E. M. BRUCE & CO.,
1308
CHESTNUT STREET.

ONE THOUSAND ESTEY ORGANS MADE AND SOLD MONTHLY.

THE
ATENT
ARION

SAME

THE
PATENT
ARION

PIANOS

HAVE FOUR NEW PATENTS, WHICH, COMBINED, MAKE THEM THE SWEETEST AS WELL AS THE MOST POWERFUL PIANOS MADE. CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELF,

E. M. BRUCE & CO.,
1308
CHESTNUT STREET.
YOUNG MEN AND ADULTS

Prepared for Business Life at

CRITTENDEN'S

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

No. 1131 CHESTNUT STREET, Cor. of TWELFTH.

PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
INCORPORATED 1855.

The Longest Established, the Best Organized, the Most Practical and the Most Largely Attended Commercial College in the city.

Many of our leading and most successful merchants and business men are among its graduates.

Numerous applications are received from business houses for its students to fill situations.

The Qualifications for business gained here have proved a fortune to hundreds of young men. Superior instruction given in

BOOK KEEPING

in all its branches, as practiced by the best Accountants and Business Men, including Wholesale, Retail, Jobbing, Manufacturing, Importing, Commission, Company Speculating Business; also, Domestic and Foreign Shipping, Real Estate, Joint Stock Company, Banking Business, &c.

Also, PENMANSHIP, a free, rapid and beautiful style.

COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS, the best short and rapid methods in actual use.

BUSINESS PRACTICE, Business Forms, Commercial Law, &c., &c.

There are no vacations. Students received at any time.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

THE CRITTENDEN COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC AND BUSINESS MANUAL.

FIFTY-SECOND THOUSAND.

By J. GROESBECK, containing the best Methods of Calculations in actual use. Forms of Business Papers with Explanations, numerous Commercial Tables, and much valuable information on Business Subjects. Price, $1.50.

GROESBECK’S PRACTICAL BOOK-KEEPING.

in accordance with the best Forms and Methods in use among business men, containing many new and improved features and the most recent and reliable information. Price, $2.00. For sale at the office of the College, or will be mailed, postage paid, on receipt of the price. Address

S. H. CRITTENDEN & CO.

COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS

J. B. LIPPIHNCTT & CO.

Nos. 715 and 717 Market Street,

Invite the attention of Students to their extensive stock of

School and College Text

AND WORKS OF REFERENCE,

Also to their Stock of

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE STATIONERY.

J. B. LIPPIHCOTT & CO.,

PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.

Nos. 715 and 717 MARKET STREET.

CLAXTON, REMSEN & HAFFELFINGER,

PUBLISHERS,

BOOKSELLERS,

IMPORTERS

AND STATIONERS.

TURNER HAMILTON,

Book Binder and Publisher,

BOOK, STATIONERY AND PERIODICAL STORE.

No. 129 S. Tenth Street, above Wall

(Opposite Jefferson Medical College)

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOWERS’ DIAGRAMS OF THE NERVES OF THE HUMAN BODY, in two colors, with explanation, Edited by William W. Keen, M.D. Quarto (4to.) $2.00.

KEEN’S CLINICAL CHARTS, by William Keen, M.D., for recording the location of disease also the Pulsation, Respiration and Temperature of each patient. Sample copy free.


DIAGRAM OF THE ANATOMY OF THE HUMAN EAR, colored chart 12 1/2 x 18 inches, 25 cents.

TRANSLATION OF DIPLOMA OF JEFFERS MEDICAL COLLEGE. Price, 50 cents.

T. H. invites special attention to the superior quality and style of THESIS PAPER, introduced by him and now used in all the Colleges of this city.

Note Books, Ticket Cases, College Note Paper, Envelopes, Thesis Covers, Photographs of the Medical Profession, &c.

Medical Text Books supplied on the most favorable terms. Books or Charts sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of the price.
SONG.

"OLD PENN."

WHILE from yonder orb's o'er-arching,
Rob'd with gold, with beauty crown'd,
Bright Aurora hails the morning,
Breathing balmy fragrance round;
While in all meridian glory
Rules the royal king of day;
While o'er gloomy earth and heaven
Sable Nox holds hallowed sway.

Chorus.—A merry throng—we'll raise the song,
Singing loudly, singing long;
Health to Old Penn, health to her men,
Health to the voice that re-echoes—Amen.

Though the whirlwind's blast be howling,
Though the storm be raging 'round,
Though our bark of life be tossing
'Mid the billow's boist'rous bound;
Though in gladness, though in sorrow,
Be the world beyond our sphere,
Though the morn of but to-morrow
Wakes with sadness, sin, or fear.

Chorus.—A merry throng—we'll raise the song,
Singing loudly, singing long, etc.

Here, within these walls held dearly,
'Neath yon old familiar bell;
Here, where first the flame of learning
Flicker'd fast but flicker'd well;
Here where many a bond of friendship
Firmer than the Fabian tie,
Wrought by time, by time augmented,
Formed to live, with time to die.

Chorus.—A merry throng—we'll raise the song,
Singing loudly, singing long, etc.

By yon heavenly crescent beaming
O'er those spires of stately mould;
By that sil'ry beam now streaming,
By those shadows dark and cold;
By that bell, whose never-failing
Never-favoring notes command;
Though the storm king war forever,
Sons of Penn—we'll firmly stand.

Chorus.—A merry throng—we'll raise the song,
Singing loudly, singing long, etc.

Firmly by these lofty portals,
Firmly 'neath these reverend walls,
Firmly o'er these walks and windings,
By these hale and hallowed halls.
Yea, Old Penn, thy sons adore thee,
Love thee more than song can tell;
As yon star guards silent o'er thee,
Ev'n so watch we long and well.

Chorus.—A merry throng—we'll raise the song,
Singing loudly, singing long, etc.

THE BOWL-FIGHT.

A great stir has been created, this fall, among the University students, by a pamphlet, or, more properly, a circular, published by Mr. Jefferys of '78, in which he denounces the bowl-fight in most unmeasured terms. This annual bowl-fight has become just as much a matter of course as the presentation of the "Wooden Spoon," or any other college custom, and, whether wrong in itself or not, has become, so to speak, just as much "beloved." Since the year one, there has always existed in boys or young men during the period of their lives at which they are in college—say from sixteen to twenty years of age—an innate desire and love for trials of strength, college "rows," &c. And the spirit from which this has sprung is not altogether an objectionable one,—the spirit of emulation is one the world could ill afford to lose, and one which it is impossible to quench. Since colleges began, the clash between "Soph." and "Fresh." has always been, and in our University this clash has taken the form of a bowl-fight. There are one or two points in connection with this custom, and the question as to its abolition, which it may be worth while to notice. First let us look at some of the circumstances in which it probably arose.

Mr. Jefferys dates its institution ten years ago—so far as I know, this is correct. Now all know how greatly the number of students in the University has increased since that time. The first bowl-fight was fought by probably thirty or forty students, all told; the original idea being that the Sophomores were to carry the last-honor man of the Freshman class a certain distance in a large and appropriately painted wooden bowl. The first bowl-fights were between the two lower classes only. This bowl-fight grew into a custom—gradually became a general struggle between Seniors and Sophomores on one side, Juniors and Freshmen on the other. Now at the time the fights commenced, there could be little or no objection to them—
what more natural than that, in high spirits at the thought of the vacation they were about to have, and excited by the cold, bracing December air, a party of thirty or forty students should engage in a friendly scuffle? But as the fights became more general, and instead of thirty or forty there were two or three hundred engaged, could it still be said truly that there were no objections to the fight? Let us see. Though Mr. Jefferys, I think, goes a little too far, underrating one side and overrating the other, there is much truth in what he says. He states first his reasons for the bowl-fight, viz: 1. It is a custom. 2. It is fun. I think he hardly gives these two reasons their due weight. As to the first, as I before stated, it is a custom, and there is too much of the old Saxon tenacity to custom to surrender it at once tamely. It is a custom to which nine-tenths of the students are much attached—the fact of its being only ten years old does not make any difference—a custom must, Mr. Jefferys will admit, be ten years old before it can possibly be twenty, and if all customs of only a few years standing were to be therefore abandoned, we should soon relapse into the happy old-fogyism of long ago. As to the second, who can deny that there is fun—a great deal of fun in it? When else does one feel the same glorious enthusiasm, the high animal spirits of the bowl-fight—it is a time when all—even the most confirmed book-worms—forget their Greek roots and conic sections and all other troubles in a trice, and eagerly join in healthy physical exercise, one, too, which more than any other calls forth all the “pluck” and “game” of their natures. I am speaking now of the true, good-humored bowl-fight. Mr. Jefferys complains that it injures the bowlman’s prospects in the world by exposing him to its ridicule as the lowest man of his class. Now this is taking a little too serious a view of it. I do not think I am going too far in saying that a young man’s prospects in life will not be hopelessly blasted by his being the bowl-man? The world at large knows little and cares less about our bowl-fight, and as much of the world as is interested therein knows perfectly well that he is not “down tail.” But, in all seriousness, it is impossible to deny that the sooner bowl-fights such as the last two or three are stopped the better. “Well-dressed roughs” is perhaps a little too severe a term to apply to the combatants; but certain it is that when no more consideration is shown for the life and limb of the bowl-man than lately, from being an innocent romp it becomes a very objectionable one. In the cases of Messrs. Tatham and Jefferys, serious injury was narrowly escaped, the former being almost asphyxiated, while the latter nearly had his brains knocked out against the stone steps. These are facts, and cannot be gainsaid. Not only is the bowl-man in danger, but the combatants also, who show no mercy toward each other, and seem bent upon doing all the injury they can “without punching,” though there was a little of that, too, last year.

To judge from the current talk in the assembly room, the approaching contest is likely to be characterized by greater ferocity than ever, instead of being more moderate. I am by no means one of those who desire class-rivalry to cease altogether, but I do most heartily disapprove of any such tiger-like performance as was enacted last year. That I enjoyed it at the time, like the rest, I am willing to admit, but I have since felt it to have been unbecoming persons who call themselves gentlemen. Such I believe to be the opinion of almost all the students, had they but suffi-

COLLEGE MORALITY.

Dr. Whewell has written a very erudite treatise on morality, which is believed by the world in general to contain a pretty full explanation of that important and much talked of subject. But I wish to call your attention to the fact that there is a grievous mistake in this supposition. The learned author has omitted a branch of this subject which is, perhaps, more important than any other in its direct bearing upon the life and career of the college student. That branch is “College Morality,” a fearful and wonderful system, governed by a no less fearfully and wonderfully complicated tangle of precedents and understandings (or rather misunderstandings) sometimes implicit, sometimes explicit.

Now I am not aware that any one has ever undertaken to treat of the subject of college morality in a careful or systematic manner. Certainly there has never been a “Book I. on College Reason,” a “Book II. on College Jus,”—nevertheless, on account of this negligence, you are by no means to infer that the systems of Dr. Whewell and of the college resemble each other in even the remotest particular. For example, Dr. Whewell plainly asserts that that which is in accordance with law is right; but the college, taking up a diametrically opposite position, and intrenching itself behind the unsailable barriers of venerated traditions, affirms, as its motto, the noble maxim, “Whatever is, is right.”

Since, therefore, a fundamental distinction of this important character lies at the very root of these diverse systems of morality, it seems well worth while for us to consider a moment our own system and to observe a few of its remarkable peculiarities. And I have thought, in view of the fact that most of our readers have had some practical experience in the operation of college morality, that it might not be uninteresting to notice a few of its most prominent instances and present them in a collected form—leaving it, however, to far abler hands than mine to cope with the onerous task of arranging them systematically or according to any definite law.

It is not necessary to look about us far to discover a striking instance of college morality. One occurs to us at once in the use of the technically termed “cribs” or “ponies” by the student. These harmless and (to our shame be it said) sometimes necessary instances, are invariably judged to be entirely proper according to the strict construction of the college system. Dr. Whewell has, it is true, made some remarks in relation to the necessity of cooperation between man and man, and, for the maintenance of that relation, requires frankness and honesty as a component part of morality. But the case we have brought up only serves to show the striking...
the University chapel five other days in the week. Because snuff, should conduct himself with the same decorum at the exercises of services of some church on Sunday is no earthly reason why he verge of distraction and to rejoice the heart of us firm believers in our excellent system. Because a student attends reverently to the phases of college morality—enough to drive Mr. Jefferys to the very day on Walnut street as you were returning homeward from your Teutonic friends say) you are morally convinced you met that very enza or that severe toothache whose, at any rate, "doppel" (as our for serious illness handed in by the owner of that annoying influ- ficent intention ? Or, to change the scene, and picture the excuses tedious mystery unsolved Who could scruple at the chalked book simity till the proper moment comes to pick it up . and have his what strenuous efforts he is making to be unconscious of its prox- foci of the ellipse or the tangent of a parabola. And yet observe attracted hour. How harmless the bit of chalk (?) by the side of the which serve so often to pass away the tedious monotony of a pro- may be allowed to coin a suitable word for the occasion).

