year always attracting many to see it. None of these societies are chaptered.

Athletics.—The athletic interests of Yale are under the control of the under-graduates, each interest having a separate organization, viz.: boating, base-ball, foot-ball, lawn-tennis and lacrosse. In addition to these is the Yale Athletic Association, which has control of general athletics not included in the above organizations. Under its management athletic games are held three times in the year, and named respectively Fall, Winter and Spring Athletic Games. These games include running, walking, bicycle racing, throwing the hammer, putting the shot, boxing, fencing, wrestling, jumping, pole-vaulting, etc., and prizes are provided for the winners from receipts, i.e., the games are self-supporting. Of the above-mentioned interests the "boating" is supported entirely by voluntary contributions, "foot-ball" supports itself from the gate receipts and usually is able to contribute a surplus to some other interest, while the others are partly supported by gate receipts and partly by contributions. Until 1880 no provision had been made by the college for the out-door sports of its students, but in the Spring of that year a movement was started in the class of '81, which resulted in the appointment of a committee to find out whether a suitable field for college sports could be purchased, and, if so, whether it would be probable that money could be raised to pay for it. A favorable report on both points was made and during the next year twenty-nine acres purchased. In 1882 this committee was merged in "The Yale Field Corporation," which was formed to "manage grounds to be used by persons connected, or who shall have been connected, with Yale College, for athletic games, exercises, and recreation in said college, and to take, buy, own, and hold property, real and personal, necessary and proper therefor." All persons who, prior to its incorporation, paid five dollars to the field fund, and all students and instructors who, since that time, have paid a like sum to its treasurer, are members of the corporation. Four under-graduate officers of college athletic associations, six graduates and two instructors in the college constitute the board of management. June 1st, 1883, the field was thrown open to the college, and has been used since that time for all out-door sports connected with the college.

Conclusion.—Much more might be said of Yale, religiously, socially, intellectually and athletically, but enough has been written for a sketch, and enough to give some idea of what the college is and is doing in all these directions. Her sons are all proud of her, and looking at her past, and knowing the spirit of her present, they have no fear for her future. She needs only to be true to her idea as a Christian college and to maintain her high standard of intellectual requirements to keep her as she ever has been, in the van of American colleges.
WINDS OF AUTUMN.

November cometh with a wild foreboding;
Now winds in all the world unchallenged reign,
With gold or crimson shame their subjects loading;
In mountain pastures lie the flowers slain.
Aloft, abroad, the helpless leaves
Upon its towering title the gust receives,
And then them slowly to their graves again.

Around the wigwam corn shocks' curtained doors
The breeze betrays itself with idle sound;
Its secret touch reveals the golden stores
Of stout hard-knuckled ears: from all the ground
Soft breaths of ripened incense rise,—
Incense of perished leaf which mouldering lies
And fallen nut that startled sleeping woods around.

No creature dares the mountains bitter peak,
For there the whirlwind lifts its voice alone,
Then sinks away down endless ridges bleak,
With pines, the friends of flying cloud, to moan.

The raging mobs of angry trees,
Surge when the furled blasts upon them seize;
Across the restless wilds stern voices sadly speak.

Deep in the lofty wood of ancient oaks,
Like souls of mighty men, the tempests play,
Now present, rousing all with frenzied strokes,
Then roar, retiring far, and die away.
Their great farewell departing blows
Forewarning patience of blinding snows;
'Tis time the poor against the Winter's cold must pray.

A. C. Garrett.

REPUBLICANS AND TEMPERANCE.

The present political situation and the right course for each upright voter in the matter of temperance in politics, are indeed "well calculated to perplex the most acute mind," while the duty of total abstinence, considering the weakness of an actual humanity, a century's experience in the utter failure of self-control as a remedy, and the influence that all exert on their fellows, should be clear to the mind of every one. The best means to attain the desired end, the universal prohibition of the sale of alcoholic liquors, is a much mooted question. It is incumbent on every American citizen, particularly those who have the advantages of culture and learning, very carefully to consider this subject, so imperatively demanding attention, and of so great economic importance. Increasing from a merely moral question to a political one, creating a national party, which in 1884 polled 150,000 votes, and establishing Prohibition in four States, and in very large portions of eight others, it equals in importance the other great conflict of the era, and to which it is in many respects closely allied, namely, the Labor question.

This Prohibition party has drawn the most of its numbers from the Republican ranks, and the latter party, realizing this fact, is trying every means in its power to prevent any further defection. This party's corrupt record in several States is, however, constantly weakening the bond allegiance of many, who formerly had been enthusiastic for its success. Notably in New York, the infamous "Nooney-Shook" act for the protection of Republican saloon-keepers, is doubtless one of its most fatal mistakes, and, apart from all moral considerations, clearly shows how much power the liquor element has in the party in that State. This bill has led an eminent divine to declare that, in raising that as a banner, the party was "marching in procession at the funeral of its own greatness." This is not the party of Lincoln, of Seward, of Andrew, and the heroes military and civic, of twenty years ago. She has been drugged with rum and beer, and is strangely metamorphosed. In the face of God and man I cannot march in procession with that party any longer."

It is, however, in only one State that it has so disgraced its fair name, in the national field it is still clear, and, though by no means ideally pure, represents fully the country's needs. The whole Union is not ready for Prohibition, and this seems at present to be almost wholly a State matter. The evil of intemperance, being, as it is, in our very midst, must be dealt with face to face. In each State let us have Prohibition,
if possible, if not, local option, restrictive legislation, high license even, if we can do no better. The cry "Prohibition, or nothing," is fanatical and unreasonable. It is of course futile to broach national legislation, until at least a majority of the States are under prohibitory law. Unlike the evil of slavery, it is not confined to any one section or class, there is no place, no home in the country, but what has felt, more or less directly its influence; and just where we find it, must it be attacked and overcome. The State authority is really the stronger power, and in its hands alone should temperance legislation at present lie. Here have the successes been achieved, and its strength duly concentrated has accomplished permanent results.

The analogy between anti-slavery and prohibition, with their fostering parties, though it fails in some particulars, especially that mentioned above, is on the whole quite just and at least striking. The Whigs held aloof from the burning question of their day, compromised with sin, declared that a moral question should not be brought into politics, and the phoenix of the Republican party rose from its smouldering ashes. With this party rests to-day the decision as to whether history shall repeat itself. As is the hated "Third Party" to-day a party of one idea, so was the liberator of African slavery in 1861, and yet, growing in detail and scope, it has ably guided the nation for a quarter of a century. But it has, up to the present day, persistently neglected to lend its aid to this second great moral reform, this vast economic measure involving millions to the country, and its bold claims to the originating of all temperance legislation are, save in a very few instances, without foundation and false. For example, it was a Democratic Governor and Legislature that gave prohibition to Maine.

The Republican Anti-Saloon Convention lately held shows that many men are alive to the need of action. They seem to have come to no very definite decision, but their influence may tend to shape the action of their party. It is foolish and useless for it to incessantly talk about its twenty-four years' record, of its abolition of slavery, of reconstruction and negro suffrage. These are questions of the past, they concern us chiefly as history, but the issues of to-day and to-morrow are what the American people demand to be now decided. We care little for what it has done, but much for what it will do. It has justly gained the honored name, now alas! somewhat tarnished, of the "grand old party." If it stops here, rests content with this title, and refuses to make itself the "grand new party," the party of reform, of right, of reconstructing revolution, as it was twenty-five years ago, if it neglects to catch up the mantle of the heroic leaders of that day, it will have cause to bitterly repent its fatal mistake. The Tribune points out the selfishness and party spirit of certain Prohibitionists in New York, statements to be heard rather cum grano salis, but it ill becomes any political partisan of to-day to reproach another on that score. Our attention cannot be thus diverted from the goal we have set before us. We demand a decision and a definite position on the subject. The Democracy declares itself opposed to all sumptuary legislation, and so we have, no hope there, our hopes rest solely on its great opponent. Which bundle of hay this party will choose, "wet" or "dry," (any donkey of good taste ought to know), is the vital question for its voters. May it not share the fate of the subject of the fable!

If it will continue to express the great moral sentiment of the land, if it stand upon a platform whose chief plank is a still more needful Protection, than that which is now its main support, around no banner will we more gladly rally and march on to victory; but if it dodge the question, strive to keep peace between deadly foes, right and
rum, shake the "bloody shirt," that should be buried as deep as the dead of that fearful struggle, and ring the changes on the tariff, as is its present policy, right-minded, conscientious men will have a hard struggle between habit and conviction, and the latter is sure to triumph. Indications are not very promising now for such action by the party, we grieve to say, but, as good Republicans, hope that better counsels will prevail. Its voters are quietly waiting to see the results of the developments of a year or two, and when the party policy becomes more definitely shaped, a firm decision will be made, that will cause great joy or sorrow, according as the party's course has been.

In this time of evolution, in a period of political crisis and social reform, when labor, temperance and kindred subjects are the living issues of the hour, and the principles of republican government are indeed receiving a severe test, the outside world is looking with keen interest, to see what the citizens of the freest and most prosperous nation on earth will do. It is highly necessary then, that we, as sovereigns of half a continent, act with circumspection and forethought, yet with promptness and energy. No time have we, who hold in the balance the questions of life and death, for weakness and inaction. Life is no May-day for an American citizen. Let us remember our priceless privileges, wrested from reluctant tyranny by long lines of ancestors, exercise at the polis the rights of intelligent freemen, and bequeath to an ever-grateful posterity a temperate, orderly and well-governed fatherland.

Alack, Alack our noble "Chawles,
We sorely mourn thy loss,
Thy sweet "Gor-ram" thy graceful "span"
And smatty "albatross,"
And then, alas,

Thy wayward class
Is left without a boss.

MYTHS vs. SCIENCE.
THE MYTHOLOGISTS VERSUS The SCIENTISTS, IN RELATION To THE ORIGIN OF THE GODS.

EVERY people has its gods, war-like or peaceful, cruel or benign, spiritual or material, and it is very evident that somehow, sometime in the world's history these various deities must have had some origin, in other words, man must have once, first arrived at a conception of supernatural beings which were able to exercise a power over him for good or evil.

To explain this origin, or first conception, many theories have been from time to time put forth, but all have at last resolved themselves into these two, the mythologic and the scientific.

According to the first, the mythologic, man is a being entirely separate from nature, and bears no relationship to any other form of life. His "little all flowed in at once," and in some mysterious, inexplicable, inconceivable way, he suddenly appeared on the earth perfectly developed in every particular. His ideas of some material things might have been somewhat misty, but his religious conceptions were perfect. He however obstinately concluded not to hold these pure and spiritual ideas, but immediately turned his attention to the natural objects around him and began to worship each and every material thing which inspired, in his enlightened but willfully perverse mind, feelings of awe or beauty. It is taken for granted that these intellectual beings must of necessity worship something.

Accordingly, by the mythologists, all the principal divinities are traced to the more prominent objects, with which all people must be familiar such as the sun, moon, earth and air, the sun especially claiming an enormous amount of attention and being used to explain the origin of gods of every description. Horus, triumphantly slaying the serpent, the fierce warlike Ra, Osirus, the gentle and lover of men, the "far-darting
Apollo" and Hercules performing his giant tasks, the beautiful Balder and the thundering Thor, all these and countless hosts of others are indiscriminately referred to the sun. In like manner all the goddesses of whatever character are asserted to have had their origin in the moon, the earth, or some ill-defined "female principle of nature," which however unintelligible to us, was of course understood by these primitive men. Then there are gods which signify death, the storm-wind, evening, evening breeze, morning, morning breeze, and so on ad infinitum. In fact, if the amazing imaginations of these modern god-makers can be trusted, there was nothing in the world so natural for primitive man as the wholesale personification of all the forms and forces of nature, which they, as naturally, at once began to worship.

Now, even if no other or more satisfactory theory had been advanced, to account for the origin of these deities, there are some very serious objections to its acceptance.

In the first place, of what wonderful mental calibre these first men must have been possessed! They could comprehend their true relation to the supernatural, living, Spirit that had created them, and yet they preferred to pay their homage to inanimate things which they knew had not life, or else, with their superior power of understanding some things, and these of the highest order, they were totally unable to distinguish between living and inorganic objects of the most common sort.

Their minds must have been formed on the same plan, as the mind of an ideal horse, which we once heard a wily farmer describe. He thought, if the horse were hungry, and were led into the pasture, he should immediately fill himself with whatever vegetable growth was nearest at hand, without regard to quality, but if he were commanded to do anything, then he ought to know exactly what to do. But, as a matter of fact, the horse did know what kinds of grass he relished best, and did not understand a complicated command. In the same way we fear the mythologists will discover, when dealing with actual humanity, that the most enlightened can tell an animate from an inanimate object, while even those much more advanced can not always grasp the higher spiritual truths.

Another very serious objection is that these hypothetical people of which the mythologists speak, must have personified the first material object and worshipped it as a deity, without associating any actual person with it, a process altogether unthinkable.

Now let us examine the scientific theory. The scientific school, of which we will take Herbert Spencer as the ablest exponent, claims that man himself is a part of nature, and subject to the same laws of progression and retrogression with the so-called lower forms of life. If such is the case, then he must have had a similar origin, and that origin they point out to have been gradual development, from more primitive life types. Starting then, with man in this pristine state, unimaginative, stupid, and in all likelihood, semi-arborial, although living in families, with no thoughts of a higher level than the procuring of his food and shelter, the satisfying of his immediate desires, how can he originate the conception of a deity which he will worship? How can he even conceive of worship in itself? The way is this. Animals are observed to move their limbs and jaws in sleep, and sometimes suddenly starting up, they awake, as if just ready to perform some act, the conditions for doing which are not present. Every one has noticed the disappointed look of a dog on such occasions, and the half-abashed manner in which he again coiled himself up before the hearth-fire to complete his nap. The obvious explanation of these phenomena is that animals must have dreams. Just so must these primitive men have dreamed, and in their dreaming, no doubt, at times they saw the forms of dreaded chieftains who had died. These savage leaders, bloodthirsty and cruel in life, and delighting in slaughter, must in some way be appeased, or they will injure yet those, whom in life they injured.

Thus, the idea of an existence beyond this life, and the killing of some man or animal to appease the dead chieftain at once, arose. Any natural disturbance, such as drought, famine disease, or punishment by an enemy in war, will henceforth be looked upon as evidence of the wrath of the dead chief, and will be followed by bloody sacrifices and bodily torture.

Of course, as tribe, in time, united with tribe or as one chief after another died in
the same tribe, there are more and more ghosts to be appeased and the foundation of a Polytheism is laid. Going on at the same time with this development of tribal gods, is the development of the worship of *penates*, the gods of the household, which arises from the worship of family ancestors, so common, in savage and half-civilized tribes, and which as is seen in the case of the Romans and modern Chinese, can exist side by side with a comparatively advanced state of civilization.

But the careful reader asks, "How, on this supposition, is it that we find the names of the various gods to trace up to the same root word from which the word "sun" or "moon" or other object is derived?"

The explanation is, that in all semi-barbarous and tyrannical governments, the most extravagant terms of abject flattery are always used in addressing the monarch. He is not only styled the Sun, the Storm-wind, the All-protecting Firmament, but he is the strong Lion, the Bull, and as snakes are emblems of wisdom among many people, he is the Serpent. It is most easy to see how on the deification of such a chief, that in the process of time, the worship should be transferred from the man to the material object from which he took his name. Here we have explained also the origin of the practice of personifying these inanimate things, and the practice universally indulged in by unenlightened nations of pouring out to their deities continuous streams of meaningless praise and flattery, which is supposed to please them.

Thus by this theory can be explained not alone the origin of the sun gods, and wind gods, but also the origin of the various animal deities which form the great stumbling-block of the mythologists. We no longer wonder at the various strange worship which we find to exist, since all are seen to arise naturally from the same cause, viz.: the primitive ghost and ancestor worship.

Which of these two theories of the origin of the gods will be the finally accepted one? A theory must be made conformable with facts. If it does not adequately explain the phenomena observed at present, or if it is not based on observed phenomena, it is not a true theory and sooner or later must lose its hold on the minds of men.

Trying our two theories by this test, we find the one imaginary the other natural; one basing its assertions on the etymology of the names of the deities, the other going deeper and explaining the origin of the names; one unable to give any explanation of animal worship, or animal sacrifice, the other offering an explanation which covers every species of worship; one gathering its evidence from the writings of an ignorant but speculative people, who imagined fanciful causes for what they, being ignorant of facts, could not explain, the other taking its facts from the broad field of biology, including by this term all life of every kind, and making no assertion without a corresponding observed fact to show in its support.

Our conclusion in regard to the mythological theory is therefore, that it cannot stand. Not only is it incompetent to explain all the phases of the subject with which it grapples, but as far as it extends, its premises are fanciful, and its conception of the human mind absurd. It is as "far fetched" in every respect, as the ancient Hindoo theory of the support of the earth, or an Indian medicine man’s theory of the treatment of disease.

The objection is often made by the mythologists that facts supplied from the observation of existing savages cannot be taken as true examples of what primitive man was, that all our savages are men fallen from a higher stage of civilization. But admitting all this, which facts do not support, but which the complex languages of some tribes seem to indicate in their special cases, there are no traces of evidence that any of them have ever lived in a more civilized state than the ancient inhabitants of Java or Mexico, civilizations which to say the least, were accompanied with religious conceptions and practices of the most hideous, licentious and revolting character. The inhabitants of Australia, New Guinea, and the vast multitudes of blacks in Africa, however, if they have ever enjoyed this hypothetical civilization have not even left one trace of its former existence by one solitary ruin of any kind.

But apart from all this, even if it could be shown that all our savages have fallen from a higher state, they must have first risen from a condition far lower than the lowest existing savage, or the great science of biology, founded on the observation of all forms of life is a hollow farce.
PERSONALS.

[Will Alumni or others please favor us with items for this column.]

'74, Edward P. Allinson, A. M., was married, ninth mo., 14th, to Anna G. Roberts, daughter of Lewis Roberts, of Tarrytown Heights, N. Y. The newly married couple will reside on King-sessing Ave., West Philadelphia.

'79, John B. Newkirk is at the head of a successful corporation of Philadelphia known as the "Bonney Vise and Tool Company."

'79, John H. Gifford was married, 9th month, 14th, to Phoebe E. Newton, of Fall River, Mass.

'79, John E. Sheppard, Jr., M. D., is now one of the most successful physicians of Atlantic City, N. J.

'83, Bond V. Thomas married Miss Carpenter, at Concord, N. H., on the 13th of last month.

'84, Alfred P. Smith is in Wayne MacVeagh's law office.

'85, Elias H. White witnessed the game of football, between '85 of Swarthmore and our Sophomore Class team played on the Haverford College grounds, the 20th of last month.

'86, Jonathan Dickinson, Jr., has been elected President of the "Lowell Literary Society" of Wilmington College, Ohio.

'87, John Bacon entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania at the beginning of the present year.

'87, Calvert Wilson has graduated from Georgetown University, and is now in the Senior Class at Harvard.

'87, Wm. E. Hacker is learning the "Calico Print" business under the firm of Wm. Simpson Sons & Company.

'87, E. Coleman Lewis is now in business, being employed by The McFadden Ornamental Iron Works Company of Philadelphia.

'88, W. D. Lewis, having been called home by the death of his father, is with us again.

'88, Edward Brooks, Jr., has joined the class of '90 at Yale.

Canon Creighton, Prof. of Ecclesiastical History at Cambridge University, England, lectured here on the 28th ult. on "The Value of the Study of History." He is the author of several standard histories, and has come to this country to represent Emanuel College, Cambridge, Harvard's Mother College, at the latter's 250th Anniversary this month.

On the 28th Prof. A. C. Thomas, by a fall, severely fractured his nose, and though still confined to his bed, we are glad to report that he is rapidly improving.

MARRIED.

Palmer—Walter.—On tenth month, 21st, at Parkerville, Chester county, Pa., by Friends' ceremony, T. Chalkley Palmer, of Media, and H. Jennie Walter, of the former place.

LOCALS.

MDCCCXC—ninety.

A contradiction of terms: — "Gases obey Boyle's law when farthest removed from the Boyling point."

A Junior says that the Egyptians called the sun Osiris when it was setting and Atum when it sat.

The annual attempt to look through the cap of the transit instrument was made the other evening by two seniors, with the usual result. Its removal revealed a Andromeda crossing the seventh wire. The atmosphere then assumed a hazy appearance with a blue tinge.

The machine-shop was the recipient of a splendid blower from the Buffalo Forge Co., of Buffalo, N. Y., the other day.

About twenty of the prettiest of Swarthmore's girls visited us when their Sophomore brethren played foot-ball here. The girls drove over and left with pleasant impressions of Haverford. We like the idea of this companionship. Let us see more of it.

It has proved to be dangerous for students with embryonic moustaches to work in the laboratory, for in one case at least the acid has proved fatal,—to the moustache, and a new one Slow-com(ing).

A ball shed 12 x 85 feet is to be erected on the east side of the gymnasium for cricket practice in winter. Now don't let us hear any complaint of too little practice among our bowlers and batters.

At last we are to have instruction in eloquence. George H. Makeuen, A. B., (Yale) has been secured to take charge of a class in this badly-needed exercise. And now we may expect to hear our Platos and Ciceros cleaving the stillness of Barclay Hall with oratorical appeals. Howard F. Stratton is also to be instructor in Free Hand Drawing.

Prof.—What is a synthetic language?
Student—One which has terminations at the end.

Prof.—Which end? Student—The final end.

While one of our champion (?) bicycle riders was housing his "fractious" steed the other day, the beast kicked him in the face, dislodging portions of two organs useful in the mastication of hash.
Goddard, '87, carries his arm in a sling. It is uncertain whether the actuating cause is a sprained wrist or an excuse to avoid foot-ball in order to decorate places of worship.

The following lectures have been arranged by the college authorities to be delivered in Alumni Hall at 7:30 P. M.:

Nov. 16, 1886, Prof. J. Rendel Harris, M. A. "Poetry—Its past and future."
Dec. 8, 1886, Luigi Monti, A. M. "Personal Reminiscences of Longfellow."
Dec. 15, 1886, James Wood, A. M. "America before the European Discovery."
Jan. 5, 1887, James Wood, A. M. "By whom and for what, settlements in America were made."
Jan. 12, 1887, Ellis Yarnall, A. M. "Historical Recollections."
Feb. 9, 1887, Edward Brooks, Ph. D. "Elocution."
Readings by George H. Makeuen, A. B. Feb. 15, 1887, N. Randolph, M. D. "Hygiene" (Illustrated.)
Feb. 22, 1887, at four o'clock P. M. (Speaker to be announced.)
March 1, 1887, N. Randolph, M. D. "Hygiene" (Illustrated.)
March 8, 1887, N. Randolph, M. D. "Hygiene" (Illustrated.)

SPORTS.

The Finals in the Tennis Tournament which were being played as we went to press last month, resulted in a well-earned victory for Sharp and Hipple, score 6-3, 6-4. Their opponents, Garrett and Wood, took second prize, as none seemed willing to play them.

Only a few matches have been played since the opening of the foot-ball season. The Freshmen played two matches, one with '83 and another with '89, and, as is generally the case, were badly beaten. They have several men who may make good players; but they need practice in playing together. They had arranged a match with the University Freshmen, but the latter backed out.

The game between the Swarthmore and Haverford Sophomores was well played on both sides, but marred by an episode in the last part of the match. Swarthmore, having got the ball near their opponent's goal, secured a touch-down. Having punted it out, they ran in again and made another touch-down. These interesting tactics were kept up until time was called, when the score stood 28-6 in favor of Swarthmore. We do not particularly blame them or the referee, but we do blame '89 for not having come to some agreement on this subject with their opponents beforehand. This miserable scheme, has, we believe, only come up this fall, and as the rules are strictly against it, it is strange that it should ever have been allowed. But a few colleges have played it, and so a precedent has arisen, which is difficult to overthrow. Haverford at least has made a stand in this matter, and in our first college match, we had no trouble of this sort.

This match was played with the Tioga team on Saturday, October 28th. Game was called at four o'clock, Haverford having the ball. Garrett first ran with the ball, and then Morris, and much ground was gained. Just here an unfortunate accident occurred. The captain of Tioga, in making a tackle, broke his nose, and had to retire. Play was soon resumed and Overman soon succeeded in forcing his way through and making a touch-down, from which Hilles kicked a goal. Before long Garrett got another touch-down, but the goal, which was an easy one, was missed. Tioga now got the ball some distance up the field, but could not keep it long. We had got within a short distance of their line, when Garrett fumbled the ball, and Tioga got it again. Howel, our old Haverford man, made one of his pretty kicks, and we had a long distance to recover. It had about been made up, when Haverford again dropped the ball, and with the same result, Howel sending it up to our goal again. In this way nothing was gained before time was called, the game being played in half hours.

In the second half, Haverford's play was much improved, and the score mounted accordingly. When Tioga attempted to run, they invariably lost ground, as they were unable to penetrate our rush line, and when they kicked, Haverford always got the ball and rushed it up again. Howel made quite a good run, but was nicely tackled by Garrett. A very pretty feature of the game was a stop by Hilles, who got through on the half-back just as he was kicking the ball. The latter struck Hilles and bounded into Tioga's goal, and a safety was forced. After this, touch downs were made in rapid succession, but only one goal was kicked. When time was called, the score stood 32-0, in favor of Haverford.

The team, on the whole, played very well, and showed that there was good stuff in it that gave promise of future victories. They tackled,
protected the half-backs, and followed up the ball very well, but it was very evident that they needed practice in some important particulars. We refer particularly to goal kicking. The team appeared to be peculiarly deficient in this particular, which is in some respects the easiest part of the game. Though it made no vital difference at Tioga, when we have to play much stronger teams, we cannot afford to lose a single point through carelessness. Also, the ball was fumbled and dropped quite a number of times. Now this is a very bad thing, as when playing heavier teams, it will be of the first importance for Haverford to keep control of the ball. A little practice in these points, and we are confident that the team will come out ahead in all its matches.

LITERATURE.

[All books received before the 10th of the month will be reviewed in the number issued on the 10th of the following month.]

THE November number of Harper’s is an unusually interesting one. The first thing that strikes one eye is an excellent frontispiece “At the Authors’ Club, New York,” opposite to which is the beginning of George Parsons Lathrop’s article on “The Literary Movement of New York.” The magazine would be well worth reading for nothing else than this essay. Reviewing briefly the days of Irving and Cooper, Mr. Lathrop proceeds to show us the present literary men of New York, their mode of living, their mode of working and the character of their works. The interest of this paper is increased by numerous portraits, all executed in a style worthy of Harper’s, not the least conspicuous among which are the handsome features of Mr. E. C. Stedman and the thoughtful countenance of Mr. John Burroughs. “How I formed my Salon,” is an article by Madam Edmond Adam, a woman who attained extraordinary celebrity both by her books and her famous political Salon. Other articles of interest in this number are “Hallow’een: a Threefold Chronicle,” “Our Coast-guard,” and “Co-operation among the English working-men.”

We are sorry to be unable to say much in favor of the new number of Lippincott’s. The articles are too much of one character and too little of any character. In this one number we are confronted with no less than six papers about newspapers and editors. Two of these, however, are worthy of mention. “Newspaperism” is a strong paper on the evils of the present state of journalism. The writer very properly condemns that practice on the part of our daily journals of gratifying a degraded taste by the publishing and emphasis of the details of crimes and scandals, and he also very justly criticizes the insufferable self-sufficiency of the average editor. “My Journalistic Experiences,” the title of which explains itself, is a paper by Jeannette L. Gilder of “The Critic” of New York. “Brueton’s Bayou” is an amusing story by John L. Habberton, the author of “Helen’s Babies.”

The Atlantic Monthly for November contains a number of good articles. “The Peckster Professorship” is used as a title for a very clever piece of fiction in which the writer touches the subject of psychology. “Germs of National Sovereignty in the United States” is a review of that process by which the States of the Union formed themselves into a nation. The third paper of “French and English” “A Korean Coup d’etat” “The Blindman’s World,” “The French under Mazarin are also included in this very interesting number. A few familiar topics are treated with considerable ability in the Department of Contributions.

Announcement of Ben. Perley Poore’s forthcoming book.—Sixty years of a busy journalist’s life at Washington are epitomized in Major Ben. Perley Poore’s forthcoming book. One of the admirers of the Major recently said that “at a judiciously ripe period of life the Major stopped growing old, and since then, like some of the choice Madera of which he writes with so much feeling, he has only been accumulating bouquet and flavor.” Major Poore has been one of the best known and one of the most knowing men in Washington society for half a century. His is the sunny temperament delighting in bright, social intercourse. Yet his connection with daily journalism and his position in the United States Senate placed him always in the thick of political affairs and social gossip. He was ever in the Washington “Swim,” breasting the waves with jovial vigor, and never failing to hear or see what was said and done.

EXCHANGE.

We have received the following new exchanges within the last month:

The Wilmington Home Weekly, is a spicy little sheet, with its various departments well sustained. The editorials are especially able, reminding one of the editorials in the American.

The Lafayette, from Lafayette College, Easton, Penna., is a semi-monthly which compares favorably with the papers of like character published at Tuft’s or Colby. We admire the tasteful design on the cover. The paper is fully alive to the athletic interests of the college.
The Seminary Opinionator, coming from Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Penna., brings countless reminders of school-boy days. The literary articles are for the greater part most wonderful examples of that peculiar style indulged in by the average youth when he tries to soar above himself. Here is an extract from the Human Mind. "Go on then, thou immortal creation. I know thee not and yet I know thee. I cannot comprehend, yet deeply have I studied thee. Farewell to thee, but in vain do I speak the word." Again, "Alone at midnight. How dreary every thing seems. All is silent as the grave. No sound is heard save the cracking of the floor, at which I startle. And I sit alone in this stillness undisturbed, unmolested, brooding over the teachings of some past hero, trying to learn the orations of Cicero, or the mathematics of Pythagoras." We can only spare the space to copy two stanzas as an example of the poems of this paper:

"Thou God at whose great will all worlds revolve,
Full millions more beyond our comprehension.
At thy command all nature shall dissolve,
And sink for ever in a moment's mention."

"Thou canst not create the atoms in their place,
And send, in rolling force, with equal case,
A hundred million worlds in boundless space,
And place them in their order by degrees."

Our fourth addition to the exchange list is the Hesperus, from Denver University. This little paper, although only in its second year, has already assumed the proportions and character of a live college organ. An exchange column, however, should be, by all means, added at once.

The Dartmouth, Wilmington Collegian, Oberlin Review, and Tuftonian, have all appeared in new covers. The cover of the Tuftonian, however, is the only one which displays any artistic design. This cover is a real improvement to the paper, and reflects credit on the taste of the editors.

We are informed by the Student that the tables in the dining-room of Providence Friends' School, have lately been provided with tablecloths. Surely the world moves.

The College Olio, after a prolonged absence, has once more made its appearance in our sanctuary. It has been much improved inside and out since our last acquaintance with it, but we are sorry to see the exchange column wanting.

The College Cabinet has come out under a new name, the Genevan, which is altogether more appropriate, as one can tell at once from what institution it comes. We would recommend a new cover to accompany the new name.

It is remarkable in what high estimation that epitome of American Roman Catholic opinion, the Niagara Index, holds modern infidels. Speaking of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, whom it dubs a "glib little whiffet of the infidel school," it says he "has reached the top-most round of the ladder in the profession of law." What wonderful lawyers infidels must make! If only a "little whiffet" of this school stands on the "top-most round of the ladder," we suppose, if a champion of infidelity should study law, he would go soaring away off somewhere far above the reach of any ladder. Let us advise all lawyers to become infidels.

The Purdue appears for October in a changed form. "While the size of the paper has been somewhat reduced, yet the number of pages has been increased." It is the intention of the board of editors further to improve the paper by adorning the cover with a new and pleasing design. It might be well also to change somewhat the sentence which reads, "Students and graduates of Purdue are cordially invited to contribute articles, verses and other information."

"Liberalism as a Social Force," a lecture by Prof. R. G. Boone, which appeared in full in the Indiana Student for October, is a lecture which would do honor to the faculty of any college. We are not surprised when we read that "the chapel was filled" to hear the lecture. It is rare for a college to secure a man of so broad and liberal views, but this instance is but an index of the direction in which college influence must flow. The days when only narrow-minded D.D.'s, and lesser ministers erupt in hide-bound creeds, shall pose as directors and instructors of youthful minds are drawing to a close. The assertion which has been made, not without ground, that colleges tend to "polish pebbles, but to dim diamonds," will lose its force when all our higher institutions of learning can boast such men as Prof. Boone, as members of their faculty.

The Hobart Herald for September, contains a biographical sketch, accompanied with a portrait of Prof. H. L. Smith. There is also a semi-comic account of the Charleston earthquake.

The exchange editor of the Swarthmore Phoenix suggests a "State convention of college editors" to be held "at Philadelphia, or elsewhere." He states that "much mutual benefit could be derived from such a meeting." Perhaps there could. We can imagine many ways in which meetings held for as many different objects could prove of "mutual benefit," but then we can imagine as many more which would not prove so beneficial. If the editor
will kindly explain the object of the convention, his "brother quill-drivers" can form some definite opinions on the subject.

Says the Undergraduate, "Almost every college paper we pick up has an article on compulsory attendance at chapel prayers. The prevailing tone is that of resistance and fault-finding. All sorts of remedies have been advised—'Make prayers optional,' is the general cry. We cannot see that attendance would be helped by any such condescension to what we deem laziness." We do not think this general cry is caused by such a "laziness." The key-note is struck in an appended quotation from another college paper, which we also copy. "The fact is 'compulsion' is becoming an odious word among college students. It has caused more trouble than all other things combined. There is a growing appreciation of manhood which revolts against it. Whenever confidence and responsibility have been placed in students, then unprecedented advance in college government has been made. Compulsion can only compel the fulfillment of the letter of the law; option has the power to fulfill the spirit also. Option has this advantage likewise; it makes interest absolutely necessary to secure attendance, and thereby stimulates the faculty to do its utmost."