And, more than this, less heinous crimes are never committed without their due proportion of condisgn chastisement. Woe to the imprudent Freshman who dares to assume a cane, a green bag, or a dignified stove pipe hat ; he may be said to be set upon and fairly annihilated. And yet why shouldn't a Freshman carry a cane, a green bag, whatever sort of hat he chooses? Heaven and the Sophomores only know. Perhaps it might be more proper to class this objection under the head of Sophomoric morality (if I may be allowed to coin a suitable word for the occasion).

And then to enumerate a few other little innocent diversions which serve so often to pass away the tedious monotony of a pro- tracted hour. How harmless the bit of chalk (?) by the side of the perplexed Sophomore who cannot for his wits see how to find the foci of the ellipse or the tangent of a parabola. And yet observe what strenuous efforts he is making to be unconscious of its prox- imity till the proper moment comes to pick it up. and have his tedious mystery unsolved Who could scruple at the chalked book or shoe-sole held up toward the puzzled wight with the same bene- ficient intention? Or, to change the scene, and picture the excuses for serious illness handed in by the owner of that annoying influ- enza or that severe toothache whose, at any rate, "doppel" (as our Teutonic friends say) you are morally convinced you met that very day on Walnut street as you were returning homeward from your labors. Who, I say, could have the heart to find fault with such a harmless white lie, with such an ancient and well understood practice?

And so might we go on almost indefinitely in stating various phases of college morality—enough to drive Mr. Jefferys to the very verge of distraction and to rejoice the heart of us firm believers in our excellent system. Because a student attends reverently to the services of some church on Sunday is no earthly reason why he should conduct himself with the same decorum at the exercises of the University chapel five other days in the week. Because snuff, or bromine, or sulphur happen to be slightly disagreeable to the smell and destructive of comfort is no imaginable reason why they should not be placed in a professor's room. Because crows or musicians are somewhat inappropriate to the college chapel, that they should not be introduced.

In short, college morality seems to consist of a great number of contradictions to ordinary morality, and, to some persons, it may be doubtful whether it has made much improvement upon the generally received system That, however, is not in my province to discuss. Let no one who reads over this article take it into his head to consider me as blaming in any way the present state of things. I am viewing it simply from a disinterested standpoint, marking out roughly a few of its prominent differences from Dr. Whewell. Perhaps some one of our readers can be found who is willing and able to explain the foundation of right, justice, and truth upon which has been raised the elaborate superstructure of what I have called—College Morality.

L. L.

SOCIETY AND CLASS ORGANIZATIONS.

PHILOMATHEAN SOCIETY.—Moderator, Lawrence Lewis, Jr. ’76; First Censor, Francis A. Lewis, Jr., ’77; Second Censor, William K. Lowrey, ’78; Secretary, Thomas Robins, Jr., ’77; Treasurer, Edward G. McCollin, ’78; Recorder, William L. Saunders, ’76; Librarians, Walter Cox, ’77, Thomas Pritchett, ’78.

SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.—President, P. Kennedy Reeves, ’76; Vice President, Howard A. Kelley, ’77; Rec. Secretary, W. G. Button, ’76; Cor. Secretary, O. C. Wolfe, ’76; Treasurer, P. G. Salom, ’76.

CLASS OF ’76.—President, William C. Bullitt; First Vice President, Samuel F. Prince; Second Vice President, B. Mitchell Newbold; Secretary, Walter A. Fellows; Treasurer, P. Kennedy Reeves.

CLASS OF ’77.—President, Edward A. Crenshaw; First Vice President, James Bond; Second Vice President, Henry L. Geyelin; Rec. Secretary, Charles A. Farnum; Cor. Sec. J. Warner Yardley; Treasurer, Charles I. Junkin.

CLASS OF ’78.—President, J. Ogden Hoffman; First Vice President, Arthur L. Church; Second Vice President, James C. Craven; Secretary, Henry S. Jefferys; Treasurer, Wiliam S. Blight, Jr.

CLASS OF ’79.—President, Lincoln Wayland; First Vice President, Thomas Leaming; Second Vice President, J. W. Dale; Rec. Secretary, Charles B. Wighton; Cor. Secretary, W. L. Nevin; Treasurer, Thomas Wiley.

CRICKET.—In a match game played on October 4th and 5th, between the classes of ’78 and ’79, the former (Sophomores) came off victorious, with a score of 192 runs to 90 gained by the Freshmen.

An estimate has been made of the number of persons that the great cathedrals of the world will hold, with the following results: St. Peter’s, 54,000; Milan, 37,000; St. Paul’s, London, 25,000; St. Sophia, Constantinople, 23,000; Notre Dame, Paris, 21,000; Pisa, 13,000; St. Mark’s, Venice, 7,000.
THE UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.

Published Monthly by the Philomathian Society of the University of Pennsylvania.

EDITORS:
WILLIAM L. SAUNDERS, '76, JOHN NEILL, JR., '77,
ROBERT P. ROBINS, '76, FRANCIS A. LEWIS, JR., '77,
LAURIN W. BURTON, '78.

Subscription price, $1.00 per year, in advance.
The Magazine will be sent regularly to subscribers until ordered to be discontinued.
Subscribers will please notify the Editors of any change of address.
All communications should be addressed to Editors of the University Magazine, University of Pennsylvania, 36th and Woodland Avenue, Philada.
Articles for insertion must be addressed to the Secretary of the University Magazine, University of Pennsylvania, 36th and Woodland Avenue, West Philadelphia, and must be received before the 15th of each month.
The Editors will be pleased to receive and review in the Magazine any books, periodicals, etc., which may be forwarded to them at the University.
No anonymous communications will be inserted.
All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to C. K. & W. D. Hammitt, No. 119 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

Robert P. Robins, '76, Francis A. Lewis, Jr., '77,
WILLIAM SYCKELMOORE, Printer, No. 506 Minor Street, Philadelphia.

November 1, 1875.

To-day we present to our readers the first number of the first volume of The University Magazine, a monthly periodical, to be devoted entirely to the interests of the University of Pennsylvania. We under-graduates have waited long enough for a magazine. We have had no opportunity to publish our views, to express our opinions before the public as we now hope to do. We have a hearty interest in our college life, and therefore we cannot but feel great pleasure in contributing our mite at least toward assisting the outside world to appreciate the thoughts and to understand the advantages and pleasures of our venerable Alma Mater. And so we wouldn't advise any one to pick up this magazine with the idea that he will find in it much deep, solemn, political, financial, or mercantile information. All these would do very well for a paper that was to be glanced at through portly gold-bowed spectacles, and then, half-unfolded, to be stowed away to moulder in the dust of some down-town office.

Such, we hope, is not to be the fate of our magazine. Rather, we aspire to have it of general interest to the college community, both graduates and under-graduates, and to contain varied information on college topics and events. If a Junior Class-day or a society biennial disturb the even tenor of the year, why now we have no reporters to coax and to fee that our doings may be properly appreciated by the newspaper reading community. If the world wonders how the University is getting on, they need not only look among the special notices of our daily papers for their information,—where the delightful and interesting fact, and yet, withal, dreadful to the would-be freshman, meets the inquirer's eye, "An Annual Examination for candidates," etc., etc. This will not now be the inquirer's only source of information. We hope to afford a plentiful comment on college topics, and, in addition, to insert such articles on subjects of general interest as shall come to us from time to time from members of the University. And we have strong reason to hope that under-graduate pens will not alone fill up the columns of our paper. The Faculty of the University and several members of the Alumni have already promised to contribute articles occasionally, and are all heartily interested in the welfare of our undertaking.

We sincerely trust also that this magazine may serve to further the welfare of our University, not so widely known as it should be, nor so favorably. We propose to exchange with all the principal college magazines, to put ourselves in communication with them, and to assert ourselves, where we undoubtedly belong, as students of one of the first institutions of learning in the land. And yet from this you are by no means to infer that we are publishing this magazine to show what we know. The Professors get enough of that out of us at recitation times. We are publishing it rather to show what we do; so that all our friends and all the University's friends may be enabled to see a little of the ins and outs of college life; and that we ourselves may see them put in various ways, and good-naturedly blame their errors, encourage their healthful and beneficial pleasures, create kind feeling in each student to the others, and make us all still more warmly attached to our college and to its time-honored customs.

If we can succeed in doing this only so well as we shall endeavor hard to merit success, we shall be amply satisfied with the result of our labors. We entertain a firm conviction that this production will not be of that ephemeral character of which so many like attempts partake. It has been started under the auspices of the Philomathian Society—a college literary association which has lived and flourished for the past sixty-three years—and has been placed by it on a firm and reliable financial basis, so that there seems every reasonable prospect that it may succeed, and not ignominiously "depart up the conductor of unnecessary moisture from the upper portion of a habitable structure," (as the professor substituted for "going up the spout."), and so, with such reasons for our publication, and with such expectations for its future as we have mentioned, we leave it in your hands to judge our magazine candidly, impartially, and with all the careful attention which the age and reputation of the University from which it emanates demands.

We are glad to see the progressive nature so deeply characterizing the officials of our University. In no period of her past history has there been such enthusiasm, such desire for amelioration as at the present time. This is not, however, confined merely to our University itself, not in her alone is this feature of improvement noticeable, but likewise with respect to outside society we observe a growing of popular interest—a desire of Philadelphians to better and perfect that institution which is to represent her, and, perhaps, our country's, educational advantages in the coming exhibition.

One of the first, and, perhaps, the cause of this recent exhibition of popular excitement has undoubtedly been due to the munificent bequest of the late Mr. Towne to the Scientific Department. This gentleman's enormous and uncondtioned donation, together with the immediate change of the name of the Scientific Department to
that of the Towne Scientific School, are facts already fresh in the minds of the community. Of course the change of name has not met with general approbation among the students of that department; who look down with feelings almost of contempt upon the undignified and past-time name of "School," especially when preceded by such a word as "Towne." Let us remember, however, that this is a matter of due respect to the memory of him who, though being the cause of this nominal depreciation, has also been the means of elevating the Scientific section of the University to a position equal if not superior to that of any similar institution throughout the land.

But let us look into the University itself. Has this excitement of public interest, this notoriety, so to speak, proven to be of material advantage to her inward condition? The vast increase of the present Freshman class over that of preceding years itself demonstrates our material gain. The chapel exercises every morning are attended by upwards of 240 students, a number exceeding by far the largest assemblage in her past history. Is not all this gain? Do not all these facts indicate that the University of Pennsylvania is ascending ad astra?

Again, our curriculum has been enlarged and improved. Astronomy, after one year's intermission, has returned to her true and only master. Civil Engineering is no longer adjunct with Mechanical, but is now a distinct department, with the active and efficient Professor Louis M. Haupt at its head. Music, that universal science, that emotion of the soul itself, that language where all nations and tongues join in one harmonious tone, is now a distinct chair in the University, filled by one whose reputation and acknowledged ability will, we hope, insure the success of the new enterprise.

But perhaps the foremost improvement which has been wrought within the past few months is the establishment of a post-graduate course of study in the Scientific Department. We quote from a circular recently published in regard to this matter:

1. The post-graduate courses of study will extend over two years, at the conclusion of which, and upon satisfactory examination and presenting a thesis, students will receive the degree of Master of Science, with special mention of the branch of study pursued.

2. Applicants for this course will be received only at the beginning of the academic year, and if not graduates of the University of Pennsylvania, (Department of Science,) or of other institutions named in the ad eundum list, they must pass an examination for admission thereto.

3. The rules in force for under graduates in regard to discipline, attendance, and fees will govern the post-graduate students.

4. The courses of study in any of the following named branches will begin September 15th, 1875, in case two or more students desire to pursue such branches, to wit:—I. Chemistry and Metallurgy; II. Geology; III. Civil Engineering; IV. Dynamic Engineering; V. Physics; VI. Architecture. The synopsis of instruction in each of the above branches is appended.

What is our conclusion from all this? Bear in mind, these steps towards advance, these material additions and improvements which our University has undergone are but the enactments of a few months of her history. Would you have us consider years? Would you ask what and how large has been our University's advance within the latter five years of her existence? We refer you to the School of Science with its 130 students. We refer you to that monument to humanity,—the University Hospital. We refer you, above all, to one of Philadelphia's proudest structures—the old University of Pennsylvania, robbed in all the splendor that modern architectural genius affords, with her furrowed brow hidden beneath the maze of the sky, inviting the youth of Philadelphia, the youth of our country, to partake of her many and unsurpassed advantages. These are her late achievements; these her indications of advance. As her past is, so may her future be—her foundation, Knowledge, her motto, Progression. Advance is the ruling element of our day; we observe it in individuals, we observe it in nations. Where there is life and mind there action should be also; and we are glad to realize that this spirit does not lie dormant within the bosom of our Alma Mater.

Every student of the University who picked up the morning paper on the 15th ultimo, must have had a feeling come over him which can be better imagined than described. All the papers contained the startling intelligence that our Provost, whom we had seen and recited to the day before, had died suddenly the evening previous. No one after reading the notice with an elaborate obituary attached lost much time in finding his way to the University to hear the particulars, and what was our surprise and delight to hear not only that our Provost was not dead, but was in the enjoyment of perfect health, and would be at his accustomed place in the chapel at ten o'clock.

Sure enough, after the students had assembled in chapel Dr. Stille appeared as usual. The scene which followed we shall never forget. Cheering, shouting, clapping of hands and stamping of feet showed in what estimation we held our Provost. At the time of going to press, we have no knowledge of how such a story was circulated, or of who started it. We can only say that if it was done by any student or students as a joke, that it was a dead failure, and the perpetrator had better not make himself known. We earnestly trust that no such story will ever be circulated again, and that our Provost may continue to live for many years to come, beloved as he is now by all students and friends of the University.

Our Societies.

Looking around us at the opening of the college year, we find our Societies as a rule in a prosperous condition. Philo moves along about as usual. Several valuable members have left college, however, and their faces are greatly missed at our weekly meetings. The business part of the meetings has of late been quite interesting, and the magazine, we venture to predict, will give impetus to what some are pleased to call "Sleepy Philo."

The Scientific Society, founded in 1872, is rapidly making a name for itself, and has lately been presented with some valuable gifts to its museum by Mr. H. A. Kelley of '77. There is much need now, and has been for some time past, of a Society to supply the want which this Scientific Society proposes doing. Students of the Towne School are striving by this means to put what knowledge
they have obtained into practical use. They have been wise, however, in not restricting membership to the School, for there are many students in the University connected with the Department of Arts who desire to acquaint themselves with some of the wondrous truths of science which this nineteenth century has revealed; to these the Scientific Society offers rare attractions.

The Secret Societies have received numerous accessions to their numbers, and are in a better condition to-day than in many previous years. Societies of all kinds are very important adjuncts to college training, but we have reason to fear that this is frequently lost sight of. Probably half of the students are not members of any Society, and among this large proportion we find material which would not only greatly benefit the societies which now exist, but would serve as a valuable nucleus for a few new societies. The college has now in its Department of Arts and Towne Scientific School some three hundred students, every one of whom should identify himself with a college society, be it secret or otherwise. Until this takes place, our University is deficient in a very important particular.

**COLLEGE ATHLETICS.**

Now-a-days college athletics have attained too much the position of an institution, to need any apology for treating the subject. Once the visible sum of this phase of college life was the annual aquatic contest between Yale and Harvard. But now how changed is this aspect. The watery arena is broadened, the contestants are six-fold greater in number. Then, too, land sports have been added, and have reached a place in the interest of spectators but little inferior to the grand regatta which renders Saratoga a college town for a month each summer.

The true sort of college athletes have been brought to the front in the last contest. The Cornell men have to their credit the testimony of their president that they are all good students. Heretofore one of the greatest arguments against college athletics lay in the fact that the ordinary run of college athletes gave their whole time and attention to this branch of their self-cultivation to the neglect of the mental. Of the two extremes, probably the Tom Browns would get along better in this practical world than the representatives of college literary honors merely, but we can congratulate ourselves upon having at last a type of the true "happy medium."

But there is one other lesson we may learn from this summer's inter-collegiate contests. This is the fact that want of precedent is no reason for want of precedence. Probably had any far-seeing prophet hinted at the result of those eventful races, he would have met with scornful disdain on the curling lips of the too-confident men of Yale. Here was a crew formed by a captain who was acknowledged to be a connoisseur in college sporting matters, trained upon a system deemed the most refinedly scientific, backed by all the resources of one of the oldest college institutions in the country, sure of winning, already hearing the gladdening shouts of victory from the throats of exulting friends,—and all this only to come in sixth—to take a mediocre position where she expected (to all appearing rightly) first place.

The sweeping victories of Cornell were earned, well earned. With them there was no crowding the toughening labor of months into a few weeks. They worked hard and assiduously, determined that defeat should not be caused by lack of persistent zeal on their part. The great tendency now-a-days is to crowd. We are a fast people, and proud of the name. But there are some things that require time, despite all the requirements of art, and tough muscles and sinews are among these things.

But what has all this to do with us here at the University of Pennsylvania? I answer, Much. If we are to have a crew in the inter-collegiate regatta next year, (and I sincerely trust we may), we must begin work now. We can't afford to wait till January or February to begin training. We must get the men of the requisite stamina and put them to work. It is work, hard work; there is no use of glossing over the fact to draw in some indolent chap with broad shoulders. What the University needs is men who will work for her. It can be done without their standing in college. If it could not, we could barely expect any countenance from the college authorities. After the fizzle of last year, we can scarcely look for any great manifestation of interest until the authorized friends of the University see that we are in real earnest. When they see that we have the pluck to start, relying upon ourselves they will be glad to help us. I believe this, and I think it will commend itself as reasonable to any one who heard the expressions of interest expressed last year before there was a man in the gymnasium. Our failure to realize the expectations held out should be an incentive to greater activity now, not a weight to drag us back into sluggish carelessness. Indeed, the college has been set an example by Mr. Geyelin, of the Junior Class. This gentleman, even after the project for the University crew was abandoned, went to Saratoga and entered for the foot-race, not to be deterred by the extraordinary record of a man from Cornell, which record thinned woefully the contestants from other colleges. Here we have just exactly the spirit which ought to actuate us. Never mind the prestige of opponents. If you defeat them, their prestige adds glory to your victor's crown; if you are defeated, it hardly increases your sense of defeat. Defeat in itself has no disgrace; the disgrace lies in being satisfied with your mediocrity, and in not striving constantly for superiority. Let us show our friends that we had rather be honorably beaten than not strive, and then they will help us on to reach the goal of distinction.

Now as the germ of this side of college career, we have among us our Athletic Association. All that this society has done for us in the short space of its existence we who have become accustomed to it can hardly appreciate. It would require the contrasting of her Ninth street days with the enlivening scenes of daily occurrence on her West Philadelphia campus. It is the duty of every college member to do all in his power to further the extent and usefulness of this association. There is no reason why each under-graduate should not be a member. But we want a greater degree of interest than this. We want the interest manifested by active participation in the semi-annual contests. Don't hold back from inability. You don't know what you can do until you try. Let us all go in for a full representation at the coming fall contest, and thus testify to the reality of our interest in our University by our interest in her Athletic Association.

—The new "Encyclopedia Britannica" devotes twenty pages to "apes," and only two to "angels."
THE COMING STUDENT.

Education in its various forms and component parts has become of so great value that no one is willing to forego the benefits to be derived therefrom. That education is as necessary to one class of persons as to another, we will not endeavor to discuss, for we think it very probable that those who consider the subject carefully for a moment will discover the importance of educating every human being. The subject of education is extensive and capable of presentation in a variety of aspects, this diversity tending to make the question more inviting. But refraining from an examination of this question which advancing civilization renders more and more intricate, it shall be our province to forecast the destiny of the coming student, to divine from present indications what in the future will be his character and course of study. Before depicting this, however, let us indulge in a slight digression from the main subject under consideration, and make a cursory review of what has been a student's course of study, and thus be better prepared to prophesy. In old Chaucerian days, (if I may be allowed the term,) it was the prevalent opinion that if a student knew a "little Latin and less Greek" he had attained the "sine qua non" of an education, and was considered quite a genius and a learned man.

The curriculum of a college two or three centuries ago consisted chiefly of Latin, Greek, and Mathematics. The graduate of one of those colleges had no conception of the utility of the sciences beyond a little smattering of philosophy and medicine. Now the defects of such an education are numerous and apparent. Men were versed in ancient lore, but ignorant of the world around them. Their literature, written principally in Latin is now very little read, and being so wanting in scientific data, there is little or no motive for its translation into modern languages. Another objection to this species of education is that it has produced so few great literary men. True there were some men of note, but compared to the number of authors and writers of the present age, who have justly earned fame, they are greatly in the minority. There was Chaucer, "the father of English poetry;" Spencer, that "sweetest of bards;" Shakespeare, the greatest of dramatists; Wickliff, the "Morning Star of the Reformation;" Hooker, the illustrious author of "Ecclesiastical Polity;" Moore, the celebrated wit of the time of Henry the Eighth;" Sidney, the most courteous and learned man of his time; Raleigh, one of the most remarkable men England has ever produced, and whose name will ever be remembered in America; and Bacon, the father of "Inductive Philosophy;" but taking the productions of these men away from English literature, and up to the time of the seventeenth century few of a celebrated character remain. Now, we ask, is this style of education, which produces so little talent and so few geniuses, the kind that the present needs and the future will demand? The importance of an education to every class and condition of man has been concealed, and the laborer as well as the lawyer strives with the greatest eagerness to secure its advantages. Is this the education that will best promote the interests of all classes of persons? We think not. The present century is a progressive one. It is not satisfied to remain where the preceding centuries have left it. Having its own opinions and its own ideas, it works a revolution in regard to education, and demands that less time be spent in reading the classics, and more time be given to the study of the natural sciences. Thoughtful men are changing their opinions as regards the paramount importance of the study of the dead languages, and are daily acknowledging the necessity of a scientific acquaintance with their own bodies,—physiology and hygiene. The attention of men has been turned to the world on which we live. They have been investigating its mysteries and studying its geological structure. They have theorized on its atmospheric currents and their effects, and have finally concluded that the "coming student" should be well versed in Geology, Philosophy, Astronomy, and Botany.

This revolution is coming, and ere long the student, instead of floundering about in that unknown sea of Greek and Latin verbs, will in tranquillity and peace trace the circulation of the blood through the human body, and dissect and describe with unremitting interest the finny inhabitants of our lakes and rivers. Such, we think, will be the future education of students, and surely it is needed. The ignorance some men display in the natural sciences is surprising—men who stand at the head of their profession in regard to learning. There are innumerable cases which might be cited to illustrate and prove this fact, but we have only time to glance at a few. Leyden, Nicoll, and Murray, all distinguished as linguists, died from a deficiency in a piece of knowledge which any well cultivated mind might acquire in a day. True, they were celebrated as being well versed in the languages, but the ignorance of one of the first principles of physiology brought their careers of usefulness to an untimely end, and themselves to a premature death. I am supposed to be addressing an educated and an intelligent reader, yet I will venture the assertion that you cannot distinguish between a beast and a reptile. You will say that a beast is an animal like the cow or horse, and the snake and the lizard are reptiles, but you can go no further. You cannot define the difference between the scientific class name Mammalia and the unscientific Beasts. Now in this progressive period will such ignorance long be overlooked? Will not the coming literary men have to be better informed as to these subjects? From the multiplication and increasing importance of the natural sciences, we think the time is fast approaching when men will be forced to understand the studies of physiology, natural history, and many others, if they wish to lay any claims to scholarship. We think the importance of the natural sciences is becoming known, and a demand will be made for more enlightenment on these subjects. We heartily concur with the opinion of Mr. Huxley, who says, "Leave out the physiological studies from your curriculum, and you launch the student into the world undisciplined in that science whose subject matter would best develop his powers of observation; ignorant of facts of the deepest importance for his own and others welfare; blind to the richest sources of beauty in God's creation; and unprovided with that belief in a living law and an order manifesting itself in and through endless change and variety, which might serve to check and moderate that phase of despair through which, if he take an earnest interest in social problems, he must assuredly sooner or later pass." Taking it for granted that public opinion will ultimately determine the curriculum of our schools, we are forced to the conclusion that the coming student will be more a student of nature than of the dead languages. It is evident that
the tendency of the schools is to give to the Physiological Studies the first place in order and importance. The age is practical, and men do not care to spend their time in learning things that they cannot utilize. The "Coming Student," then, is not the man who will crowd his brain with Greek and Latin verbs; who will over-load his memory and tax his mind with some abstract mathematical problem just for the glory of saying, "Eureka" with Archimedes; who will wander about in regions of darkness, wasting his energies and destroying his faculties in trying to prove a question which in the end amounts to nothing. But he is the man who will be content to have but a limited knowledge of the languages, and who will penetrate the hidden sources of learning and beauty contained in nature, and will publish to all the world the vast and varied information contained in the Physical Sciences.

ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

President, H. W. Andrews, '76; Vice President, C. P. Blight, '76; Secretary, H. L. Geyelin, '77; Corresponding Secretary, H. H. Houston, '78; Treasurer, G. S. Philler, '77.


—The Athletic Association held its semi-annual meeting on the grounds of the North Pennsylvania B. B. C., at Oak lane Station, N. P. R. R., on Saturday, October 30th, 1875, to witness the contest for the championship of the College and the prizes offered by the Association.