The University Herald, in a somewhat fiery and flowery article, touches upon the demands of the laboring classes. "Stand! the ground's your own" is made the watchword of the Socialists and Anarchists, and from instances in the world's past history the conclusion is derived that labor will have the wealth it has produced. The picture is a dark one,—the overthrow of our existing institutions—but history does seem to bear out the decision, the poor will some day strike for and obtain the wealth which is withheld from them.

The Pennsylvania College Monthly for October, maintains its usual good standing. The little poem by E. J. Brenner, breathes the spirit of true poetry, and promises well for the author. "Periodicals and Pamphlets" is a good department, but we think that the department of exchanges should consist of something beside mere quotations.

Our young friend the Penn Chronicle contains a short biographical sketch of Gen. Lew. Wallace, and a criticism of his literary works. We are glad to note the improvements in this paper, but as yet one would judge from reading it that such a thing as sports or games were entirely foreign to the college. It is hardly advisable either, to insert notices of exchanges among the editorials.

Where is the Washburn Argo?

---

**GENERAL COLLEGE NEWS.**

Columbia is trying to revive foot-ball. The Princeton Glee Club practices daily. There are 62 students at Bryn Mawr College this year. Lowell is said to conduct the Italian and Spanish courses at Harvard.

There is a rumor that the Princeton Seniors will adopt mortar-boards. The Princeton Freshman Foot-ball team defeated a Vineland Team, 110 to 0. Hamlin, one of Yale's best rushers, broke his leg in a practice game lately.

Rutgers had a holiday to let the students attend the unveiling of the Bartholdi Statue. Princeton's illustrated paper, the Tiger, will probably be again brought to publication.

Yale has beaten in foot-ball—Technology 96-o, Stephens, 54-o, and Williams, 76-o. The Columbia President in his opening address congratulated the college on last year's athletic achievements.

"An American team of college students defeated a German team, by a score of 16-0, at Gottingen, Germany." A Northern Inter-Collegiate Foot-ball Association has been formed by Williams, Tufts, Amherst, and Technology.

"The victory of Lafayette over the University of Pennsylvania entitles the former team to membership in the foot-ball league next year."

There were 900 applications for admission at Wellesley this year, but there are accommodations for only about 550.

Brinley, '87 Trinity, as prize for the Inter-Collegiate Tennis Singles, received a bowl made of an elephant's tusk ornamented with chased silver.

An editorial in the Yale Courant on the alleged inefficiency of religious exercises at Yale has created such a sensation that the suspension of writer and editors is threatened.

Harvard's foot-ball uniform is "dark crimson jersey with a white '11,' canvas jacket, crimson stockings, and breeches of thick mole skin of a creamy-white color."

"The charter of William and Mary College, Va., is retained by the old President ringing the college bell every morning. No student responds, for the institution has been defunct for years."

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HOW puerile and useless to an American seems this stirring of the war cauldron in Bulgaria! We may as a nation count it among the best of our Thanksgiving blessings, that we have no "balance of power to maintain on this continent. With an eminently peaceful foreign policy, sometimes almost to our own disadvantage, and under the most amicable relations with our two little neighbors that nestle under our wings, as it were, neither a rascally editor on the one hand, nor even over-zealous and unjust revenue officials on the other, can disturb our calm and prosperous condition. By a vigorous enforcement of the Monroe doctrine however, especially just now in the case of the Panama canal, and by quietly presenting a modest bill whenever a certain J. Buil damages our property, we can and do preserve our own dignity and our citizens' safety. Our long-standing friendly association with Russia and France have born fruit in the gain of Alaska and the reception of the sculptor's ideal of the patron goddess of two great republics. How different is Europe's condition! Turkey is a never-ending bone of contention for lion and bear, while the other powers are highly interested spectators, and all the ill-fated nation can do is patiently to submit to being chewed, and hope, with the rest of the world, that so thorough a mastication may be soon followed by a final digestion and assimilation. The outcome of the process is hard to see. A confederated Slavonic Republic would be an ideal result, and we hope this united nation may soon rise from the motley ruin of diverse religions, civilizations and empires, that spreads over the home of Alexander and Pyrrhus, of Constantine and Solyman the Magnificent. May their shades foster the result!

THOSE who at the opening of Bryn Mawr College saw perilous times ahead on account of the proximity of a college exclusively for men, should now see the existing state of affairs to convince them of the groundlessness of their fears. So far as anything like friendship is concerned the two colleges might as well be in different continents, and in its stead there is a sort of jealous criticism constantly passed, little calculated to engender kind feelings. That this is partly Haverford's own fault we fully grant, and trust that the rest of the blame will be as freely admitted. At present with nothing in common, no exchange of ideas or anything approaching fraternal feeling, our relations to our neighbors is anything but ideal.
A word as to our Gymnasium and its use. We notice with regret that it is not nearly as well attended as it should be. The men who most need this kind of work, and who would be greatly benefited by it, seem to be the very ones who stay away. This is worse than foolishness. Now is the time and here is the place to pay some attention to our physical being, and to do something for our bodies, which will fit them for the hard work which will be required of them. To throw away such splendid opportunities is inexcusable. Let no man be ashamed to go into the gymnasium because he has a poor form, or because he is not well developed and is not given to athletics. Rather, for this very reason, let him turn to with still greater zest, for the primary object of a gymnasium is not to turn out athletes, but to give every man as perfect a development as possible. When you go into the Gym, do not let your ambition be to do such and such a thing so many times, or to twist yourself into all manner of contortions on the bar and rings, but go up to the pulley weights and get to work like the other men you see at them. No great result is ever obtained without hard work, and mere "fooling" on the bar and rings will do little towards filling out the frame, which is what most men need. By all means get examined and ask the doctor to show you your weak points. By steady work on the proper machines you can soon bring up the delinquent muscles to their proper size, and at the next examination you will find a great gain. The half hour twice a week, which is required of the two lower classes, will do little or nothing for a man unless he does a good deal of extra work.

Some men pride themselves that they do not need gymnasium work, as they are already strong enough without it. Nonsense! Every man needs it. In these days, as the doctors tell us, no one is naturally well developed all over, and consequently work of this kind is invaluable. One word now of caution, and we are done. Do not aim at great strength in any particular direction. Herein lies a danger, for the over-development of certain muscles, is, later on in life, often a greater hindrance than if they had always remained weak. But let us honestly endeavor to improve our opportunities and fit ourselves for the hard task, which it will be our duty to perform in this life.

ONE year ago last June every kind of hazing was abolished by order of the faculty. The students, as a body, approved the measure, and all hazing has ever since entirely disappeared from Haverford. At the time of its abolition here, the country at large was up in arms against hazing, and every one was disposed to look upon it as wholly evil in its effects; accordingly we hailed the new order of affairs as an unmixed blessing.

Last year, with the exception of some friendly advice from, and personal conferences with the Sophomores, the Freshmen's course was all unruffled. This year, in addition to the above-mentioned proceedings, in a much weaker form, a grand banquet was served up and an entertainment provided for the new men generally.

What have been the fruits of all this? Last year's Freshmen, with all coercing power removed, and with no common foe to fight, have been permanently injured, their class split up into factions, and only half organized, while such a thing as a healthy class spirit is almost extinct.

With the new men of this year it has fared still worse, for since they were not only freed from hazing but were received with such open arms, and so generously feasted, many of them really believe themselves the rightful lords of the whole college, and their wonderful conceit and self-importance are as ridiculous as they are pitiable. Not only have they suffered this wrong, and it is a great one, but class organ-
ization and class feeling bid fair to become, in the near future, totally dead.

A person of ordinary observation need only compare the condition of the two upper classes, with the other two, to see at once, the good effects of a little vigorous coercion.

'87 and '88 have both undergone this wholesome discipline and the effects are marked, not only on the class organization, but on the men individually. Moreover it is that very class which had the hardest ordeal to pass through, which is to-day the best organized in college. This is no plea for a retrograde movement. The backward step was taken when hazing was abolished, as the fruits of the two systems show. Although such advice as was recently given by the Juniors to the Freshmen may serve partly to remedy the evil, yet it can never produce the effect of a vigorous system of coercion on the part of the Sophomores, not alone on the Freshmen, but also on their own new men who fail to appreciate their proper position, as subordinate to the two upper classes.

So far as we are able to judge, at the present time, the natural inclinations of man always have been the same, hence it is not surprising, judging from every day scenes about us, that as far back as history carries us, courtesy, where we find recorded instances of politeness, always has been, speaking in general terms, more or less artificial or even deceptive.

Not for an instant would we imply, by this general statement, that it is impossible to meet with truly polite individuals; there certainly have been, and are, very many of them, and his intercourse, with the world, must be limited indeed, who has never met with a score of persons whose inborn politeness is admired by all who know them.

Thus we might infer that there are many shades or degrees of politeness, and that individuals have certain amounts of it allotted to them, respectively, just as all other natural gifts are granted to man, and that this faculty like any other can be developed, but not created.

As we are now engaged in the development of many of our mental faculties, and, to a considerable extent, we are glad to note, of our physical structures too, the writer would impress upon us, also, that this is the time to cultivate and encourage the small endowment, it may be, of that which tends toward politeness in our possession. As no two individuals are likely to be identical, were space granted, it would be impossible to lay down any definite plan for training or bringing out that in man which is almost absolutely essential, in order that he may be considered agreeable by his fellows.

Assuming, then, that every person is endowed with a certain amount of this knack or faculty, and repeating the statement that the general politeness of all times has been, more or less, artificial or deceptive, we will endeavor to trace out the causes or causes of this unnatural state of affairs and thus be better prepared, whatever the extent of our natural endowment may be, to avoid this or these causes.

Seeing this artificial condition is not confined to our own times we at once infer that it must be due, in part at least, to some native or inborn tendency of man. Let us take a common method of expressing, or showing, politeness by one, to another, and, by inquiring into its character, we probably will be able to learn the nature of the motive that produced it. For this example we will seek a place where only the simplest forms of politeness are observed. We enter the college dining-room, at one table but two students remain, within reach of both of them is a fruit-dish containing two oranges of unequal size. At about the same time each student is ready for fruit, and "out of politeness" each, to save his companion the trouble, hastily reaches for the plate. He, who is fortunate enough to get the stronger
hold of the dish, immediately presents it to his comrade, who, "out of politeness," takes the smaller orange, leaving the large one on the plate for him who passed the fruit.

The motives, which prompt such every day politeness, are so evident that an analysis of this common occurrence scarcely seems necessary. Suffice it to say, on account of his selfish disposition, each student wanted the larger orange. Student A. was therefore anxious to pass the plate to student B., and vice-versa, because student A. knew student B., desiring by deception to make a good impression, would take the smaller orange and leave the larger one for himself. Likewise many absurd exaggerations in forms of politeness, particularly of implying for more than is meant in common modes of greeting, by the slightest investigation can be traced to deceptive or selfish motives.

Hence we are led to conclude, that to become actually and honestly polite we must strive to subdue all selfish and deceptive inclinations; for, indeed, we believe it will be found that those who think not of themselves, or of the impressions such and such an action will be likely to make, but constantly endeavor to add to the comfort of their fellows, are the ones that are known as the naturally polite.

We believe we are expressing the sentiments of all fair-minded students at Haverford when we say that, as a rule, they have been treated by the faculty with great liberality and respect. No serious restrictions have been placed upon their leaving the college: no interference has been made with their time further than to exact attendance at recitations or at meeting: the hour formerly set for retiring has been removed: private requests for excuses have been met with the utmost liberality: public petitions from the college have received great consideration; and, in short, no one at the college who has shown a disposition to respect the college laws has enjoyed anything less than absolute liberty. On the other hand, we think that the students, placed upon their honor, have shown an honorable decorum and respect for the college laws.

It is then with extreme delicacy that we venture to criticize a rule recently made by the faculty. Under this rule, no absences from evening collections are allowed except by a separate request from the parents of the student for each absence; and no visits to Philadelphia are allowed during the middle of the week except by such excuses.

General excuses, indicating that the parent has perfect confidence in the character of the student and is willing to assume the responsibility, are no longer received.

Our objections to this rule may be briefly stated. A regulation which forbids a student to make an evening call unless he presents an excuse from home, which forbids him to spend an evening in town with his family without an excuse, may be entirely proper in some places, but is unworthy of a college. It is perfectly right that children should be placed under strict discipline: it is not right that this discipline should be maintained when they have ceased to be children. A tutelage which is wholesome for those who have not yet acquired a clear perception of right and wrong and moral strength to follow their convictions degrades and unmans those who intellect has ripened, whose perceptions are developed.

It is probable, however, that our criticism should be directed not so much against this rule as against the causes which may have made such a rule necessary. We have before signified our strong disapprobation of the custom of admitting students to the college who are under a fixed age—a custom which is not at all peculiar to Haverford but which Haverford can help to discouragement. Our observation justifies us in saying that to associate a youth of fifteen with another of nineteen is injurious to both parties.
It deprives the elder of that sense of the dignity of college life which is the best means of preserving order in the college: it afflicts the younger with a precocity that is sickening. If parents will persist in sending boys to college before they have reached a suitable age, we certainly think that the college ought, for its own sake, to refuse them admittance.

We hope, then, that legislation at Haverford is not to be a legislation for children. We think that the mass of our students have show that they will meet manly rules with manliness and honor. If any have violated the good faith imposed upon them by this treatment, they are the ones who should feel the hand of authority. If any are too young to be treated in this manner, they are, by all means, out of place in the college.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY AT HARVARD.

THOSE who were present at the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Haverford, to some extent, can appreciate what the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary must have been at Harvard, with its multiple years of history and experience, and still greater number of graduates. Distinguished visitors from foreign universities gave evidence of the interest in Harvard which is felt among institutions of learning abroad, and eminent representatives from all prominent American Universities and colleges attest the same at home. It is an occasion which will long be remembered in the history of American education.

The celebration was opened on Friday, November 5th, by the meeting of graduates of the Law School. Towards noon the large lecture room of Austin Hall was crowded with graduates of many years, judging from the venerable heads which gave dignity to the throng. After going through business relative to the Association, the meeting adjourned. Shortly after, the graduates and present members of the Law School formed in line and proceeded to Sanders’ Theatre to hear the orator “whose name,” as Hon. James C. Carter, of New York, said in introducing him, “is enough to attract throngs hither” — Mr. Justice O. W. Holmes, Jr. His oration was scholarly and practical. With changed names his idea of the functions of a law school would be those of any professional school:

“I remember that a very wise and able man said to a friend of mine when he was beginning his professional life, ‘Don’t know too much law,’ and I think we can all imagine cases where the warning would be useful. But a far more useful thing is what was said to me as a student by one no less wise and able—afterward my partner and always my friend—when I was talking as young men do about seeing practice and all other things which seemed practical to my experience: ‘The business of a lawyer is to know law.’ The professors of this law school mean to make their students know law.” He then went on to state the part the Law School has in the fame of the University, and closed with this tribute, “It is the crowning glory of this Law School that it has kindled in many an inextinguishable fire.” The exercises of the day closed with the collation in the gymnasium.

The fog of Saturday morning was a disappointment to the undergraduates, as this was their day of the celebration. However, by nine o’clock, the fog began to lift, and the boat-races came off successfully. After this the classes proceeded to Sanders’ Theatre to attend the literary exercises. The oration was delivered by F. E. E. Hamilton of ’87. In the beginning he thus alludes to the celebration: “We commemorate the quarter-millenium of a university which first among equals,” has striven to give form to American education; we commemorate the triumph of Puritan life and the widening success of that struggle of Puritanism which, running through eight generations, would perfect a form of education.
distinctively Puritan, yet wholly American."

The poem was read by F. S. Palmer, '87. The address by E. J. Rich, '87, introduced humor into the exercises, as he proceeded to give the "Evolution of the Harvard Student." After singing the ode, written by Lloyd Mc K. Garrison, set to the tune "Fair Harvard," the exercises closed. Undergraduates could not be truly represented without a game of foot-ball, and so one was played with Wesleyan, resulting in a befitting victory for Harvard.

Bright and clear dawned Sabbath, November 7th, Founder's day. An expectant multitude crowded Appleton Chapel to hear the sermon by Rev. F. G. Peabody. His theme was taken from Job xxxvi. 16.

"Even so would he have removed thee out of a straight, into a broad place." The text is very suggestive. Founded as the first public appeal announced "that the Commonwealth may be furnished with knowing and understanding men, and the churches with able ministry," he said of the college, "The spirit of the Puritan sect, out of which our college sprang, was a sense of responsibility to God; its form was a scheme of a state based on the Old Testament. The Puritan state was at once a signal failure and a magnificent success. The Puritan failed in the purpose upon which he set his heart; though the very qualities which made him sure to fail are the very qualities which have been perpetuated, and which it would be our ruin to lose."

A grand symphony concert, led by Henry Gercke, was given in Sanders' in the afternoon. No idea of the strength and beauty of the sermon in the evening by Rev. Phillips Brooks, on "Jesus Christ, the same yesterday, to-day, and forever," can be given by an extract. Only those who heard it can appreciate how he portrayed the influence of the teachings of our Saviour and Harvard's past and expected attitude towards them.—"Once in the ages came the wondrous life, but what life made manifest had been forever there the love of God, the possibility of man. These two which made the Christhood—these two—not two, but one—had been the elements in which all life was lived, all knowledge known, all growth attained. Oh! how little men have made it and how great it is. Around all life which ever has been lived there has been found forever the life of the loving Deity and the ideal humanity."

It was fitting that the last day of the celebration should be graduates' day, the meeting of so many who thus returned to the scenes of their youthful joys and anticipations. All Cambridge flocked to welcome President Cleveland and some of his cabinet, as they came from Boston, escorted by the Lancers. The College Faculty, the Faculties of the several schools, invited guests and graduates of the various classes had formed in line, and soon after President Cleveland had been received by President Eliot, the procession started around the quadrangle, and wended its way to Sanders' to hear the oration of James Russell Lowell and the poem of Oliver Wendell Holmes. To few, and to the few, but once in their lives, is granted the privilege of meeting in such an assembly. Mr. Lowell held the audience in his power, by giving them the fruit of his ripe scholarship and culture, rare wit and wisdom, as he traced the history of the University, revealed the province of the ideal University and made his plea for "those liberal arts which have formed open-minded men in the past, nor have lost the skill to form them." After an interlude by the chorus, the venerable poet arose, and by his clear and loud voice, rejoiced the hearts of many in knowing that mentally and physically the "professor, autocrat and poet" is still vigorous. It is needless to quote from either of these, as by this time their productions have been given to the public.
The collation in Memorial in the afternoon was a grand success, and many were the toasts responded to by prominent men. It was unnecessary to be inside to judge of the occasion. The enthusiasm extended far beyond the walls of the grand edifice.

The evening witnessed the torchlight procession of the students and a display of fireworks on Holmes' field which, like all the other parts of the celebration, were all that was expected. Thus closed the celebration. Who of the many will live to see the three hundredth anniversary?

**THE HEROISM OF A PRIVATE LIFE.**

We measure success by its results just as we measure time by minutes or space by inches. A successful enterprise nets so much gain; a successful life must exhibit wealth, or influence, or fame. It seems to be accepted as an axiom that talents or genius must and will produce as their inevitable consequences a proportionate amount of apparent success. And in the main the judgment of the world is the right one. It is true that wealth, honor, etc., indicate a superiority of mind, but it is not true that a superior mind will always show itself to the general public. There is more genuine merit, more manliness, more of the wealth of integrity, not reckoned in dollars and cents, among the men than anywhere else. Have we failed to see it? We have not looked for it.

It is not hard to die a glorious death in the wild frenzy of the fight; it is infinitely harder to be a silent target for the enemy's guns. It isn't hard to bear disappointment when the applause of an admiring public hangs upon your words; it is unspeakably hard to bear up under unseen burdens and a stranger to human sympathy. Little do we know or appreciate the heroism of the great mass of mankind. It is said "Merit brings its own reward;" but it doesn't. Some men live a long lifetime of meritorious self-abnegation and die unrequited for perseverance and bravery, in the warfare for existence. In 1857 there died in Paris a Venetian gentleman of moderate circumstances. His last days spent in ordinary pedagogy. Do you think it required more bravery to lead the soldiers of Venice against the attacks of the Austrian armies than it did for Daniel Manin to fly from his home and eke out a scanty subsistence in the cold metropolis of France?

The philosophy of Socrates and Plato has been the wonder of twenty-three centuries; but what of the philosophy of dollars and cents, of bread and butter, of the cobbler on his bench, the girl at the loom or the farmer at his plow? There's a deeper meaning, which we may read between the lines of the page of every day life, than appears to the uninitiated. Were I to ask you to name the world's heroes, Caesar and Wellington, Washington and Mazzini, Luther and Zwingle would be among them. Were you to name the Royal families, you would mention the Stuarts, the Tudors, the Houses of Hapsburg and Hanover and Bourbon. But the true royalty of earth knows not the purple nor the sceptre; its real heroes have not had the honor of seeing their names in print, but they are heroes all the same. "Life is what we make it!" Not always. Men with loftier aims and richer in talents than you have failed. So may you. But, a man without ambition is a rudderless ship. Better have an impossible ideal than drift at the mercy of wind and tide. Collegians are more sanguine of the future, more sure of success, than any other class of men. Their aims are higher, their prospects brighter, their resources greater. The thought of not attaining our purpose never enters into our calculations. And yet it is as impossible for all of us to fill positions of honor as it is for all to stand at the head of our classes. We cannot all be generals, but we can at least be soldiers of the line. Heroes are not always con-
quorors. Leonidas' defense stemmed the tide of invasion only for a time. Bunker Hill's defenders fell in the midst of defeat. The greatest, the truest heroism consists in filling the place in which circumstances, possibly beyond our control, have placed us and in filling it well. Your niche and mine may not be very high up in the tower of history, but it will take a lifetime of bravery to fill it as it must be filled.

It is well to aim at the stars, if perchance we may hit the tree tops. It is better to aim at the tree-tops and strike their highest branches. Our names may not be enrolled among the prominent in the archives of today; that is not the test. Our standard is within ourselves. Have we made earnest endeavor? Are we conscious of a well-fought strife? Are we among the true royalty and the truly heroic?

The crying need of to-day is more men. Not men to fill public offices, not politicians, nor jurists, nor statesmen, nor poets. But men who, with a wholesome trust in themselves, will do their duty by themselves and by their vicinage. More men to bear the burdens of a private life with all the heroism which it necessitates.

**MY QUEEN.**

Oh! 'tis Scotland's the country of the beauties,
(It's often you've heard of its fame)
And it's fast progressin' my suit is,
With my Scotch lassie Jean,
My Queen.

Oh! 'tis Ireland the land of the flirt is,
It's Belfast is the name of the town,
Since there she has been, she quite pen is
My Scotch lassie Jean,
My Queen.

She uses an "a" of the broadest,
An' sure'n her man is a man,
She drives with a rein of the tauntest,
My Scotch lassie Jean,
My Queen.

If she thinks she is sure of a lover,
Why I—think she is sure of one too,
For my feelings I never can cover,
For my Scotch lassie Jean,
My Queen.

**FAIR HARVARD.**

The average school graduate who has "come up" to the University does not take long in discovering that Harvard is in truth a University and not a college, nor will he ever again be tempted to make an indiscriminate use of the terms. He also discovers sooner or later, that in the words of one of her apologists, "Harvard wants men, not boys." It is with this predilection of hers clearly stated at the outset, that she offers the much questioned, much misunderstood system of elective study, that has been planned by wise and cultured men who knew what they were about,—the opinion of many respectable critics to the contrary, notwithstanding.

It is my purpose, first of all, to explain exactly what is meant by the opportunities they seek to offer; not that such explanation has not been made before, but that it needs to be renewed so long as misunderstanding on the subject continues to exist.

Every college is elective in the sense that any man can, and many do, elect to really study nothing at all, while others elect to get everything out of college opportunities that they can, sometimes too in special directions, though a little discouraged as to the prospect of going far enough in any one of them to be really worth while.

But the defining of a University does not at all involve a criticism of any existing college. The question is whether the college systems are or are not advisable in any given case, but whether the man who is most in earnest in any direction whatever, can get out of these college courses, arranged as they are (and no doubt rightly so arranged in the interests of general education) those advantages of exact and special training which he urgently needs, and the result of which he feels to be needed by the world around him. In old times, when what was known as philosophy, was a cut-and-dried article, and all there was of science
would go into a nutshell, the so-called humanities had it all their own way. The languages men had spoken, and the things they thought and said, no matter whether wise or unwise, were alone worth the consideration of mankind. But though the words of Terence, "Homo sum, et humani a me nil alienum puto," that the humanity men were so fond of quoting, may, I think, be quite as aptly quoted by a man of science, far be it from me to discuss the relative value of different sorts of knowledge. It is enough to say that no truly scientific man could possibly undervalue the importance of classic knowledge, no matter how urgent might seem to him the claim of his special work.

It is with the liberal wish to give equal advantages to "many men of many minds," that Harvard has thrown open her doors to elective work, let us boldly confess also to the elective plan, should the student on entering be so minded. No methods and no regulations unfortunately will keep out the born trifler, but seeing that to such a man (or boy as he should be called) even the "softest" of elective courses turn out in the end to be much more troublesome than he imagined for, perhaps the elective plan will do him no harm. No system has yet been found that will furnish supplies of character, of conscience, or of brains, and the guardians of such youths as are endowed with a constitutional lack of these things hardly have a right to expect that a great University should pause to consider their case too carefully.

The task that Harvard has imposed upon herself in attempting to be in fact as well in name a true University, is a much greater one than appear to a superficial critic. A careful study of recent catalogues will convince any candid reader of the magnitude of her undertaking, and of the success it promises.

At the outset, the entrance requirements undoubtedly are, if not for the same classes of mind, at least equal in significance. If Greek be not offered, there must be a full equivalent of other languages and much more and higher mathematics, as well as subjects that depend upon mathematics. If only "minimum mathematics" (prescribed) is offered by the student, then "maximum Greek" must also be offered, thereby making the conditions of entrance more difficult than was ever the case before.

It would seem that should a candidate get so far as to pass even tolerably well the gates of these entrance requirements, he might be trusted to decide for himself on what line of study the precious remaining years of his youth should be spent. In the freshman year only three out of the necessary five "courses" are open to choice, but afterwards the field is so arranged that it is possible to follow an exhaustive course of study, either on the group system as it obtains at Johns Hopkins,—or else taking such parts of groups as may claim his instant attention, the student may select other subjects of interest during the same year, leaving the remainder of his group to wait his leisure, thereby making himself a less one-sided man. Finally he can select (or his parents can have selected for him) such courses as would make his final degree after four years of study almost an exact equivalent of that which he would receive from the most conservative Faculty.

Any "course" if it is taken up in its proper place in relation to the other "courses" in the same branch, is so arranged as to be equal to every other in difficulty—the subject of theses and forensics being the only one which is obligatory in the last three years of a student's course.

There are not many recitations;—the work consists mainly in "grinding" notes of lectures and in reading. Occasionally informal "hour exams" are held as much to test the character as the progress of a stu-
dent, but his standing usually depends entirely upon the results of his mid-year and final examination.

Then, after all is over, honor is given where honor is due, the same degree to every one no matter in what field he may have distinguished himself. Perhaps this is the new feature of a liberal education conducted on an elective foundation to which the greatest exception is taken. But it is scarcely to be expected that all those who have worked hard for degrees in a direction that has so long been thought the only legitimate one, should at once be able to accept as of equal value the hard work in another in so different a one—a work that (perhaps unconsciously influenced by some dim reminiscences of popular lectures) he cannot consent to regard as an equivalent to his own classic grinding, imperfect even though he may admit the results in his case to be. Such misunderstanding the world will outgrow; and while the Humanities will never lose their position, the Inhumanities, as some one has facetiously termed the newer courses (doubtless from the severe Mathematics they require) will be regarded in a juster light.

Possibly we may in the remote future behold a scientific A. B. grumbling over the equal degree that has just been conferred on a Greek fellow who has not seemed to do half the grinding he himself has found necessary. But the grumbling of neither will avail anything before the steady progress of ideas which will finally remodel the most conservative Universities.

Of life at Harvard, there is only to say that it is a little world, a counterpart of the great world around it. A man can be himself, and master of his own preferences, he may select his own companions, and is far less exposed to the influence of “evil communications” surrounding him than is the case in a smaller college, where he is of necessity brought face to face with all.

He may, should he be so inclined, make his way into one circle or another of Cambridge society, and share all the petty triumphs and disappointments pertaining thereto.

If his disposition, or the state of his finances, cause him to desire a life of greater freedom, he is welcome to live the life of a veritable hermit, without comment or criticism.

The majority of the students live in small circles of their own, and outside of the friendly relationships in their special clubs and societies, know little or nothing about each other. There is such a thing as general Harvard society.

The late agitation in the public press concerning the baneful influence of extravagant and luxurious students, on the character both of the University itself, and on that of the men as individuals, manifests what I might be allowed to call a plentiful want of information on the subject. There are men at Harvard as there are elsewhere who live chiefly for extravagance and display, but such men have no influence on the sober majority of the students, nor do they affect the “tone of Harvard” as much as, outside, they would affect the tone of the world. By the dissipated fellows who contrive now and then to make a sensation in the papers far out of proportion to their numbers, even less influence is exerted, for in the cultivated and inspiring atmosphere around them they occupy in the view of other students a position as conspicuously disgusting as the sternest moralist could desire. Such men generally enter Harvard with an ambition for the sort of distinction they attain, and though it is not true to say that they do no harm, we may at least think to ourselves that a youth who could be turned from the sternest purpose of life by such examples, would not be intrinsically worth much.

Among the Societies of Harvard, the Hasty Pudding Club probably takes the
first rank. It includes one hundred of the most popular members of the Senior Class, elected by the preceding Senior Pudding men at the time of the latter’s graduation. Next to the Pudding comes, perhaps, the Signet, which is a Senior Literary Society, composed of twenty-one members. The usual Greek letter secret societies exist at Harvard in great numbers, the most prominent being perhaps the “Institute of 1770,” with about eighty to one hundred members. Out of these, a chosen forty constitute the “Dikey Club,” (Delta Kappa Upsilon) the initiation into which seems to outsiders the most notable thing about it. The ordeal is always absurd in the extreme. Men are required, for instance, to kiss all the babies they may meet in the streets, or to sell newspapers for a week. Others are made to promenade the streets with some absurd placard on their backs, with fool’s caps or with their coats inside out; or to drag little woolly dogs on wheels by a string, or something else equally preposterous.

An article on Harvard without some mention of athletics would indeed be “filled with incompleteness,” though there will probably be nothing new for Haverford readers.

Base-ball, of course, is the reigning sport—every Harvard man must be enthusiastic about it whether he will or no. But alas, Harvard is seldom able to obtain the championship. She won it in ’85, but lost it to Yale last July in a tie game. It seems to be the peculiarity of her nine that they always get “rattled” in a game to play off a tie; and to this very unfortunate peculiarity may be traced the usual loss of the championship. The Freshmen, who are always enthusiastic over every sport, play two games annually with the Yale Freshmen, and great interest centres around these conflicts, because of the custom of the “fence” at Yale—as alluded to in the autumn number of the Haverfordian. Last spring ’89 was fortunate enough to prevent the Yale Freshmen from taking their fence—and of course there was great jubilation in Cambridge over the event.

It is the custom after an intercollegiate victory, especially an important one, to have a celebration. The Harvard Brass Band assembles on the piazza of Matthews’ (one of the halls) and playing “Yale Men Say” thereby collects the students. Many Roman candles are fired off from the various buildings, and amid the glow of crimson lights the Glee Club and band render choice musical selections, usually of a patriotic nature. Finally, the band again starts the familiar tune “Yale Men Say” and the students form into a procession and march around the “Yard” each one singing the air in endless repetition until his feet are tired and his voice is husky.

Harvard would not be Harvard without her boating. The men undergo a very severe course of training, and when the river is open, the crews row every day. During the winter they also exercise daily in the rowing room in the gymnasium. All the interest, of course, centres in the Harvard-Yale race in June, which Harvard won in ’85, but lost to Yale in ’86.

Foot-ball is naturally the favorite game at this time of year, and now that the Faculty have removed the official embargo, this game has been taken up by the students with renewed interest. As the Princeton and Yale matches have shown, the college has not yet recovered from the effects of its years of enforced idleness—but next fall no doubt, she will make a better showing.

For tennis, very fair courts are provided by the Tennis Association on Holmes’ Field, and they are always crowded in fair weather. Great interest is taken in the annual tournament.

Cricket has but few supporters; the game has never been naturalized on New
England soil. Rarely is a victory scored by the team, and such a victory, when it happens, is usually over some small local club. Since a slight interest, however, seems to have taken root and even sprouted, we may assume that it is alive and growing; and no doubt the day will arrive when even Haverford may find in an eleven of the great University a foe man worthy of her steel.

Lacrosse and polo have a few supporters, but as a rule, do not find much favor with the mass of the students.

The only form of sport in which Harvard has been uniformly victorious, is the "general track athletics." For seven successive years her men have won the cup at the annual intercollegiate sports at Mott Haven, and there is every prospect that she will continue to hold her own.

During the winter months nearly all the students exercise in the beautiful new Hemenway gymnasium, and the scene there in the latter part of the afternoon is lively in the extreme.