A large number of spectators, mostly the students and their friends, having assembled, the events began at 11 o'clock A. M., resulting as follows:

First.—100 yards dash was won by H. L. Geyelin, '77, in the third heat, in 10 3/4 seconds. Being won at the last contest by S. T. Kerr, '75, time, 11 3/4 seconds.

Second.—Standing jump was won by H. L. Willoughby, distance, 9 feet 6 inches. Won at last contest by Mr. Willoughby, distance, 9 feet 4 inches.

Third.—Throwing hammer (weight 12½ lbs.), Mr. Willoughby was again victor, throwing it 77 feet 8½ inches; having thrown at last contest a distance of 74 feet.

Fourth.—Three-mile walk was won by E. Law, '77; time, 27 minutes 33 seconds.

The remaining contests were postponed until Saturday, November 6th, on account of the heavy rain which set in about 12.30 P. M.

The assembled multitude returned home very much pleased with the results so far obtained, but disappointed at not being able to witness the completion of the programme.

BASE BALL AND CRICKET.

October 2d, Cricket, '78 vs. '79. Score, 192 to 90, favor of '78, on Merion Cricket Grounds.

October 4th, Base Ball, Classical and Scientific vs. Medical. Score, 16 to 7, in favor of the former, on University Grounds.

October 13th, Base Ball, at Swarthmore College, '78 vs. Swarthmore. Score, 71 to 13, in favor of Swarthmore.

COLLEGE MUSIC.

The University Glee Club held its first meeting of this year on Thursday Evening, October 7th. The members were distributed as follows:—First Tenors, L. W. Burton, C. J. Junkin, C. A. Currie; Second Tenors, R. P. Robins, John Neill, J., H. W. Sellers; First Basses, J. Bond, Thomas Robins, E. D. McCollin; Second Basses, W. P. Breed, A. H. Harris, Wm. Russell.

Mr Thomas R. Neilson was unanimously reelected leader. The Club proposes to give us two social concerts during the winter, and it is to be hoped will succeed in their undertaking. The college has long needed a musical society, established on a firm basis; to give, not merely college songs, but good, standard four-part music. The Club, therefore, earnestly ask the interest and cooperation of the members of the faculty and of the University in their undertaking.

The two most ancient manuscripts of the Bible known are the Codex Sinaiticus of the Imperial Library at St. Petersburg, and the Codex Vaticanus of the Vatican Library at Rome, both of which are believed to have been written about the middle of the 4th century A.D. The Sinaiticus, so called because it was obtained (in 1859) from the Convent of St. Catherine, on Mount Sinai, is supposed by Tischendorf, its discoverer, to be one of the fifty copies of the Scripture which the Emperor Constantine directed to be made for Byzantium, in the year 331, under the direction of Eusebius, of Cesarea. It consists of 345 1-2 leaves of very fine vellum, made from either the skins of antelopes or of asses, each leaf being 14 7/8 inches high by 7 inches wide. The early history of the Vatican manuscript is not known, but it appears in the first catalogue of the Vatican Library, in 1745. It is a quarto volume, containing 146 leaves of fine, thin vellum, each 10 1/2 inches high and 19 inches wide. Both manuscripts are written in Greek uncial, or capital letters, are without spaces between the words, and have no marks of punctuation.
COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
SIXTEENTH AND SPRUCE STS.

Preparation for College. Special Classes for the University, Harvard, Yale and Princeton. Private Instruction in Classics and Mathematics.

RUGBY ACADEMY,
FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS,
No. 1415 LOCUST ST., PHILADELPHIA,
EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, M.A., PRINCIPAL.

This Select School prepares students for mercantile and professional life, or for eminent standing in college. Special instructors are employed in German, French, Book-Keeping, Drawing, Penmanship, and Elocution. The rooms are spacious, well ventilated, and admirably located. There is a superior Primary Department.

National School
OF
ELOCUTION & ORATORY
No. 1418 Chestnut Street, Phila.,
J. W. SHOE MAKER, A.M., Principal,
PRIVATE AND CLASS INSTRUCTION.
Beginning with Conversation as the gift of Nature, it is our first and highest aim to secure the habit of chaste and elegant speech. A pure, full voice, correct and distinct enunciation, natural and forcible expression, are regarded essential elements of impressive conversation. Applied to Reading and Public Address, these elements render it simple and natural, and free from monotony and excess.
CHARTERED MARCH, 1875.

THE PENN MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE CO. of PHILADELPHIA
OFFICE
924 CHESTNUT ST.
INCORPORATED IN 1847.
ASSETS, - - - $4,875,513
SAML. C. HUEY, President,
H. S. STEPHENS, NO. WEIR M.,
Vice-President, Actuary,
HENRY AUSTIE, Secretary.
The Penn is strictly Mutual. Its entire surplus is turned to its members every year, thus giving Insurance at the Lowest Rates. All of its Policies are forfeitable for their value. Endowment Policies at life rates.

1124 CHESTNUT ST.,
PHILADELPHIA,
Jewelers: Silversmiths
Have constantly in stock an elegant assortment of AMERICAN, ENGLISH & SWISS WATCHES, in 18-KARAT GOLD CASES
AND
COIN SILVER CASES.
GUARANTEED FIRST-CLASS TIMERS AT LOW PRICES.

RITTENHOUSE ACADEMY
N. E. cor. of Chestnut & Eighteenth Streets
YOUNG MEN AND BOYS are thoroughly prepared for College or Business, Particular attention is paid to the pupils in the Primary Classes. The number of Scholars is limited, so that all receive the immediate instruction and care of the Principal. The following well-known Professors teach special branches:
J. W. SHOE MAKER, A.M.—Elocution.
J. M. HABEL, A.M.—French and German.
BENJ. EAKINS.—Writing.
G. W. HOLLINGS.—Drawing.
Pupils are received at any time during the term with references and further particulars obtained at the Academy.
LUCIUS BARROWS, A.M., PRINCIPAL.

THE UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.
No. 6 SOUTH TENTH STREET,
First House below Market st., West Side, PHILADELPHIA.

JANENTZKY & CO.,
ARTISTS' MATERIALS,
Paint Boxes, Drawing Paper, Mathematical Instruments,
No. 1125 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

TAYLOR & BROWN,
Artists and Photographers,
No. 914 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Photographers of the University Class of 1876.

CARL F. LINDEMAN,
PORTRAIT and HISTORICAL PAINTER,
1302 CHESTNUT STREET.

INSTITUTE OF LANGUAGES,
1433 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
GERMAN AND FRENCH A SPECIALTY. CLASS AND PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.
Dr. J. M. HABEL, Principal.

MUSSON,
APOTHECARY,
DEALER IN
English Hair and Tooth Brushes, Perfumery,
Sponges, Etc., Etc.,
2043 CHESTNUT STREET. 2043

LEAN'S
Masonic Mark
and Depot for every description of
BADGES, SEALS
Jewelry of every description required for the trade at
reduced rates,
No. 19 S. Ninth St., Philadelphia,
FIRST FLOOR, BACK.

M. & A. HASSLER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
UMBRELLAS & CANES,
634 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Attention of Students is called to our immense assortment of Natural, Ivory, and Gold-headed Canes. Hard and Rare Wood Canes a Specialty.

RUGBY ACADEMY,
FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS,
No. 1415 LOCUST ST., PHILADELPHIA,
EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, M.A., PRINCIPAL.

This Select School prepares students for mercantile and professional life, or for eminent standing in college. Special instructors are employed in German, French, Book-Keeping, Drawing, Penmanship, and Elocution. The rooms are spacious, well ventilated, and admirably located. There is a superior Primary Department.

National School
OF
ELOCUTION & ORATORY
No. 1418 Chestnut Street, Phila.,
J. W. SHOE MAKER, A.M., Principal,
PRIVATE AND CLASS INSTRUCTION.
Beginning with Conversation as the gift of Nature, it is our first and highest aim to secure the habit of chaste and elegant speech. A pure, full voice, correct and distinct enunciation, natural and forcible expression, are regarded essential elements of impressive conversation. Applied to Reading and Public Address, these elements render it simple and natural, and free from monotony and excess.
CHARTERED MARCH, 1875.

THE PENN MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE CO. of PHILADELPHIA
OFFICE
924 CHESTNUT ST.
INCORPORATED IN 1847.
ASSETS, - - - $4,875,513
SAML. C. HUEY, President,
H. S. STEPHENS, NO. WEIR M.,
Vice-President, Actuary,
HENRY AUSTIE, Secretary.
The Penn is strictly Mutual. Its entire surplus is turned to its members every year, thus giving Insurance at the Lowest Rates. All of its Policies are forfeitable for their value. Endowment Policies at life rates.

1124 CHESTNUT ST.,
PHILADELPHIA,
Jewelers: Silversmiths
Have constantly in stock an elegant assortment of AMERICAN, ENGLISH & SWISS WATCHES, in 18-KARAT GOLD CASES
AND
COIN SILVER CASES.
GUARANTEED FIRST-CLASS TIMERS AT LOW PRICES.

RITTENHOUSE ACADEMY
N. E. cor. of Chestnut & Eighteenth Streets
YOUNG MEN AND BOYS are thoroughly prepared for College or Business, Particular attention is paid to the pupils in the Primary Classes. The number of Scholars is limited, so that all receive the immediate instruction and care of the Principal. The following well-known Professors teach special branches:
J. W. SHOE MAKER, A.M.—Elocution.
J. M. HABEL, A.M.—French and German.
BENJ. EAKINS.—Writing.
G. W. HOLLINGS.—Drawing.
Pupils are received at any time during the term with references and further particulars obtained at the Academy.
LUCIUS BARROWS, A.M., PRINCIPAL.
UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE

OAKFORD, MATTRESS AND FURRIER
(ESTABLISHED IN 1827.)
ALL THE LATEST STYLES AT
334 CHESTNUT STREET, CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
PHILADELPHIA.

Cowperthwait & Co.
Educational Publishers,
Nos. 628 & 630 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,
Publish a Full Series of School Text-Books,
Including
Monroe's Readers, Hagar's Arithmetics,
Warren's Geographies; Greene's Grammars.
All these are either New Editions or Entirely New Books.

WHY NOT
SEND FOR THEIR NEW ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

RICHARD MAGEE—Dear Sir: I have always been very particular in using the best ink I could find, but I just say that I never found an ink that gave me such satisfaction as the "Bank of England Writing Ink." I recommend it to all who want a good article.

M. A. ROOT,
"Author of Root's Penmanship."

R. MAGEE & SON, 808 Chestnut Street.

J. F. ROLLER & SONS
FRENCH
BOOTS & SHOES,
No. 1411 CHESTNUT STREET,
Philadelphia.

COLEGE
DEALS AND BADGES,
37 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Catholic Books.
Peter F. Cunningham & Son,
PUBLISHERS AND CATHOLIC BOOKSELLERS,
No. 29 SOUTH TENTH STREET,
(above Chestnut,) PHILADELPHIA.

LOUIS V. HELMBOLD,
127 S. Tenth Street, Phila., Pa.

Manufacturer and Dealer in CUTLERY and SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of the finest quality and most approved patterns.

J. F. ROLLER & SONS
PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS wanted for the GRAND NEW BOOK.
PRESENT CONFLICT
OF SCIENCE with RELIGION.
MODERN SKEPTICS MEET ON ITS OWN GROUND.
The grandest theme and most vital question of the day. By the author of "SCIENCE AND THE BIBLE." Every man, woman and child wants to read it. It gives the Christian a reason for his Faith, proves the wonderful discoveries of Science in harmony with God's Word, disproves the Tondall assertions, and destroys the Darwin Theory. It sells beyond all expectation. First agent sold 23, second 19, third 35, first week. First agent, 33 second, 3 third 19, first week. Everybody buys it. Avoid the sensational trash advertised by other publishers, and secure territory for this book, that sells because the people need and want it. Send for circular and terms to agents.

EVERYBODY CAN BUY
A PIANO OR ORGAN
Of GOULD & FISCHER, No. 1210 Chestnut Street, Phila.

Special Attention is called to our New Installment Plan.

We will sell all our Pianos on the same plan as we do the Mason & Hamlin Organ—for example, please study the Plan below, or call and let us explain more fully.

TERMS OF RENTING, WITH PRIVILEGE TO PURCHASE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLAN</th>
<th>Payment in Advance</th>
<th>In Three Months</th>
<th>In Six Months</th>
<th>In Nine Months</th>
<th>In Twelve Months</th>
<th>Whole Cost to Purchaser</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 2</td>
<td>$28.60</td>
<td>$14.30</td>
<td>$27.92</td>
<td>$27.92</td>
<td>$27.92</td>
<td>$28.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 3</td>
<td>$42.90</td>
<td>$14.30</td>
<td>$37.34</td>
<td>$37.34</td>
<td>$37.34</td>
<td>$42.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 4</td>
<td>$57.20</td>
<td>$14.30</td>
<td>$32.76</td>
<td>$32.76</td>
<td>$32.76</td>
<td>$57.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 5</td>
<td>$71.50</td>
<td>$14.30</td>
<td>$18.18</td>
<td>$18.18</td>
<td>$18.18</td>
<td>$71.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 6</td>
<td>14.30 cash</td>
<td>$10.44</td>
<td>$6.96</td>
<td>$6.96</td>
<td>$6.96</td>
<td>$14.30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Special Attention is called to our New Instalment Plan.