The large hall is crowded with three or four hundred students, going through every imaginable motion, the crew is active in the rowing room, and the running balcony is filled with an endless string of runners. The bowling alleys and hand-ball court in the basement are also very well patronized as they deserve. The gymnasium is in every particular as nearly perfect as can be imagined, and that it is appreciated may be gathered from the fact that nine hundred and fifty lockers do not nearly provide for all who wish to exercise there.

I wish it were possible to give those who have never seen fair Harvard some idea of the loveliness of her natural surroundings and the dignity and beauty of her architectural effects—but this is an attempt I must leave to more skilful pens.

And in conclusion, since the question may have risen in the reader's mind, what after all is a Harvard degree worth? What does it confer? I will finish in the words of President Eliot in his last report:

"We may thus see very clearly what the degree of Bachelor of Arts means at Harvard University, and what it does not mean. It does not mean that all Bachelors of Arts have passed through the same course of studies in college; and it does not mean that all Bachelors have necessarily studied together while in college any subject except Rhetoric and English composition and the barest elements of Chemistry and Physics. It does mean that all Bachelors of Arts have spent from seven to ten years, somewhere between the ages of twelve and twenty-three, in liberal studies. They have all learned at school the elements of three languages beside English, the elements of Mathematics and Physics, a little Ancient history, and something of English literature. They must also have gone, while at school, somewhat beyond the elements in at least two subjects.

At college they must have added the elements of a fourth language to three studied at school, beside pursuing the few prescribed studies above mentioned; and they must further have spent three years and a half upon a prescribed quantity of liberal studies, each person being at liberty to select his own subjects of study during those three years and a half, and all studies being accounted liberal which are pursued in the scientific spirit for truth's sake. Such being the comprehensive signification of its degree of Bachelor of Arts, the University has no occasion for the great variety of special courses, with degrees in letters, philosophy, political science, journalism, and so forth, with other institutions have established. Every student makes his own course for three years and a half, and the common goal of all courses of liberal study is the degree of Bachelor of Arts."

Theo. W. Richards.

Cambridge, November 27, 1886.
THE STUDENT'S DILEMMA.

The first lecture of our course was delivered by Professor J. Rendell Harris on "The Leicester Manuscript of the New Testament." The speaker, confronting a large gathering of students and visitors among whom was a welcome representation from Bryn Mawr College, began very pleasantly by remarking on the hunting instinct which is so universally implanted among man's passions and which is rapidly exterminating the wild animals in civilized lands. He himself had turned his hunting instinct into a useful channel, and directed it in hunting out old Bible manuscripts and proving their authority. One of the most interesting of these is the manuscript in question. The Leicester Manuscript became known quite recently, but for that reason its authority is not to be questioned without proof. An old manuscript Greek Psalter was found quite recently at Cambridge University, which, from the peculiar method used by the scribe in joining his letters, from his "recumbent epsilon's," and "tall tau's," was readily proved to have been transcribed by the same hand as had penned the Leicester Manuscript. On the binding of the Psalter was pasted a page of monastic accounts in Latin which contained names of places about the monastery from which had come various donations for masses to be said for souls, etc., and by taking a "center of gravity" of these places, as also of a place whence a "recurring pig" had been repeatedly donated to the monastery, an animal which as the speaker scientifically remarked could not have travelled very far, the location of the recipient monastery, where accordingly the Psalter had been bound and probably written, and therefore the Leicester Manuscript, the same was determined to be at Cambridge. Not much could be ascertained of the history of the monastery at that place; and taking up another thread, the first of the owners of the Psalter, whose names were written on its title page was found also to have owned the "Three Heavenly Witnesses Manuscript," so called from the verse, I John, 5-7, which was falsely interpolated in order to compel Erasmus, who had promised to recognize it if any manuscript were produced containing it, to include it in his Greek Testament. Several other manuscripts were found in the British Museum which had belonged to the same man, and which had their quires of part parchment and part paper folded in a peculiar way also employed in the case of the Leicester Manuscript, which fact goes to prove that that document also belonged to the same owner. His history so far as could be ascertained was then recounted. In this way and by many other considerations which we cannot report, the lecturer led us on very interestingly in the direction of proof that the manuscript was old and reliable, but before any definite conclusion could be reached he was compelled to close his discourse, having shown his hearers the methods used in such determinations, and the wide field yet open for individual work.

Our second lecture was by Dr. Henry Hartshorne on "Poetry—Its Past and Future." The lecturer began with noting the earliest origins of poetry: how it was the earliest form of language as used in the most primitive religious chants, how long it remained an oral art and when it was committed to writing, how long the classic forms prevailed before the rhymed form which we know came into vogue. He then discussed the numerous and varying definitions of poetry given by different writers with the conclusion that the qualities of the
poetic spirit were too evasive to be certainly defined, but that high thought, emotion and imagination, and refined utterance were at least essentials. The different kinds of poetry, although the spontaneous modern productions sometimes seem to belong to so many kinds as to defy classification, were enumerated.

Gnomic; Lyric—of which the Psalms are very noble examples; Elegiac—including perhaps “In Memoriam,” and a large part of Matthew Arnold’s productions; Epic—with which the lecturer counted Bunyan’s “Pilgrim’s Progress;” Idyllic—as “The Eve of St. Agnes,” “Lady of the Lake,” “Hiawatha,” and “Evangeline;” Pastoral, Dramatic, Comic, Satirical, Humorous, Descriptive, Society verse, and Didactic—of which class Cowper’s “Task,” and Wordsworth’s “Excursion” are representative, but which being a long and labor

ied kind of poetry is too much for the modern stomach and has therefore become inartistic; and finally, a class by itself,—Walt Whitman’s “Abyss of Realism.” The speaker thought English so rich both in its existing literature and in its capabilities that it would become the main fabric of the “universal tongue.” He would have even the most humble singers tolerated that they may all together swell the chorus and help to make things brighter. Though the more pretentious forms of poetry may become obsolete in this practical age, the lyrical forms, at least as long as men are emotional, will never be abandoned. He called our attention to the “poetical feeling” as a quality of our minds which if discovered and cherished, would be most instrumental in making the hard places of life more endurable in whatever occupation we may be placed, and recommended us to educate this higher endowment by a study of the great poets now while we have the chance, but mainly by obtaining in the beautiful rural surroundings of our college, a genuine love for nature.

**LOCALS.**

Disgusting!

Our botanical student says that he knew that grasses had bearded flowers, but until recently he never saw a bearded Reed.

Prof. “Can you tell me of what race Napoleon was?”

Student. “Of Corsican.”—Ex.

The fellows who spent their Thanksgiving vacation at Hotel Haverford only averaged twelve or fifteen in number, while only about ten dined here on the day itself.

A Junior persistently maintains that the sources of solar heat is the sun.

It is rumored that the Cricket Eleven contemplates having smooth planks placed at a safe angle from the upper class-room windows to the cricket shed, to ensure rapid transit from one to the other after class, and lose no time for practice.

Assymetry received its death blow at Haverford.

In Geology again. “There are some places where there is only one tide at a time.” This is interesting; such places must be rare (?) To a Sophomore after a fine tackle, “Well done. That was a ‘Good ‘un.’”

The Baron announces that as the world—especially the Faculty—does not appreciate true genius, he will compose no more verses.

A syndicate of students has been formed in the Laboratory to secure a Chestnut Bell of such size and depth of tone that its awful warning may penetrate to the remotest recesses of that chestnut-haunted locality. If this does not quell the army of whistlers, who ravish our ears with tunes long since “gone to their long home,” they will promptly be placed in the hoods, where all offensive gases must be evolved.

And now the bore goeth forth seeking whom he may bore; and woe is he upon whom his glance falleth, for he sticketh closer than a brother and like sin, when once he is entertained, is not to be put aside by rebuske.

That nature abhors a vacuum was ably demonstrated by a Junior attempting to exhaust a glass bulb by spiritus vivens. Broken glass in mouth and eyes has helped to make said Junior wise.

Smokers—Beware of the professor who asks for a match.

There was a young Soph, that appeared
To be raising an elegant beard;
But his guardian said, “No,
The whiskers must go.”
And so the young Sophomore was sheared.
Then he placed o’er his clean-shaven cheek
A silk hat so shining and sleek.
That the maid he would meet
On that gay Chestnut Street
Ne’er had seen such a handsome physique.

The Convention of Masters of the leading fitting schools in the Middle States in session in the city visited the college as its guests on the 27th ult. After a sumptuous dinner in Founders’ Hall, they held a very interesting
session in Alumni Hall, in which they chiefly discussed the admission into colleges by certificates instead of by examinations, most of them favoring such a plan. Afternoon tea at Prof. Harris' closed the entertainment. About eighty were present, besides Profs. James and McElroy of the University of Penna., and other guests.

PERSONALS.

[Will Alumni or others please favor us with items for this column]

'39 Henry Hartshorne, M. D., LL. D., owing to the continued physical indisposition of Prof. Phiny E. Chase, LL. D., has now taken charge of the instruction of the Senior Class in Mental Physiology.

'49 Albert K. Smiley, A. M., who for a number of years, in connection with his brother, has been successfully engaged as a proprietor of the summer resort at Lake Mohonk, recently entered the Indian Committee.

We quote the following from The Weekly University Courier, of Lawrence, Kansas, "Prof. Edward D. Cope," [A. M. of '64] "treated the geology class to a short lecture Wednesday morning," (17th of last month) * * * "He says that western Kansas is the geologist's paradise. * * * The lecture was very much enjoyed by all."

'79 William Penn Evans, is now in the West, seeking a drier atmosphere for the benefit of his health.

'77 Isaac Forsythe is book-keeper and steward of the "Friends' Asylum for the Insane," at Frankford.

'78 Jonathan Eldridge was lately married to Anna Thomas, of Westtown, P. O., Pa.

'78 Edward Forsythe is successfully engaged in the Western Land Mortgage business, his office is in Philadelphia.

'79 Edward Gibbons visited the College on 6th of last month; he has joined the Knights of Labor and has been on a successful strike.

'84 J. Henry Bartlett has relinquished the book-keeping at Westtown, and at the opening of the winter term, will enter more into the discipline of the school.

'84 T. Herbert Chase has returned to America after an extended tour through England and Scotland.

'85 Augustus T. Murray was with us on the 19th ult.

'87 Alfred Chase is now travelling on the Continent, probably in the neighborhood of Paris, with his father and family.

Arthur Pease, an active member of the Society of Friends, and formerly a member of the British Parliament, visited the college on the 29th instant, and was present at our evening collection.

COLLEGE FRIENDSHIP.

"My stars! what's the rumpus I hear overhead?!
I cried in alarm and in wonder,
As there came the first crash of what some might have said
Was a bit of judgment-day thunder.

"Has the tower tumbled in, or a meteor fallen?
Just hark at the smashing of chairs!
Ah, I see; 'tis a fight, and some neighbor is callin'
To test how the ceiling bears.

Yes, yes! and those thuds that so frequently come
Are simply the cranial knocks
Where some student seems using the head of his chum
At driving down Belgian blocks.

Such wantonness surely is work of an ass—
My gracious! and there goes his lamp!
In a rain of pictures and grinding of glass
He wages his battle, the scamp.

I'd really prefer he should play violin,
For at first I almost had feared;
Now I see it is merely a sociable spin,—
Two Freshmen just getting acquainted."

EXCHANGES.

During the past month three new exchanges have made their appearance in our sanctum, the Bible College Exponent, the University Mirror and the Princeton Prep.

The first named comes from Kentucky University, appears to be true to its aim, and is a success as an exponent of a Bible school. The literary articles evince much thought, but the author of the poem the "Lover's Leap," should have given more attention to the meter.

The University Mirror, from Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Penn., is a fair college paper. The enterprising management has instituted a course of lectures to raise the burden of debt, under which the paper is now laboring, and efforts are also being made to unite the Mirror with the Layman. The latter plan is thought by the editors to be a good one, but we doubt very much whether such amalgamation with an outside journal can be of any benefit to a college paper.

The Princeton Prep is a new publication, but, from the business-like way in which the initial number is gotten up, we prophesy for it a long life of usefulness.

It is seldom one reads in a college paper an article of such literary merit as "Night in the Dissecting Room," which appeared in the Pennsylvania of Nov. 9. It is only a short sketch, but displays the talent of the writer. Some of these fine days, we may have another Dr. Holmes among our men of letters.
The Wilmington Home Weekly says sarcastically, "That bright college journal, the Haverfordian, says, with amusing candor and unconsciousness of what a dreadful thing it is saying. 'The time for foot-ball having arrived, we hope that during its short continuance, the students will lay aside all other interists, and give their whole attention to our autumn sport.' Farewell, Euclid! Tra-la-la Virgil! Important business! See you later!" We suppose our witty and learned contemporary, who evidently thinks college student and book worm ought to be synonyms, terms, is not aware that ancient Euclid has been superseded long ago by the more intelligible and modern Sharpless and that we bade adieu to gentle Virgil before our college days began.

The Varsity seems to be declining. Reduced in size, and printed on poorer paper, it does not compare very favorably with its standard of last year. The strong literary department which has characterized it heretofore, is much lessened, yet not so much in quality as in quantity, and much too great an amount of space is allotted to the anomalous department "Round the Table."

The Colby Echo, for Nov. 12, contains a well written article "The Lost Atlantis." We are sorry to see a paper of such a high standing display so great an antipathy to a neighboring rival. There is no criticism in the poor verses attached to the exchange column, and to allow these unfriendly sentiments to appear in an editorial besides, is surely in bad taste, to say the least. It reminds us too much of the somewhat similar quarrel between the College Rumbler and theMonadnought Collegian.

The Notre Dame Scholastic has taken up the march of progress, and without detracting in any way from the literary merit of its contents, in almost every number now appears some article, treating in a fair spirit the most advanced scientific subjects, or recording the life of a great man, without reference to his religious opinions. The step is in the right direction.

The Roanoke Collegian for November contains a beautiful pathetic little poem, "The Bore," there are few students in whose breasts it will not find a responsive chord. The article on Wordsworth's "We are Seven," was written by one who could rightly appreciate the poet. The issue altogether is a creditable one, except that several short poems and paragraphs are copied without any intimation on the part of the editors that they are not original.

The Earthamite, with its usual obtuseness, criticizes us for devoting one third of a recent number to the interests of Yale, apparently failing altogether to grasp the fact that we are publishing a series of articles on American colleges, yet a more careful criticism can hardly be expected from a college which actually expels those students, who are of sufficient literary taste to attend the refined plays of Shakespeare.

The Ursinus College Bulletin is a good example of what a college paper is sure to become as long as the students of the college are not represented on the editorial board. The whole paper is full of notices of those good boys who intend to enter the ministry; of the "delights of study," and of that "barbarous 'fun,'" foot-ball, which should be prohibited by all means. Every alumnus noticed is a Rev. The thing is all too one sided, too partial. Unless the five fellows of a college are on the editorial board, the paper cannot be truly a college paper.

There is a pleasing sketch of a poet, but little known, in the Bates Student for November. David Barker, although his fame has not been great, possessed the true poetic spirit. It is a good thing to study the life and works of our humbler poets, as often they voice the sentiments of the people at large better than men of more lofty genius.

The University Quarterly contains a fine oration, "The Scholar's Duty and Opportunity," which is well worth reading. The Quarterly is inclined to criticize its new rival, the University, for failing to maintain a standard worthy of its name.

The College Transcript is not a paper of such merit as its numerous editors ought to produce. The number of Nov. 27, opens with a poor poem, "The Creed of the Bells." The prose articles, except two written by Professors, and quite an abundance of quotations, are below the average college themes, in ability. Of the five editorials, two of the longest treat of the dull routine of life, and deplore the monotonous course of college duties. It would be well for the paper itself to awake out of it habitual stupor, and infuse more energy into its various departments. The exchange column is rather too miscellaneous in its character.

"Thrice Told Tales," is the title under which is appearing a very creditable series of stories in the Dartmouth. Other papers would do well to profit by the example of this journal, as well executed articles of this character are always appreciated.

The exchange column of the Niagara Index is a shame and disgrace to the world of college journalism. The low and beastly manner in which its contemporaries are blackguarded is most contemptible. And since the gross insults, which it has heaped upon the lady editor of the Sunbeam, we cordially agree with the
Lafayette in saying that "Such a sheet should be ostracised by other college journals." No gentleman could pen such coarse, ignoble slander, and no respectable paper would permit its publication.

**GENERAL COLLEGE NEWS.**

Yale will in future be Yale University.

Two Harvard graduates of the Class '11 are still living.

Yale's foot-ball record recently was 656 points to opponent's 0.

The University of Berlin is said to have 600 American students.

There were 113 applicants to the Princeton Freshman Glebe Club.

Harvard's graduates think her foot-ball team the best she ever had.

Weight of foot-ball teams: Princeton 170 lbs., Harvard 167, Yale 162.

A Japanese Nobleman took the graduating prizes at Rutgers.

Moody has just been at Harvard and probably next visits Cornell.

The Harvard foot-ball team lately scored 70 points in 30 minutes against Dartmouth.

The Harvard Annex has seventy-three students—only eleven more than Bryn Mawr College.

Italy, Switzerland, Sweden and Denmark have opened their universities to women.

"A Tennis Tournament is to be a regular feature at the Vassar Commencement."

Harvard's figure against Exeter, 158-0, is said to be the "record" in foot-ball scoring.

Two young ladies, together with some male delinquents, were suspended for haz ing at the Maine State College.

The 50 Wellesley College young ladies recently held an old-fashioned husking party in their Gymnasium.

"There is some talk of an inter-collegiate oratorical contest between the different New England colleges."

At Princeton, Wesleyan and other colleges, prizes are offered for the foot-ball player who scores most in match games.

Columbia has the smallest Freshman Class which has entered for years—the students say because of increased requirements and tuition charges.

The Yale foot-ball uniform is "sweaters with an old English 'Y' on them, brown canvas jackets, mouse-colored fusian knee-pants, blue stockings and long blue caps."

The "ruggedness" of alien foot-ball fields seems to trouble the Princeton team, since of course it is used only to Jersey grades.

**FOOT BALL.**

**HAVERFORD VS. UNIVERSITY.**

This important game which was looked forward to with such great interest, on account of its being the first ever played between the two colleges, is now an old story. Although the result was not quite up to our most sanguine expectations, yet it was a gallant fight on our part, and a fine game withal. The match was played on the University Athletic Grounds, on Wednesday, November 3d, and was well attended, a large number of students from both institutions and many outsiders being present.

Game was called a little after three and Haverford, winning the toss, secured possession of the ball. As the teams took their positions on the field, the Haverford men looked so light in comparison with their heavy opponents, that it seemed as if they must certainly be overwhelmed, but this was only partially the case. Garrett took the ball first and made a fine run, much to the astonishment of the University men who did not seem to be able to stop him. The next run took the ball still further down the field, and prospects began to look very favorable for Haverford. Soon our men tried kicking a little, but this evidently did not pay, owing to Graham's fine punts and the superiority of their rush line. Whenever their half-back kicked, their rushers would break through and follow up the ball, ready to tackle our half-backs as soon as they got it. Indeed it was only by the efficient work of our runners that we ever gained any ground. After several good runs by Morris, Garrett and Hilles, a touch-down was secured, much to the delight of the Haverford men and to the manifest alarm of the University. But though the goal was the easiest kind of a one, it was missed, which only further demonstrates our need of an experienced goal kicker.

The ball was now taken out to the twenty-five yard line, and Graham sent it way up the field, where Garrett got it and made up a good part of the distance. This was by far the most interesting part of the game, as the teams were well matched and the play was very even. The University at length succeeded in getting the ball within our ten-yards line, and it was here that our rush line did some of their best work. It was impossible to prevent their opponents from making a little at each run, but this little was made as small as possible. At length, rather than have four downs, Graham attempted
a goal from the field, but missed it, much to our relief, as the ball now returned to the twenty-five yard line.

Several good runs were made by Garrett and Morris but very little progress was made, and our men did not seem to be able to get through their opponent’s rush line. In fact, the superior training and endurance of the University men were even now beginning to show. A little kicking was done on both sides, but our men did not return the ball as well as they should have. Before long, University secured the ball on a foul, and then, by dint of hard work, succeeded in making a touch-down, from which they kicked a goal. The score now stood 4–6, in favor of the University, but the game was far from ended. The University tried and missed another goal from the field, and time was called without any change.

Play was resumed with Hacker on the team instead of Janney, who had retired after playing a good game. Our half-backs now did some fine running, and Hacker especially gained considerable ground. Our men soon had the ball near their opponent’s goal line, but could not succeed in breaking through, so Garrett attempted a goal from the field. He made a very good kick, but failed to send the ball between the posts, so the team went back to the twenty-five yard line. This was fatal, for the University men soon forced the ball down the field, and Alexander made a good touchdown. A goal was kicked and the score increased against Haverford.

By working hard our men forced the ball into their opponent’s territory, and prospects seemed brighter for us. At this juncture, however, Shell got the ball and made a fine run to the middle of the field. He had scarcely been downed when “the Cuban” slipped up and seizing the ball from him, was away off down the field before anyone had realized it. By the time our men had taken in the situation, he had secured a touch-down, from which no goal was kicked. This was, of course, a very lucky occurrence, and there are some who maintain that Shell had “down,” and that consequently the touch-down was obtained on a foul. However, it was very nicely done, and our men should certainly have been more watchful. After this our men had rather a hopeless task before them, but they succeeded in preventing the University from scoring again. At the close the score stood 16–4, in favor of the University.

In commenting on this match we can only say that we were fairly beaten. Whether they would beat us every time is indeed open to dispute, but there are one or two indispensable points in which they excelled us. Although our running was far superior to theirs, we were much inferior to them in rush line work, and in tackling. As the teams which Haverford play are usually composed of much heavier men, we do not see how we can win any matches this fall, unless the rush line does better work in blocking and getting through. Nevertheless, under the circumstances, the men made a very good stand and, with improvement in certain points, will make a strong team. Special credit is due to Garrett and Morris, who both did some splendid work as half-backs.

The game between the Freshmen (?) team and the Germantown Academy was played on our own grounds. It was remarkable chiefly on account of the very little scoring which was done. The first half was finished with nothing gained for either side. It was not until a few minutes before time was called that Thompson at last succeeded in getting a touch down, from which no goal was kicked, owing to ’90’s inexperience. The ball was placed on the ground before their man was ready to kick it, and the Academy men, rushing up, secured possession of it. Time was now called; score 4–0, in favor of ’90. Veeder and Thompson played a good game, and did the bulk of the work for the Freshmen. Church, who is an experienced foot-ball player, played a very fine game for the Academy, and had he been at all supported by his men, they would undoubtedly have beaten.

Haverford vs. Lehigh.

Our annual game with Lehigh was played at Bethlehem on Saturday, November 20th. The weather was all that could be desired, but the ground was in its usual alluvial condition. Haverford won the toss and choose the west goal, giving Lehigh the ball, which, however, they soon lost. In a few moments Lehigh regained the ball and by very sharp play succeeded in making a touch down in the first four minutes. A goal was kicked and it was evident that our men had to do with a team much stronger than any they had ever met before. The team seemed to understand this and determined to do their best. Several very good runs were the immediate result. Thompson made a splendid effort and would, perhaps, have crossed the line had it not been for the miserable condition of the ground, which was so soft that he could not keep his feet, and before he could get off again he was downed. By several minutes of hard work and good all-round play by Janney and Hilles, Haverford succeeded in getting the ball away down the field. Here, however, an unfortunate fumble gave
the ball to Lehigh who speedily forced another touch down, from which, of course, a goal was kicked. Things now began to look bad for Haverford, and it was certain that if our men did not brace up they would be "shut out." However, the ball was again put in play, and Hilles, by a magnificent punt, sent it outside close to Lehigh's goal. This was a great gain and Garrett, by some excellent runs, succeeded in getting still nearer the line. At last Hilles, by a desperate run through the rush line, succeeded in getting a touchdown. As there was no time to punt the ball out a difficult goal was attempted, and it is not surprising that it was missed. When the first half was over the score stood, 12-4.

The second half was opened with fine play on both sides. For at least fifteen minutes the ball remained midway between the goals. Finally, by superior rush line work, Lehigh approaches nearer and nearer to our goal, and eventually secures the third touchdown, from which Howard, the Lehigh full-back, kicked a very difficult goal.

Garrett now put the ball in play again, by running with it, and Haverford kept possession of it for a few minutes, until a bad pass to the half-back gave it to their opponents. The latter seemed bent upon forcing another touchdown, but in this they were disappointed; for our rush line, now fairly roused and goaded to desperation, played a much finer game than in any part of the match. They forced back the Lehigh men who had carried the ball within their ten-yard line, and by hard, steady work carried it to the middle of the field, and even into their opponent's territory. They were still forcing it down when time was called; score, 18-4, in favor of Lehigh. The decisions of the referee, Mr. Swift, of the University of Pennsylvania, were fair and impartial.

In conclusion we can only acknowledge a defeat which was as unexpected as it was complete. Our team this year is almost as good as in former years, but Lehigh's team is incomparably better than any they have put in the field heretofore. Not only was their rush line superior to ours in weight, but they also excelled us in general play. It is indeed an open question how much longer Haverford can continue to cope with other colleges whose teams are invariably much heavier than ours. Hitherto we have come out ahead by excelling them in skill, but they are becoming skillful too, as was well illustrated at Lehigh. We have always a good supply of half-backs, and good ones too, but we are sadly in need of heavy men to fill the rush line. However, we would not discourage the team, for at times they played a very good game. Nevertheless, the majority of their play at Bethlehem was not up to the mark. Our middle was exceedingly weak, and bad passes and fumbles gave our opponents two touchdowns. When it was too late the rush line did indeed show what it could do under an emergency, but this only serves to show that want of steady play is our chief defect. Runs by Garrett, runs and kicks by Hilles, runs and tackles by Thompson, and fine end-rush work by Janney, were features of the game, and had they been as well supported as their opponents, the result would have been different. However, suppositions like these are idle, for they had a much stronger team than we, and we ought to be satisfied with the fact that ours was the first team to secure a touchdown against Lehigh on their own grounds this year. We give the men from Bethlehem all honor for their well-earned victory, and we admire the pluck with which they have borne up under successive defeats, steadily improving all the while, until now they have a team which stands at the top. Nevertheless we shall be very glad to meet them again next year and, if possible, on our own grounds, where we hope to offer them a stronger resistance and a little less mud.

**LITERATURE.**

[All books received before the 20th of the month will be reviewed in the number issued on the 10th of the following month.]

Through the courtesy of Mr. Henry Campion, we have seen the advance sheets of Porter & Coates' new "Christmas Catalogue" of this year's novelties. Before this is in the reader's hands the book will be ready for distribution. But a few words relative to its importance, not as an advertiser's, but as a real work of art, will be appropriate. The book will be uniform in style with the same set of publications of former years,—but greatly superior in workmanship and design. Seldom has it been the lot of book buyers and readers to have the respective merits of the year's publications so temptingly and tastefully laid before them. The illustrations are numerous and surpassing all expectation in the daintiness and thorough artistic skill shown in their production. Each notable Christmas publication receives due notice and appropriate advertisement. The "toute ensemble" deserves the unlimited praise it will receive from the reading public, and as a moderate edition will be printed, for free distribution, we urge all to lose no time in procuring a copy; for such possession

"* * * eries haste, and speed must answer it."

Readers in English literature who have enjoyed references to Prof. Henry Morley's critical
and descriptive work will welcome the news of the early issue of the first volume of "an attempt towards a history of English literature," upon which Prof. Morley has been engaged for many years past. About twenty volumes are planned at the rate of issue of two a year. It will be a continuous work, though the volumes will be grouped in sections forming distinct histories of periods. Volume I. will come down to the reign of Alfred.—(Book News.)

A new edition of Prescott’s “Ferdinand and Isabella” has been issued by John B. Alden, of New York. It is hardly necessary to refer our readers to the subject-matter of this book. Mr. Prescott’s works have all the interest of Sir Walter Scott and all the authority of Hume. “Ferdinand and Isabella” is an account of one of the most interesting and important passages of history. It is a narrative of Spain when she was in her glory, when she was in the full enjoyment of the honor derived from the discoveries of Columbus, when her gold fleets covered the Atlantic, when her dominion extended to the Pacific, when she had driven the Moors from Grenada and when the union of the crowns of Castile and Aragon had made her the greatest power in Europe. Such a subject would be pleasing at the hands of the prosiest of scribblers; at the hands of Mr. Prescott it becomes one of the most entertaining stories of our language.

In regard to the manufacture of the book that is before us, we will say that it looks as if it were made for work. It is neatly and strongly bound, the illustrations are numerous, and the type is excellent. It is in two volumes, each of convenient size—a piece of forethought on the part of the publisher which will meet with gratitude from those who spend many hours with books.

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With heavy hearts and thoughtful countenances, we bade one another our Merry Christmases and Happy New Years. The loss of our beloved Professor whose portrait is presented herewith to our subscribers, and the sudden death of our fellow student which followed so closely, upon it, cast a gloom over us all. In the one case any verbal expression of eulogy or respect must fall short of that which every heart contains; and in the other our feeling of loss and sorrow, that a life, which promised so richly, had ended thus soon, fails to formulate itself. But an over-ruling God knows better than we the disposition of His creatures.

THE Haverfordian proposes with the assistance of the old students of Haverford, to add a new department to its list, namely: a department devoted to the alumni and their interests. The column will be open to communications, letters, class-histories, personal notes and biographies of Alumni; such articles to be contributed from time to time by the members of the Alumni Association. We hereby ask for the earnest support of all old Haverfordians to make this column a feature of the paper. It depends largely upon your support.

THE remark was made a while ago by one of our professors that "it makes little difference what a man studies at college." The idea was new to us, but consideration has convinced us of its truth. One of the chief objects of college life should be a thorough and broad training for life, and the acquirement of a deep-rooted culture. All the varied powers of the man, of which he is himself often largely unconscious, are here brought to the front, tested and carefully examined, and, if practicable, put to their best use. Since college is but the beginning of one's education, it should partake far more of the nature of a firm and sound foundation, than of any superficial structure. No one can succeed as a specialist until he is first well grounded in the elements of every branch of learning. That delicate and cosmopolitan mind, which feels at home in every variegated field of knowledge, is one of the richest and noblest at-
tainments of human endeavor. If at twenty-one a young man enters the world with all his mental and spiritual powers trained and ready for action, knowing well what he can do, and somewhat ignorant of what he cannot, he stands upon a great advantage-ground over the large majority of mankind. If this be his position, though his actual knowledge may be small, he is nevertheless bound to succeed somewhere. Without this ability, he must slowly learn by experience and disaster the neglected wisdom of his youth, for he is handicapped at the start and sees others, better equipped than he, rank among the leaders of humanity. Without a governing principle or purpose, he will rudderless drift on life's stormy ocean, or sluggishly lie in some dull harbor. With a view to these liberal and prudent purposes have the courses at Haverford been arranged, and with like aims will the wise spend their hours of study and the prudent invest their mental capital.

NO thoughtful Haverford man is, we are sure, satisfied with the condition of our literary societies. Few of the productions which grace the meetings of these societies will survive a sound literary criticism; and their members are showing their appreciation of that fact by failing to attend the meetings. It is a well-known fact, indeed, that, even of our best scholars, comparatively few can mould their ideas into an intelligible and logical form, or render the works of the great masters of literature in a manner at all artistic.

It is not necessary to inform our readers that the cause of this state of affairs lies in the indisposition of the students to embrace the opportunities offered by the societies; nor is it necessary again to encumber our columns with a repetition of the advantages of belonging to a society. Our object is simply to criticize their present organization, which we consider to be, in some respects, calculated to interfere with their proper work. One object of a literary society is to cultivate the art of public speaking; in other words, the art of keeping one's presence of mind before a large audience, and of using language suited to the dignity of such an occasion. Now we are quite sure that no such practice is obtained at Haverford. We are quite sure that the most bashful man would be safe before an audience of fifteen or twenty, of whom one-half are reading "Life," and the other half are asleep. We are also sure that no man without a strong imagination could address this audience with the dignity demanded in the Academy of Music. The art of public speaking must be cultivated under the awe and inspiration of numbers; in the presence of a few there is no exercise of self-possession, and the voice naturally drops from a dignified to a familiar tone. Moreover, essays and recitations to be heard by a few do not invite the same care as those to be heard by many. This, we believe, is the result of three societies in a college of one hundred students.

We are told that a number of societies produces a rivalry; but we must own ourselves unable to detect any evidence of rivalry at Haverford, except a prodigious amount of boasting at the beginning of the college year for the benefit of the Freshmen. Moreover, we do not believe that
rivalry is necessary to the life of the societies; and we consider this absurdity of equal value with the doctrines that persecution is the natural nutriment of Christianity and war the only recipe for national sentiment. But there is no rivalry between the societies at Haverford; they seem to be expressly organized to prevent rivalry. A member of one society may resign, but may not join another. A member of one society may not attend the meetings of another, except those of the Loganian Society, which are open to the public. The membership of the societies which depends not upon merit but upon the address and persuasion of their members, is fixed early in the college year; nor will superior merit bring an increase of membership or of influence. They have no object for rivalry except a reputation for superior merit, which must rest upon their own testimony; and, consequently, there is no rivalry. We are not altogether prepared to suggest a complete union. There are, indeed, some advantages in a separation, though rivalry is not one of them; and we should much prefer an organization which would combine the advantages both of union and separation without their disadvantages. We leave this to our readers, hoping that they will devise some plan which will secure the hearty co-operation of all students in extending their studies beyond the necessarily narrow confines of a college curriculum into the broader realms of literature, where they may study the works of the great masters of prose and verse with a freedom and delight not to be found in the class-room.