STECK, DECKER BROTHERS, BRADBURY, HAINES BROTHERS
AND OTHER PIANOS.

MASON & HAMLIN AND OTHER ORGANS.

In addition to the above elegant Instruments, we have also a stock of low-priced PIANOS and ORGANS.

Gould & Fischer
J. E. Gould
W. M. Fischer.
No. 1210 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Pianos from $200 Upwards. Organs from $55 Upwards.

Louis Meyer,
No. 1413 Chestnut Street,
Music Publisher,
Keeps on hand, besides a full stock of
Choice Music,
A well-selected Stock of Books
For the Study of German and French Languages

Just Published the following popular songs:
Sweet Nannie, Humorous Song by A. Geibel, 35 cts.
Will please every one.

Hark! I Hear Sweet Voices Calling,
Song and Chorus by A. Geibel, 30 cts.
A splendid song, becoming immensely popular.

Comes, Darling, Comes, (Kommt, Lieben, Kommt),
by W. V. Thilo, 35 cts.
A lovely melody, sure to delight.

A. J. Carmany,
A. J. Carmany,
Furnishing Goods
FOR MEN

800 Chestnut Street,
(Corner Eighth Street),
Philadelphia.

Shirts in Stock.
Shirts Made to Order.

APPLETONS' AMERICAN CYCLOPAEDI.A.

The work originally published under the title of THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPAEDIA was completed in 1863, since which time the wide circulation which it has attained in all parts of the United States, and the signal developments which have taken place in every branch of science, literature, and art, have induced the editors and publishers to reissue it to an exact and thorough revision, and to issue a new edition entitled THE AMERICAN CYCLOPAEDIA.

Within the last ten years the progress of discovery in every department of knowledge has made a new work of reference an imperative want.

The movement of public affairs has kept pace with the discoveries of science, and their fruitful application to the industries and useful arts and the convenience and refinement of social life.

Great wars and consequent revolutions have occurred, involving national changes of peculiar moment. The civil war of our own country, which was at its height when the first volume of the old work appeared, has happily been ended, and a new course of commercial and industrial activity has been commenced.

Large accessions to our geographical knowledge have been made by the indefatigable explorers of Africa.

The great political revolutions of the last decade, with the natural result of the lapse of time, have brought into public view a multitude of new men, whose names are in every one's mouth, and each of whom is curious to know the particulars. Great battles have been fought and important sieges maintained, of which the details are as yet preserved only in the newspapers or in the transient publications of the day, but which ought now to take their place in permanent and authentic history.

In preparing the present edition for the press, it has accordingly been the aim of the editors to bring down the information to the latest possible dates, and to furnish an accurate account of the most recent discoveries in science, from productions in literature, and of the newest inventions in the practical arts, as well as to give a succinct and original record of the progress of political and historical events.

The work has been begun after long and careful preliminary labor, and with the most ample resources for carrying it on to a successful termination.

None of the original stereotype plates have been used, but every page has been printed on new type, forming in fact a new Cyclopaedia, with the same plan and compass as its predecessor, but with a far greater pecuniary expenditure, and with such improvements in its composition as have been suggested by longer experience and enlarged knowledge.

The illustrations which are introduced for the first time in the present edition have been added not for the sake of pictorial effect, but to give greater lucidity and force to the explanations in the text.

They embrace all branches of science and of natural history, and depict the most famous and remarkable features of scenery, architecture, and art, as well as the various processes of mechanics and manufactures. Although intended for instruction rather than embellishment, no pains have been spared to insure their artistic excellence: the cost of their execution is enormous, and it is believed they will find a welcome reception as an admirable feature of the Cyclopaedia, and worthy of its high character.

This work is sold to Subscribers only, payable on delivery of each volume. It will be completed in sixteen large octavo volumes, each containing about 600 pages, fully illustrated with several thousand Wood Engravings, and with numerous colored Lithographic Maps.

Price and Style of Binding.

In Extra Cloth, per vol. 85 cts.
In Library Leather, per vol. 75 cts.
In Half Turkey Morocco, per vol. 60 cts.
In Half Russia, Extra Cloth, per vol. 50 cts.
In Full Morocco, Antique, Gilt Edges, per vol. 75 cts.
In Full Russia, per vol. 100 cts.

Thirteen volumes now ready. Succeeding volumes, until completion, will be issued once in two months.

*Specimen pages of the AMERICAN CYCLOPAEDIA, showing type, illustrations, etc., will be sent gratis, on application.

FIRST-CLASS CANVASSING AGENTS WANTED.
Address the Publishers,
D. APPLETON & CO.,
NEW YORK.

AND 725 Sansom Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
THE UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.

IF YOU CARE TO LOOK INTO THE

SCIENCE OF CLOTHING YOURSELF,
we think you will find that the Study we have given the subject WILL SERVE YOU IN MANY WAYS.

1st. We have collected in our Ware Rooms the largest variety of tried fabrics.
2d. We have scientifically worked out the sizing and shaping of Ready Made Clothing, so as to fit all forms.
3d. We have educated workmen, and classified labor, securing higher efficiency, and systematised every part of the business, to obtain true economy.
4th. We act upon the belief that a small profit is better than a large one, because in this way we do a large business, which not only pays us best, but serves our customers with more reasonable rates. Our prices are positively fixed, and stated in figures on tickets. Acquaintances and strangers are treated exactly alike.
5th. Always giving a dollar's worth of goods for a dollar, we most cheerfully refund the money where customers are not pleased and return the goods uninjured within the 10 days we allow for examination and inquiry. This we state on the Guarantee given with each article at the time of purchase.

The stock on hand is the largest and best we ever had, comprising Boys' Goods as well as Gentlemen's Wear. The Department for Shirts, Underwear, etc., is very complete, and our White Shirts are as reliable as other goods, because they are of our own manufacture. We still make great quantities of goods to order for those who prefer Ordered Clothing. Steam Elevators carry Passengers throughout the building, and the best attention is paid to every order by mail or personal visit. Easy Rules for Self-Measure, and Patterns of Materials supplied on application. Made up goods are sent by Express or Post when request is made, stating color and price desired. Payment can be made to the Express Co., and if goods do not suit, we will return the money, and be at the expense of their return to our house.

WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, The Largest Clothing House in America, S. E. COR. SIXTH & MARKET STS. PHILADELPHIA.

SECOND-HAND TEXT BOOKS OF ALL KINDS.

LEARY'S BOOK STORE, FIFTH AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

PETROLED VIRTUS VALIDISSIMA.
is the emollient and healing principle from Petroleum highly purified and concentrated, without the use of chemicals. It has no affinity for oxygen or moisture. Undergoes no decomposition, rancidity, or fermentation in any case of application in any climate or temperature. It is a perfect protection of diseased or inflamed parts from atmospheric action. It is so bland, and soothing and homogeneous as not to irritate the most sensitive conditions, even the eye. It is uniform in its action. Its healing power is wonderful in a very wide range of cases—such as Burns, Scalds, cuts, inflammations, Diseases of the Skin, and the Lower Bowels, etc., etc. It is pronounced the best Surgical Dressing, and will penetrate the bandages without removal. A perfect protection against rust and deterioration of instruments. It has great affinity for Carbonic Acid; combines with Sulphur, Iodine, Bromine, Camphor, Quinine, Resins. For general purposes, a fluid at 65 Fahr. For injections, fluid at 80 Fahr. Put up in 32 oz. Bottles, 1 lb., 3 lb., and 5 lb. Cans. Seed for Price List. E. F. HOUGHTON & CO., MANUFACTURERS, No. 915 S. Front Street Philadelphia.

J.W. SCOTT & CO., No. 814 CHESTNUT STREE (Four Doors below Continental Hotel.)

THE UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.
E. M. BRUCE & CO.,
1308 CHESTNUT STREET.

One Thousand Estey Organs made and sold Monthly.

THE PATENT ARION PIANOS

HAVE FOUR NEW PATENTS, WHICH, COMBINED, MAKE THEM THE SWEETEST AS WELL AS THE MOST POWERFUL PIANOS MADE. CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELF,

E. M. BRUCE & CO.,
1308 CHESTNUT STREET.
RUGBY ACADEMY,
FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS,
No. 1418 Chestnut Street. Philada,

and professional life, or for eminent standing in college.

Special instructors are employed in German, French,
Book-Keeping, Drawing, Penmanship, and Elocution.

William H. Allen, LL.D., A. G. B. Hinkle, M.D.,
Bishop Matthew Simpson, Ex.Gov. James Pollock,
William M Clark, J. W. Shoemaker, A.M.,
William Bucknell, J. W. Shoemaker, A.M.,
Peter P. Simons, D. Newlin Fell

THE PENN MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS, - - - 84,875,564 34

Sam’l C. Huey, President,
H. S. Stephens, HENRY AUSTIE, Secretary.

The Penn is strictly Mutual. Its entire surplus is re-

JAMES HAMMOND,
(Successor to the Protestant Episcopal Book Society.)

No. 1224 CHESTNUT STREET,

Just received an elegant assortment of the OXFORD
and LONDON Printed Editions of the

PRAYER BOOK AND HYMNAL,
Revised, in Cases to Match, from 50c. upwards. Also, a
New Stock of

PRAYER BOOKS,
In all the Various Bindings, at Greatly Reduced Prices.

THE OXFORD AND LONDON EDITIONS
OF THE BIBLE.
In all the Variety of Bindings.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LIBRARY BOOKS, AND
REQUITES A SPECIALTY.
Catalogues of which will be sent on addressing as above.

A Beautiful Variety of Upright Panel Flowers, and
Chromo Illuminations, on Black Ground. For Sale by
JAMES HAMMOND,
No. 1224 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

BIDDENHOUSE ACADEMY,
N. E. cor. of Chestnut & Eighteenth Streets.

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS are thoroughly prepared
for College or Business. Particular attention is paid to
the pupils in the Pri-


JAMES HAMMOND,
No. 1224 CHESTNUT STREET,

ON THE WHOLE BUILDING

No. 729 CHESTNUT STREET.

Open daily from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. This museum has the
Largest and Finest Anatomical Specimens

That have ever been on exhibition in the United States.

A. J. CARMANY.

800 CHESTNUT STREET
(CORNER EIGHT STREET.)

Shirts in Stock.
Shirts Made to Order.

PUT UP IN 1 lb., 5 lb., and 10 lb. CANS.

PETROLED VIRTUS VALIDISSIMA.
"The most efficacious virtue from Petroleum."

The Enveloping and healing principle from Petroleum, highly
purified and concentrated, without the use of chemicals. It has
an absolute non-affinity for oxygen or moisture; a perfect bland,
soothing, cleansing substance, applicable to the most sensitive
condition, even to the eye, without the slightest irritation, and yet
so homogenous and dense as to exclude atmospheric action and
other malarial influence. IT IS A PERFECT APPLICATION.

When used as surgical dressing, and the bandages adhere to
the wound, the subsequent applications may be made upon the ex-
terior of the last fold, which it penetrates at once, thus avoiding the
danger of re-opening the wound.

For Burns and Scalds it is invaluable. It allays the acute in-
flammation almost immediately, and thoroughly protects the in-
jured parts from the action of the atmosphere. It used promptly and
alone, the wound heals rapidly, even in severe cases, without
any sloughing, and usually without leaving any scars. For Cuts, Lacerated Surfaces, all kinds of Inflammation, Poisoning, and
Skin Diseases Generally. For Piles and diseases of the rectum, uterus, and urethra, by injection. Hundreds of uses for it are suggested to the physician who knows its positive virtue.

It is incapable of decomposition, fermentation, or becoming rancid
upon any sore, in any climate or temperature.

Cosmoline combines readily with White Wax for Ointments,
Cerates, with Sulphur, Tody, Benzoine, etc., with Camphor,
Gums, Resins, etc. It does not combine with proof spirits, Am-
monia, or Caustic Alkalis. Coming from the same primitive
source as Carbolic Acid, it has a peculiar affinity for that valuable
remedy, and forms a superior vehicle for it; in its action, both from its
and positive character it is vastly superior to Olive Oil, Lord,
enceum for other external applications. As an
emollient, it is superior to Glycerine, especially the Rose Perfumed.
Its non-affinity for oxygen or moisture renders it a perfect protec-
tion against rust when applied to surgical instruments.

To be had from all retail Druggists. Samples and Circulars 

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES BY
E. F. HOUGHTON & CO. MANUFACTURERS
No. 325 S. Front Street, Philadelphia.
CLAXTON, REMSEN & HAFFELFINGER,
Publishers, Booksellers, Importers and Stationers,
624, 626 AND 628 MARKET STREET,
HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND THE
TEXT BOOKS
USED IN OUR SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.
WE WOULD SPECIALLY CALL ATTENTION TO
OUR RETAIL DEPARTMENT.
WHICH OFFERS UNEQUALLED ADVANTAGES FOR THE SELECTION AND PURCHASE OF BOOKS,
AS OUR STOCK OF
MEDICAL, SCIENTIFIC AND STANDARD WORKS
IS ALWAYS LARGE AND COMPLETE.
NEW BOOKS RECEIVED AS SOON AS PUBLISHED.
624, 626 AND 628 MARKET STREET.
EVERYBODY CAN BUY
A PIANO OR ORGAN
Of GOULD & FISCHER, No. 1210 Chestnut Street, Phila.
Special Attention is called to our New Instalment Plan.
We will sell all our Pianos on the same plan as we do the Mason & Hamlin Organ—for example, please study the Plan below, or call and let us explain more fully.
TERMS OF RENTING, WITH PRIVILEGE TO PURCHASE.
STYLE T.—CASH PRICE, $130  
TIME PRICE, $143.00 
RENT, PER QUARTER, $54.30
Payment in 1 In 3 In 6 In 9 In 12 Whole Cost to PLAN.
No. 1. $14 30 $14 30 $14 30 $14 30 $85 80 $143 00
No. 2. 28 60 28 60 85 09 142 29
No. 3. 27 92 27 92 27 92 27 92 139 60
No. 4. 71 50 16 36 16 36 16 36 136 94
No. 5. 67 06
No. 6. 14 30 cash; $10 44 monthly for twelve months.

STECK, DECKER BROTHERS, BRADBURY, HAINES BROTHERS
AND OTHER PIANOS.
MASON & HAMLIN AND OTHER ORGANS.
In addition to the above elegant Instruments, we have also a stock of low-priced PIANOS and ORGANS.

GOULD & FISCHER,
J. E. GOULD.
WM. G. FISCHER.
No. 1210 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
PIANOS from $200 Upwards. ORGANS from $55 Upwards.
SALVE!

READ AT THE RE-OPENING OF THE PHILOMATHEAN SOCIETY,
SEPTEMBER 17th, 1875.

THE moon is shadow'd, mirk the night;
Alone those isles of heavenly light,
So ruddy yet with beaming white,
Illume the paths, the windings round
Old Alma Mater's hallowed ground:
As gleaming from yon topmost floor
The welcome beam I view once more,
Once more in those remembered halls
The voice to gladsome duty calls.

Hail, Philo! 'tis with joy I greet,
Thy hoary form to me so sweet;
'Tis welcome pleasure more to view
These sweet abodes, and here renew,
In joyous recollection's tones,
Glad friendship's bonds, time ne'er disowns.

Oft in the sultry days gone by,
When Summer blasts were raging high,
Remote to some deserted glade,
Whilst o'er the past my memory rov'd,
I've hail'd with rapture, yea, I've lov'd
The thoughts of times of pleasures past,
Those pleasures now returned at last:
When many a jovial song arose,
To bid the eve a sweet repose:
When Philo's sons were gather'd here,
And from the band rose many a cheer.
United now, once more we meet,
Right merrily we'll keep the fete:
Awake, ye sons of Penn, awake!
Let hand in hand right warmly shake:
Reunion—pass the word around—
Reunion, 'tis a welcome sound:
Aye, welcome now, and welcome here
In these old halls so strangely dear.
Our hardships are account'd naught,
We'll banish every sighing thought,
The winds may howl, the waves may roll,
Our bark moves onward to the goal.
Then re-united let us raise,
Songs of welcome, songs of praise.
Shake off your gloom, the shrine unveil,
Hail, Philomatheans! comrades, hail!

W. L. S.

COLLEGE CLASSICS.

The first number of the "University Magazine" lies before us. Turning its pages, our patriotism to "Old Penn" is at once aroused, and into the thickest of the "bowl-fight" we rush, restrained only by the shackles of "inter-classical jus." (if, with Mr. L's permission, we may suggest the amendment). "College morality," however, sternly interposes, and we see the bloody arena forsaken for the peaceful campus with its "athletics." But lest, in the contemplation of this generic present, we become too "practical," finally the future too is disclosed to our view, and we see, in the spirit, how our successors, proud in the plenitude of their exhaustive knowledge of natural science, are—dissecting fish.

Therefore, actuated by a sort of filial attachment to the special ways in which our alma mater has been, and is still, leading us, and further impelled, not only by the desire of giving to each its due, but also by the natural instinctive conviction that we are, undoubtedly, on the right side, we cannot refrain from entering a plea for that important characteristic, that name-giving element of the oldest department of Old Penn, the classical, in a word, from treating of college classics. We might be justified, under the limitations of our title, perhaps, in considering the ups and downs of the recitation-room on the classical side of the house, or in penetrating into the secrets of the classical student's sanctum sanctorum, for great is the mystery of—"Sed non enat his locus." But we propose rather to consider the claims of a classical college education. In order to do this we shall first try to meet and answer a prevalent question of our day. It is with more than sufficient frequency asked: "What's the use of Greek and Latin?" "What do we want with a classical education?" We maintain, in answer to this, in the first place, that a classical education is of use. Not only its direct advantages must be regarded, though even of these no small number could be enumerated, but its indirect results also, and these, especially, merit our attention. A classical education is in, by far, the most cases not so much an end in itself as a means to arrive at a certain end, and as such it first gets its real value. The indirect advantages, the means towards a certain end, arising from such an education are of an extended character. The most important, without doubt, is the mental training which the study of foreign language necessarily brings.
with it; for the transference of one idiom into another must beget a thorough acquaintance with both, and, therefore, a knowledge of the peculiar elements of each, so that, not to mention any other results, even of one's own tongue a more thorough knowledge is acquired, even in it a greater facility of expression. A greater strength and beauty of styles is developed. And this is most decided and most instructive in the study of what are called the dead languages, possibly, because of the greater difference existing between them and our own language, possibly, because of their being nearer to the birth of language in general, and, therefore, less complex. It is this which presents the peculiarities in the most marked degree, which, therefore, are the most profitable study for the attainment of that above-mentioned mental training, to which we shall have occasion again to revert. But why need we dwell on the uses, so-called, of a classical education? Suppose it were useless, would there be no incentive to it? Suppose it were connected with no material advantage, would this justify the depreciative look of which a person of such an education is not infrequently the unfortunate object? We must say, no. If there were no other reason, mere gratitude should be sufficient to restrain this undervaluation. Enter a law court of to-day, bring your accusation against your opponent, adduce your witnesses; the court examines, the jury gives its verdict, the judge pronounces sentence essentially according to regulations laid down in the old Roman law. Examine the municipal as well as the central governments of our day, you will find them teeming with Roman elements. Understand to-day, if you can, the history of Italy, of France, of England even, without a knowledge of ancient Rome. Your calendar is Roman, your language is in great part Roman, your very blood is tinged with Roman. And, yet, "why should we study Latin?" Equally we are indebted to the Greeks. Blot out of human history every Greek element, and where are your Aesthetics? What is your most elegant architecture? What is the most artistic, and even now unsurpassed, sculpture? It is Greek. It was Greek literature that in the fifteenth century gave to the new civilization, to the modern thought, its impulse and its refining element; and to this revival of Greek letters in the period of the Renaissance we owe, incalculably, more than any of us would be willing to admit. Moreover, it was in Greek that it pleased the All-gracious to give us the record of his merciful dispensation. Through the medium of the Greek language the "glad tidings of great joy" first spread over the then known world; in Greek St. John wrote, and in Greek St. Paul preached. And, yet, why "flounder about in an unknown sea of Latin and Greek verbs?" Is this not base ingratitude?

But, further, what is true and beautiful deserves cultivation for its own sake. And no one certainly will deny the beauty of, the pleasure derived by an appreciative mind from, classical study. This pleasure is, in some degree, inherent in the study of every language, but pre-eminently in the ancient; for it is in them that man's mind, still near its infancy, shows its fondness, its aptitude, for object lessons; it is from them and not from the modern that we gather the great law of language, that all language is at first of the concrete, the visible, the audible, the tangible, it is in them that we most distinctly see that peculiar power of the mind to present the abstract under the form of the concrete, the power of metaphor. It is in them that we first discover the meaning of those otherwise meaningless forms called cases, and the like; it is on them, in short, that the explanation, not only of our own tongue but also of the gift of articulate utterance in general, in great part depends. And not only the language as such impresses us with its beauty, but its literature too is indubitably a source of great pleasure to the devoted student. It is evident, therefore, that a classical education, even if it were practically useless, would, nevertheless, not only because of the traces of the classical world which are even in our day indelibly stamped on the face of civilization, but also, and especially because of the intrinsic beauty of classical study and the pleasure afforded by it, become a matter by no means to be slighted. But are those things alone useful whose results can be counted in dollars and cents? Is that only of practical advantage which procures for us houses and farms, bed and board, food and drink? Is, in brief, material advantage the only criterion of the usefulness of a thing? Is, in the culture and advance of mind of no use? But if it be of use, then is classical study of the highest importance. For then its beauty is its greatest use.

But what, if we may inquire, seems to be the study which, to judge from the reigning opinion of our-day, is to succeed and to supersede the classical? It is the natural sciences, or, more definitely, the physical and physiological. "The coming student will be more a student of nature than of the dead languages." As the study of language were not also a study of nature! Because the physical sciences are governed by laws which we know, and can express in simple mathematical formulas, because, on the other hand, the mental operations which find their expression in language, as well as the science of language itself, are for less objects of knowledge, and their principles are, for the most part, complex and indirect, are, therefore, the latter less natural than the former? If law be the criterion, are they not both governed by law? If the age is practical, "If, then, "men do not care to spend their time in learning things they cannot utilize," should only what are called the bread-and-butter-sciences be made the objects of study and of development?"

This view is discountenanced even by every true scientific man. Every such man who is truly appreciative of his position as scientific inquirer will deny and denounce the assumption that the end and aim of science is to be what is popularly called "useful," will condemn that utilitarian tendency which degrades science from its elevated position as the searcher after truth for truth's own sake, to the semblance of a man who will, with his mud rake, utterly overturn your most beautiful flower-bed for the sake of finding a few worms as bait for his breakfast fish. Nay, natural science, so called, has a nobler end than this; and we do not at all wish to disparage it even in the least, but we equally do not wish others to disparage that branch of study, no less a science, no less natural, the study of language in general, and of the classical languages in particular. Each of the two has its special mission, but from the nature of the case the latter occupies the higher position. Or is it of greater importance to "dissect the finny inhabitants of our lakes and rivers" than to analyze the
wonderful process by which living thought can be expressed in articulate utterance?

But what has this to do with "college classics?" Simply this, that the classical departments of our colleges make it their aim to lead their students into the elements of such a classical education. In so doing it prepares, it is true, the student neither for business life specially, nor for any particular profession, but they do more. They develop his mental powers so as to enable him not only to see whither he must direct his faculties to make them efficient, but also to take them in his hands, to make them work conformably to his will. To accomplish this purpose the study of the classics cannot well be confined to more narrow limits than it at present is; and, moreover, we should be in great fear lest, if the coming student should limit them still more, he might easily fall into the error of considering his knowledge of them unlimited, for, notwithstanding the objections to some proverbs, it is yet always true that "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing."

ALWAYS MALCONTENMENT.—WHY?

Contentment—that ignus fatuus of disappointed mankind—is it attainable? No. Man is born malcontent—apparently created to strive for a contented state of existence, and in that to resemble the crab; the harder he tries the farther he recedes from his mark. These endeavors are either ludicrous or serious, but the result is the same. The boy starts out with his kite; it never flies to his entire satisfaction—the man won't leave that kite, it only changes name and form: with the determination of a young bull, he tackles existing circumstances; he is bound to shape everything to his own taste, and the more he tries his horns, the more they wear off. This process leads to wisdom. Some Frenchman, upon whom fortune evidently looked with a "disdainful smile," perpetrated the maxim, "Life is a comedy, to those who think, but a tragedy to those who feel." No doubt he was made to feel how tragically he bore the comedy, yet he probably came as near a contented state of existence as anybody ever did without attaining it.

Solomon was considered a wise man in his day, and he said "All is vanity except working on the railroad." But when he uttered these words he was very well aware that he had had his day, and that he was not happy.