IT has been evident that the interest in cricket at Haverford has not been up to its usual mark. Little interest was manifested, with one exception, in any of last spring’s matches, and the fall practice amounted to little or nothing. It is true that the tennis tournament was partly responsible for the latter failing, but if tennis tends to dethrone cricket we must weigh the matter well before we enter into another tournament, or at least deny entrance to cricketers in general. For, fascinating as tennis is, and however interesting a contest in it may be, it should not be indulged in to the detriment of the established college game. Tennis cannot and must not take the place of cricket.

And now, as to a little advice—a first and second eleven should be organized at once on gymnasmum work under good leaders, continued throughout the winter; regular hours for practice in the cricket shed established, and a thorough cricket spirit aroused.

Of all games cricket is the most dependent upon constant practice. A tyro never makes runs. Good, hard, earnest work always does. And while we feel the loss of some of our leading men we still have the material to put a good team in the field if we only use it, and we can’t begin too soon.

Harvard’s team for ’87 will be stronger than ever before, and the University has had some excellent additions to its already strong team, so that Haverford’s position in the race will be predetermined unless the strongest efforts are put forth to prevent it.
COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

ONE of the desires entertained by Berkeley was the cherished one of founding a college in America. In the earlier part of the last century he visited this country, and certain it is, that at about that time, the first steps were taken toward the establishment of what is now "Columbia College." But there were a great many who feared that the design was to imitate a church-establishment, and so it was not till 1753 that a charter was granted to "King's College."

The trustee of Trinity Church donated to the new institution the land now bounded by Barclay, Church, and Murray streets, and the Hudson river; there the college remained for more than a century.

Previous to the Revolution the college could have been little more than a boarding school; one of the reports of that time reads: "All students but those in medicine, are obliged to lodge and diet in the college, unless they are particularly exempted by the Governors or President; and the edifice is surrounded by a high fence, which also encloses a large court and garden; and a porter constantly attends at the front gate, which is closed at ten o'clock each evening in summer, and nine in winter; after which hours the names of all that come in are delivered weekly to the President."

In 1814 the state legislature ceded to the trustees "twenty acres of land on Manhattan Island," upon part of which grant the college has been located since 1857; the land thus acquired has greatly increased in value, and has been the source of a large income.

The block bounded by the Fourth and Madison avenues, Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, is occupied by the buildings of the several "schools," each of which is a separate institution, complete in itself; each has its own faculty, its own buildings and class-

rooms. Thus there does not exist that feeling of fraternity between the students of the several schools which there might be.

Columbia College has now "a school of Arts, a school of Mines, a school of Law, a school of Political Science, and a school of medicine; employing a President, one hundred and sixty-seven professors, instructors and assistants, and has in all the departments nearly fourteen hundred students."

All attending the school of Arts, who reside in New York City, are required to attend chapel at half-past nine, A.M. As no student remains longer than his daily recitations and chapel demand, the latter is not regarded by all as it might be. By two o'clock the classes are over and the buildings appear deserted.

Here still flourishes the "marking system;" yet perhaps there is a prospect of a change, since, in his last annual report, President Barnard recommended that each student be marked simply "proficient" or "deficient" as the case might be.

Young ladies can pursue the regular college course in an "annex" located in another street.

During the first two years of the course the only optional study is that of a modern language; in the Junior year one-third the studies is optional, while all the classes of the Senior year are elective.

Columbia, doubtless, has its full share of the "sporting" interest, since here are supported not only several tennis clubs, baseball and foot-ball teams, but an athletic and cricket association, as well as an efficient boat-club. During this year no foot-ball team will be formed, in order that the boat-club may receive more liberal support.

The representative secret societies of American Colleges have "Chapters" here. Students from the different "schools" can become, and are, members of the several "Chapters;" while the most proficient of
whichever "school" he may be a member, obtains place in the athletic organizations.

Since its founding this institution has not ceased to graduate men who are an honor to their professions, or callings, and to the college. However we may think in regard to the two great political parties, we must agree that their late candidates for the office of mayor of New York were singularly able men; both were formerly Columbia students; and many graduates might be named who are now pursuing useful and honorable careers.

With her large income, her efficient faculty, and her weighty influence, there can be no doubt but that in the future, as in the past, the same high standing will be fully maintained, and even grander work accomplished by "Columbia College."

PLINY EARLE CHASE—1820-1886.

I n the death of Professor and acting President Pliny Earle Chase, Haverford College suffers a great and unusual loss.

"The good gray head that all men knew," is gone from us forever.

It is eminently fitting that the pages of The Haverfordian should contain some recognition of his worth, some account of his life, some attempt to point the character of that life.

Pliny Earle Chase, the oldest son of Anthony and Lydia Earle Chase, was born at Worcester, Mass., August 18th, 1820. The old family mansion is still standing near Lincoln Square, but the neighborhood has been invaded by large manufacturing establishments, and its attractiveness as a place of residence is mostly gone. Like so many of his distinguished Massachusetts contemporaries he received his early education in the excellent common schools of that state. He was also for a time at Friends' Boarding School, Providence. In 1835, he entered Harvard College as a Freshman, and was graduated in 1839, taking the degree of A. B. Among his classmates were Edward Everett Hale, Samuel Eliot, and other well-known men. In 1844, he took the degree of A. M. He began his career as a teacher by taking charge of a district school in Leicester, Mass., the home of his mother's family, and shortly after he was appointed principal of a school in Worcester, which had at that time the reputation of being the hardest one to manage in the district. In both of these positions he was entirely successful. In 1840-41, he was an associate teacher in Friends' School, Providence; and in 1841-42, in Friends' Select School, Philadelphia; in 1842-44, he had a private school in the same city. On the 28th of June, 1843, he married Elizabeth Brown Oliver, of Lynn, Mass. This most congenial union was only broken by his death. Most of the years 1844-45 were spent in New England, during which time he prepared for publication his Elements of Arithmetic, noticed below, and assisted in cataloguing the Library of the American Antiquarian Society. In the fall of 1845, he returned to Philadelphia and opened a private school for girls, also giving lessons in schools and families. In 1848, he was obliged to give up teaching on account of severe hemorrhages from the lungs, and it was about ten years before he was entirely free from these attacks. A less sedentary employment being advised by his physicians, he entered into a partnership for carrying on the stove and foundry business, the firm name being North, Harrison & Co. In 1850, the firm was enlarged by the addition of A. W. North as an active, and John Edgar Thompson, late President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, as a special partner, the name being changed to North, Harrison & Chase. The works were at Wilmington, Del., and the salesrooms in Philadelphia. In 1851, the firm was changed to North, Chase & North.

In 1861, Professor Charles Dexter Cleveland, so well known as the editor of the
Compendium of English Literature, wishing to retire from teaching, sold to Professor Chase the furniture and good-will of his young ladies' school at 903 Clinton street, Philadelphia. But after a time Professor Chase found it more lucrative as well as better suited to his health to confine himself to private instruction, and so, in 1866, he gave up the school, and also disposed of his remaining interest in the foundry business. In 1870, he visited Europe with a small party under his charge. On this trip his wide culture and his perfect command of the languages of the various countries visited, independently of his personal charm of character, made him a delightful companion. It is needless to say how great was his own pleasure in visiting places so familiar to him in name and in history. In 1871, he received the appointment of Professor of Natural Science in Haverford College, with which institution he was thenceforward connected without intermission until his death.

He was also acting Professor in the University of Pennsylvania, for several months, taking the place of Professor Fraser who had died in office.

In 1876, the degree of L.L. D. was conferred upon him by Haverford College "on account of his attainments and original researches in Mental and Physical Philosophy." In the spring of 1878, he had a severe attack of sciatica and partial paralysis of one foot, from the effects of which he never fully recovered. He continued to reside in Philadelphia until the summer of 1878, when he removed to reside permanently in one of the houses on the college grounds.

In 1875, a new chair of Philosophy and Logic was established, to which he was transferred. How congenial were the subjects placed under his charge only those who were under his instruction can fully appreciate. Dymond, Porter, Whately and Berkeley had new life given them as their thoughts were interpreted by his sympathetic and well-stored mind. In 1880, at the request of the Board of Managers, he reluctantly took charge of the discipline of the college. It was not a position in accordance with his tastes, and it was gladly relinquished in 1883. His administration of the duties was marked with great kindness and he retained the goodwill of all the students.

In the summer of 1883, he again went abroad accompanied by several members of his family.

At the organization of Bryn Mawr College, in 1884, he was appointed Lecturer on Psychology and Logic. In the winter of 1885–86, he had a severe attack of pneumonia, after which he never recovered his usual health, though he was able to preside as Acting President at last commencement. His health did not improve during the summer as was hoped, but, on the contrary, he grew worse, and new and unfavorable symptoms set in. He returned and was present at the opening of the college, but was not able to assume any duties. On the 17th of December he peacefully and unconsciously passed away.

I am not qualified to speak critically of his scientific work. Indeed, there are few so qualified, because he belonged to that class of philosophers who are ahead of their times—men who see, though it may be imperfectly and dimly, very deeply into the relations of things, and whose speculations, like those of the Marquis of Worcester, though misunderstood and perhaps even unintelligible to contemporaries, contain truths grasped and accepted by future generations. He has been criticised for working in too wide a field. It is true that his studies and investigations cover a very wide field, but it must be remembered that his was an unusual mind, and not a few of his investigations were simply recreation, the results of which, however, seemed worthy of publication. In
all his studies, too, he constantly found proofs of his belief that all things form one harmonious whole.

Probably his first publication was *The Elements of Arithmetic, Part First*, published by Uriah Hunt & Son, Philadelphia, 1844. This was followed by *Part Second*; and, in 1848, by the *Common School Arithmetic*; and, in 1850, by a new work prepared in conjunction with Horace Mann. These treatises had a fair success and were highly spoken of by many teachers, among them Thomas Hill, ex-President of Harvard. In 1884, he prepared and published through Porter & Coates, Philadelphia, "*Elements of Meteorology for Schools and Households. Part I. Practical Instructions. Part II. Principles and Scholia.*" This is, perhaps, the first attempt to put this subject in a simple and popular form.

He delivered many lectures in Philadelphia on subjects connected with science; and at various conferences on education at Portland, Baltimore, Richmond, Ind., New York and elsewhere, he gave addresses of greater or less length on educational topics. He was a frequent contributor to *The Student and Friends' Review*, on educational, scientific, and religious subjects. It is, however, in the Transactions and Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society that his most important papers appeared. In the Proceedings for November 5th, 1880, will be found a "*List of Papers communicated to the American Philosophical Society by Phiny Earle Chase, LL. D.*" They number in all 119, beginning with one on "Sanscrito and English Roots and Analogues," September 17th, 1858, and ending with a paper on "Relations of Chemical Affinity to Luminous and Cosmical Energies," April 16th, 1880. This list alone would fill seven columns of *The Haverfordian*. The titles show the wide range of his investigations in Philology, Meteorology and Physics. After 1863, he confined his attention chiefly to the last two subjects, and especially to the confirmation of his "*General Postulate, All Physical phenomena are due to an Omnipresent Power acting in ways which may be represented by harmonic or cyclical undulations in an elastic medium.*"

After 1880, he was a frequent contributor to the "Proceedings," and sixteen papers have appeared under his name. He was also a contributor to the American Journal of Arts and Sciences (Silliman's), The London, Dublin, and Edinburgh Philosophical Magazine; the *Comptes Rendus*, of Paris, and to the Journal of the Franklin Institute; for this latter periodical he had for a number of years prepared the scientific notes or gleanings from other scientific publications, chiefly foreign.

In 1864, the Magelianic gold medal of the American Philosophical Society was awarded to him for his paper on the "*Numerical Relations of Gravity and Magnetism.*" He was for several years one of the secretaries of the last-named society, and latterly one of its vice-presidents. He was also a member of various scientific and literary bodies at home and abroad. Three years ago he was employed to testify as an expert in an electric light suit in New York. A number of his suggestions relative to the method of observing the weather were embodied in the instructions issued by the United States Signal Service Bureau to its observers. The rapidity and accuracy of his arithmetical calculations will be testified to by anyone who has seen him extract the square root of large numbers at the blackboard.

He had a wonderful faculty of seeing analogies and harmonies where to the ordinary mind none existed, and it is not unlikely that as time goes on the scientific world will be compelled to follow more and more in the lines in which he worked, and that, though he himself had the satisfac-
tion of seeing many of his predictions and forecasts proved, still more will be accepted in the future. He believed, to use his own words, that "science and religion are outgrowths of a harmonious nature; that all error is man's mistake, while all truth is God's truth; and that there is no real conflict between Reason and Revelation."

He was an enthusiastic Botanist, and in the spring and summer he would often come into the house with his hands full of plants to be examined. Though language was in later years quite a side issue, he was an unusually able linguist, and could speak with comparative ease six or seven languages; while with the aid of a dictionary he could read about 120, including dialects. He was one of the two or three men in the country who could read Eliot's Indian Bible.

Of his personal and religious character it is unnecessary to speak to those who knew him well. Rarely does it fall to the lot of any one to meet a purer life, a kindlier heart, a greater simplicity; a more perfect humility. Never putting himself forward, he was always ready to listen to others, and always treated them with kindness and consideration. His own extensive attainments were kept in the background, so much so indeed that many of his friends were not by any means aware of the extent and variety of his knowledge. In the social circle he was bright, cheerful, and, on occasion, witty. He was always disposed to think well of men, and this trait more than once inflicted on him considerable pecuniary loss.

Born and brought up among members of the Society of Friends, he always had the strongest attachment to its principles. In later years, though never officially recorded as a minister of the Society, he frequently spoke in the ministry, and his discourses will long be remembered by his hearers. Most of his life was spent in teaching, and he always took the highest ground as to the dignity, importance, and responsibility of the calling; his own words will best express this feeling: "Our weakness gives us no excuse for shirking our share of the work, or for trying to throw any portion of our individual responsibility upon the great Master Builder. It is the duty of educators to till the soil, to remove noxious weeds and other obstructions, to plant and water, and then look hopefully to God for the increase. We can not give faith to our pupils, but we can show them that the foundations of faith are impregnable, and no one should feel himself qualified for the teacher's chair who is not able to expose the weakness which characterizes all the onslaughts of skepticism." Again: "Schools have been too exclusively intellectual; they have cultivated the intellect without cultivating the moral and religious faculties. This is an error. * * * Intellect was given to man that he might fit himself for immortality. He should be trained to see that his intellect was meant to be a means of drawing him continually upward, and that an exclusive devotion to earthly pursuits is necessarily degrading. We must satisfy our intellectual nature, but the highest satisfaction is to be found in the self-control which forms a sterling character. * * * Intellectual culture cannot be too great if it is kept in due subordination to Divine Guidance." It was most instructive to see how fully these doctrines were carried out in his own life. With all his great attainments he accepted the truths of the Gospel in simplicity and with an unwavering faith. To the young men who have come under his instruction, such teaching and such a life cannot but be a permanent influence for good; to all who knew him, his example and memory will be a lasting possession. Lives like his are at once a proof and an illustration of the power of grace in the human heart. — Allen C. Thomas.
RESOLUTIONS.

IMMEDIATELY upon the receipt of the intelligence that Haverford was bereft of its acting President, a mass-meeting of the students was held, and a committee appointed to draft suitable resolutions. Appended is a copy:

Whereas, It has pleased an all-wise Providence to remove from our midst our beloved Professor, Pliny Earle Chase; and

Whereas, We recognize the irreparable loss of one so thoroughly informed in every branch of human knowledge, and so prominent in the practice of every Christian virtue, and

Whereas, We realize that by his death we are bereft of a most able instructor, an earnest Christian teacher and a true friend, whose every effort was for our best welfare; therefore be it

Resolved, That by the death of Professor Pliny Earle Chase, the country has lost one of her foremost scholars and scientists, one known and respected throughout the civilized world; the Christian Church a zealous and powerful defender of her divine truths, our college her ablest professor; and we, the students, our most beloved and honored friend and teacher; and be it

Resolved, That we extend to his bereaved family our sincere sympathy in their deep affliction, and pray that God may comfort and sustain them as He alone can. And further be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions suitably engrossed, be presented to the family of the deceased, and that they be printed in the Haverfordian.

At a special meeting of the Y. M. C. A., held December 18th, the following resolutions were passed:

Whereas, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to take our honored professor, Pliny Earle Chase, from the cares of a busy life to the enjoyment of eternal happiness, and

Whereas, His life has been an exemplification of that of a Christian gentleman, and his words have always inculcated the principles of that divine life, of which he was himself a reflection;

Resolved, That the Young Mens' Christian Association of Haverford College has sustained the loss of its most devoted friend and wisest counsellor, and one who has ever guided and fostered the Christian life of the college;

Resolved, That we do hereby extend our full and sincere sympathy to his family in their great affliction, and

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to his family and printed in the Haverfordian.

Signed by a committee of the association.

Barker Newhall,
W. F. Overman,
H. H. Goddard,

Committed.

COMMUNICATED.

To the Editor of the Haverfordian:

Mr. Editor,—On behalf of the class of '89 and by their instruction, we submit to you the following communication and protest. We noticed in the December number of the Haverfordian an editorial on the subject of hazing. In the course of this article the writer undertakes to corroborate his remarks by a comparison of the classes at present in the college. He states that, in June, 1885, hazing was prohibited at Haverford, and asks what was the result of prohibiting it. His answer is that "last year's
Freshmen ('89), with all coercing power removed, and with no common foe to fight, have been permanently injured, their class split up into factions, and only half organized, while such a thing as a healthy class spirit is almost extinct." He further proceeds to say that it is only necessary to compare the two lower with the two upper classes of the college to see the good effects of coercion, and that the class which passed through the hardest ordeal is the best organized class in college.

Now we have nothing to say concerning the subject of this: we simply wish to refute the statements made therein, and to protest against any invidious comparison of classes, of societies or of persons being made in the columns of the Haverfordian. It is not true that our class is split up into factions. If such is the case, we greatly doubt if any of our men can say to which faction he belongs, or to which faction he does not belong; and we affirm that the writer of this article would be unable to make a division of the class into the factions which he mentions. The class of '89 formally declares to you, Mr. Editor, that it is not under the influence of any internal dissensions, and that its members form one harmonious body. It is not true that we are half organized or that we are lacking in class spirit. In simple proof of this we offer the fact that, within twenty-four hours after the appearance of the article which reflected unpleasantly upon our class organization, we had formally protested against it, and our committee had interviewed the editor of the paper. Moreover, we would affirm that the class of '89 is not, in any respect, inferior to any class in college, either in athletic courage or in mental attainments.

Furthermore, Mr. Editor, we protest against any comparisons of classes in the Haverfordian. It announces that it is the organ of the students of Haverford College. Of these students, nearly one-third are included in the class of '89. The object of the Haverfordian is to foster a college feeling among the students, and to represent their interests with the public and with other colleges. And unless it has the support of all the classes and all the societies of the college it will fail in its aim.

Therefore, on behalf of Haverford College, and in vindication of the unity and class spirit of the class of '89, we make this protest.

H. Firth,
W. F. Overman,
W. H. Fite,

LECTURES.

On December 1st we had the great pleasure of hearing again Professor Luigi Monti, this time his subject being "John Milton." He gave a review of the great epic poet's life; his Italian travels and studies, from both of which seemed to spring his main inspiration; his hardships in advocating great reforms; the lack of appreciation of his genius by contemporaries. The lecturer then considered "Paradise Lost." Its main idea originated in some Italian plays which Milton saw produced when he was in Italy; numerous passages had been borrowed from the works of Dante, Tasso, and Ariosto, one or two of the speeches of the Fallen Angels in hell being almost direct translations of Italian passages in those poets; yet this fact was no detraction, since as Professor Lowell says, not the fact of borrowing but what is made of the idea borrowed is important, and the passages taken by Milton were by no means weakened in passing through his sublime mind and falling into new utterance. Professor Monti then passed rapidly over the poem, making beautiful quotations, expressing the opinion that it excelled all other poems in moral elevation, and calling it the "Poetical Bible." He closed by quoting and ex-
pressing extreme admiration for the sonnet written on the massacre of the Waldenses, which begins:

"Avenge, O Lord! Thy slaughtered saints,"—

On December 6th, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., Mr. Burdette, lectured on "The Pilgrimage of a Funny Man." He seemed to refer to the life journey, and interspersing his usual convulsing side-remarks, he depicted the difficulties and dangers of the humorist, assuring us that the life of a funny man was far from funny, but that in fact the greatest humorists had usually experienced the bitterest sorrows, and were always subject to great reactions of melancholy. We believe this lecture was generally considered much funnier than last year's, and if Mr. Burdette continues to grow funnier from year to year our only recourse will be finally to beg him when he addresses us not to be "as funny as he can."

On the 18th Professor Monti gave what we would consider one of the most charming lectures we have heard from our platform,—"Personal Reminiscences of Longfellow." Having been, from the time he first arrived in this country a voluntary exile, and was taken by Longfellow as "The Young Sicilian" in the "Tales of a Wayside Inn," until the death of the poet, a most intimate friend of the latter, it was no small treat to hear him tell of some of the private life of the poet which the world agrees had the greatest and most beautiful spirit, and to find that in his actual life no less, but rather more, than in his writings was the same Christian beauty to be found. But what was perhaps most striking was the humor and fun which the poet seemed to have allowed to bubble over in private, but which is almost wholly absent from his poems. Mr. Monti related how once, a biting criticism having been aimed at Longfellow, the former came running in, and with "some breath of the volcanic air" of Etna in his brain, wished to know if he had seen that most malicious and outrageous attack which had been made on him. "Oh," said the poet, "that is only a bilious attack." Mr. Monti also related with great feeling the circumstances of the tragic death of the poet's young wife, as also the death of Longfellow himself.

On December 15th, Mr. James Wood lectured on "America before the European discovery." He spoke at length of the mound-builders of the Mississippi valley, and the remains which proved their state of civilization. Wild hunter tribes of the kind known to us, notably the Iroquois, inhabited the Eastern mountains and sea board, and owing to their greater hardihood harassed the mound-builders, and drove them into cliff-dwellings or away to Mexico. Mr. Wood mentioned two disproved theories with regard to the existence of man on this continent,—that they were originally created here and that they were one of the lost tribes of Israel. Another theory is that men came from Europe by the "Lost Atlantis," but the existence of such a continent has hardly enough scientific proof. The very possible drifting on wrecks in the ocean currents of men to America or their simple transit by the Behring straits, which are no broader than the English channel, appeared to him the most plausible theories.

**AFTERWARD.**

I heedlessly opened the cage,
And suffered my bird to go free;
And, though I besought it with tears to return,
It nevermore came back to me.

It nests in the wildwood, and needs not my call,
O, the bird once at liberty who can enthrall?

I hastily opened my lips,
And uttered a word of disdain,
That wounded a friend, and forever estranged
A heart I would die to regain.

But the bird, once at liberty, who can enthrall?
And the word that's once spoken, O who can recall?

—Virginia B. Harrison in the Independent.
EDWARD M. POPE.

The death of Edward M. Pope was an unexpected calamity to the college and to his relatives. The transition from life and strength, to death was so sudden that we are unable to realize the fact. The empty chair at class and table, the vain search for the calm face and the voice heard no more, will force us to comprehend our loss.

The signs of future usefulness were already apparent in a character of intellectual grasp, manliness and simplicity.

His faculties were evenly balanced, and he understood with equal facility and accuracy the branches of languages, mathematics and science which he had studied. In no class will his loss be felt more than in the Greek, where his authority was supreme and his elegant translations the pride of his fellows. He was by nature and inclination a student and the sports in which he participated were always of secondary interest.

His heart was pure and simple. He thought ill of no one because he saw some good in all. He never appeared to be what he was not. He made no pretense to learning which he did not possess. There is not a man in college who ever heard from his lips a word that was impure or untrue. His bearing whether among his classmates or professors was always of exactly the same dignity and openness. He looked forward to the future with a calm hope.

He did what many of us try to do: he lived out in his life the principles of a personal Christianity with a simplicity and at the same time a firmness that is rarely seen.

His class and those who really knew him will be made to realize that a strength has passed from them and from the institution to which he belonged.

PERSONALS.
[Will Alumni or others please favor us with items for this column.]

'58 Hugh D. Vail, A. M., is now residing in Santa Barbara, Cal.

'71 Walter T. Moore is superintendent of foreign affairs in a prosperous and extensive concern under the name of Charles Cumming.


'81 Albanus L. Smith is a member of a Philadelphia firm, known as the Manley & Cooper Manufacturing Company. The corporation has an extensive ornamental iron works.

'83 Thomas K. Worthington is at Johns Hopkins, studying for a Ph. D.

'83 Samuel B. Shoemaker was recently appointed resident physician at the Pennsylvania hospital.

Henry N. Hoxie, (A. M., of '83) is expected to accompany the Wharton family South this year.

'84 T. H. Chase, formerly of the editorial staff, now in the law school at Harvard, spent the 22nd with us.

'85 Lloyd Logan Smith, who during the past year has been continuing his studies at a German University, has now returned to America, and is in the New York office of Whithall, Tatum & Co.

'85 Enos L. Doan is teaching school in Wilmington, Del.

'85 Jos. L. Markley, of Harvard, called during vacation.

'86 Guy R. Johnson was with us on the 17th of last month, he is chief book-keeper in the Malaga office, of the Malaga Glass Manufacturing Company.

'86 Horace E. Smith, of Harvard, paid Haverford a visit on the 22nd ult.

LOCALS.

According to the Haverfordian, published one year ago. "First skating of the season on 12-7-85." This year we had good skating on 3rd of last month.

"How many downs, Mr. Referee?"
The "Gunning Fiend" thou canst not see, because he is not yet in sight.

Quicksilver, according to "Fweddy," is an ore of silver.

"Dan" thinks that "what's-his-name" was the greatest musician of all time.

The "Apostolic Father" thinks that beansoup should be pronounced boocup. The shock to the Professor was a severe one, but he is recovering slowly.

Concrete, according to a member of the Geology class, is an excellent example of a cretaceous rock.

The other night the Everett Society passed three amendments in ten seconds, and without a single dissenting voice. The shock was so great that the President nearly fell out of his chair, but by a mighty effort he recovered himself.

--- A chestnut: "Jones, may I borrow your rubbers?"

Robert J. Burdette gave us a lecture the other night, by invitation of the Y. M. C. A. Though the night was very stormy, the audience was large and enthusiastic, and the lecturer was at his best.

In Geology. Prof.: "How do rocks get rid of their water?" The class circus, "They expel it." "But suppose they can't expel it?" "Oh, why then they just suspend it."

Some of the students went in to see Bishop a few nights ago, and have been bewitching the College with their "mind-reading" ever since.

Professor Sandford gave a lecture before the Loganian Society on "The Press of a Century ago." His remarks were drawn from the first volume of one of the earliest newspapers in this country. It is a very curious and interesting old book.

That little editorial last month seems to have made quite a sensation among our "jealous critics" at Bryn Mawr. The prevailing opinion is that the writer must have been suffering from an acute attack of sour grapes.

And yet another. "What kind of rock do phosphates give?" Our eminent pedestrian: "Phosphates give an apatite."

Mix intimately a blackboard rubber, a row of empty laboratory desks and two lazy "chemists," and the result is a combination which will defy analysis.

The Museum has been turned completely upside down. All the cases have been moved over to the south side of the room, and the rest of the space is occupied for Biological works. This is a great improvement on the old room.

The "Mutual Admiration Club" is now in full blast. As a consequence, the cloud of obscurity which has hitherto veiled the history of the Ancient Egyptians, is being rapidly dispelled.

A Senior in describing the customs of a Jewish patriarch in regard to the Passover, made the startling assertion that "He and his family then took their annual bath!"

The cricket shed is becoming popular, and when the light is improved, the team ought to be able to get some very good practice in it.

Lost! A small, yellow "Purp," with a voracious appetite for Tennis balls, overshoes, etc. Please return to '88.

Overheard. "Well, E-r-y, how did Kris-Kingle ever get all those things into your stocking?"

Barker says that "The great Amazon is only a mile wide at its mouth." We suppose he would consider the width of the Delaware at Market street a mere toothpick's throw.

We hear that a Bryn Mawr student has discovered positive evidence that the ancient Greeks used to smoke before meals. They ought to have known better.

We are sorry to say that the stately old fashioned clock which stood in the entrance of Barclay Hall, has been removed, and an unaristocratic and commonplace eight-day clock now occupies its place. Thus, one by one, the old things go.

On Thursday, December 9th, on the way back from meeting, an animated snow fight took place between the two lower classes. The Sophomores took up their stand on this side of the bridge, and literally jumped on the unsuspecting Freshmen. The latter violently pro-
tested against such outrageous treatment, but one after another they were all rolled and their faces washed, to the utter ruin of their shirt collars. Several '89 men suffered the same punishment, but this was not down on the programme. The affair was very good natured on both sides, and it was a very fine thing—to look at.

A laboratory man has just perfected a remarkable filtering apparatus. It is constructed entirely of glass rod, and is said to filter light, heat or electricity with great ease and dispatch. The only trouble with liquids is the difficulty in making any at all pass through the apparatus. When this is accomplished, they will undoubtedly be well purified.

In rain and mud and darkness was played the first half of the football game between '88 and '89. '88 had the ball, and with only two momentary exceptions kept it throughout the half hour. Hilles ran well, and '89's rushers blocked and tackled well. '88 was well up the field when Slocum was disqualified by the referee. Though the play from this on was always in '89's territory, their good rush line work prevented '88 from scoring.

When play was resumed three days later, the ground was hard as a rock, and a bitter cold wind was blowing across the field. Play was quick and hard throughout the half. '89 had the ball and with good runs by Thompson and Firth, and a rush by Dunton, secured a touch down. The try at goal failed. It was now '88's turn, and two splendid runs with good rush line support carried the ball within the ten yard line; but the stubborn resistance of '89's rushers kept them there until within a few minutes of "time," when a touch down was secured, but no goal resulted owing to the high wind and the shortness of the time.

Score, 4 to 4.

The game was excellently played on both sides, and with the exception that there was too much of a disposition to argue and claim fouls, etc., it was a good game throughout. If more players would play the game, and not stop to complain or contest decisions, football would be much more enjoyable both to players and spectators.

EXCHANGES.

We have received a copy of the Weekly Ledger, published at Tacoma, W. T. It professes to be "An independent journal devoted to the development of the resources of Washington Territory." If opposition to the present administration of the government tends towards independence, or the improvement of the above mentioned Territory, then the paper is true to its aim.

No. 3, vol. I. of the Seminary Mirror has reached our sanctum. It is published by the students of Raisin Valley Seminary, Adrian, Mich. Of course being so young, it bears quite numerous evidences of its infancy, in its general make up. However, representing as it does, "the only educational institution of Friends in Michigan," the Haverfordian, true to her Quaker instincts, will be glad to exchange.

The Holcad comes to us for the first time. This plain little journal, while it maintains throughout an air of quaintness, is a paper of more real merit than some, of much more pretentious aims. "The Lorelei," in the number before us, while by no means an exact translation, is not bad poetry, although it could have been much improved by being written in a different meter.

In the Wilmington Collegian for November there is a long address entitled "Our national difficulties in the light of the past." The article is well written, but lacks that depth of thought and a certain unprejudiced candor of looking at things as they truly are, which should always mark essays of this character.

The continued story, "The Royce Case," which has just closed, in the Brunonian, did not carry out the plot so successfully as the opening chapter gave us cause to hope would be the case.

"Crazy patchwork" and a "Letter from Japan," are the prominent articles in the last issue of Our Magazine, and they are worthy of their place. It is interesting to note that the English school girl takes a place in athletics, beside her stronger brother, and with such success that two scholars of the North London Col-
legiate School, Misses E. G. and E. M. Wilkinson, took three first prizes in "open handicap" swimming matches; the distance swum in each case being 88 yards.

"Yarbs," in the *Tuftonian* for December 4, is a well told story of how some adventurous youths spent vacation, and "Another Victim," in the same issue is a very clever thrust at the popular story writer.

Since the clear explanation setting forth the advantages of a State Convention of College Editors, which appeared in the December number of the *Swarthmore Phoenix*, we are heartily in favor of the scheme. We do not mean that we favor the holding of only one convention, because, the College editorship being necessarily of so short duration, and the editorial boards of all the papers changing from year to year, there could be no permanent good derived from a single meeting. What seems to be needed is a permanent association, which shall hold meetings at least once a year. In these meetings subjects of mutual interest could be discussed, greatly to the advantage of all concerned. As the papers of the various New England Colleges are about to form a similar association, we cannot afford to be left behind in the onward movement. As the *Swarthmore Phoenix* has the honor of first calling general attention to this matter, let her set a time and place for the first meeting of the convention, and notify the other Pennsylvania college papers. The matter is one in which we are all concerned and *every college paper in the State* should send its representative. Let the meeting be called as early as possible.

In a recent number of the *College Olio* is a curious piece of literature called "Phrenology." We are perfectly aware that it is fashionable now to deny all claims of phrenology to rank as a science, most probably, because the majority of the people have rather poorly developed heads. But though we blame no one for joining in upholding so harmless a fashion, yet when he produces reasons for so doing, they should have at least a shade of reasonableness. The writer curiously concludes that if phrenology is true, Christianity is false, and ends his essay thus: "Phrenology leads to materialism, pantheism and atheism. If it were to prevail as a science, under its influence the social fabric would be destroyed and anarchy enthroned." What a fine thing it is for society that the writer, who signs himself "R.," has not contracted a belief in phrenology!

The *Student*, for December, thus comments depreciatingly on the work of Haverford students: "The defect of elementary training in reading, writing and spelling, is often painfully felt," It is left for the reader to guess who feels this defect. For the students, we can say that in these respects they are not aware of any inferiority to others, who like themselves have passed through years of preparatory work. If any one else "feels the defect," let him examine the students of other colleges in these matters, and we are sure he will become better satisfied with the work done at Haverford. We do not believe the slur was intentional, but appearing in such a paper as the *Student*, it cannot help being an injury to the good name of the college.