Man in his normal condition is dissatisfied—all great men are crabby. Socrates is held up as a sample of a contented man, a great philosopher—well, if he was, his wife taught him the science. If he looked contented (like many other men) it was because he was afraid to look any other way. I have always looked on him as the leader—well, the leader?—a question which it would ill befit me to answer here. Upon the appearance of this notice, the general topic of conversation underwent a radical change, from (perhaps) foot-ball to this species of the genus 'College Morality' of the family 'Morality in General.' It was affirmed by those persons who always seem to know what nobody else knows (and perhaps for that reason) that these College Prayer Meetings were of ancient and noble lineage; some of their ancestors having existed some ten to twenty years ago. But it was declared, on his word of honor, by one of these historic individuals, bolder than his colleagues, that they were prohibited because of the fact that some of these lay Luthers had soiled the floor of the room, which the kind professor had lent them, by the improper use of that most uneclesiastical weed—tobacco. Perish the thought! However, these are but tales of which many are true—and again, may not. The fact that, if they did once have any existence, they do so no longer—that is, previous to the appearance of the notice,—is a fact.

"This article is intended to reflect no discredit on any person, and it is my earnest hope that no one will take offence."
of the truth of which our eyes and ears daily assure us. I doubt not but that there are persons who may, even do, look upon this college revival as an act worthy of unbounded praise and admiration; but, for my part, I feel myself compelled to differ with them.

To some of our readers it may not be known that every morning, before the recitations commence, all the students are assembled in the chapel and listen to two selections from the Bible, and a prayer delivered by our Vice-Provost; all of which occupies from ten to twenty minutes. This I repeat, occurs every morning. Now, will not every rational person agree with me in the opinion that this, together with one's own private devotions, is amply sufficient for most, if not all boys, that are matriculated in our University. Casting aside the prayers in the chapel, is it not enough for everyone to indulge in his own devotional exercises? Must it not be so? For cannot every one pursue these exercises to any extent that they may desire? But all this is apart from our subject. That which calls forth this objection is the publicity which it seems to delight our juvenile revivalists to attach to their performances. Everyone must realize that at a University, where boys go to acquire intellectual rather than moral improvement, there is something decidedly unusual in these performances. Everyone who has a true religious feeling must, I think, have a certain sacredness connected with his worship. This, our amateur services at college seem devoid of. More than that, these performances tend, from their very nature and the way in which they are conducted, to drag down and debase to a more earthly plane this very sacredness which makes our worship what it is. It is this that causes the general feeling of disapprobation which is so generally connected with these college exhibitions. To most boys and men a notice, such as was posted on our secular bulletin-board, has a tendency to shock and amaze everyone who feels that such matters are much more befitting a closet than a college. Again, these pious gentlemen do themselves and the cause which they endeavor to support, a far greater harm than they have any idea of, in the fact that they are in a measure ridiculed and held up as a butt for attempted witticisms on a part of a large portion of the students. Do not for a moment imagine that I approve of this; but it is a fact, and one which does great harm to a cause that ought not to be harmed in order to gratify the caprices of a certain few boys at college.

Of late, our religious circles have glittered and scintillated with 'stars' of the first water. Notices are inserted in our daily papers that extraordinary attractions are offered to all those who will attend such and such church—and add their mites to the collection which is for the benefit of said church. Our ministers preach sermons that are calculated to create sensations rather than Christian; and the hymns are sung by "the unrivalled favorite and celebrated prima donna" who has the assistance of "the world renowned and approved baritone," who between them manage to enliven things by "startling variations never before heard in this city." All this is bad enough, but when a parcel of boys get together and celebrate the solemn services of our church in order that it may make them appear in the light of reformers, and may enhance their reputations as good boys among the professors, in my opinion it is high time that something was done by those who feel just as deeply but with less parade, to put a stop, and a peremptory stop, to these expositions. I do not presume that this crude and unpollished effusion will effect anything, but if it only reaches their eyes and enlightens them as to the sentiments which are held by a majority of the students of the institution with which they are connected, it will have more than accomplished its purpose.

Moody and Sankey will soon be among us, and then our enthusiastic friends will have a fine opportunity to display their rhetoric and oratory before a far greater multitude than they can ever assemble in college. That, too, will be in its proper place, and will not be liable to shock the feelings of any one, or call up a blush when we hear it said, that one or more of our fellow students felt it necessary to reform the University of Pennsylvania. Are we so wicked, so degraded, so utterly fallen that the results of our home teaching and the morning exercises of the chapel are insufficient to enable us to keep within the narrow bounds of the path of rectitude? If such were the case, well might we exclaim, "O, tempora! O, mores!" that our institutions for the young bear such a character. But such is not the case, and it affords me infinite pleasure to say that, except in the minds of a few enthusiasts, a student of our University is held as high and respected as much as any boy who lays claim to his name can desire. Finally, I again urge that this—I can hardly say can't—be abandoned, given up, or prosecuted privately in the proper place and at the proper time; and that it be not held up to the ridicule of some, and flaunted in the faces of all who feel that it is not only an unpleasant and unfounded reflection upon themselves, but on the religion which their self-appointed instructors thus wittily degrade.

KOLUM OF KOLLEGE KOMICS.

Died.—Suddenly, in Dr. Barker's dispensary, on the 5th ultimo, sickness, flunks, caused by an overdose of physic, Mr. J. J. M—e. N.B.—He had long been affected.

Dr. S.—(glancing over the roll,) Mr.—er—er—Handy, (looking up) is he here? (Handy elongates himself.) Ah, Mr. H., I'm glad to see you sir, glad to see you. (H. blushes.) Well, Mr. H., do you—by the way, Mr. H., how you've grown. (H. gets nervous.) Yes, Mr. H., you look decidedly, very much better. (H. shakes all over.) Why, indeed, Mr. H., you are une parfaite grandissement. Ain't that so, Mr. H.? (H. says that's not in the lesson.) Ah, yes, Mr. H., that's true, all very true. Well, to come to the point, do you think you know this lesson? (H. says he did know it once.) Glad to hear that, Mr. H. Well, what's the chapter to-day about? (H. says it's about civilization.) Very good, sir, very true. I'm glad to see that you looked at it. Well, sir, what is civilization? (H. says it's the absence of unenlightenment) Y-e-s, that's all true, but—you are, I think, a little too general—try to be a little more concise. Well, don't let me interrupt you, sir; go on. (H. says civilization is a very good sort of a thing; if we didn't have any civilization, we'd have barbarism.) Y-e-s, that's quite true, sir; but what—well, I'll get somebody else. That will do, sir, that will do. (H. seats himself.) You did better than I thought you would, Mr. H.
OUR ALUMNI.

The University has now established itself on an impregnable basis. The recent union with the public schools of the city, by means of the scholarships opened to their pupils, will certainly largely reinforce its supply of undergraduates, put the private schools on a fair and honorable rivalry with the public schools for scholarship, and secure a steady increase of the preparatory training and standard of their respective candidates for university honors. The faculties have done everything within their reach to make the instruction given by the University complete and exhaustive. The trustees, aided by munificent bequests and gifts, have given us a permanent home, unequalled by that of any other university in the country. The College proper, the Medical School and the University Hospital show in their architectural splendor, the wise use of the University's own funds, of the grants made by the city and State, of the bequests of Whitney and Towne, and the great subscription in which all of our leading citizens have inscribed their names. Now, what have the Alumni, as a body, done in this the regeneration of the University, their Alma Mater? Individual graduates have made themselves famous in their share of the work done in bringing the University to its present state.

Dr. George B. Wood founded the auxiliary school of medicine, with its array of teachers of practical sciences. Dr. William Pepper is almost the recognized creator of the University Hospital. Professor Fairman Rogers has given the library a collection of engineering works that is almost unequalled elsewhere. The Alumni have founded the Henry Reed Prize; and presented to the University the Allen Library; other than these two efforts, spread over a long series of years, their labors on behalf of their Alma Mater, have no practical results to show. Undoubtedly, the annual meeting of the Society of the Alumni is a very pleasant gathering, and the lunch that follows it is always eaten with great gusto, and brave words are spoken, and then the Alumni, as a body, disappear for a year. Now, what can be done to make the Alumni, as a body, worthy of such a place, the Alumni must do something for the University; at least proportionably as great as the wonders worked by the Trustees and the Faculties within the last few years. The change from the old, shabby, secluded, narrow quarters at Ninth and Chestnut streets to the roomy and splendid Halls in West Philadelphia, is not more striking than the change from the old-fashioned rules of college government in old times, to the new era of liberal University discipline in these days. There remains in the new site, a great fourth side, which, when built upon, will complete the quadrangle of the University. Cannot the Alumni of all the Departments of the University come together, through committees representing each of its schools, and determine first upon a plan for a suitable building, and next, upon the means for carrying that plan into execution, and then say to the Trustees, we will give you, if you please, a great hall, that shall house your Library, your Scientific collections, and furnish too, a suitable place for commencements and other College and University public exercises, and we will do it in the name of the Alumni, and it shall be called "Alumni Hall." Would not this be a task worthy of our Alma Mater?

On the list of those who have already given to the University are undoubtedly many of those who graduated during the long cycle of years of its useful activity, but they have given singly and on the impulse and at the suggestion of the men, not graduates, who have contributed nobly of means and material to help to make the University what it is, and what we see it to-day. But there should be something worthy of the University, and of the number and strength of the graduates it has sent forth to represent it in the world of letters, of medicine, of science, of trade, of art, of business of all kinds; and this should be great enough to need and to obtain the help, and in return to advance the interests and serve the purposes of every branch of the University. A great University Library, open to the professors, the graduates and the students of every Department of the University, and large enough to meet all their requirements a good Scientific and Art Museum, where all the Faculties could send their collections not needed for daily use in instruction, and in which every student could find objects of study and inspiration and a real University Hall, large enough for the most important and attractive of the public exercises of the University—if need be, that could serve for a "Common Room," whenever the students need, the Faculties recommend and the Trustees supply a daily dinner. This would be indeed a monument to the activity and zeal of the graduates of the University, give to the Societies of its Alumni a reason for their existence, commend them to the public, to the undergraduates, and to the University authorities, Faculty and Trustees, in all time to come.

Prof. B——r.—Suppose, Mr. B——n, you, with feelings positively excited, were to attempt to kiss a girl negatively charged by her mother, would she be likely to take the spark, or would there be a sudden repulsion?

Mr. B——n pleads inexperience, but is perfectly willing to try the experiment.
The editors would state, further, that they are not responsible for the opinions expressed in these columns. The Magazine is open to every sentiment. Our duty is that nothing unfit or personally derogatory shall be inserted; but, provided they do not encroach on these conditions, we grant perfect freedom to all parties and all opinions.

There seems no conceivable reason why our University, in her present flourishing condition, should not preserve that high intellectual standing and importance to which she has already attained. Her Trustees, her Provost, her Faculty, and the public have done their duty by her nobly, and it becomes us, as students, partakers of the benefits she bestows, to fulfill our part in bringing before the world prominently and hopefully an institution which has done so much for us.

Nor are we backward in very many of those departments in which it is the legitimate function of the college student to exercise his abilities, outside the every day routine of the college curriculum. We have our base ball clubs, athletic associations, boat clubs, literary and secret societies, glee clubs, and now we have succeeded in establishing our own magazine. But there does seem to be one particular in which our University is yet woefully deficient, and that is originality. There is nothing that we do, as college men, no songs that we sing, no days that we celebrate, no custom that we observe, that would not be perfectly familiar to a student popped down among us from some institution among the timber-forests of Maine or the fever-swamps of Louisiana. Our glee clubs are not our own, they are the production of some other muse than Philadelphia ever nurtured. They have all for years awakened the echoes of old Harvard, or sounded with refreshing cheeriness down the shady streets of the Elm City. When we pick up a volume of college songs we see Princeton songs, Harvard songs, Yale songs, but none of our own songs. We can see no reason for this; our glee clubs have as good musical abilities, as many opportunities and advantages for the composition of original songs as those of any college in the world.

Lately we have had Cremation Day instituted among us, but this is by no means a novel idea. Under a fresh title an old college custom has been revived, which, while we praise its appropriateness, cannot be cited as an essentially individualizing feature. There is, in short, nothing in all our college doings which is absolutely unique, nothing which is not thoroughly well-known in almost every college from Dan to Beersheba (though whether Dan has a college or Beersheba a public school, we really cannot take it upon ourselves to state).

Our college jokes are, after all, woefully stale. There is nothing in the vast majority of them which can move to laughter or excite surprise at the wit of the perpetrator. On the contrary, it is rather astonishing to observe, in many cases, the utterly dull vanity of the brain which plans and executes that which has already been planned and executed a hundred times before. Not that we would wish to encourage practical joking in any way, but if it must make its appearance, as seems in many cases an absolute necessity, we plead only that it may assume a novel form, a shape which will surprise, please, and, we will hope, do no injury to any
one personally, professor or student, or much less, lower in any way the reputation of our alma mater.

We sincerely believe that if the students would only bear in mind the facts we have mentioned, and try to nurture carefully any little individualizing out-cropping like our bowl-fight (in its objectionable features), that they cannot but succeed in creating great pleasure for themselves and in awakening renewed interest among the world at large in our University. If we can only follow up all those old University customs so dear to the heart of every student, and superadd to them a few features which may serve to distinguish our Alma Mater from the innumerable institutions of learning, with which we are proud to see our country becoming filled, we shall have made a long stride in advance and put our University many degrees nearer her proper station. Then the day may not be far distant when we may behold the University of Pennsylvania, not imitating, but being imitated, establishing her already high reputation upon a yet broader and firmer basis, and lacking nothing that our students can do to make her desirable and attractive to the rising generation of the age.