The *Purdue* has appeared in a new cover. The design is rather more elaborate than desirable, but the different figures are so arranged as to produce a very good effect. The cover is a great improvement over the old one, and was designed by Mr. H. A. Mills; the same artist who made the design for the cover of the *De Pauw Monthly*.

The *Princetonian* for December 6, contains a synopsis of a lecture by Mr. E. Miller. The lecturer discussed "The Ethics of Naturalism." After reading the general outline of the discussion, and noticing the speaker's indiscriminate jumbling of different theories under one head, we were glad to learn that a debate followed in which Dr. McCosh, Prof. Ormond and others took part. It is to be hoped the matter was made clearer.

The *Baldwin Index* from Baker University, Baldwin, Kan., has just made its appearance in our sanctum. The different parts are moderately well sustained, but the editorials being put after the literary department, seem out of place. There is a great deal of first class literature in the number we have seen, literature in the form of quotations from authors of more or
The University of Pennsylvania's base-ball nine for the coming season is expected to be "one of the strongest of all the college teams."

Professor Baur, of Yale, was recently knocked senseless by the bursting of a "venerable" ostrich egg.

"The University of Pennsylvania has plans for the formation of an extensive botanical garden."

Twenty-seven men have played in at least one game on the University of Pennsylvania's foot-ball team in the past season.

The son of President Arthur, and two sons of President Garfield are studying law at Columbia.—Ex.

The parents of a student who was expelled from Dickinson, have begun a suit against the college for $10,000.—Ex.

A professor in a Vienna University made himself insane over a mathematical problem, and then committed suicide.

It is reported that Dr. Beck will retire from the foot-ball arena at the close of this season. The Doctor has had a career of about 8 years.—Ex.

Aimes, Princeton's freshman half-back, won the prize cup for the largest score made in their inter-collegiate foot-ball matches. He scored 7 touch downs.

The one hundredth anniversary of the confirmation of the Royal Charter of Columbia College by the New York legislature, will be celebrated April 13, 1887.

President McCosh, of Princeton, proposes a convention of colleges to restrict college sports and do away with existing abuses. He proposes that Harvard, as oldest, act in the initiative.

A convention of the Inter-Collegiate Football Association, after three hours hot debate, left the decision of the championship between Princeton and Yale, to the other colleges of the league. These judged that Yale got the game, but that the championship should not be awarded this year.
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There is a prevalent opinion among a large class of college men, that college is a place where petty vices can be indulged in with impunity, where one is expected to be a little fast or he isn't anything, and where in fact all the various sorts of wild oats can be sown, afterwards to be choked out by a vigorous scattering of genuine wheat. It isn't necessary to name any particular vice or vices in this connection; we might name three of the most prominent and call them the college "graces," but we shall not even do that.

Suffice it to say that this opinion is an erroneous one and a fatal one as well. No one can live a year or two along a downward line and fully regain his loss. We have a mathematical proof of this, if proof were necessary.

One reason why such a sentiment is abroad is because the better class of students are not outspoken against it. A little more decided stand against some things would be sufficient to decrease their number. When the college record is made up, and when each student passes judgment on his work, some men will find themselves behind, and it will not be those who take a decided stand against college vices.

We wish to extend to Professor Sharpless our greatest thanks, in behalf of the cricketing fraternity of the college, for the time and trouble he has expended in obtaining funds, materials and workmen for the construction of the new cricket-practice shed. The students themselves for whom the shed has been built,—both as a place where they can continue their cricket-practice during the winter, and where their superfluous energies and apparently automatic...
tendency to damage college property may be harmlessly worked off,—have certainly done next to nothing towards aiding its completion. Of the several hundred dollars necessary, the students have contributed only fifty, the rest having been secured through the liberality of friends and the energy of Professor Sharpless. We would also give our best thanks to those friends of the good game; they have certainly done one of the best things for cricket at Haverford which has yet been forthcoming. But the way for the students to express their appreciation of the benefit is to use it, and to turn out next spring such an array of accurate bowlers and batsmen that the unexpected loss of some of our best cricketers will not be felt and the college may hold its own as it has succeeded pretty well in doing heretofore. But the best way to show this appreciation would be to continue the good work by making improvements, such as having a sky-light put in the roof just above the "pitch," extending the wainscotings, setting "stumps" of the right size, padding the walls at the sides and behind the batsman, enlarging the white back-ground behind the bowler, placing some material of the consistency of sod on the "pitch" to prevent the ball from rising so swiftly, etc. A simple and good way to improve the light would be to paint the interior of the building white. All these improvements should be accomplished from the funds of the cricket club, to prove that the students appreciate the start which their friends have given them.

As the time for the election of a new board of Haverfordian editors draws on, a great problem has thrust itself upon the consideration of the present management. How can we make our paper in reality what it only professes to be now, an organ of the students?

Every one knows how, at present, the editors are elected, and what they represent. Now, at first thought, it seems that nothing could be more appropriate, than that the literary societies should control the paper, and surely no better plan could be adopted, if the societies were the college.

However, as the facts now stand, there is a considerable and increasing body of the students who do not belong to any society, but who are students nevertheless and ought to feel that they have a real interest in the college paper. These men must be represented. How this representation can be brought about, the present editors cannot as yet fully agree; nor is it for them especially to decide, for the problem belongs to the college as a whole.

It may be well to state the manner of conducting the papers at other colleges, in order to enable us to arrive at some more definite ideas on the subject.

In some colleges the papers are conducted by a "self-perpetuating board," that is, the members of each board, before retiring from office, elect their successors. This method at once makes of the editors a select body, a kind of aristocracy, who represent no one but themselves. As this plan does not admit of any representation by election on the part of the college, it is plain that our present system is better.

Other papers are managed by a joint stock company, whose members are chosen in various ways. This is a good plan when the company is composed of a large majority of the students, otherwise it lies open to the same serious objection as the first-named system.

Some few papers are conducted by only one class, but this plan is open to the great objection that all the editors are new every year, thus causing annual attacks of greenness; for just as one board of editors becomes capable of producing a decent paper, it is deposed bodily, and an entirely green board takes its place.

Several very good papers are conducted by men chosen by competitive examination;
but as the successful candidates may not represent the opinions of the college at all, this system will not answer our purpose.

The literary society plan is the one perhaps the most widespread of any; but this we have already, and it is to remedy the evils of this that we propose a change.

Although the present board has not arrived at any definite conclusion as to what will be the best method to adopt, they are, at present, inclined to favor a modification of the joint stock company plan, which will be something like this. Every man in college would be a member of the company, and the editors and business managers would be elected according to class, and by their own class-mates. That is, each class would have a stated number of representatives, and the privilege of choosing them. This would give each man a lively interest in the paper, and, at the same time, restrict the election of editors in such a way that no one class could usurp too much power. The editors simply state the matter, in order that it may be considered by the college at large. It would be well to carry out whatever change seems best to the college, before the time for electing the new board of editors, early in April.

THE Examinations have come and gone, and we have experienced our usual disappointments and surprises. The lazy man has in some cases failed utterly, while in others he has managed to skin through by the skin of his teeth. Many good students have astonished themselves and their Professors by their productions. Let us see if we cannot draw some useful lessons from experience.

We all have our particular study or studies in which we are generally well prepared, but we have also our "Cares," or studies, in which we take but little interest. We go on from month to month, giving such subjects as little attention as possible, and it is seldom that we fully appreciate how little we really know about them, until the examinations are at hand. Then it is that we have to do some of our hardest work, and often to very little purpose. For though cramming will generally put us through, and often with a good mark, yet subjects studied in this way are not really mastered. The knowledge so hastily and promiscuously acquired is not stored up for future use, but only borrowed, so to speak, until the examinations are over, after which it is flung to the winds.

No amount of cramming can possibly make up for good, steady work during the term. The only way to acquire a lasting knowledge of a subject, is to master it, step by step, as the lessons are assigned. Then, too, the explanations of the instructor will have their due effect. Be not deceived nor discouraged because the man who cram gets a better grade than you. Marks, as admitted by all experienced professors, are only approximate tests of proficiency, and it is only necessary to be near the top. In studies in which you take an especial interest, it should of course be your aim to do as well as possible. In all others, whether you like them or not, do your duty by them during the term, and when the examinations come you will not regret it. Hereafter let it be your ambition to be able to say, as the dreaded season approaches, "I need not cram."

MUSIC.

Great Angel! round our planet wandering,
Thou seest him who hath a waiting soul,
To enter there and make thine own the whole,
Possessed of greatness thou alone canst bring.
Enamored in mystery words may never sing
He whirls on passionate waves that surge and roll
Implacably. The solemn ages toll
Or florid wreaths of melody round him cling.
Thou mountest to our spiritual part
Most near, far Echo of the choirs of Heaven!
Oh! enter here and sound upon my heart;
With nobleness my aspirations heaven,
That thoughts and deeds may fall in perfect art,
And slumbering worlds awake and move and start.
EARLHAM COLLEGE.

The church and the school are two institutions, for which the Society of Friends, during the entire period of its existence, has manifested special concern. It has advocated the theory that the one is the counterpart of the other. To the soul, acute and trained in the perception of spiritual truth, it would cast in as a second factor, a mind cultured and refined by a study of literature and science, thus producing the noblest type of manhood. In the light of this fact, it is not strange that very soon after Friends' settlements began to be made in Western Ohio and Eastern Indiana, attempts were made to establish a school in which the young might be educated. Those coming from the Carolinas had been accustomed to a system of schools under their own control; while those from Pennsylvania brought with them a knowledge of the educational systems of the East.

Earlham has not been a plant of rapid growth. In 1832 the Indiana Yearly Meeting first considered the propriety of establishing somewhere within its limits a Boarding School. The committee to which the subject was referred having reported favorably, the task of raising means was undertaken and at the close of the following year, $137 had been collected. With the exception of 1835, in which year nothing is reported to have been received, the committee appointed to receive contributions report each year small sums until 1837. In this year $59.83 were collected. From this it will be seen that means did not accumulate very fast. But in joyous anticipation a site had already been chosen for the prospective building.

It was in 1839 that the foundations were laid, but owing to the great financial panic that prevailed throughout the land at that time, work was obliged to cease, and it was not till 1847 that the structure was completed ready for the reception of students. On the 7th day of the 6th month of this year the first session of the Boarding School was opened. It was provided that no one should be connected with the institution in the capacity of student or teacher who was not a member of the Society of Friends. We quote from the rules of the first Boarding School Committee: "The teachers and scholars shall be members of our religious society and conform to plainness in dress and language."

Under this organization the school year was divided into two terms of twenty-three weeks each. The expense per term was $30.00. The students usually came with their minds fully made up to make the best of opportunities. Some had had experience in teaching and most expected to teach. It must be remembered that no railroads nor graveled turnpikes had yet been constructed in the vicinity. The stage coach line connecting Indianapolis and Columbus, Ohio, passed through Richmond. Students within range of this line commonly did their traveling on it; while it was no uncommon thing for them to come from homes more than an hundred miles distant by means of carriages.

But the true life of the institution dates from 1859, when it was reorganized and placed upon a college basis. For this new college the name of Earlham was proposed and adopted in honor of Joseph John Guernsey, who owned a country seat in England by that name.

Two courses of study leading to the bachelor's degree were opened, viz.: the Classical and Scientific. It continued thus until the fall of 1884, when a Latin-Scientific, embracing most of the studies of classical course except that history and mathematics were substituted for Greek, was added. In the autumn of the next year a course, based upon modern languages, was instituted under the direction of Dr. Hans C. G. von Jagemann, whose profound scholarship and enthusiasm have placed him among the very
foremost of modern language teachers in America. This course requires three full years of German, during the last of which lectures and recitations are entirely in German; but the work of the year centers in the study of the history of German language and literature, and in the philological examination of the most important works representative of different periods. Two years are given to French. During the second year difficult modern French prose is read and essays on connected themes written by the class.

While Earlham recognizes the utility of foreign languages in the educational field, it is not disposed to sacrifice to them the time that should be given to the English language. A thorough study of this richest of literatures has been a prominent feature in the course of instruction. An entire year is given to this branch. Typical works of each literary period are chosen for study. The chief works of Shakespeare and Emerson are critically examined, while the American group of poets are read and discussed. To supplement this, there is a course in composition for all classes. Each student is required to prepare and deliver before his class two essays per term; besides appearing before the whole school and such visitors as may be present, once a year. An oratorical contest, in which members of the Junior class participate is one of the events of the spring term. The contest takes place in the city of Richmond, and a full audience is always sure to greet the candidates for oratorical honors.

Secret societies of course are not tolerated, but their place is more than taken by two active Literary Societies. The Phoenix Band conducted by the ladies of the college classes, began its existence in 1856; while its brother, The Ionian, first saw light a year later. At present the average membership of the former is about thirty; of the latter, about forty. Both these societies own extensive libraries. The Ionian became an incorporated body in 1874, and its official organ is the 

From its beginning, ladies have enjoyed the same privileges as gentlemen. They recite in the same classes and receive the same degrees. A glance at the roll shows that the attendance is now nearly equally divided between the two sexes.

Earlham is a denominational college. But although founded and maintained by the Society of Friends, with the primary object of fitting its members for honorable positions in the church and in society, its halls are not barred to persons of a different persuasion. Many of its students are members of other churches, and two of its ablest professors have been Lutherans. The aim is to teach religion of the heart rather than strict conformance to creed. The moral tone of Earlham society is equalled by that of but few institutions anywhere. True to the ancient customs of Quakersism, the mid-week meeting is continued. Chapel exercises are held every morning before the day's work is begun, for attendance on which every student is held responsible.

Earlham does not suffer by comparison with any of her colleagues in the West. Not having as large an endowment fund as has fallen to the lot of some others, it has not been able to provide as extensive an outfit of physical apparatus as have State institutions like Michigan University or the Ohio State University. But through the labors of so ardent a disciple of Agassiz as Joseph Moore, it has been enabled to have at its command a geological and zoological cabinet which many Eastern colleges would be proud to possess. While the range of instruction is not as varied as that in some others, it has ever been characterized by thoroughness.

Its graduates are well distributed among the different professions and occupations. Quite a number, coming from the farm, have
returned to it. Some have chosen literature and become eminent in its walks. Others have risen to distinction at the bar: still others have become missionaries. But the field into which the larger portion of Earlhamites enter is that of teaching. So marked is this tendency, that one is almost regarded as a "stray sheep in the fold," if he does not at some time make a trial of the business. Four college presidents and fourteen professors have received here their first degree.

The natural beauty of the surrounding country acts as an inspiring influence. The buildings are located on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, south of the National Road, one mile west of Richmond. Near by is the Whitewater gorge, rich in geogical specimens of the earliest periods, where the ambitious student of nature may profitably spend his leisure moments. The native forests consisting chiefly of oak and hickory are the home of more than a hundred species of flora. The college itself is surrounded by beautiful groves and lawns.

Located as it is in Eastern Indiana, Earlham occupies a central position with regard to Friends' settlements in the Ohio Valley. In this territory are three Yearly Meetings, viz.: the Ohio, Indiana and Western, numbering in all not less than forty thousand members. It is plain that a religious organization of such magnitude should have in its midst a college in which its principles may be taught, and in which culture and refinement may be imparted to its members.

By employing a faculty composed of thorough scholars, Earlham is able to fulfill these demands and to give to its graduates a diploma that is recognized by the best institutions everywhere, giving promise thus, of being in the future as it has been in the past, the moral and intellectual centre of Western Quakerdom.

Arthur L. Morgan.

Earlham College, Richmond, Jan. 29, 1887.

The Present.

The poet dreamed until it seemed
All real things were gone;
Its veil unfurled another world
Before him floated on.

In visions of enchanted air
The past had lost its little pain;
In perfect joy 'twas born again
And stood transfigured there.

For high arose before his gaze
In lines of wandering light,
A silver dream of saintly haze,
A towering and transcendent blaze,
As marvellously bright
As Heaven's citadels,—
The home where everlasting beauty dwells.

He dreamed a dream of former times,
And something seemed to bring
The harmonies of many chimes,
'More sweet than mortals ring,—
More like the hymns that spirits sing.

Ah! music like the Sabbath bells
From clouds of summer sky,
When Nature's voice rejoicing tells
From all her rivulets and dells
How we may then draw nigh
To Zion's throne,—
So now alone,
From far and deep the former music wells.

Joy in the distant, distant past!
Joy! when the future's stirring hope
In all unfathomed splendor massed
Appareth where the portals ope
That guard the darkness round us cast.
But sad, that all must die
Across the glorious sky,—
A sunset fading on a mountain slope.

The poet turned his thoughts to toilsome things:
Where now is joy, and where the blazing dreams;
No more the vision glows nor music sings;
The sudden flash of insight only seems.

The silver chimes of former times,
The future's mighty sound,
Are like the throbbing, mounting waves
The dreamy sea that leaps and raves
Along our carnal bound:
And of the time far distant tells
This sea of sound that haunts the bells,
But now, the present hour,
With pitiless iron power,
Is like the clashing clapper-clang
From which the dreamy music sprang!

Down, down, down! his spirit sank,
As if 'twould never rise again;
And deep of dark and bitter pain
Of sorrow and despair, he drank.
Hard pressed with fear and hope forlorn,
His heart could only mourn and mourn;
Far gone was all his gladness and complacency.

Oh, bow not to the Present! Bow not down! Kouse up thy giant spirit; make it reign!
And bow before the glories of thy crown,
Thy momentary trials sink in deep obeisance.
THE HAVERFORDIAN.

LORD MACAULAY.

No statesman in English history has held a political position so easy to define as that of Lord Macaulay. The features of his policy are as clearly cut as those of his character. He was a Whig of the most advanced type. Political power, he believed, was the right solely of the people. By the will of the people the King governed; by that will he was advised; by that will stood the House of Lords, and by that will the Established Church. His whole career, both as a statesman and an historian, was marked by a firm adherence to this principle. He supported the Reform Bill because the House of Commons had ceased to represent the people; he opposed the Established Church of Ireland because that church was not the church of the Irish people; he supported the Established Church of England because that church was the church of the English people. For the same reason, in his writings, he loads James II. with an excess of severity and William of Orange with an excess of praise. Yet it must not be inferred that he carried the popular theory of government so far as to be insensible to the blessings of order and the advantages of a strong government. He was, indeed, a zealous Whig, but he admitted the necessity of a Tory power in the state. "One," he says, "is the moving power and the other the steadying power of the state. One is the sail, without which society would make no progress; the other the ballast, without which there would be small safety in a tempest." He was quick to perceive a change in the condition of the people and prompt to legislate for that change, but he trusted not less the strength of ancient customs and ancient institutions.

No man was ever less guilty of the sin of the Laodiceans. What he saw he saw clearly, and what he did not see he thought no one could see. He never for a moment admitted to himself the possibility of his being wrong. His understanding was swift and accurate; he quickly comprehended the question at issue and immediately formed his own opinion. When once he had committed himself to an opinion he never retracted; and he considered it an indication of the highest sense of honor in a statesman that he should adhere to one set of opinions and to one party throughout his career.

He was a man of strength rather than of sensibility. He loved strong men and strong characters. He forgave the vices of the strong more readily than he acknowledged the virtues of the weak. A man of large and generous impulses, he appreciated perfectly the noble and grand parts of human nature; to the gentler passions he seems to have been utterly indifferent. It is probable that he was well aware of this peculiarity of character. "He had no idea whatever of either art or music. Though he wrote verses, he rarely wrote poetry, nor do we believe that he considered himself a poet. For polish and brilliancy his verses are not inferior to Pope's; for strength and eloquence they are superior to Pope's. But his rhymes have neither the gentle beauty of Wordsworth nor the rugged grandeur of Homer. In fact, his notion of poetry prevented him from being a poet. In the essay on Milton we are told that poetry was an art of antiquity; that it belonged to the childhood of the human race; that men of modern times may read poetry, and may even write poetry, but that the enthusiasm which produced and the simplicity which nourished the great poems of the past is lost forever to the human race.

In spite of an acquaintance with history and literature, in which hardly any man has excelled him, he seems to have been a man of rules rather than of principles, a man of deeds rather than of thoughts, a
statesman rather than a philosopher. He could detect the faults of a false system of philosophy, but could not construct a system of his own. While still a young man he became famous for his attack upon the Utilitarian theory of government. Yet even here he failed to produce any counter-theory; and in his criticism of Mitford’s “History of Greece” he frankly owns that he attaches no importance to theories of government. “A man who upon abstract principles should pronounce a government to be good, without an exact knowledge of the people to be governed by it, judges as absurdly as a tailor who should measure the Belvidere Apollo for the coats of all his customers.”

It is, however, in his essay on Bacon that we learn most of the general tenor of his mind. The philosophy of the ancients, he says, was to make men perfect. Bacon’s philosophy was to make imperfect men comfortable. It is not difficult to learn, in his excessive praise of Bacon, that Macaulay was a man who thought more of making imperfect men comfortable than of making men perfect. “Logicians,” he informs us, “may reason about abstractions, but the great mass of men must have images.” We suspect that Macaulay belonged, in this respect, to the great mass of men. He certainly required images. The visible results of modern philosophy were to him of vastly greater importance to mankind than the invisible results of the philosophy of Socrates.

We think, however, that this cast of thought was in some degree owing to the age in which he lived. The ancient philosophers dwelt upon only one side of philosophy. They dealt largely with doctrines of spiritual perfection. They, indeed, set before them high and noble ends, but they either overlooked or despised the means to those ends. During those dark ages which followed the overthrow of the Roman Empire even the memory of the ancient philosophy had nearly perished. The philosophy of the Renaissance was that of the ancients. Bacon came and invented new methods of arriving at truth, explored new fields of knowledge and gave an impulse to that great wave of natural science which has come down to us laden with the splendid discoveries of Newton and Galileo, with the valuable inventions of Stephenson and Morse, and which has wrought a mighty change in the civilized world within every generation. The great effect which the steam engine, the electric telegraph and the Atlantic cable have had upon civilization has turned the attention of all scholars to the study of physics. The study of abstract truth is nearly forgotten; and scholars, in their anxiety for the material progress of humanity, have forgotten that material prosperity is only a great and important means to the cultivation of the mind and the soul of man. No class of men were more ready to appreciate the effect of the study of physics upon public prosperity than statesmen and political economists, and no class of men were more inclined to depreciate a philosophy which gave no aid to civilization. It is, therefore, not a matter of surprise to us that Macaulay, who was by nature rather unspiritual, should attribute to the Baconian philosophy greater virtues than it possessed and should visit the philosophy of Socrates with more contempt than it deserved.

Macaulay’s essays are perhaps the most intoxicating literary fruit of the English language. A well-known writer on literature has said that, to gain the full force of Macaulay’s sentences, they must be read twice, but to comprehend their meaning, a glance is sufficient. To no portion of his writings is this remark more applicable than to his essays. Like luxuriant fruit, they are not easily pressed dry; but enough may be quickly obtained to satisfy the thirst. Indeed, it is not easy to read them slowly. The progress of the narrative is
so swift, the labor of understanding so small, the argument gleaming with so much brilliance and vivacity that the mind is unconsciously hurried to the conclusion; yet, upon a second reading, the study of his words and figures, of his antithesis and climax, reveals the wonderful completeness and perfection that are under the dazzling exterior of the work. There are, indeed, faults. The rhetoric is at times showy. It must be remembered, however, that they were written to catch the popular eye and to die as soon as public curiosity had been satisfied; and it was only after an ill-spelled and ill-punctuated edition had been issued by unauthorized persons that the author consented to correct and revise works to which he attached no great value. They were mostly written while Macaulay was taking a conspicuous part in great political events, and the spirit of the House of Commons pervades the whole argument and emphasis.

Of all his works there is none of so sustained excellence as the History of England. There are passages more eloquent in "Hastings" than in the History; there are more beautiful passages in "Milton," stronger passages in "Barere;" but in none is eloquence, strength and beauty combined and sustained so well as in the History. Parts of the essays might be called flowery, but no just critic would impute this fault to the History. In this work, written in the ripe judgment of experience, he has exchanged the oratorical style of the essays for a style more suited to the dignity and gravity of his subject. There is no loss of wit, vivacity, or of enthusiasm, but he has learned to "beget a temperance which shall give it smoothness," and what his style has lost in glare it has gained in splendor and richness.

Respecting the veracity of his History there has been much dispute; yet no one who will compare his History with other standard histories of the same period—

with that of Mr. Green, for instance,—will detect any material difference. A statesman rather than a philosopher, he has written history rather for the establishment of political rules than for the attainment of abstract truth. In this respect he does not rank among those who are properly regarded as the highest class of historians. His History establishes no general principles, nothing that could be used in the construction of a system of government. It is a history of Britain, written for the British, to explain and defend the British constitution.

As such, however, it is invaluable. There is no constitution in the world so stable and vigorous as the unwritten constitution of the British. The story of its birth is lost in the Witenagemot of the Anglo-Saxons. At the time of the Great Charter it had already passed from childhood into youth; and at the close of the seventeenth century, after an active though turbulent youth, its majority was tardily recognized by the Act of Settlement. Macaulay's History was to cover that period from the accession of James II. to the reign of George IV. Hardly had he begun his work when he was prostrated by heart disease. He felt that his time was short. He saw that he must alter his plan or leave his work undone. He determined to make an effort to complete the reign of William III. and the history of the Act of Settlement. During the last seven years of his life, in which he was never free from sickness, he labored bravely at a work which he had hardly completed at his death. He has left to the English people a noble account of that period of their history when their constitution assumed the form which it still bears.

The style of Macaulay has had a great effect upon the English language. With an immense vocabulary and a clear, exact notion of the meaning of every word, he was able to write in a style which has never
been excelled by any writer for perspicuity and expressiveness. A comparison of Macaulay's English with that of Bacon and Shakespeare, or even with that of Hume and Dr. Johnson, will show what great strides the English language has made in exactness, and also with what exactness Macaulay used that language. A review of the works of subsequent writers will fail to produce any clearer expression of thought. The clearness of the language of the present day we owe largely to Macaulay, and more than one great writer has acknowledged his debt to him. Yet, not thirty years have passed since his death, and the prevailing style of English is greatly changed. Macaulay's style is a medium between the involved and stately Latin of Dr. Johnson and the simple Saxon of Mr. Ruskin. We are now under the influence of a movement in favor of the Saxon constituent of our language, a movement, however, which, as Professor Lounsbury observes, cannot be permanent. There can be no doubt that the English-speaking people of the future will choose for their model of style—so far as they will choose models of style from writers of past ages—from those who have made the best and most discriminating use of both the Latin and Saxon elements of their tongue, none of whom have excelled Lord Macaulay.

**DRIFTING.**

I

We were in the current drifting,
Rapt in mist and near the shore,
But, at times, the clouds uplifting,
Opened to our vision shifting
Glimpses of old Labrador,
Of that rough and rock-bound country
Known as stormy Labrador.

II

Soul of mine, thou too art drifting
O'er a mist-encircled sea,
But the clouds, before thee lifting,
Open to thy vision shifting
Glimpses of eternity,
Of that course of endless changes
Which men call eternity.

H. S. ENGLAND.

**ALUMNI DEPARTMENT.**

**HAVERFORD FIFTY YEARS AGO.**

My first vivid impression, on going to Haverford, in 1836, was of the broad brow, silver hair and paternal voice of Daniel B. Smith. "Master Daniel" we soon learned to call him. It was a "School" then, not yet a College; our teachers were masters, not professors; although their ability, learning and functions might well have justified such a title. Six teachers and officers at that time constituted the faculty, or staff, of the school: one not engaged in giving instruction, unless in the important department of practical ethics and institutional law. This department was celebrated among us by an irreverent and anonymous band, in a poem of some length, of which I remember now only these lines:

"Arise, in haste to dress, James, the Bible has been read. Thee knows I have authority to pull thee out of bed."

"Among the qualms of regret for early short-comings have been, with some of us, those for our want of proper respect and regard for this honest and useful official, who, since leaving Haverford, has lived a long and honorable life, not long since ended, as a physician, in California.

One recollection of those days is of our bodily hardiness. No furnace, grate or stove warmed the sleeping-rooms of Old Founders' Hall, and some of us, at least, kept our windows open all the year round, whatever the temperature, from zero to 95° Fahrenheit. No gymnasium existed then on the grounds; but the few "bars" on the edge of the woods were much used, and the "ball alley" was a favorite resort for a very pleasant exercise. Our games were football, "shininny," base or "corner" ball, and, at last, cricket, which I well remember playing at Haverford in '38 or '39.

Football then was a very good, active and sufficiently rough game. As an old-timer, I must protest against that I call the degeneration of this into the terribly rude, sometimes almost or quite brutal, mashing and bruising fight of the common "Rugby" football of to-day.

Swimming in our dam, in the woods at a short distance south of the college, was a delightful summer refreshment. Most of
us went thither after four o'clock on summer afternoons. For skating, we had to make special excursions to a greater distance, unless we were contented with the small circle allowed by the same modest dam. "Kelley's dam" was our principal resort at such times.

Harverford literary life was then pretty active, being encouraged and aided by the talents and culture of our preceptors. John Gummere, the Superintendent and teacher of mathematics and astronomy, was absorbed in the sciences, of which he was a master and an authority. Daniel B. Smith was endowed with admirable taste, large reading, and enthusiasm for poetry. His rendering of Wordsworth, especially, will never be forgotten. In the Loganian Society, William Dennis, our classical teacher, graduate of a New England college, and Samuel Gummere, assistant teacher of mathematics, afterwards President of the College, aroused our wonder by their fluency and copiousness of matter and expression in the debates.

The Literary Societies, besides the Loganian, were the Historical and the Franklin Literary Society. Older students mostly belonged to the former. Our evening meetings were very much enjoyed. Never in my life have I since felt so warm a glow of literary ambition, as was kindled by listening to the eloquence, in prose or verse, of Fisher or Serrill (both long since passed away) in those days. My conviction was then formed, and has never been altered, that the students' own literary societies have great value and importance as parts of the intellectual life and work of a college.

I was present at the first Commencement of Harverford, in 1836. It was held in the "lecture-room," now the dining-room of the college. The two graduates were Thomas F. Cock, of New York, now M.D., and L.L.D.; the latter honorary degree having been bestowed upon him by the college in its Semi-Centennial year; and Joseph Walton, at present the able Clerk of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, and Editor of the Friend. The exercises were very simple; with "no flowers" either of rhetoric or those gathered from the greenhouse or garden. At the next Commencement, in 1837, several very creditable "essays," which would now be called orations, were read by the graduates. Of that class of nine, but one now survives.

On the whole, fifty years ago, we had a very good time at Harverford. Solid, thorough instruction was given, while literary culture was fostered. Our love of "the true, the beautiful and the good" was cherished, by precept, example, and the power of personal influence. While we rejoice in the greatly enlarged prosperity and resources of Harverford College to-day, our affectionate remembrance will always linger around the "Auld Lang Syne" of Founders' Hall.

THIRTY-NINE.

'42 Richard Cadbury has resigned his position as Steward of the Pennsylvania Hospital, and has opened an office as expert accountant. He has presented two plaster casts to the College Library.

'49 Albert K. Smiley was at the College on the 16th ult., on the way to Florida and California.

'53 Wm. B. Morgan, A. M., has suffered from trouble with the eyes, and has been incapacitated for work.

'53 Wm. H. Pancost has resigned from Jefferson Medical College, and has entered the Medico-Chirurgical College.

'56 R. P. Hallowell has just issued from the press of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., "The Pioneer Quakers," a defence of the Friends in Massachusetts in the Colonial days; also the fourth edition of the "Quaker Invasion of Massachusetts."

'69 Pendleton King is Secretary of the Legation and Acting U. S. Minister, at Constantinople, Turkey, vice Hon S. S. Cox.

'70 Rev. Chas. Wood, A.M., has conducted "Theatre Services for the Non-Church Goers," in the Arch Street Opera House this winter. The audiences have been so large that many have been turned away. Rev. Dr. McVickar and others have preached.

'71 Wm. P. Evans has gone to California for his health.

'72 Abram F. Huston has lately been made a Manager of the College.
'72 R. T. Cadbury, A.M., has gone to Boston, and resides at Charles River Station, Mass.

'73 J. L. Tomlinson and W. A. Blair, '81, has started a paper called The Schoolteacher, in North Carolina.

'81 W. P. Shipley has been suffering from a severe attack of neuralgia in the face, but we are glad to hear that he is much better.

'82 L. M. Winston is in the office of the City Engineer, Philadelphia.

'82 Samuel B. Shoemaker, M.D., has been appointed a Resident Physician at the Pennsylvania Hospital.

'84 T. H. Chase has spent the last month with his late uncle's family, and has now secured a position in a New York publishing house.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

Mr. David McConaughy, General Secretary of the Philadelphia Association, and Mr. W. A. Bowen, Assistant State Secretary, conducted a meeting in the Y. M. C. A. Room on the 11th ult.

Rufus P. King, just returned from a missionary tour around the world, gave an account of his travels before the Association on the first of this month.

The Intercollegian gives a cut and an account of the dedication of Dwight Hall, the home of the Yale Y. M. C. A. This is the fourth building of the kind in the country, and must greatly aid the Christian work of the University.

Either Mr. Wishard or Mr. Ober, College Secretaries of the International Committee, will visit us here soon.

The Association has several speakers in view who have promised to address it, either secularly or religiously, and hopes to continue the addresses of the past.

Checkers and chess have been lately added to the Association room, and seven papers, including the Daily Press, are on file there. A rack and files now add to the convenience of their use.

The Association's membership is now 51.

LOCALS.

The sleds have not come up to last year's record yet.

We learn that it is salutatory to take a bath once a week.

A certain Junior will please brush his hair before coming to meeting.

The Baroness says the Examinations are a great strain. We agree with him.

The new papering in the dining room is very fine. We can now feast our eyes while ministering to our bodily wants.

"Shang" says electricity must be at the bottom of it, and yet the Professor calls him selfish for keeping a joke to himself.

Student to waiter, who has just given him a piece of meat: "Is that the rarest you have?"

"Yes, sir." "Well, then, bring me something rarer."

It reminded us of our childhood to see the "incubates" sliding down the hill on little pieces of ice.

The Loganian was given a rare treat in the form of a lecture on "The Comedie," by Professor Lepoids. This was the gentleman's first attempt at lecturing in English, but he made himself very well understood. He touched upon writers ancient and modern, and his lecture was very interesting to the small but select audience which heard him.

The new spring-doors in Barclay Hall have made the halls so hot that Beauty says he would like to go out between the acts.

The following was found among the Laboratory receipts:

Camel's Hairbrush.

We never knew before that the animals used them.

The local editor is ready to receive condolences. The bottom of his trusted silver mine has at last dropped out, and he is once more thrown localless upon the world. In short, the Geology recitations have stopped. In view of this fact, we offer the following, as it is our last opportunity:

Icebergs were defined as "Chunks of ice floating about on the ocean."

Certain rocks were said to have an organic disposition.

Sandstone was said to form limestone by metamorphosis.

The sturgeon was stated to have a gelatinous skeleton.

And the chemical element usually found in organic rocks, was said to be limestone.
In Deschanal a Sophomore refers to the cylinder of an engine as the "piston-rod box," an ingenious combination of words which would delight the heart of a hater of comprehensive Latin words.

The following curious combination was scattered broadcast in the hall one night. The Faculty have vainly endeavored to ascertain in what language it is written:

"Local, Bamboozle, didlydummit-cumfocal, skelegged, skylagged, bowlegged local."

The chemical compound mentioned in our last as defying analysis, still defies it, but is thought that it will soon undergo spontaneous combustion and pass off as CH$_3$N$_2$TS.

In one of the plays which the "advanced German" are reading, there is a long soliloquy. After reading it, one of these erudite individuals remarked it was a wonder the actor didn't get out of breath. A still eruditer one, however, put in the point that "He couldn't because he was speaking to himself." We suppose he thought it was a sort of "stage whisper."

A certain Senior wishes it distinctly understood that he has not got a corner in examination papers.

When the sleepy Editor is consuming the midnight oil, the clang of the steam heater, echoing through the halls, falls pleasantly on his ear, for it is the assurance of warmth and comfort, which formerly could not be enjoyed at a late hour.

The "little children" on the third floor amused themselves on the other day by lowering things down the banisters. We used to do it when our feet were small, but we used strings instead of sheets.

When "Ewedy" was asked how he thought a certain actor was supported, he said, "It looks like marble, but guess its only wood." We suppose he meant to say that all the other actors were sticks.

When "Smithy" was asked to name two kinds of electric lamps, he said, "Can descent and incandescent."

Where is "Wilson"?

Now doth the musical Senior hie him away to the hall heater, and when he hath perched himself thereon, he pourreth forth his soul in song. Yet, the very walls doth he cause to reverberate, until he put them to shame the nocturnal melody of the city felines, and outdoeth even the delicious harmonics of pandemonium.

A Senior has discovered that the number of burnt officers was greater at Tabernacles than at any other feast. This is conclusive proof that the Jews were cannibals.

Speaking of derivations, "Jim" wants to know the adulteration of the word "dent."

One absent-minded friend was studying in his room, the other day, when a student, having knocked and received no response, entered and sat down, apparently unobserved. He was not so sly as he thought, however, for our A. M. F. suddenly called out in a loud voice, "Come in."

This is the season when the Junior goeth about seeking a subject for his oration. And when he getheth him one, then doth he transport a goodly part of the library over to his own room, there privately to devour it.

"Guess," or the man with the tight pantaloons, is said to possess an embryo. We have ordered a microscope.

The "Good Samaritan" insists upon it that he is direct from Samaria.

We have a fine lot of sleds on the Hill this winter. '89 and '90 have each secured fine large sleds, and we now have ample accommodation for visitors. It is a pity the new sleds were made quite so long, as it seems to be some disadvantage. The acme of perfection seems to have been reached in '88's sled, which has held all records for three years. It has a plucky little rival in '90's "Kid," which gets up a very respectable speed. '87's old terror still goes bumping and thumping down the Hill, and, from the loads it carries, it is a wonder there is anything left of it. We believe that "Casket's" sled is a worthy successor to the "Board of Health."

A student in the library Among the oaken rooms, In streams of Blissful wisdom was his dry cerebrum soaking, —

(Ins of the book Two panes of glass were broken.)

Senior.—"When does a Junior feel down in the mouth?"

Junior.—"Give it up; never had the experience."

Sen.—"When his moustache is long enough to bite."

Prof. in Psychology.—"What other of our daily operations belongs to the sensori-motor class of actions?"

Precocious Senior.—"Sucking, sir."

On January 5th James Wood lectured on "By Whom and for What, Settlements in America were Made."

On January 12th, Mr. Ellis Yarnall lectured very interestingly on his "Historical Recollections," relating his remembrances of Lafayette and the Duke of Wellington, and of the times of Napoleon III.
The changes are at present being rung upon the negro dialect and other local dialects to a marvelous extent. It strikes us that this sort of thing can be run into the ground; and when we read some of it we wish it were. A more wishy-washy, insipid, senseless thing than a poor story dressed up in detestable doggerel cannot be imagined. It takes a master to use such a thing. Every literary tyro cannot be a Charles Egbert Craddock, and even she sometimes is guilty of writing for the sake of the dialect alone. Still if we had any writing of this sort to be done we would rather trust it in her hands than any one else.

The power which women are wielding in modern affairs is so frequently brought to mind by the press, and by women themselves, that we must admit the question of woman's place in the world, of to-day, as one of the leading topics of our time. And whatever she may have been, she has been advancing, and is advancing, asserting her rights, using her power, and, thank fortune, using it in the right direction. A little book from Chas. H. Kerr & Co., Chicago, entitled, "The Social Status of European and American Women," is full of facts on the subject of woman's condition in the leading countries of the world. The author, in speaking of America, says: "The lack of a uniform marriage and divorce law is a crying abuse." And again, after saying "the morality of American women is higher to-day than it is that of any other civilized community," she warns her sisters against a growing tendency to make vice respectable, and throws the responsibility of elevating or degrading society upon the shoulders of our mothers and our sisters. A little more such wholesome advice, coupled with such a candid statement of facts, is what is needed instead of a lot of poetic nonsense about "woman's possibilities" and the "future of woman."

From the same house and in similar form comes "The Legend of Hamlet," by George P. Hansen, late United States Consul at Elsinore, Denmark. Among the legendary records which have been preserved and incorporated into the history of Denmark, is that which tells us the story of Hamlet. Almost every writer of Danish history, modern and ancient, refers to him as an historic personage. But the true Hamlet is far different from that of Shakespeare, and lives long after avenging the death of his father, taking possession of the throne, and ruling in the despotic barbarism which characterized his age. The story is nicely told, and aside from the interest derived from its Shakespearian counterpart, is valuable as history.

No modern theory of science has opened such a discussion as that of evolution, or the survival of the fittest. Just how far the facts correspond to the hypothesis is yet to be proved. The field is open to scientists and invites their acutest powers of investigation and generalization. "The Origin of the Fittest," by E. D. Cope, from D. Appleton & Co., is worthy of more than a passing notice, both on account of the high rank of its author as an anatomist and paleontologist, and the merit of the work itself. The book is in fact a collection of twenty papers covering a period of as many years, but nevertheless is a clear, logical statement of the facts upon which evolution is based.

"The Life of Percy Bysshe Shelley," by Edward Dowden, LL.D., published by J. B. Lipincott Co., brings again to our consideration a name we are too apt to neglect. Lives of Shelley have appeared before, but we may say that this easily leads them all in authority as well as in interest. With many manuscripts and other hitherto unavailable material, the author has produced a book worthy of so remarkable a genius as Shelley. Perhaps no man exhibits so many admirable traits coupled with such a disorderly life, or lived a life so romantic, if the term may be used to include the results of his strange social theories.

In the magazine world there is evidence of renewed activity. Atlantic leaves nothing to be desired, and it would take a cynic to find anything there to criticise.

Harper's and Century will find a dangerous rival in Scribner's magazine, which starts out with the brightest prospects and an assured success that is deserved as well. Lipincott's still preserves its claim of being "eminently readable." Such a galaxy of monthlies may well delight the popular mind; and the United States may compliment herself as much as she likes upon the superiority of her magazines.

EXCHANGES.

The following new exchanges have been received during the last month:

The University, of which we had heard from its sister publication, the University Quarterly, is a paper which promises to be a credit both to those who originated it and to the institution from which it comes. We shall gladly exchange.

The Coup d'Etat, from Knox College, Ill., of which we have read such favorable comments in many of our exchanges, at last has reached us. We are quite pleased with the paper, and hope to number it among our regular visitors.
The *School Teacher*, a journal “devoted to approved methods and principles of teaching” and “to education in general,” is a little monthly magazine published at Winston, N. C., by two Haverford alumni, J. L. Tumlinson, '73, and W. A. Blair, ’81. The Haverfordian wishes them success.

The *York Collegian* is a rather awkward-looking paper coming from York College, Nebraska. It contains only eight pages, but since these are very large, and each has three columns of reading matter, it seems to be about equivalent to an ordinary sixteen-page paper. The different departments of the *Collegian* are well sustained, and its unwieldy size is the only thing we feel inclined to criticise.

The cutest little school magazine which we have seen for a long time is the *Penn Charter News*. It is well conducted throughout, and the old Penn Charter, which has prepared some of our best students in the past, can now aid in training future editors for the Haverfordian. Our young friend has, however, done great injustice to two of our proud Sophs by dubbing them “Freshie” in its joke column.

The *College Argus*, which several years ago was one of our regular exchanges, but which for a long time had ceased to visit us, wishes to renew our former friendship. We admire the *Argus* very much, except its cover, and are pleased to shake hands again. The department devoted to “Notes and Comments on Upper Class Studies” is a very good one. Candid criticism of any text book by a student must be of value to the instructor, and may be a potent means of keeping the college authorities out of “ruts” and abreast of the times.

The *Standard*, Mr. Henry George’s new labor paper, has started on its career. We have received the initial number. There can be no doubt that there is cause for such a publication. The people need awakening to the fact that wealth is being gradually appropriated by the few, while labor is treated by these with more and more contempt. Already we hear that the vote must be taken away from “ignorant labor,” and unless this ruinous tendency be overcome our republic must fall and a miserable aristocracy take its place. While Mr. George has set out to arouse the people to the realization of this fact, we doubt if he has taken the right plan. A paper five cents a copy, and $2.50 a year, cannot have such a wide circulation among the laboring classes as a cheaper one. However, the tone of the publication is bold and fearless, and must produce a profound effect, if the laboring man can afford to buy it.

Now for a perusal of some of our old friends:

The *Wilmington Collegian* for January surprised us by its pale and wan appearance. On peeping between its covers we were still more surprised at discovering that it was pale with rage about our criticism of one of its November articles. Come, come, old boy, make up! We are perfectly willing to admit, if it will cool your anger, that we do lack that peculiar “depth of thought” which would enable us to view either the past or present in the light of any deformed, distorted, irrational dogma, or set of dogmas, and then complacently assure ourselves that we were viewing phenomena in the light of truth.

The *Bates Student* has again changed the design of its cover, and this time has made a decided improvement. The *Stuent* ranks among the best college monthlies, and always contains something worth reading. We quote the following extracts from an editorial in the January issue which treats of an abuse by far too prevalent in Eastern colleges:

“We are glad that card-playing is not prevalent at Bates. Such an occupation may do for gamblers and blacklegs, but for honest, intelligent young men it is not the thing. It may do for the starved in soul and intellect, but college students should! find some amusement better fitted to their station than shuffling a pack of greasy cards. ‘Progressive Euchre,’ ‘Whist’ and ‘High Low Jack’ are all members of the same family. Nothing connected with them is either tender, elevating or beautiful. Their tendency is, and always has been, to draw the mind away from weightier matters, and for young men who expect to be and to do something in life it is a needless waste of time and energy.

Young men, students especially, should leave card-playing to those who earn a living by questionable methods, or to those whose only occupation is killing time.”

Our old friend, the *College Rambler*, has appeared in a tasteful new dress. It is pleasing to note the great development of this paper within the last two years.

The *Alabama University Monthly*, while maintaining its usual dignity and good sense in other departments, has lately allowed its exchange column to run wild. This is the way the various exchanges are addressed, after having noted some four or five individually:

“DEAR EXCHANGES:—We are entering upon the duties of a new year—our ship is already launched upon the boundless ocean of time. Christmas and New Year, like lulling dreams, have come and gone,—and we hope the seasons have brought pleasures and happiness to the hearts of you all.”

There is more of this kind, but space forbids its reproduction here. The case is a sad one: Still, the cause can be guessed, at least partly; for, just before this loving epistle, the editor states: “We would just give half of our lives
to be near enough, and high in favor, that we might shake hands with those brave ladies who edit the Hamilton College Monthly." Poor fellow! He will soon begin to write poetry now.

What can be the matter with the Stevens Indicator? During the whole of this college year we have received only two copies. Surely all the fault cannot lie in Uncle Sam’s mail system. From the December number we learn that the Indicator has lately passed into the hands of a new management, and will be a strictly scientific paper in the future. We hope to receive it more regularly under the new regime.

The Pacific Pharo thus sensibly comments on the proposed intercollegiate press convention:

"Eastern college editors are discussing the advisability of holding a convention. The idea is an excellent one and deserves to be carried into effect. No editor, whether in the college or out, connected with the public press can afford to ignore the ideas of his fellow-editors, be they his rivals or not."

It seems strange to us that the different Pennsylvania college papers do not take a more active interest in proposed association of the State college press. We should like to suggest that the Delaware College Review be asked to join in forming the association. This paper is not published far south of the state line, and, from its situation, could better belong to the Pennsylvania association than any other.

"Silence," in the Notre Dame Scholastic of January 15, is an essay which expresses very beautifully the great value of this corner-stone of Quakerism. It is impossible to read the production without thinking of Fox, Penn, Barclay, and the host of other worthies, who, in their silent "waitings," used to receive their inspirations.

We will be much indebted to the Butler Collegian if it will be so good as to send us a few specimens of those model Indiana Freshmen who, without any outside coercion, are at once so tame and gentle, and yet zealous for their class interests! The species, if it ever existed here, is now extinct. Please label them carefully, for we wish to place them in the museum.

The Beacon for January is a very good number. The editorials are especially strong. In the literary department are two interesting discussions of the fraternity question and an article, "The Freedmen at Home." The latter, although well written, seems too hard in its conclusions as to the mental capabilities of our negroes. The quaint poetry of Sir John Suckling is also criticized at some length.

GENERAL COLLEGE NEWS.

Columbia’s winning crew of last year has lost its stroke oar.

The Medical School of the University of Edinburgh now admits women.

The only mark in electives at Rutgers is that of the examination.

"A Junior at Yale has started a class in the Hawaiian language."

"A student at Vassar can limit her expenses, including books, to $25 a year."

Bowdoin students recently had to attend prayers in a temperature of zero.

"Ex-President White has given his magnificent Historical Library of 30,000 books, to Cornell."

The Junior Class of Law at the Michigan University is said to contain a Catholic priest, 65 years old.

Previous to 1786, both Harvard and Yale students were ranked according to their social position.

The Boat Club of the University of Pennsylvania is going to buy a steam launch for the use of the crew.

Women may now take the Harvard entrance examinations in any city where they are offered to men.

The Conference Committee of Princeton students which is to help in the discipline of the College, was elected on January 22d.

Princeton thinks of sending an expedition under Prof. Young to observe an eclipse of the sun in Russia, next August.

"It is reported that the editors of the new Songs of Harvard are to be prosecuted for infringement of copyright."

A new institution, Clark University, with an endowment of a million or more, will be founded at Worcester, Mass.

"A new Base Ball League is proposed between University of Pennsylvania, Columbia, Lafayette, Wesleyan, Trinity, Cornell, St. John’s, and Hobart."

DR. E. HARLE BUCKLAND,

DENTIST,

Formerly instructor at Philadelphia Dental College.

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PHILADELPHIA.
ANY change in the present arrangement of the literary societies at Haverford, should be most carefully weighed before it is carried into effect. It is evident, of course, that the interest in society work, with a few notable exceptions, has reached low-water mark. Whatever the reasons of this literary apathy may be, and some of them are patent enough, we cannot discuss them here. It is rather our duty to remove these causes than to make any vital change in the societies themselves. Any plan of amalgamation will meet the full opposition of all ex-members of both, and so seems unadvisable. Anything which will enlarge the audiences, as joint or public meetings, and at the same time infuse more of a literary spirit into our life here, must meet the approval of all. It will take a determined loyal effort to accomplish this. No half-hearted methods will be of any avail. Let us make our societies, not what they once were, only, but more than that, make them the center and spring of our literary life here at Haverford.

WHEN a friend lately asked us: "Why doesn't Haverford have a class-day?" we couldn't tell him, except that we never had had such a thing. But the argument that whatever is not, is wrong, is as fallacious as Pope's "Whatever is, is right." We don't intend to set forth the arguments for such a custom, but there certainly are none against it. Instances of colleges without class-day exercises are rare. Indeed they
are often the most enjoyable fêtes of the year, and many an Alumnus looks back with pleasure to the day when his class held sway at his Alma Mater. At any rate, a day when prophet and poet, orator and historian hold high carnival cannot but be crowded with pleasant memories. Closely allied to this, is the issuing of a college annual, by either the Junior or the Senior class. Two great advantages offset whatever objections there may be to such a publication; condensing into one issue all the leading items of the year, an annual, being in fact, a college directory, and usually a pecuniary credit to be put down against commencement expenses or class banquet. These two features, distinctively collegiate only, need some good active work to secure their consummation.

We wish to call the attention of our students to their use of the English language. It has been said by those outside that Haverford men do not use good English. Whether this is more true of Haverford than of other colleges, it is certain that our men do not use their native tongue with the grace and elegance or even with the correctness due from college men. Their principal defect seems to be poverty of expression and indistinctness in the use of words. It sometimes happens that a student in recitation room finds himself unable to explain something which he thoroughly understands; and it often happens that he explains it in language so indistinct and shadowy as to veil completely his real meaning. So it is that a student who is master of his subject, fails to make a good recitation because he is not master of his language.

More conspicuous and more disgraceful is the use of bad grammar. It is remarkable, but quite true, that some who rarely have a wrong accent or a wrong termination in Greek, commit some sin against English syntax whenever they open their mouths. It is not the lack of knowledge. When they write, care and attention remove the errors: it is their spoken language—that which is developed by use and association—which is bad.

Furthermore, we should notice the general laxity in pronunciation and the slothfulness in enunciation. To these branches of good speech, we may say, our men pay scarcely any attention. Their pronunciation is like Sam Wellers spelling,—"according to the taste and fancy of the speller;" and they forget entirely that a clear, distinct and correct utterance is a necessary ornament of orthography.

The correction of these faults must lie with the students. It is beyond the province of the faculty. The English education which one acquires at college, is theoretical rather than practical. Unfortunately, in entrance examinations, it is too often the custom to assume the preparation in English and to confine the examinations to the classics and mathematics. The student, therefore, is left to his own care and to his associations for good English; and the rule is that a student who uses bad English upon entrance will use bad English at his graduation.

We are dealing with a subject of no secondary importance. One bears in his language the stamp of his culture, not the
extent of his learning or the activity of his faculties, but the general effect of his education upon his mind. He may be a profound philosopher, a ready linguist or a subtle mathematician, but his language will still indicate the cultivation of his mind and the development of his higher senses. A cultured mind prefers naturally a pure speech; and one who is not sensitive to a solecism, a barbarism, or a mispronunciation must necessarily have in him an element of vulgarity and coarseness.

TO E. M. P., '88.

How little thought we, three short months ago,  
When thou wast here with us, and thoughtful grown,  
We talked together of the dim unknown,  
How soon thy soul these mysteries would know;  
First of our parted hand  
To reach that unknown land.

Weary and blind, still search we for the true;  
But thou, most fortunate, thy lot is best,  
To sleep forever in eternal rest,  
Or live forever, finding ever new  
And grander, higher truth  
In thy perpetual youth.

Ah! no surprise was thine, which'er it be,  
The life or sleep? No bigot's blighting creed  
Had fettered thy great soul, which true indeed  
To truth where'er it seemed, soared nobly free,  
Over all dogma's cast  
And walls of adamant.

But though to thee most blest has been thy fate,  
The blind old world has need for such as thou;  
For, wedded to her blindness, even now  
She loads with curses, burning with her hate,  
Who strives to break in twain  
Her dark creeds' galling chain.

Yet we who wait awhile, then follow soon  
Where thou hast led, will follow in thy path,  
Scorning the dull world's malice and its wrath;  
Striving to rouse it, craving but the boon  
To cry on ceaselessly:  
"Awake, arise, be free!"  
—H. S. England.

A BANQUET.

Amid slush and mud and rain, the Senior class assembled at the St. George Hotel, on the evening of February 26th; but it made little difference how the elements battled, for the discord without only made more evident the concord within. It was the occasion of '87's Class Banquet. Shortly after eight o'clock the last member arrived, and the doors of the banquet hall were thrown open and eighteen hardy, healthy, hungry students sat down to the best the land affords. To write out the menu would make this account needlessly long, but experience teaches that croquettes and terrapin, pheasants and ices, induce strange spirits. Capacities were enlarged to a dangerous limit, but no one wanted to stop first.

When talking and eating began to lag, toasts were proposed and responded to as follows: "Our Record," H. W. Stokes; "Personal Peculiarities of '87," F. H. Strawbridge; "The Future of '87," A. C. Garret; "The Class of '88," G. B. Wood; "Peculiarities of Professors and others whom we have met at Haverford," W. H. Futrell; "Our Successors at Haverford," B. Newhall; "Our Twin Star," R. J. White, and "Our Alma Mater," A. H. Baily. The hall was a continuous roar of laughter during these responses. A few appropriate presents had been placed in the hands of the toastmaster of the occasion, J. E. Philips, Jr., and these were then presented among shouts of mirth. The class song was sung, and the college yell closed an occasion which will long linger in our memories as one of exceptional fraternity and unity coupled with hilarity, while the prevailing sentiment was expressed in response to "Our Alma Mater," "Here's to Haverford, right or wrong; when she is right, may she stay right, and when she is wrong may she be made right."
HECRALES AND CHRIST.

This Grecian god is familiar to the majority of the educated world chiefly as a hero, about whose name are woven many a tale of exploits of wonderful strength and bravery. The strangling of Antaeus, the capture of Cerberus, the slaughter of the Nemean lion, etc., are feats that have made his name a synonym for great muscular power. It would not be without interest or profit, to trace the origin and significance of his many labors to services rendered by some prehistoric benefactor, in subduing the adverse forces of nature. For example, the fabled killing of the Hydra, that monster with nine ever reascent heads, is referred to the draining of the Lernean Marshes, the heads representing the springs that fed them, while the fire that eventually destroyed them, was in fact the burning of the forests, which sheltered the water, and rendered it difficult of access. However it is not our purpose to cater to the iconoclastic spirit of the age, nor to follow the example of children, who pick beautiful objects to pieces, in order to learn their Why and How. The ruthless slaughterers of the tales of Pocahontas and William Tell will surely have to answer for their blood before an aesthetic and poetic tribunal; for though they have served dull Fact, they have striven to rob the artistic world of some of its ripest and fairest creations. Indeed a yet more ardent school is rapidly extending the worship of the god Protoplasm, and reveres the mystic growth of Evolution with superstitious awe.

It is not, therefore, the Argive hero, and his elevation to divine estate, nor the visionary consolidation into a symmetrical whole of actual deeds by diverse benefactors, nor yet a study of comparative mythology, his identification with some Sun-God or Tyrian Melkarth, and the origin of his cult, with which we have to do. It is rather the god as we find him in Grecian poetry and art, in his relation to the conceptions of the painters of his character, and to that religion, which has superseded the system of which he was a part. While the Hebrew conceived man as created in the image of God, the Greek formed his gods in the likeness of men. Heracles, however, would seem to form an exception to this rule; he was a man with the powers and attributes of a god. And just here we catch the first indication of that curious and striking analogy between the character and action of Heracles and Christ. Both spent their life on earth in an unwearying round of service for their fellow men, both disregarded self for the good of others, both achieved wondrous deeds in the physical world unparalleled before or since. Of course, the differences are numerous and vital. One was the true and only God, the other a rough and burly giant with many a blemish in his character. One was an actual and immortal reality, the other a poetic conception, founded upon a scanty basis of fact. Complete similarity, of course, is lacking, but the analogy remains, nevertheless, true and forcible. It may seem strange that such a lofty and noble character, so striking a contrast to the lustful Zeus, the bloody Ares, and the jealous Hera, should not have occupied a higher place in Grecian mythology. We must remember, however that the virtues of the ancients were wisdom, valor, beauty and love, typified in Athene, Ares, Apollo, and Eros, their favorite divinities. The Christian virtues of self-denial, helping others, humility, and submission, were not fully recognized, and consequently their exemplification took rather a low rank.

This virtue of submission is shown by Heracles in his complete resignation to the labors imposed upon him by Eurystheus, a course of action very rare in classic times, and he here foreshadows the perfect humility of the meek and lowly Jesus. More-
over, the idea of Redeemer or Deliverer is very frequently associated with the name of Heracles, especially in the mind of the great tragedians. In fact, nearly all of his famous twelve labors consisted in freeing some person, or country, from a destructive and invincible pest. Braving all the dangers of Hades, he rescues the hero Theseus from the hopeless bondage, to which he was there subjected. The story of Prometheus and the bold conception of Aeschylus furnish perhaps the strongest instance to point. Bound to the rocky slopes of Caucasus, while "The bright chains eat with their burning cold into his bones," and "Heaven's winged hound" hourly tears his heart, he suffers all the torment of a Job, yet like him he refuses to curse the Power above him, like him he finally, in spirit at least, utters that trumpet tone, "I know that my Redeemer liveth!" Among other passages is this:—

"From her seed
Shall spring the strong He, famous with the bow,
Whose arm shall break my fetters off."

The prophesied Redeemer comes, Heracles, a scion of the royal house of Io, his father the supreme god, and, shooting the torturing bird, frees the giant from his pain, and absolves him from the penalty of his transgression. Euripides, by the clear light of his genius and the warm reality of his intense humanity, shows him to us as the kind, tender-hearted friend, the self-sacrificing benefactor. In all the incidents of his rescue of Alcestis, we can see the perfect unselfishness of the man, and feel the throbbing of the ever sympathetic heart. As in his freeing of Theseus, he achieves a triumph over death, an exceedingly rare power in ancient days, and brings back to life the loved and dear, as did the Nazarene in later days. Alcestis stands again upon the earth, and the happy pair in unison breathe gratitude for this greatest of all boons. The Greek girl in Browning's transcript, who recites the poem, filled with admiration for the generous soul before her mental view, bursts forth:

"Gladness be with thee, Helper of our world!
I think this is the authentic sign and seal
Of Godship, that it ever waxes glad
And more glad, until gladness blossoms, bursts
Into a rage to suffer for mankind,
And recommence at sorrow: drops like seed
After the blossom, ultimate of all."

In the life history of this hero-god some analogous circumstances present themselves. He is born the son of Zeus, who is identical with the Roman Jupiter. Disregarding the common character of a supreme divinity, recognized by all peoples and at all times, let us look at the word itself. It is derived from the primitive, "Dyaus," light, and "pitar," father, i.e., Jupiter is "Father of lights," the exact words of James, as applied to God the Father, of the Christian faith. Or taking another view, since "heaven" is primarily the vault of the sky, the source of light and the original object of worship among the early Ayans, we may render this word as "Our Father who art in Heaven." When Heracles comes to maturity he is tested by temptation in its strongest forms, as was Christ in the wilderness, and comes forth victorious, following henceforth the guidance of Virtue in implicit obedience. The wild beasts are vanquished by him, as were passions and sins by his great follower, uncleanness put away from the Augean stables of the human heart, and death conquered and crushed. At last, their life work finished, the end comes. Like as Christ died on Mt. Calvary through the treason of his disciple, inspired by Satan, his conquered enemy, so did Heracles die on Mt. Eta by the poison of Nessus, his vanquished foe, administered by his own wife. Their spirits ascended to their Father above, and to divine station, while the direct agents of death destroyed themselves in remorse. Similar in paternity, in action, in character and in death, analogous in general law and in particular circumstance, the imperfect concep-
tion of the Greek finds its perfect realization in the advent of the Saviour of the world. The ancient heathen type of Christ has gained a complete fruition.

In tracing this analogy, both characters have, of course, been treated from a purely human standing point. The life and death of the God, Christ, have achieved infinitely more for mankind than those of the god, Heracles. As has been said before, it is an analogy merely. If we would seek any cause or reason for this, a partial one may doubtless be found in the fact, that the religious aspirations and conceptions of cultured mankind are universally similar. Heracles is not the only god, who bears a likeness to Christ; Buddha and others show great resemblance in life and character. However this character, which the high conception of Heracles exemplified, was not especially admired by the Greek or Roman, and it is remarkable that in their way of regarding things, it should have lodged in the hearts of any, or found expression at all. Yet the nobler, loftier nature often asserted itself in spite of creed and custom, and not a few Greeks drew near in heart and soul to the truths of Christianity. Sophocles, Aeschylus, Socrates, Plato, all saw quite clearly the light of true religion, and their disciples in the fair "City of the Violet Crown" might later have welcomed with joy the God, whom they ignorantly worshipped, declared by the eloquent lips of the Cilician Jew.

This sketch of the mighty hero-god may fitly be closed with the delicate tribute of Schiller in his "The Ideal or Life":—

"Deep degraded to a coward's slave,
Endless contests bore Alcides brave,
All the torments, every toil of earth
Hera's hatred on him could impose,
Well he bore them, from his Raise birth
To life's grandly mournful close,
Till the God, the earthly part forsaken
From the man in flames asunder taken,
Drank the heavenly ether's purer breath
Joyous in the new unwonted lightness,
Soared he upwards to celestial brightness,
Earth's dark heavy burden lost in death."
able. No one would deny that the effect may be called emotion, yet a metaphysician's definition of an emotion, that it is a feeling of pleasure or pain associated with some idea which has been suggested to the mind, fails here, because the simple changes of chords or an unexpected turn of melody suggest no idea to the intellect,—bring up no picture before the mind's eye with which the emotion is associated. Ideas are intellectual, and music seems most fully to hold sway when the intellect is silenced and the whole mind is centred in this condition of feeling. In fact nothing appears to point more surely to the existence of some mental part superior to the intellect than the effect of music upon us. Whether we call this existence spirit or soul, it is not conversant with words or thoughts, but plays above them, and the nearest that we can know of its nature is that it is like the grandest music. To it music is a language, as words are to the intellect. Its movements are emotions, as thoughts are the movements of the intellect: but its language few know and almost none speak, and to its manifestations scarcely any pay attention. They say it is visionary, transcendental; yet there is reason to think that if it sounds rightly, the thoughts of the intellect and the actions of the body will fall in harmonious order to its tune. Everything ungraceful and wrong is a discord with this music, and in most of us this discord drowns the music so that we never hear it. And this personal music is a part of and in perfect accord with the universal music which rules all things. As I said, music is a better language, and one that few of us understand, but in which only the great master-composers spoke and wrote. The present is eminently the reign of the intellect; science holds sway and its grand generalizations infatuate us with the perfection of their symmetry; the intellect is the highest part with which most of us are fully acquainted and its possibilities of development are perhaps nearly limitless; but in its present stage it seems bounded by easily reached confines. Words are its language; and since the music language does not reach all of us, a language that compromises between thought in words and feeling in music was found and has long been beloved by most of mankind. That is Poetry. Now perhaps we may see the place held by Poetry. It is a language which is to reach the emotional or spiritual nature, which seems in such close communication with music, through the medium of the intellect; both poetry and music must have that order of symmetry, in the former called measure, in the latter, “time,” which seems to be craved by an insatiable appetite of our higher being; and as the sounds of music, moulded into melodies and harmonies, are inwoven in the framework of “time,” so the thoughts of poetry, moulded into figures and suggestions, are constrained in the symmetry of metre, rhyme, verse and stanza. This thought must be clear and refined, suggestive of beauty in things or actions, just as the notes of a musical instrument must be pure and true,—devoid of all harshness. So that anything inelegant or repulsive is as foreign to poetry, as a cracked bell would be to a chime. The essential difference between these two arts is, that in poetry, thoughts affect the “inner sense” of the intellect and by their quality make a faint vibration of response upon the emotional nature, and in music, sounds, through the outer sense of the hearing, reach more directly the same destination. The intellect is the bridge between the spirit and the outer world,—a bridge full of obstructions. Thought brings in the figures of this outer world, and we obtain ideas of them: music suggests no objects, creates no ideas, does not need to cross the obstructed bridge of the intellect, but appeals straight to the spirit in its own language. Thought has “meaning,”—i. e., it means something to the intellect; music
is meaningless, for its meaning is only perceived by the spirit.

This is an unusual distinction, at least scientifically and one which, like all other hypotheses, no doubt would present many objections; but it seems to account for observed relations and will serve to aid us in understanding the province and necessary characteristics of poetry.

If we compare Wordsworth's "Excursion" with Poe's "Bells," for example, we find the extremes of poetic quality, the didactic and the lyric, and it is not hard to say which of the two is the more like music. Lyrical poetry again may be said to comprise among its many forms, that which is called the Song, and which most nearly of all, approaches the nature of music. It is the poetry which has a quality that is light and free, without much logical meaning, but full of spirit and suggestion. It is a rare kind; but Tennyson's "Bugle Song" is a good example. We will examine a stanza.

"The splendor falls on Castle walls,
And snowy summits old in story;
The long light shakes across the lakes,
And the wild cataract leaps in glory.
Blow, bugle, blow! Set the wild echoes dying.
Blow, bugle! Answer Echoes! Dying, dying, dying."

If you were very matter-of-fact you would perhaps say: What does it mean? Probably it would not mean much to a matter-of-fact person, and in fact meaning is not what is to be desired, but rather feeling. The poet has laid his hands upon the keys and strikes the first chords. Immediately we know where we are; if he had been composing music, these first notes would have been deep, grand, but stirring, and their strength would have set our spirits in accord with his mood in an instant; but since poetry must appeal first to the intellect, he conjures up images, ideas; he tells us what we are to imagine, and with the rolling words we see an old rock-bound castle, high-set among the Alps; the golden sunset light is striking across turret and mountain, the deep blue lake sparkles in the departing rays, the mountain torrent plunges from the cliff, the shadows in the valley and high glen, the gloom of the pines that cling to the great Alps are all purpled with evening haze; the air is cool, and so pure, so straight from the elements, that its odor suggests no thought: then suddenly, amid the grand scene, out of the silence, pure, sweet and terrible, breaks the bugle call, and its echoes fly away far and high, like ten thousand answering voices. We have, perhaps, seen such a scene, and heard the bugle's "wild echoes flying," and we recall how fast they did seem to be flying, and how wild they were,—for who could pursue them? The feelings that then welled up are re-awakened, now mellow with time,—which means that the emotion is left purified by forgetfulness of all the discomforts which were at the time alloyed with our perfect enjoyment, such as the cares of a tourist's life, the oppressive feeling in the midst of a strange people, or homesickness. All this is what is meant by "suggestion"; and the genius of the poet is in his ability to suggest so much in six short lines. Though one would say that the stanza contained no thought whatever, yet the beauty of the ideas or imaginations formed awakens the response of emotion in our spirit. Now we will examine the stanza more minutely.

First, we may see that it has a number of words which combine musical vowel sound with beautiful associations of meaning:—"splendor," "castle," "old," "wild," "cataract," "glory," "bugle," "echoes," "flying," "dying": every one has its vivid associations; and of all words in our language "bugle" seems to me one of the most exquisite. It is as strenuous, musical and rhythmic as the sound of the instrument; it begins with the sudden "b," bends through the pure "u"-sound and lapses with the roll of a liquid. The word "flying"
seems full of swift fearfulness, and "dying" strikes a note of sadness which accords well with the poet's feeling, while both its sense and the triple repetition close the stanza fitly with their sinking cadence. The alliteration should be noticed in the second and third lines, as another musical aid. Then there are two strong rhythmic effects resulting from the "quantity" of the words employed. The first is:—"And the wild cataract leaps,"—Here all the syllables before "leaps" are rather short, so that the accent and pause are withheld and gather a cumulative effect before bursting in the word which is meant to be forcible; an extra syllable and the hard consonants in "cataract," give it a grating sound which also increases the intensity of the line. The second rhythmic effect is: "Set the wild echoes flying." The first three words are rather short, and gather up the time, which is then released in the long, sonorous "echoes," according with the real sound.

These effects must not be supposed to be imaginary, for they all conspire harmoniously to affect our minds. It is, in fact, very largely such musical effects of language that give poetry its influence, as distinguished from prose, though perhaps this results mainly from the greater frankness of emotion which is permitted to find expression in poetry. But the strangest fact of it is that though word-sounds, alliteration and cadence, appear so artificial when analysed, they are not to be produced by any rule, but are only born, so to speak, involuntarily in the mind of a genius.

The second verse of the "Bugle Song" is no less wonderful. The poet's feeling changes: his fingers move to the trebles of his key-board, and there they ring out still sweeter music:

"Oh, hark! Oh, hear! How thin and clear,
And thinner, clearer, farther going;
Oh, sweet and far, from cliff and sea,
The horns of elf-land faintly blowing!

Blow! Let us hear the purple glens reply.
Blow, bugle! Answer echoes! Dying, dying, dying."

The whole stanza seems "thin and clear." The echoes go flying, flying on and on till their very distance makes the tiny sound seem something strange and supernatural. They scatter down every glen and seeking out every flower and grass-blade, waken all the elves from their hiding places and call them out to answer the challenge with their silvery chorus. But having closely examined the first stanza, we will leave the song, only noting that the third stanza is more serious, having a definite thought, and thus abandons a little its song character. But the pure song, I suppose, is very rare, and multitudes of poems entitled "songs," bear no claim to that distinction. Tennyson, however, wrote several others which come near the ideal; such are: "Sweet and Low," "Break, Break, Break," and "The Poet's Song." Each one strikes a different key, and they possess such delicate shades of meaning as to be very hard to define. The last one has a strange sort of confidence and splendor that is very fascinating, though it is perhaps the least song-like of the four. I cannot forbear further mentioning, as examples of songs, Kingsley's "Brook," which is so very "clear and cool," and that marvel of poetry, the song in "Marmion" beginning: "Where shall the lover rest?" The symmetry and antithesis of feeling, the intensity and music of this latter, are little short of matchless. American life does not seem to be very productive of songs. The "Betrayal," by Sidney Lanier, and one of his beginning: "May the Maiden," however, are good examples. Of our elder poets' work, "The Vision of Sir Launfal," seems to me to "sing" rather more than any other.

So we have attempted to trace the relationship between music and poetry, and a little of the means by which the latter effects its conquests. The song is that quality of poetry which is most nearly allied to music, because it is the least
intellectual; and in this age, when we think that we have no time to waste on such unsubstantial things as music and poetry, the short, intense song may be the kind of art which will most effectually reach our emotions and keep them in proportion, and so it may be the form which will hold first place in our future literature.

The arts are all related. By whatever channels they reach us, all aim at the same goal; all seek to pierce through sense and intellect,—to cut their way through the phalanxes of dullness with which our manners are now besieging us, and attaining to the higher nature, to sound upon its untuned strings.

Harmony rules the Universe; the laws of nature are chords in the great music: beauty is harmony; art is beauty, and whatever brings us to a love of these things makes each of us one clear note in the same great music. All the courses of things tend to hush the discord and to make all ring clear to the universal tune. Now we can better understand the counsel which Kingsley gave to his little daughter:

"And so make Life, Death and that vast Forever One grand sweet song;"

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**THE OLD CHURCH BELL.**

Two miles or more from my father's door
A church on the hillside stood,
Whose spire raised high to the changeful sky
The sign of the Holy Rood,
And the ponderous tongue of the bell that swung
In its belfry to and fro,
Spoke loud and clear through the changing year
In its tone of joy or woe.

In the cool spring morn when the grass and corn
Were covered with shining dew;
When the world was still and over the hill
The sun rolled into view,
Then its voice was blent, as its echo went
Far out on the crystal air,
With the low of herds, and the song of birds,
As it rang for the matin prayer.

In the summer's heat, when a perfume sweet
Came up from the meadows low,
Where the ground was strown with the grass new mown
To wilt in the noonday glow,
Then the sound that woke with its measured stroke,
Was fainter than that at prime,
And the mowers ceased from their toil, released
By the sound of its welcome chime.

In the autumn days when the hills were ablaze,
In scarlet and crimson dress,
When the sun dropt low in the fiery glow
Of the forest that lay to the west,
Then, trembling in air like the voice of a prayer
That is breathed in a cloister dim,
Came the fall and swell of the old church bell,
As it rang for the vesper hymn.

When the fields were white, and the moon's pale light
Played over the Frost King's shield;
When the babbling rill by his power was still,
And the lake by his breath congealed,
Then the old bell rang with a shriller clang
Than it knew when the fields were green,
And the sharp, clear note of its brazen throat
Came down on the northwind keen.

In the summer's glow, or the winter's snow,
In the morn, or at the eventide,
Two tones of the bell e'er cast a spell
When they rang through the country wide:
'Twas the joyful sound which it pealed around
When happy lovers were wed,
And the heavy roll of its solemn toll,
When it rang for the peaceful dead.

Still the cross points high to the changeful sky,
And the bell speaks loud and clear;
But the echo speaks sleep in the silence deep
Far off from my listening ear;
Yet in dreaming mood I have often stood
In the place that I knew so well;
And I often hear, in my memory's ear,
The sound of the old church bell.
THE CENTRAL INTER-COLLEGIATE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

The benefits of organization are so patent and unions are so common, that the only surprising thing is that such an association as that mentioned above was not formed long ago. In accordance with opinions expressed by various college journals in Pennsylvania, a meeting of the editors was called at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, for February 19th. Eight journals responded with fifteen delegates, as follows: Lafayette, two; Lehigh, one; Muhlenburg, one; Franklin and Marshall, two; Swarthmore, three; Ogontz, two; Geneva, one, and Haverford two. J. E. Philips, Jr., of Haverford, was made temporary chairman. A committee on permanent organization reported a constitution and by-laws, which, after careful amending, was adopted. Under the new constitution the officers for the ensuing year were elected, viz.: W. G. Underwood, of Swarthmore, President; Miss Little, of Ogontz, Secretary and Treasurer; and Messrs. Roe, of Lafayette; Martin, of Geneva; Smith, of Lehigh; Philips, of Haverford, and the President an Executive Committee.

After election, a paper on the exchange department of a college paper, was read by H. S. England, of Haverford, followed by discussion by Messrs. Cummings, of Lafayette; Jenkins, of Swarthmore, and others. The various systems of electing editors, their compensation, and under whose authority a college journal should be issued, elicited remarks from Martin, of Geneva; Roe, of Lafayette; Underwood, of Swarthmore and England, of Haverford. After a spirited discussion as to what kind of matter should compose a college monthly; whether athletics or literary articles, or local matter, or all, the convention adjourned.

Among the leading features of the Constitution is the writing of circular letters among the component members of the Association, in order to give authentic news, promote closer relations, etc. A copy of the Constitution will be sent to all the colleges within the Middle States; and many more are expected to become members of The Central Inter-Collegiate Press Association.

ALUMNI DEPARTMENT.

Philadelphia, March 1, 1887.

You were so good, Mr. Editor, as to ask me to send you some reminiscences of Haverford during the life of '74. In answer to that request, it seems to me that there are no recollections of our day better worth recalling than those of one official whose life closed in our year. It is no disparagement to others who have served her long and well, to say that Alma Mater never gave her sons more priceless gifts than the influence and friendship of such a man as was her President, Samuel J. Gummere. Since his death in 1874, three college generations have come and gone, it is not unfitting, therefore, to record anew some faint tribute to a memory which should be handed down from class to class.

Samuel J. Gummere was born at Ran-cocas, N. J., in 1811. His education was received at the school of his father, John Gummere, established in Burlington in 1814. His schoolmates testify to his unusual ability in mathematics, it being related that as a little boy he was accustomed to sit on the laps of the young men and work out for them their problems in algebra and mensuration. In 1831 he filled the position of classical teacher at Providence, and in 1833 came to Haverford, as Assistant Professor in Mathematics, under his father, then president. In 1843, together with his father, he re-opened their famous school in Burlington, which was crowded with pupils from almost every state and the Spanish Isles. In 1862 he
accepted a call to the Mathematical Chair at Haverford, was made president a few years later, which office he adorned till his death, on the 21st of October, 1874.

There is much unwritten of what may be called the dark days of the college, which, if truly written, would show how great were the services of President Gummere, while he held the helm with matchless patience and tact, when the best friends of the college were discouraged and divided in council. The strain which he bore so silently, doubtless largely contributed to his death, which was the result of general prostration, and which his simple life and sound constitution should have postponed to the full scriptural limit.

Professor Gummere was of such a modest, retiring disposition that a casual acquaintance would scarcely have realized how versatile were his acquirements, how really remarkable were his intellectual powers. His reputation as an astronomer and mathematician was national; and his interest in these sciences lead him to accompany Professor Morton's party to Iowa, to take observations of the total eclipse of the sun, in 1869. To profound scholarship in the exact and physical sciences, he added an excellent knowledge of the classics and a ready proficiency in the modern languages, and of these he was especially fond of the Spanish. An extended course of reading, guided by a correct and simple taste together with the enlarged views gained by considerable travel at home and abroad, contributed a completeness to his culture that many men so eminently gifted in one direction often miss. Reticent and undemonstrative by nature, he was genial and approachable and in private life often displayed flashes of chaste wit and humor of high order. His talent for imparting knowledge and maintaining discipline was wondrous; his mere presence ensured unconscious good order and attention. His was the hand of steel 'neath the glove of silk. In person he was slight and almost spare, of active habits and a tireless walker; he loved to walk about the grounds, to frequent the cricket matches; for every student, Senior or Freshman, he had a pleasant word or smile when he met them. I can scarcely recall Maple avenue without seeing his form, going to or from his house to his college. The affectionate respect for him which every student carried away with him, amounted almost to reverence, and their recollection of him grew brighter year by year, as they mixed with the world and found how rare was such a character as his.

He was confined to his room for two months by general prostration and, with a mind unclouded to the last, died October 21st, 1874, in his 64th year. On the 26th, amid the glow and glory of the autumn leaves, so typical of the life departing in its full beauty, his body was born across the lawn by pall-bearers representing the Class of '74 and the four classes then in college, and was followed by the faculty and students and a large concourse of Alumni and friends, who mourned him with no ordinary sorrow, to a fitting resting place on the spot where he had so long and successfully labored.  

Edw. P. Allinson,

'49. Alfred H. Smiley with his two daughters, visited the college on the 9th ult., en route for Washington.

'71. Randolph Winslow, M. D. and H. M. Thomas, M. D. '82, are Fellows in the new pathological laboratory at John Hopkins.

'76. D. S. Bispham and wife are reported safe at Mentone, notwithstanding the earthquake there.

'80. Chas. F. Brédé is studying modern languages at John Hopkins.
'81. J. H. Moore has been for the last two years a minister in the Society of Friends, and has built up a prosperous academy in Pikeville, N. C.

'83. Wm. E. Scull was married on the 16th ult. to Miss Florence M. Prall of Patterson N. J. They sailed for Europe on the 26th, for a tour of several months.

'84. O. W. Bates is closing out his late father's business, and is preparing to study law.

'85. R. M. Jones has gone to Germany to continue his studies there.

'86. T. W. Betts is in an architect's office in Washington, D. C.

'86. J. Dickinson Jr., delivered a lecture in the course at Wilmington College, O.

'87. J. E. Parker has been teaching at Spiceland Academy, but has returned to Earlham College.

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**LOCALS.**

*Staunch; likewise, STaunch! also, STAUNCH!*  

Now doth the Local Editor  
Feel most exceeding "Selim,"  
Because a stray remark, last month,  
Stirred up the wrath of "J-m."

And soon his earthly happiness  
He must for aye forego,  
Because he mentions "Smithie's" name,  
Or treads on "Ezray's" toe.

O fellows of a mirthful mind,  
Who read these harmless jokes,  
Think, for your sake, what awful wrath  
The Local Ed. provokes.

President Chase and family are in Italy.

Murray Shipley was present at meeting on the 26th ult.

It is reported that a fluent Latin scholar recently translated "Scribo literas tuas," by "I am writing two letters."

A speaker in society, wishing to give a statement great antiquity, said, "Since the days of Cain."

A student having read from a newspaper that Mauna Loa (the Hawaiian volcano) had "gone off again," a Senior asks, "Who's he?"

It is seldom that one hears such surprising egotism as a Junior lately displayed by exclaiming, "He saw I and my mother."

A Junior thinks he has hit upon a word which supplies the missing link between the Greek word meaning "to know" and its Latin derivative meaning "to see." He says they can both be expressed by the verb "to perceive." *

The Elocution Class has begun, and is well attended. From present appearances, it seems absolutely certain that "the war must go on."

"Fweddie," our long-suffering contributor and Associate Local Editor, has furnished us with another of his famous bon-mots. It was at the table, and one of the students, seeing some sediment in his tumbler, remarked that the water was full of moss: Our friend immediately replied, with what was undoubtedly charming repartee (if one could only see the point), "A rolling stone gathers no moss."

"Io paga," in the *Ars Poetica,* was rendered by an erudite Soph. as "Go, tramp!"

The Loganian, after a good deal of filibustering, has decided that "The Marking System is an evil." Of course, after this, the marking system must vanish from the earth.

"Billy," alias "Darling," or the "Man with the Club," has had more trouble in the laboratory. He somehow managed to direct a stream of hot water from his waste-bottle into his organ of vision, and to the inquiries of the bystanders, he explained that the "beastly thing spit in his eye."

Washington's Birthday was fitly observed at Haverford by a whole holiday, instead of the half-day which we have hitherto been granted.  

*Note.—It's did not commit this crime, and are not responsible for it. We merely give it as an example of a real bad pun.—Local Ed.*
Pisces is the Zodiacal sign for February, and Haverfordians now use the analogous symbol of "Billy-in-the-Pond," as a sure indication that the skating season is over.

Student, who is somewhat metaphysically inclined, arguing with a professor: "I claim that the mind cannot have a true existence."
Professor: "Very well, I will grant that the mind does not exist, and take you as an example to prove it."

There is one feature of the "abuse of going to Meeting" which has not received any notice. Why does the first man to arrive always take his seat at the outer end of the bench, so that everyone who comes after has to squeeze past him?

A student in Astronomy says that the pole star is situated about 40° above the southern horizon. He was the man who, when he reached Marple, wanted to walk home via West Chester.

Those students who sometimes "go up the road of an evening," rejoice in the new boardwalk which extends from Bryn Mawr Station to the correct place.

William Carvill, formerly the gardener at Haverford College, died in Philadelphia, March 3d, aged 90 years. He laid out the grounds of the College in 1832-34, planting with his own hands many of the trees which now are the great ornament of the lawn. He visited the College several times a few years ago, and claimed the honor of introducing cricket here, then almost unknown in America.

The following remarkable syllogism was developed in the Logic Class: "All civilized people are whites; all Ancient Germans were whites; therefore, all civilized people are Ancient Germans."

A "sleeper" has been attached to the advanced German Class. Berths must be ordered beforehand.

Vail says the chicken was "foul." This is perfectly true, to be sure; but remarks of this nature cannot be allowed.

Probably caused by overwork.—"Why are shoemakers men of great endurance? Because they last so long."

A Fresh, being asked to name the religion of the Jews, called them Christians and Idolaters, and, as a last resort, asserted that "they worshipped the sun."

The Athenæum gave an entertainment the other night, and invited a limited number. Prof. Edwards gave a stereopticon exhibition of his own getting up, which was very fine. This was interspersed with songs.

The Everett gave a public meeting, at which the Prize Declamations came off. On the whole, the meeting was a great success, and the large audience was, no doubt, well pleased. W. H. Funtrell secured the first prize, and W. F. Overman the second. It is a first-rate idea having the society meetings public now and then.

Professor Sharpless gave a very interesting address before the Loganian, on the "History and Founding of Haverford." Among other items, he gave the following, as a sample of the transactions of the Loganian in its early history: "Resolved, that to-morrow afternoon we go out and pick the daisies out of the lawn." The Professor also gave his ideas of Haverford's future. After the lecture a discussion on the present condition of the literary societies took place. After a good deal of "sound and smoke," the matter was referred to a committee.

EXCHANGES.

The Fordham Monthly is the only new exchange received this month. The cover of this paper is quite artistic, with the exception of the figure of a sad-looking monk, which occupies the space that should be given to a table of contents. It is a noticeable fact that the Roman Catholic colleges, as a rule, maintain a literary character of high excellence in their papers, and the monthly is no exception. It has the added merit, which the others cannot boast, of devoting a considerable space to matters which do not immediately concern the Church. The poem on Edgar Allen Poe displays considerable genius, the writer having evidently caught the spirit of his master.
We were surprised to find, in a late issue of the Ogonis Mosaic, that the Haverfordian is especially noted for the great attention she pays to athletic sports, and that sporting subjects seem to be the only ones "at the command of the editorial staff." If it were not for the context, we should be compelled to think this criticism was cruel sarcasm. During the present college year twenty-eight editorials have appeared in our paper, of which six treat of athletic sports, including one which speaks of the gymnasium. This is another illustration of the just criticisms apt to be made when an editor criticizes a paper which he has not read.

The Seminary Opinator has come to our sanctum again. It has much improved in general tone since our last acquaintance. The opening editorial is the only article in the present number which shows the rhetorical beauty of the flowery school-boy essay, so marked in past issues. The Opinator has, we believe, been publishing a series of historical letters relating to Haverford, written by one of our professors. We should like very much to receive copies of the back numbers which contain these sketches.

The Chronicle has come out in a very tasteful, neat new cover. It is a great improvement on the former gaudy one. The long story, "Suiciding by Mistake," is not worth the great amount of space it occupies; but the little poem, "To a Conservatory Flower," is a very creditable attempt.

The Illini has also donned a new dress. We are compelled, however, to say that it has not made any improvement by so doing. A paper of such a high standard should appear in a more artistic cover.

The University Quarterly for February contains a thoughtful address, comparing American and foreign judicial systems, and an essay, good in parts, on the future of the English language. All the departments of this magazine seem to be better conducted than that devoted to the exchanges. Surely a quarterly should devote more than a page to its contemporaries.

We are glad to notice that the Ursinus College Bulletin has at last found room for an exchange column. This is a step in the right direction. Now let your students have a representation in the board of editors, and your publication will become really a college paper.

The Indiana Student has sadly degenerated since becoming a semi-monthly, in spite of having a special "conductor" for each department, and an "undertaker"—for what it is not stated. However, he seems to be true to his name, and is burying the good name of the paper very fast. Last year the Student was a very fair monthly, but somehow it is losing ground. A state university should do better journalistic work.

Taken all in all, the Tuftonian is the best semi-monthly with which we are acquainted. Its cover is one of the most artistic, and in style of type and quality of paper it must please the most fastidious. The editorials and the various departments are well conducted. The series of articles now appearing in it, setting forth the merits of the different professions, and written by Alumni, who state the facts as learned by experience, is a very commendable feature.

In a recent number of the Adelphian is a little poem, "My Love," which, if it was written by a child twelve years old, as stated, is a wonderful work. The scene is beautifully described, and in the seven stanzas there is only one fault in the meter.

An article, "Secret Societies," in the Ariel, is a severe denunciation of all Greek letter fraternities. While we should not like to believe that these secret organizations are so utterly hurtful as the writer asserts, yet they do seem to take the place of the old-fashioned literary societies, for whose benefits they offer no adequate substitutes. There is, moreover, always a strong presumption against any organization which has secrecy and oaths as its distinguishing features.

In this age of Anglomaniacs, it is most refreshing to find, now and then, an honest, whole-souled Anglophobe. Such a writer,
contributed an article, "England," to the University Herald for February 15th. The whole career of England is rapidly reviewed, and her fearful crimes, which we are apt to gloss over, are boldly brought forth. The essay has the true patriotic ring. We notice among the clippings of the same number of the Herald, one credited to the Queen's College Journal, that originated in the Haverfordian last year. We refer to the one concerning the non-combustibility of carbon di-oxide. Now this is a small affair, but it illustrates a great tendency among college papers to steal from one another. The Queen's College Journal is not one of our exchanges, and in all probability, having gleaned the local from another paper, in which, likely, it was credited to "Ex." waited a while and then printed it as original. This practice of stealing deserves the severe condemnation of the college world.

The Dickinson Liberal, for February, might be supposed to represent a theological seminary instead of a school in which the elements of modern science and progressive thought are taught, judging from the tone of all its literary articles. The other departments, however, are of their usual character, and are well managed.

The Hobart Herald, for January, did not reach us till after our February issue. The editorials of the number are good, but it is not well to occupy so great a part of the literary department with an article not written by a present student. The statement that it may "serve as a model to upper-class competitors for the Horace White Essay Prize," hardly serves as a sufficient excuse.

The College Olio is taking the lead among Ohio papers, to have an association of the western college press formed on the model of the one lately inaugurated in Philadelphia. We are glad to see the Olio take this step, but would advise that if the idea is to form the association soon, it had better call the convention itself, and not wait for some one else to take the lead. Judging from our recent convention, these inter-collegiate press associations will be of very great advantage to all concerned.

### General College News

Yale has now a fencing class.

Columbia has twenty-one lady students.

Amherst and Williams have toboggan shutes.

Columbia celebrates her centennial this year.

Harvard thinks of forming a dramatic association.

Professor Lancianni has been lecturing at Princeton.

The Yale Glee Club recently cleared $1,000 by a concert.

Princeton Theological Seminary has a student 71 years old.

Trinity has a class in Sanskrit under Prof. W. R. Martin.

At Amherst the Sophomore course has been made almost elective.

The University of Pennsylvania will hereafter bestow the degree of Bachelor of Divinity.

About twenty-five per cent. of Amherst's recent graduates have entered the ministry.

Lippincott's Magazine offers a prize of $50 for the best article on "Social Life at Amherst."

It is said that Princeton will apply for entrance to the Inter-Collegiate Cricket Association this season.

Williams has introduced a new system of "cuts." Twenty cuts a term are allowed, and one "Sunday" cut.

Several members of the Freshman Class of the University of Pennsylvania have been disturbing the chapel services by attempting to sing alto.

Harvard's new grading system is arranged as follows: A, above 90 per cent.; B, 90 to 78; C, 78 to 60; D, 60 to 40; E, failure, below 40 per cent.

A new religious journal has been started by a committee of the Inter-Collegiate Y. M. C. A., and circulated through several colleges. It is called the "Inter-Collegian."
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Mortality Experience from 1866 to 1885.

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THE HAFERFORDIAN.

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With this number of the Haverfordian the editorial year comes to a close. Our successors are hard in our tracks and we must make place for other and abler men. Our retrospection would reveal much to feel grateful for and some things to regret. In common with all, we feel that we have not fully attained what we had hoped; yet at the same time we are conscious of some success. To have preserved the high standard which fell to us, was in itself no small matter. And so on laying down our duties as editors we ask for those who follow us the same support and sympathy which has always been given to us and promise you, on their behalf, a steady advance in the quality and interest of the Haverfordian.

We wish to thus publicly express our thanks for the account of President Thomas Chase, which appears in the Alumni Department. Coming as it does from a graduate of Haverford and a personal friend of her President, it is a fitting tribute to the ability and power of a great man. We accompany the article with a portrait.

The results of the last few college meetings ought to be plain enough to derive some practical lessons from them. Any measure ought to be carefully considered and its ultimate end calculated before it is left to the decision of a mass meeting. Instances of resolutions and actions hastily voted upon, afterward to be repealed or materially amended, are too numerous to be commented upon. It is a notorious fact that almost any measure can be railroaded through a college meeting. So that a few determined men can carry almost any revolutionary scheme they choose to concoct. Again, any radical change should be subjected to the most rigorous debate and only submitted to vote after sufficient time has been given. It must be remembered that however good a change may appear, the burden of proof lays with the other side and there is always a presumption in favor of existing affairs.

The late move made by the Everett to protect its books from being lost through the carelessness of those taking them out of the library, seems to us to defeat the very purpose for which it was adopted. So long as only members of the Society can have the privilege of using the books in the library, and those so unfortunate as not to belong wish to take out
the books also, there will be an increased number of those books which mysteriously disappear, without record, from the shelves. Besides this, the other societies will have to adopt similar measures and their books will begin to be lost in greater proportion than at present. The best method, it seems to us, would be to provide larger register books for the societies and allow any member of any one of them the full use of the libraries of all. This, of course, would necessitate a system of inter-society regulations by which each society should pledge itself by a stated security placed in the college safe, to be responsible to both the others for any damage done by one of its members to a book belonging to either of them. Such a regulation could easily be made by slight amendments to the different constitutions, and all further trouble be thus avoided.

IN the selection of Isaac Sharpless as President of Haverford College, the Managers have done credit to themselves and to the college. Having the longest connection with the college of any of the present faculty, thoroughly acquainted with its management in every particular and a man of rare executive power, it would be difficult to find his superior.

The marked prosperity of the past few years has been largely due to his superior business ability and keen foresight. The appointment is eminently fitting in all regards and meets the hearty endorsement of both faculty and students.

The serenade on the evening of the announcement was the natural expression of approval of the selection. The response of the newly elected President and its reception showed the close feeling which already exists. Prof. Gifford's remark, in his short address to the students, from the steps of Founder's Hall, speaks about the highest praise that can be said of any one: "Prof. Sharpless is a man who wears."

THE Class of '89 has decided to hold Class Day Exercises this year in place of the Cremation usually held by the Sophomore Class. For some years the Managers and Faculty of the College have been considerably annoyed by the class of people which the Cremation has drawn to the College grounds from the neighboring villages. These people, in spite of the efforts of the Class conducting the Cremation, have never left without some injury to College property. This year the Faculty expressed to the Sophomore Class their wish that some other exercises should take the place of Cremation, and the Class, upon consideration decided to have Class Day Exercises as mentioned above, which they hope will offer attractions not inferior to those of Cremation. We trust, from the abilities of the Class, that these exercises will be not less interesting than the Cremations of past years.

'89's CLASS BANQUET.

On the evening of the first of April, the Class of '89 assembled in Philadelphia to enjoy a class supper at one of the best restaurants in the city. The table was tastefully adorned with a center-piece of flowers, the gift of Professor Sanford. Mr. Frank E. Bond was toast-master. Toasts were called for and responded to as follows: "Our Career," G. C. Wood, President of the Class; "Our Personal Peculiarities," W. H. Fite; "The Ladies of Bryn Mawr," W. G. Reade; "Our Alma Mater," S. P. Ravenel; "She who must be obeyed," F. N. Vail; "Our Future," L. M. Stevens. There was a general feeling of good fellowship and the occasion will long be remembered as one of the happiest events in the history of '89. At a late hour Broad Street Station was sought and the fun and merriment only ceased with the arrival of the students at the College.
BEAUTY in landscape as far surpasses the brush of the painter, as the beauty of the living, sentient human form transcends the sculptor’s chisel. Art never could, and never shall be able to portray nature perfectly. True, painting gives us the color but not the exactness of line and shade. Photography gives us the latter, but not the former; something is always wanting. To read the esthetic we must go to the source itself. Only by contact can we grasp anything of the wondrous beauty and depth of feeling, with which nature is so lavish.

More richly than usual has she endowed us here at Haverford. Surrounded by a country far famed for the picturesque and attractive, it is a fitting center of such environs. The architect has added to the surrounding country much that increases its interest. Ardmore, Bryn Mawr and indeed this whole stretch of the Pennsylvania R. R. abound in stately mansions, superb churches and cozy cottages. But while Haverford does not boast of many triumphs of architecture she exceeds them all in natural beauty and picturesque effects.

As a fitting memorial of the semi-centennial celebration of the founding of Haverford College, a granite gate-way was erected, at the entrance of Maple Avenue on the Lancaster Pike, through the kindness of Justus C. Strawbridge. One of the pillars bears the date 1833, and the other 1883. The view both up and down Maple Avenue is most delightful. The second illustration,
looking across the pond with Barclay Hall in the distance gives perhaps the best idea of the situation of the College. Barclay Hall, while presuming to be no ne plus ultra, in unity of design and general effect is hard to surpass.

It is of course in summer, when Haverford has donned her gala attire that she shows to the best advantage. With more than sixty acres of lawn, tastefully laid out, planted with shrubbery and adorned by flower beds, it is no wonder that she is the admiration of all visitors, foreign as well as native. The serpentine walk to the house of President Chase, flanked on either side by lilac, mock orange, and other large shrubs, and further on winding through a grove of trees is particularly enjoyable. Summer reveries can here be induced on short notice. Most beautiful perhaps of all Haverford's walks is the one which twice a week conducts us to the meeting house. Overhung, as it is, its whole length, with shapely maples whose thick leaves the sun rarely penetrates, under most circumstances we would call it romantic. The bridge where it crosses the old railroad cut has been the scene of many a rough and tumble snow-fight or class rush.

It is doubtful if any grounds of equal size furnish so many views for the amateur photographer. Numerous scenes, real gems in themselves, are constantly coming into notice. The collections in possession of
some of our artistically inclined friends attest the truth of this statement. We give also a view of Founder's Hall. Not so much on account of the picturesque which it contains as on account of the recollections which cling round it. It is a typical building of its kind of fifty or more years ago. Now no longer a dormitory, but devoted to class rooms and such purposes, it loses of course its interest to us; but many who read this article and see its familiar lines will, doubtless, turn away with a sigh of regret, and certainly a mind teeming with memories.

Looking south from Founder's the view needs little comment. It simply must be seen. And in describing, in this desultory way, some of the beauties of Haverford we are conscious of our inability to express in words what our eyes have so thoroughly comprehended.

Partially surrounded by the grove north of Founder's Hall is the residence of Professor Sharpless, a pretty, comfortable, cottage which derives much of its attractiveness from its location. Adjoining it, is the foot-ball and base-ball field. Here our victories and defeats have made us happy or glum to the tune of the northwest wind howling through the woods. As we approach this field we pass the arch which spans the path to the observatory. This ivy-clad relic of the old regime is still the joy of the photographer, and space alone prohibits us from giving a view of it here.
Alumni Hall and the Library, half-concealed by pine trees is another subject of our artistic friends.

Such are some of Haverford's most striking scenes. With the cricket field covered with players, clad in picturesque costumes, with tennis courts all occupied the reason of Haverford's popularity is not far to seek. Compared with the grounds of other colleges, it far surpasses the majority of American colleges and is the peer of almost any of the great English Universities.

That she may ever increase in her loveliness is the wish of all. Rich surroundings and pleasant prospects are no hindrance to intellectual development but rather an inducement to make the most of such advantages. Work and pleasure are not incompatible. The one is necessary to the completeness of the other. Pleasure of landscape is more real and more lasting than any. Here then should be the acme of delight, for nothing surpasses the "Picturesque of Haverford."

---

**SIMILES.**

1
Like Ashtarte, all resplendent,
Smiling on her glorious way,
Bright as stars, with joy attendant,
In their magical array,
Ever marvellously gay;

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

2
As the morning's rosy splendor,
Beaming o'er its clouds of gold,
'\textup{Rapt} in radiance blue and tender,—
Is the light thy features hold,
'E'en in every form and mould !

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

**H. S. England.**

---

**A POET'S RETREAT.**

The little village of Amesbury is a genuine New England town. Its streets run in defiance of all geometry and its position is on the side of and even over a slave of a stream that toils ceaselessly with the many mill-wheels, and flows on to enjoy more of its primeval loneliness beyond the noise of the streets.

When we arrived there, in the midst of a hard shower, we did not stop to see much of the place but drove at once to our friend's residence. It was a good sized house standing back of and somewhat higher than the road, and commanded a fine view of a broad valley where, we were assured, ran the waters of the Merrimac, the river mentioned so often, with or without name, in the poems of Whittier. Already we began to feel we were treading ground whose memory had been preserved in song, and what in these days could make it more holy. The lake of Attitash lay only about a mile away and Haverhill itself was distant but a few miles to the west.

Here the power of the poet became manifest to a greater degree now that we were where he had exercised the magic of his actual presence. With awe and trembling we had inquired if he were at home and a negative answer, though heard once before when visiting there, did not fail to sadly defeat our hopes. But if the poet were absent, the place where he wrote and the country that inspired many of his lays were not forbidden to our eyes and we were fortunate in seeing as much of them as we did.

Meanwhile the storm had ceased although it was still cloudy and rather threatening. The position of the house and the view from it were both slightly peculiar and the whole country seemed different from the general run; there was a certain charm about it that one felt like ascribing to the poetic influence, though it probably had
more to do with the rare beauty of the Merrimac valley. The latter was seen indeed, under lowering skies, but it nevertheless made a lasting impression upon us.

The following morning our friend drove us to meeting and, in order to see somewhat of the country, we started quite early and took a decidedly roundabout way. Turning down a cross-road which bore the name "Martin," according to a guide-post, we had not proceeded far before a lane was seen going off to the left through a growth of bushes, and here we all alighted. The name of the road we had come seemed rather suspicious and we were quite prepared for whatever was to be seen. The lane soon led us out into an ordinary looking lot covered with shortly cropped grass and a few thistles or tiny spruce trees scattered around. Here is the place where,—

"Poor Mable in her lonely home
Sat by the window's narrow pane
White in the moonlight's silver rain."

No trace of foundation or foundation stone remains but it is known that this is the spot which once bore the house of Goody Martin, though it is hard to conjure up various attributes mentioned in the story Whittier tells. There are no large trees at all near, and the river, it could hardly refer to the Merrimac, has dwindled into a small stream. Of course we wished we could have had the poem with us and thus be enabled to enter more into its spirit, for here surely was the spot that could lend most inspiration.

We now continued our way down toward the river and the road became quite steep. In consequence of this the general view improved and was really very picturesque. At this point the Merrimac is tolerably broad and flows with considerable current. I remember the opposite bank rose almost immediately from the water to a height of a hundred feet or more and the tops of these bluffs were well wooded. One of them has become celebrated under the name of the "Laurels," for it was among the laurels on its summit that a number of the poet's friends met yearly, forming a sort of club that bore the same name as the place where it held its meetings. We find that Whittier was at least twice the poet of the occasion.

But the road soon led us away from the river and into the old town of Salisbury which is divided from Amesbury in apparently the most arbitrary fashion; to a stranger's eye they seem one town. Both towns are exceedingly picturesque but it is our own opinion that the poet has chosen the loveliest spot of all for his dreaming place. The house is on a long wide avenue abundantly shaded with great elms, and stands somewhat back from the unpaved street. It is painted a light color and has a very pleasing air of neatness about it, not that stern artificial trimness which citymansions often exhibit. We did not fail to notice the two glass panes in the door at the further end of the short piazza, for these have become famous. They are the windows through which the poet looks from his desk upon the outside world.

The meeting to which we were going is the same that Whittier attends when he is at Amesbury. It is not far from his home and is located in a little pine grove at the junction of the elm-shaded avenue and a road that comes into it from the west. The meeting house was quite large but the worshippers few, and one side of the building was not at all occupied.

From meeting we drove directly back to the little house among the trees, to which we were speedily admitted through the intercession of our friend who knew the lady of the house. The latter was very pleasant and answered our many questions with as much courtesy and frankness as could be desired though she had probably heard
them dozens of times before. It appeared that the poet had gone to Squam lake some miles to the north, on a general resting and recruiting tour.

We were taken directly to his study, it being of course the most interesting room in the house. On stepping into it I was immediately struck with the lowness of the ceiling and the general coziness of its aspect. Pictures hung around the walls but I have forgotten all their subjects excepting that of one. This was a pen and ink drawing of the poet's brother, Thomas Whittier, and it hung directly over the desk. The latter is placed near the two glass panels, as has been mentioned before, and it too is celebrated, for here was written "Snow Bound," as well as many minor poems, probably all those in his works which are dated at Amesbury. Along that side of the room in which the glass door was located there stood a lounge, made especially notable by the little pillow at its head, for on this pillow were embroidered the words,—

"Our pines are trees of healing."

Upon testing it we soon noticed the faint odor of pine leaves and the lady of the house informed us that this had been worked and presented to Whittier by some of his lady admirers. We thought it a very pretty and dainty compliment as well as a useful gift.

But it was time to leave and so we made a brief visit to the parlor where a beautiful portrait of the poet's mother was to be seen, and I think one of his sister Elizabeth to whom he refers in the "Demon of the Study" and in words like these,—

"So sweet, so dear is the silvery tone
Of her in whose features I sometimes look,
As I sit at eve by her side alone
As we read by turns from the self-same book,—
Some tale, perhaps, of the olden time;
Some lover's romance, or quaint old rhyme."

I ventured to glance in the poet's photograph album. It appeared to be well filled with portraits of his distinguished contemporaries, Lowell, Emerson and the rest. It was growing late, however, and after a brief visit to Po Hill, at the east of the town, we returned as quickly as possible to the house.

Our afternoon was devoted to a visit to the Whittier birthplace at Haverhill. The ride thither was very pleasant indeed for the sun had come out and the country was most fresh and picturesque. We found the place looking much like its pictures with some of their usual perversions omitted. The house has much the same appearance as it did in Whittier's time but the kitchen is divided into two rooms and the fire-place, the historic fire-place, has been in part bricked up. A stove set up in it when we were there served effectually to quench any sentimental reflections in which we might have been inclined to indulge. Adjoining the kitchen is the room in which the poet was born and here we signed our names in the register which usually infests such famous places.

But when we turned homeward the sun slanted down the little knoll to the west of the house and lighted up the whole scene beautifully and we thought it no wonder that the great man should love dearly such an old home-like place.

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L'AMOUR.

From the French in the Original Metre.

Tell me, my heart, my heart aye,
   What is this love, this word so sweet?
— It is two souls with one desire,
   Two hearts with but one beat.

Tell me why 'tis, we love receive?
   Thus cometh love—since it cometh so,
Tell me why 'tis, that love doth leave?
   — It is not love, if it e'er doth go.

Tell me, what is the love that's true?
   — That which in others hath its life,
And the love with defecats most few?
   — That which with least noise is rife.

Tell me, how do its riches grow?
   — 'Tis at each step by giving wrought.
How does its madness' language flow?
   — Love just loves,—and speaketh nought.
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

If a beautiful location and delightful surroundings make an institution, Lafayette would be surpassed by probably no other college in the country.

Easton, the seat of the college, is a city of some fifteen thousand inhabitants, charmingly located at the confluence of the Lehigh and Delaware rivers, some sixty miles north of Philadelphia. This section of the country, the gateway of the famous Lehigh Valley, is hilly and very picturesque.

The college is situated on a plateau some two hundred feet above the river's level, at the northern extremity of Third street, one of the most important thoroughfares of the city. The approach to the college is by a series of massive stone steps and winding gravelled paths supported by masonry. As one ascends the paths and beholds the beautiful terraces, the shade trees, the grassy campus dotted by well-kept flower beds, and magnificent Pardee Hall, he must feel that Lafayette has a situation of which she may justly feel proud.

Speaking of the college, Donald G. Mitchell says, "If no art school flanks the other courses of study, the whole surroundings—with its valleys and wilderness of wood and gleams of water—is itself an art education. If the young men of Lafayette paint no pictures and write no sonnets, they will carry out with them into the world a living memory of visions of landscape beauty that will quicken the eye to every aspect of art."

The college was founded in 1832 and the Rev. George Junkin was its first president. The first class, consisting of four men, was graduated in 1836. Two of the first graduates are still living, the Hon. N. B. Smithers, of Delaware, and G. W. Ked, of Texas. In the year 1849, the infant college was taken under the care of the Presbyterian Church, under whose patronage it still remains. Although a Presbyterian college, Lafayette has many students of other religious faiths. What good the church does to the college is better known to the Faculty than to the students. It may be amusing to your readers to state that until a year or so ago the Presbyterian catechism was a regular study, and a terrible bug bear to Lafayette Freshmen.

For a number of years the outlook for the new college was gloomy, but in 1863, Dr. Calcutt was made president and his upbuilding of the college during his presidency of twenty years, will live a monument to his name.

At present Lafayette has fifteen buildings, a Faculty of twenty-four, and some two hundred and fifty students from all sections of the country. The following courses are open to the students: Classical, Scientific, Latin Scientific, Chemical, Civil Engineering and Mining Engineering. Each is a course of four years, at the end of which time the student receives a degree. It is unnecessary to dwell on the thoroughness of the instruction, as the high positions occupied by Lafayette's Alumni are a testimony that Lafayette is doing her share in giving young men a sober Christian education.

But I presume the Haverfordian desires an outline of the student life at Lafayette more than an "catalogue" article extolling the virtues of the college, and reducing the expense to an almost impossible figure.

I do not think the students at Lafayette differ much from those of other colleges. Here you find the son of the Pennsylvania Dutch farmer, the young would-be swell, the young prodigy who was big at some country town and thinks the eyes of the whole college are on him. Here also you find the young school teacher fresh from the forest, the "society man," the athletic man, and the goody goody, who thinks to smile is to sin and that all students who are not as good as he are on the broad road which leadeth to destruction. But such are characters you find in every college and probably you have them at Haverford.

When a Freshman applies for admission he is shown to the business office of the college and there, after relieving himself of five dollars, the regulation fee, is given a card on which are written the studies in which he is to be examined. It is here probably that he will get a good impression of the students. Some fellow, probably a total stranger, will kindly offer to show him around to the different examinations and introduce him to the various professors. The Freshman is delighted at
his new found friends, and, if green, he little knows that his courteous companion is a "rusher" for one of the Greek letter fraternities, on for Frank or Wash Hall, or perchance his friend wants to sell him some old furniture. Examinations through our new comer gets a room in one of the six dormitories where all the students dwell, his new friend helping him greatly; afterward he meets other fellows and perchance a senior may condescend to say, "Mr. Pumpkins, I am glad to meet you." The Freshman sees other men watching him and at last realizes that he is being sized up and probably "spiked" by one of the nine Greek letter fraternities which have chapters at Lafayette. All the fraternities have well-fitted-up rooms in town and although at times there is rivalry between them, the feeling is generally good. Being a fraternity man at Lafayette does not in the least signify that a man's friends are all in his own fraternity. All the students room in large buildings and so every man meets every other in college.

The literary societies are an important factor in the student life. The two societies at Lafayette are the Franklin and Washington. Each has a large library and well-fitted-up rooms located in Pardee Hall. Meetings are held every Wednesday evening and a large proportion of the students belong to one or the other of these societies. The Junior oratorical contest between the two Halls is held every year four men being selected from each Hall to deliver orations. Three prizes are given, the first prize is fifty dollars, second thirty and the third twenty.

One of the most important events of the year, at least to the new freshman, is the annual cane rush. A few days after college opens the Sophomores issue a challenge to the Freshmen for the cane rush. Of course the challenge is accepted and a day appointed. The coming rush is now the uppermost topic in the minds of the students. On the afternoon selected for the rush both sides appear on the athletic grounds, which are on the campus directly in front of the dormitories. A stout stick is placed in the middle of the field between the two foot-ball goals. The Sophs line up in a solid mass under one goal and the Freshmen's line is under the other. At a given signal both sides start on a full rush for the cane. They meet. Then commences the struggle. Each side tries to push back the other, the object being to carry the cane down the field and under your opponent's goal. The rush generally lasts about five minutes and the Sophomores have always been victorious. The Freshmen are then prohibited from carrying canes until the spring term. Sometimes the Sophs indulge in mild hazing but the vigorous measures instituted by President J. H. M. Knox have probably stopped hazing at Lafayette.

The students support three publications. The Lafayette is published semi-monthly and has six editors. Each retiring board of editors choose by competitive examination their successors. The paper has a good circulation and is a success.

The college annual, called the Melange, is issued every year by the Junior class. Each fraternity has a representative on the editorial board and several new fraternity men are elected. The Commencement Record is a small daily published during commencement week. Efforts are being made to establish a literary bi-monthly, and next term will probably be issued the initial number. Whether the new venture will be a success remains to be seen. Able men are on its staff and the literary merit will at least receive praise.

Of late years Lafayette has made wonderful strides in Athletics. The students support football, base-ball and field sports. The base-ball team has always been good, and the record of the foot-ball team last fall augurs well for the future. In field sports Lafayette does well and Mr. Godshall, '87, holds the inter-collegiate record in the pole vault. Within the past two years a glee club has been organized in the college, and will continue to be one of the leading student organizations. The college has also good banjo-clubs. As I am writing this article the Glee and Banjo Clubs are on a trip visiting the principal cities of the state. The students have a great deal of energy. All the organizations are well supported and the record of the exponents of student life at Lafayette will compare very favorably with organizations of a similar nature at other institutions.
In conclusion I would like to make a reference to an article which has been going the rounds of the college press, that is, "Lafayette has never received a legacy." This is true, but it must not be presumed that the college has no wealthy friends. The fine buildings of the college show the generosity of her friends, while the names of Pardee, Blair and others will be held in memory by all Lafayette's sons and friends.

A. W. CUMMINS.

ALUMNI DEPARTMENT.

For the Haverfordian.

PRESIDENT THOMAS CHASE.

In a recent number of the Haverfordian a deeply interesting sketch of the late acting President of Haverford College, Dr. Pliny E. Chase, from the pen of Professor Allen Thomas, has presented in outline some of the remarkable features of his character and life-work, which it is hoped may be worthily filled out at no distant day.

Not only the varied interests grouped around the College, but the community of Letters and of Science at large, have sustained a loss in his removal which can hardly as yet be fully appreciated. Modest, patient, unobtrusive,

"And, as the greatest always are,
In his simplicity sublime,"

the casual observer would be apt to underestimate his profound attainments, and perhaps to pass him lightly by, in the rush of self-asserting aspirants for fame who crowd the high-ways of life, and even the by-ways of literature and the arts.

Yet few, in our day, have trod either with a firmer step, or a more earnest purpose, and with a more rightful claim to their highest honors.

Above all was his reverent acceptance of the truths of Divine revelation, and his personal trust in that Saviour, "in whom are hid all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge"; in whose bright presence he has gone forever to dwell.

If some high purposes of his life seemed to be but partially fulfilled, or in any degree frustrated through his untimely death, we may yet find consolation in the beautiful thought of Archbishop Trench:

"But hush my soul, and vain regrets be stilled;
Find rest in Him, who is the complement
Of what soe'er transcends your mortal doom,
Of broken hope and frustrated intent;
In the clear vision and aspect of Whom,
All wishes and longings are fulfilled."

It is, however, of our living loss that I would more especially speak at this time; of one most closely related to him whose death we mourn, and nearly allied to him also in many of the graces and attainments which adorned his life and character,—his brother, the late President Thomas Chase of Haverford.

A note received from him in the summer of 1854, informed us of his arrival in Philadelphia, and of his readiness to await our call. Its history was this:

Some two years before that date the Managers of Haverford had become thoroughly convinced that an entire change in the conduct of its classical department was essential to its fuller success; and the Secretary of the Board made a personal request that I would visit Harvard and Yale Universities, and endeavor to secure some able and efficient young graduate, who would undertake to re-organize the methods of instruction in Greek and Latin classics at the school; and to introduce a more thorough drill, as well as an improved course of study, more adapted to a first-class institution of learning.

It was hardly supposed that a member of the Society of Friends could be obtained for the purpose.

It had so happened that in the summer of 1850, I had met most pleasantly at Chamouni, and again the following winter at Florence, Dr. Asa Gray of Harvard; whose reputation was European, even then, although he had hardly attained to the zenith of his present fame.

On parting we had exchanged our North German Guide-Books, with an assurance on his part of earnest personal interest and friendship. So that I felt sure at least of a warm recognition at Harvard, and willing therefore to undertake the delicate task assigned me.

A cordial reception from Dr. Gray, and a kind note from him to Prof. Lane in charge of the Latin Classics at the University, plunged us "in medias res," at his breakfast.
table the next morning,—when our situation and our needs were fully explained.

"If you could only wait two years, said Prof. Lane with enthusiasm, when I had finished our story, I could recommend to you the finest and most thorough classical scholar who has graduated at Harvard within the past seven years,—our late Tutor of Latin, Thomas Chase. He is in Europe at present, attending lectures in Germany, and visiting the classic scenes of Greece and Rome."

In case we could not wait, the next one he would recommend, would be Ephraim Whitman Gurney, another distinguished graduate of Harvard then in Boston, and whom he thought we could procure without delay.

I made up my mind in a moment, that if we could obtain him as a locum tenens, our permanent selection had better be deferred until Thomas Chase's return. This, however, Prof. Lane thought could hardly be accepted by Mr. Gurney; and so I found would be the case in an interview with him that day in Boston. He was willing to come to Haverford as its classical Professor, but not to fill the vacancy ad interim.

I have often since felt thankful for not having yielded to the strong temptation to return directly to Philadelphia, and recommend him to the Managers as the most eligible candidate presenting.

Modest, dignified and scholarly in his department, with an excellent record and strong credentials, he would have filled our requirements far better than we had hoped for, when I left home.

His alter-carrer was most creditable, and largely connected with the University where he graduated. I regret to add that within the past few months his death has been publicly announced, with the most honorable notice of his character and life-work.

Leaving the matter open, however, with regard to his permanent selection, I determined first to visit Yale College, armed with a note from Prof. Lane to Professors Hadley and Thatcher of that University; and there succeeded in engaging William A. Reynolds for the intermediate position, subject to the approval of the Haverford Managers.

He did good service at the school, remodeling its curriculum and greatly improving its drill; so that by the date of Thomas Chase's return, in 1854, all the classes were in much better condition for such a first rate Master, than they would have been without such intervention.

It became needful to arrange for a private Academy in Philadelphia for William Reynolds for which the means were provided, and which he successfully conducted until his departure some years afterwards for France: where, first as a private tutor in the Creusot family, and afterwards, through their influence, in the Government Department of Education, he has rapidly risen to distinction and pecuniary case; retaining his position through all the varied changes of Administration since that time.

While at Cambridge in 1852, I procured through Prof. Lane a copy of Cicero's Treatise on "The Immortality of the Soul, edited by Thomas Chase, tutor at Harvard," and used as a text book at that College; which displays in its notes and commentaries no ordinary research and learning. This copy I forward, with Dr. Asa Gray's old Guide Book, for preservation among your archives, as interesting memorials of that visit.

Of the subsequent career and of the splendid achievements of Thomas Chase at Haverford, within the past thirty-two years, its students and Alumni have no need to be reminded. These are too fresh in their memories and two deeply engraven upon their hearts.

They know how he never rested until he had lifted the Institution, not only in name but in character, into an acknowledged position among the leading Colleges of our country. How as President, with the aid of an excellent Faculty and a most able and devoted Board of Managers, and other friends, who stood nobly by him in these efforts, he added so largely to its facilities, both material and financial; enlarging its buildings, its library, its apparatus, its collections in natural history, its scholarships, and its permanent endowment. How these efforts were crowned in the last years of his Presidency, with that magnificent bequest which undoubtedly his own personal influence and his able administration had largely attracted.

How in and over all these achievements and triumphs, he preserved the simplicity of
his Christian character, and the earnestness of his Christian faith; so that his last report to the managers in 1885, including his history of the Jacob Jones legacy, is at once a model of classic elegance of diction, and of humble yet fearless confession of his Lord and Saviour.

The recent high tribute that President Eliot of Harvard paid to Thomas Chase as his old tutor, expresses I am sure the feelings of personal obligation which hundreds who have passed under his charge at Haverford, would gladly re-echo; and they will join me in the conviction that his loss to the College at this time will not easily be replaced.

I know that his successor will have around him the same efficient coadjutors, and the same wise counsellors who supported President Chase; and that whoever these would select will be worthy of that position.

As vigilant a guard as his will doubtless be maintained over the moral and spiritual welfare and tone of the Institution. Perhaps even a keener eye than his may watch over its business interests. Through what seems now a providential foresight the Managers have succeeded in attracting from the older University of another Cambridge, one of the most accomplished Greek scholars of our day, whose presence assures the success of the classical department of Haverford.

Yet I think that all these will agree with me that for a combination of those rare and sterling qualities which go to make up the gentleman and scholar,—for a most happy union of the "suaviter in modo" with the "fortiter in re,"—for that experience of all the affairs of the College which led him to an exact knowledge of its capabilities and its needs,—for a loyal devotion to the fundamental principles of the Society of Friends, in perfect consistency with a broad and heartfelt acceptance of the great truths of Christianity, it may be long ere we "shall look upon his like again."

Have I seemed to speak too highly of the living? It will not harm him. The great Poet of antiquity tells us when the mighty Artificer of the shield of Achilles had studded it with varied ornamental and graceful defences, at the last in order to complete its invulnerable protective power, "He poured the ocean round."

Were there any other panoply needed by Thomas Chase for his protection from the dangers which at times accompany an expression of even a well-deserved approval than those graces of Christian culture and character which have been alluded to, the waves of the broad Atlantic flowing between us, while we are thus thinking of him, would avail to furnish it: would soften any note of praise that might sound too loud and temper the fervor of any estimate that would seem too glowing, if breathed into the ear of the dearest friend by our side.

A few more words and I am done. One of the most saintly men of our day, Bishop Lee of Delaware, is now lying critically ill at his home in Wilmington, if indeed he may be living when these lines shall appear in your columns. Through his kind influence, the name of Thomas Chase was added to the list of the American Committee of Revision of the New Testament, after it had been closed without including any representative from the Society of Friends.

I shall never forget how earnestly the late beloved President of Haverford, Samuel J. Gummere responded to an appeal for such credentials as would insure the desired appointment; bringing into my office more than once, strong testimonials from Harvard University as well as from our own College.

The result amply justified the effort which we all then successfully made; and his colleagues bore witness at the close of their labor, that they had on the Committee no more able and efficient co-worker than Thomas Chase, of Haverford.

THOMAS KIMBER.

Richard Hill, Long Island, N. Y., 30th, 24, 1887.

'74 Edw. P. Allinson had the good fortune last month to find the original charter of the city of Philadelphia, a document hitherto not known to be in existence.

'79 F. Henderson, LL. B., has given up law, and is in a banking house in Philadelphia.

'82 L. M. Winston has gone to Danbury, Neb.
'87 W. E. Hacker is in the office of Irwin & Toland, brokers, Philadelphia.

'88 R. M. Janney is with the Susquehanna Water Power and Paper Co., Conowingo, Md.

By a mistake due to a similarity in sound, Wm. B. Morgan was wrongfully stated in a previous issue to have had trouble with his eyes. Wm. E. Morgan, his son, formerly Observatory Assistant here, was the afflicted person.

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LOCALS.

Heard in society: "China and other African countries."

Something like carrying coals to Newcastle. A Junior suggests using caustic potash for a sore throat.

An accomplished French student translates "Un cas d'apoplexie foudroyante," "A thundering case of apoplexy."

Professor to student, whose ideas of German grammar are somewhat vague: "Did you not study this lesson?" "No, sir; I went to bed early last night."


Just as we were going to press, we heard that somebody had lost a plug hat. A little notice on the bulletin board would call attention to the fact.

The Elocution Professor says a certain Junior "runs his steam-engine too fast."

We hear that Bryn Mawr has a House of Commons. In order to preserve the balance of power, Haverford should at once establish a House of Lords.

From the amount of green cloth displayed here on St. Patrick's Day, one would suppose a large number of our students hailed from the Emerald Isle.

The Junior Class thinks of presenting one of its members with a work entitled, "How to make Amendments at a College Meeting."

After all the fuss and rumpus about its management, how's the Haverfordian? Right up at the top, where it always is.

A member of the independent French class translates pig-iron, "fer de cochon."

A certain professor was seen entering Barclay Hall carrying a lantern and a hatchet. Whether he was, like Diogenes of old, searching for an honest man, or was making a raid for Junior orations, long overdue, we have been unable to decide.

The Loganian has decided that it is altogether too fine a concern to meet every two weeks, and thus "waste its sweetness on the desert air," and has concluded that hereafter one meeting a month is all that it can bear. The constitution has also been so altered that the Society does not hold any meetings after the Spring vacation. The old collection of coins has been given to the College, and now the lone curator finds his occupation gone.

Imagine the astonishment of the students, when, amidst the unbroken stillness of the dining-room, there fell upon their ravished ears strains of sweetest music. But still greater was their surprise and anger, when they beheld before them the ancient grinder, who, with unprecedented gait, had crossed the sacred threshold, and had stationed himself in their midst. But they did not long contemplate this interesting spectacle, for our agile professor took the matter in hand, and the celerity of our friend's departure rivalled the haste with which the Freshmen used to "leave" the Latin class in "Spotzy's" overlordship.

An old Alumnus would hardly recognize our Library now. A new case has been put up in the Everett alcove, and one will shortly be placed in the Athenaeum. The arrangement of the middle part of the room has been entirely changed, and the table by the fire-place has been removed. Several large cases for reference books have been put in, and many other improvements introduced, among which may be mentioned the iron-bound rules governing the Everett Library.

In the German conversation class we heard a student make the unqualified statement, "Ich habe ein Weib."

A gentleman from Baliol College lectured to the Logic class on "Some New Ideas of the Syllogism." The fellows didn't say much, but we think they breathed more freely when it was all over.

Stuart Wood, an honorary member of the Everett, lectured before a public meeting of the Society, on "Russia." He told us much that was interesting about Russia, and had a few pictures to show afterwards. Among these was a drawing of the carriage in which the late Czar met his death.
Not very many days ago, our schemers precipitated upon this community a new scheme, conceived in secrecy and dedicated to the proposition that we should all wear gowns. Now we have concluded a great controversy, testing whether that scheme, or any scheme so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We here dedicate a portion of our space as the final resting place of those who did so nobly gas, that that scheme might live. But in a larger sense we cannot consecrate this plan; the brave men, windy and loud, who struggled for it, have consecrated it far above our power to add or to detract. The world will little note nor long remember what they have done, but it can never forget what we say here: That we here highly resolve that these men shall not have gassed in vain; that the world shall, before long, have a new birth of freedom, and that gowns of students, for students, and on students, shall forever perish from the earth.

The Sophomore Class, by the advice of the Faculty, have decided not to have a Cremation. As this is probably a death-blow to the custom, our patriotic soul could not restrain itself, but burst forth in the following lamentation:

Farewell, O Cremation, thou annual tax on the Sophomore's pocket! Small and insignificant worth thou in thy infancy, but thou hast of late assumed enormous proportions. No longer wilt thou, O Paley, thou man of dates, compelled to suffer disintegration and thy ashes gathered into sacred urns, while all around thee stood a solemn throng, arrayed in hobsters and pillow cases, inscribed with the mystic symbols, the skull and cross-bones. Long time ago hath the wily Sophomore discarded that primaval garb, and lately he hath appeared bedecked in faultless gowns, direct from the maker of shams. And thou, O Wentworth, swallow of formulas, who for the past few years hast suffered death and persecution at our hands, do thou now rest thine weary bones, secure from further molestation. As long as thou dost live, mayst thou continue to grind out logarithms for thy Trigonometry, and we suffer it! No longer shall a weary fire committee carry heavy beams, that thou mayst fitly be cremated, nor a crafty building committee construct platforms which will not stand. No more shall a busy draping committee "tacks its ingenuity" to bedeck thy pageant with most striking contrasts. O Cremation, thou art gone! Brief was thy sojourn, and glorious was thy last appearance! And now that thou art forever banished, what Sophomore but doth grasp his pocket-book the tighter, and count himself a happy man? * * * * * * * * * * *

EXCHANGES.

That cute little journal, the *Penn Charter News*, whose appearance we welcomed only two months ago, is no more. In its stead a more pretentious periodical has come out. This is the *Penn Charter Magazine*. We do not admire it as much as we did its more modest predecessor. The tender youth, of the age generally represented at such an institution as the Penn Charter, are not quite prepared to furnish the public with such a magazine as Harper's or the Century. Young birds must learn to fly by degrees, and not think to maintain the strong and steady flight of an eagle, when first they venture from the nest.

The *Dickinsonian* for March, contains an able article commenting on the late decision of the court, regarding the limit of power of a college faculty in dealing with the actions of students. The article concludes thus:

"If we interpret the new law right, there are but two courses open, either of which is fraught with difficulties. First, beat down all attempts to withhold testimony. Establish the custom of compelling students to testify, no matter how nearly this may approach the principles of the old-time Inquisition, and how difficult it may be to change the present sentiment, or:

Second, let the faculties of colleges abandon the idea of control altogether, confining themselves entirely to the scholarship of students, and, making no note whatever of conduct, throw students entirely upon their own responsibility."

It appears to us that these are the only ways open in which college faculties can now act. That both are somewhat objectionable there can be no doubt, but the second course appears to us decidedly the best. Before adopting this, however, our colleges must make certain well-defined restrictions as regards age and moral standing, before admitting any student into the college community.

We are happy to acknowledge the receipt of *Lassell Leaves*. With the exception of the cover, the most artistic features of which are the two ugly little cupids sporting with some struggling vines, we are very much pleased with our new exchange. The editors are good and the principle literary article "Howell's Portraiture of Women," is a well-written production, sound in its criticism and displaying careful study on the part of the writer. The departments of "Locals," "Personals," "Political Notes," "Scientific Notes," "Major and Minor," and "Art Notes," though rather short individually, are well conducted. We wish especially to commend the column of "Political Notes," because this plainly indicates the presence of that interest which American women are beginning to take in national
affairs; a real, live interest which must precede the exercise of their rightful privilege of the ballot. The exchange department is the best of any ladies’ journal with which we are acquainted.

We hear with regret that the Pacific Phæos is no more. We are sorry that so good a paper has disappeared from the field of college journalism; and yet the editors are right in their action. If the sentiments expressed in a college paper are not those of the students whom it professes to represent, there is no excuse for the existence of the organ. It is far better that a college should have no paper at all than that it should support one whose sentiments are tampered with by anyone outside the student body.

The Student for April discusses at some length the question of originating a new journal “based on Friends’ principles but not formally propounding them.” Some intimation is made that the Student shall be so transformed as to become such a literary paper. It seems to us that there is a great need in our Society for a monthly magazine of general literary and educational interests, but we should be very sorry to see the Student transformed into such a periodical. The Student in its present form has filled and is filling a place which no magazine of more miscellaneous character could possibly occupy. Let us by all means have our new monthly or quarterly; for it will tend to increase the interest of young Friends in our distinctive “practices and principles,” which are now so much overlooked, but on the other hand do not let us allow the Student to loose its present character.

The University Herald appears for March with a special design at the head of every department. This innovation may indicate an appreciation of the beautiful in art, but it does not correspond with the general business-like tone of the paper.

Just as we are about going to press, the Alabama University Monthly has arrived. This sheet having been abruptly awakened from the “lulling dreams” of “Christmas and New Year,” by a short criticism in our February issue, occupies over a page and a half with a rambling, incoherent harangue addressed to our exchange editor personally. The article referred to consists of long, ambiguous sentences embelished with a remarkably scholarly French quotation, and words here and there artistically printed in italics. These sentences are freely interspersed with other shorter ones, reeking with a low, malignant, ungentlemally personal abuse and insult. Doubtless the Monthly wished by this malicious attack to receive a similar one in return, but it will be sadly disappointed. The Haverfordian has always held herself far above the vulgar level of name-calling and blackguard into which our angry friend, in order, we suppose, to give a practical illustration of that “southern chivalry,” of which he boasts so much, has so heartily plunged.

We wish to thank the Monthly, however, for informing us in those beautiful, soul-stirring verses, quoted for our benefit, that “Old Time” has changed his sex, and “now,” having become “man’s equal,” is posing as “a type of true womanhood.”

**GENERAL COLLEGE NEWS.**

Harvard Freshmen number 280 students.

A law school has been founded at Cornell.

Swarthmore’s new observatory is completed.

A course of sixty lectures is being delivered at Columbia.

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

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

The University of Pennsylvania has 1688 students and 136 Professors.

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

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

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

The University of Michigan ranks second in respect to numbers among American colleges. It has 1535 students.

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

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

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

The Students’ Board of Amherst has for the first time exercised its authority by expelling a man who, contrary to promise, used a “pony” in class room.

Professor Dwight, of Yale, wrote an article on “What a Yale Student Should Be.” The Freshmen have published a pamphlet in reply, on “What the Yale Faculty Should Be.”
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