DE CENSURIS.

A month has passed since we issued our first number of the Magazine. As was to be expected it has been the talk of the students as well as of many others, and every one seems glad that we at last have a college paper.

We have, of course, been duly criticised, and, inasmuch as it may be of interest to our readers, we will mention some of the criticisms which our publication has received, and make a few replies.

Mr. Blank thinks that no advertisements should be inserted at all; in his opinion "they spoil the look of the paper." We reply that if said gentleman will present us annually with the interest on ten thousand dollars we will omit advertisements.

Mr. Blank No. 2 predicts the downfall of our paper because, in the University motto, we ventured to spell "Litterae" with two t's.

We have carefully investigated this subject, and are informed by our distinguished Latin Professor that the word may be spelt either one or two t's, but that spelt with two is the polite form. As it is an editor's business to be polite, we accept the opinion of Prof. Jackson, and hereafter any man who willfully persists in putting only one t in the word runs the risk of an extra syllabus lesson.

Some Sophomore wants to know whether the metre of "Old Penn" is "Trochaic Trimeter Catalectic," or "Asclepiadis minor." To him we reply that the author of that poem is a member of the Towne Scientific School, and knows nothing of "Horatian metres."

Mr. Blank No. 3, who holds a position of prominence in the University—we do not refer to Pomp—says that he is opposed to the article on "College Morality," as he believes "it teaches doctrine which will be productive of great harm to the students." Mr. Blank actually told us this in all sincerity. Our reply to him is, that if his head is so thick that he can't understand that article, he had better discontinue his subscription to the Magazine.

The last but by no means least important criticism which our Magazine has received has been concerning the article entitled "The Coming Student."

The objection to this article seems to be that it is a one-sided production, and would give greater prominence to science than arts, and if such articles are admitted they will only serve to make our columns the receptacles for factional discussions.

We hardly think the criticism a just one. The article in question was written by a student in the Department of Arts, and we cannot, therefore, accuse him of any particular sympathy with the Scientific School.

This paper stands committed to the policy of the University authorities in offering to applicants for admission two courses of studies, viz: Arts and Sciences, without commending either.

Whether this policy is a wise one, it is not our province to discuss. The Trustees have adopted it—Students obey it.

We are unable to see, however, in what respect our reputation can be impaired by permitting students to present their views on the subject of the best form of education. And if an article in favor of a scientific education is going to promote ill-feeling, we are forced to the conclusion that people must have become exceedingly sensitive—much too sensitive if they intend to read our columns, which are now and always will be open to all discussions on that one great subject of education. And if the saying, "In man there is nothing great but mind," be true, it is surely one of the first objects of a University paper to find out how this mind may be made greater.

A VISIT TO THE Bethlehem Zinc Works.

One of the most useful as well as interesting industries of this State is the manufacture of zinc, and the enterprise and ability with which the work has been pushed forward, make the zinc manufactured by the Pennsylvania and Lehigh Zinc Company superior to any in this country or Europe. England to-day imports large quantities of zinc from Pennsylvania, in preference to that made in France, on account of the superiority of the former, it being somewhat purer than the zinc manufactured by the famous works in France.

The minerals in which zinc occurs in nature are comparatively few in number, but very plentiful in quantity. They are found in many places in this country and in Europe. The principal ores of zinc are the Blende or Sulphide, Calamine, or Silicate of Zinc, and Smithsonite, or Carbonate of Zinc, (confounded with Calamine.)

Zinc.—Its properties, uses in the arts, &c., &c.—Zinc is a bluish white metal of a crystalline structure, having a specific gravity of about 7. It is oxidized by exposure to the air, and when heated to a high temperature beams with a brilliant light, producing the oxide. Zinc is used in the arts, as sheet zinc for many purposes, such as roofing, water-channels, &c. It is used to a great extent in batteries, and its alloys are numerous and valuable. Brass is an alloy of copper and zinc; with copper and zinc it forms bell-metal; and with copper and nickel German silver. It is also used, in the form of oxide, in the manufacture of paints. The paint does not blacken with sulphurated hydro-
gen, and is not, by any means, so injurious to the workmen as the paints containing white lead. The salts of zinc are used to a great extent in medicine.

The Mines.—The mines from which the ore is obtained are situated on the town of Friedensville, about four miles from the works in Bethlehem. The ore was discovered in this locality by Mr. Wm. Theo. Roopler, in 1847, who found several specimens of calamine (silicate of zinc). The ore is excellent in quality and abundant in quantity. The mines have been worked for over twenty years, and from all appearances can be worked for years to come. Besides the calamine, there is also found a zinc blende (sulphide of zinc). The writer, in company with a friend, descended into the mines, by means of ladders, to a depth of about two hundred feet. Here a novel sight met our view. By the very dim light of a tallow candle we could see the miners at work, some with pick and shovel, and others preparing to blast. After wandering about through numerous passages and narrow ways, with water rushing under our feet, and a blast of air every few minutes that left us in darkness several times, we arrived at the place where the great pumps were working. Here the miners were at work in a place in which the water has been known to rise to a height of ten feet in a few minutes, but they feel perfectly secure, as the pumps are enabled to pump out thousands of gallons of water per minute.

The Pennsylvania & Lehigh Zinc Co. has been conducted, of late years, on a liberal scale. Everything that could possibly benefit the Company, and thus lower the price of zinc, has been done. The Company own the land on which their works are situated, and several mines at Friedensville, and some wood-land in connection with which they have a steam saw mill, where barrels are manufactured. They also have in contemplation the construction of an elevated railway across the mountain to convey the ore from the mines to the works. The manner in which it is accomplished, now, by means of wagons, is expensive and unsatisfactory. The zinc works proper consist of several large buildings, where both the spelter and oxide are manufactured. But besides the buildings necessary for their production, they have a barrel works and a rolling mill. The latter has been in successful operation for some years.

The Spelter Works.—The process of making zinc is a poor and expensive one, but as there is no better, it has to be used. The ore is generally first roasted, in order to drive off volatile matter, like sulphur, carbonic acid, and water, these constituents being dependent on the chemical composition of the ore used, and also to disintegrate very hard masses, whereby they can be more readily crushed. The roasted mass is then intimately mixed with coal, and the mixture is charged into a long series of retorts placed in horizontal rows and heated by several furnaces on either side. The charging is accomplished by means of a long, narrow shovel, which allows only a little ore to be put in at a time, and comparatively little metal is produced from the charge. As the process is a continuous one, some degree of economy in the consumption of fuel is observed. The retorts are made of clay, which is capable of resisting a white heat. These retorts are covered with cones made of fine clay, where the volatilized zinc is condensed. From the

The Oxide Works.—For the production of oxide of zinc, which of late years has taken a prominent position in the manufacture of paints, the ore is first crushed, and then mixed with fine coal, and the furnaces, which are made in number, charged. Inside of the furnace a chemical action takes place, which reduces the combined zinc to the metallic state, and at the temperature necessary to do this the zinc takes fire, and burns with an intense white light, being converted into oxide in the form of a very light and white flocculi. The oxide passes from the combustion flue into a tower, and is forced downwards, by means of fans, through a “drying room,” and thence to a room filled with long muslin bags, where it is collected. By the time it reaches the bags it is perfectly cool, and can be removed as soon as it collects in sufficient quantity. From these bags it is taken into another apartment and purified and condensed, and is then ready for shipment. The whole process is exceedingly interesting, and will well repay one to examine if they take a trip as far as the old Moravian town.

P. G. S.

COLLEGE MUSIC.

Like all other colleges, the University is quasi-musical. She has her musical associations, college glee clubs, and class glee clubs; all good, bad, or indifferent, in proportion to their age and the interest taken in them by their members. Those who have never been members, at some time or other, of such an association, can never fully appreciate the difficulties which attend its organization. There are many willing spirits in college who would gladly forward such an object but, miserable dictu, these are not always the musical talent may be divided into two classes: (1.) Those who can sing and won't sing, and (2.) those that cannot sing and will (te nolentevolente) sing.

(1.) The first class may be disposed of in a few words. The enthusiastic club-maker rushes about among these musical misanthropes during college hours, teases and bores them, and finally extorts from them an unwilling promise that they will come to the rehearsal. When the time for rehearsal arrives, they either ignore their promise entirely, or, if they do come, sit apart, laugh, talk,
mock the leader, and disturb the meeting generally, so that their absence, rather than their presence, is desirable for the welfare of the club.

(2) The second class is even harder to manage than the first. They are willing, nay, anxious, to sing, and quiet—two great virtues, to be sure, but they neither have the voice nor the ability. In this class are those who have some knowledge of music, but whose voices have not yet thoroughly re-formed, and, who, however accurate they may be in their reading, cannot control the harsh intonations of their voices. Examples of all these pleasing (?) defects (or delusions) have come under my notice. In the class glee club with which I have been connected we will find one student singing first tenor whose voice is first bass, one who growls the air an octave lower, and thinks he is singing second bass, and a third who skips around on the five lowest notes of the bass clef, (under the same pleasing delusion) at his own sweet will. It is a remarkable phenomenon that more than half, nay, more than three-quarters of the students have baritone (?) voices. I remember coming in on one of our class club leaders one evening, and asking him to go with me to the opera. "Oh, R.!!" he exclaimed, "would that I were able. But, oh! the glee club meets to morrow night, and I must harmonize 'Home, Sweet Home' for two tenors, eight baritones, and a bass." So it may be seen under what disadvantages a leader works. A real case of musical stupidity occurs to me. A student came to pass an examination for admission into one of our college glee clubs. A sheet of music was handed to him, and he was asked what part of the four he sang. "Baritone," was the firm reply. That student won't sing in the concert.

Various attempts have been made to reconcile the musical and unmusical portions of the college community, and with varied success. First. There have been class glee clubs, ad infinitum. With these the attempt has, as a general rule, failed, for one or the other of two reasons, either because of the limited number of good voices in one class, or, if the class is a success, because it is broken up by members leaving college. Second. Three years ago was founded a "College Musical Association," which was thrown open to all the students. This Association appeared at first to be instituted on a firm basis. It had a good leader, and the real musicians of the college hastened to enroll themselves among its members. For two or three meetings the Association bid fair to be a great success. The members were quiet and attentive, the music attractive, and the whole evening enjoyable. But the false-ness of its foundation soon became apparent. The very fact that it was thrown open to all the students proved the cause of its ruin. The interest of the non-musical portion of the Association soon declined, and they made the rooms of the Association a lounging place, and disturbed the meetings with their laughter and noise. The musical portion, finding that they were thus interrupted, soon ceased to take any interest, and the whole scheme fell through. The third attempt to consolidate the college musical talent was made in March, 1875, by certain members of the (then) Junior and Sophomore classes. The original design was to form a double quartette of male voices. The material was soon found, the leader elected, and the whole project proved a great success. The club, from the beginning eschewed the college songs, which are, as a rule, miserably arranged, and devoted itself to English and German glees and four-part music for male voices. In September, the number of voices was increased to twelve, thus constituting a triple quartette, and an examination for entrance was instituted.

At the last meeting, certain rules of order, by which the society is to be governed, were adopted, a secretary was appointed, and the whole organization placed on a firm basis. So great has been the success of this organization that the Committee of Arrangements has been emboldened to announce that the club will give during the winter, two social concerts, on the same plan as those given at Yale, Harvard, and Princeton. As a member of the club, I dare not prophesy of its future prosperity, but, having set before you the reasons for the failure of the other musical organizations of the college, leave it to you, as arbiters, to decide whether or not our last attempt to introduce a musical organization into our college possesses that element for want of which our other organizations have failed.

COLLEGE BASE BALL NOTES.

Although the base ball season has not been remarkably lively this Fall, still the University nine have played quite a number of games, and with tolerable success. The nine. as selected for the Fall of '75 and the Spring of '76, is composed as follows:

Andrews, Biddle, Kelley and Patterson, of '76; Jones, of '77; Church and D'Invilliers, of '78; and Carpenter and Stewart, of '79.

The substitutes are Patterson, of '78, and Wigton, of '79.

As a University nine we cannot compare favorably with Princeton, Yale, Harvard, or, in fact, any of the colleges where the students live together and take an active interest in base ball. Neither have we the opportunities for practice, nor even a suitable place to play on, that these other colleges possess. However, in the Spring, a series of games will be arranged with the neighboring amateur clubs, and it is to be hoped that, by this means, the enthusiasm for base ball may be increased, and the University nine occupy a position of more prominence than it has hitherto held.

I will now give a list of the games played this Fall, together with the scores, and average of the nine, with the hope that it may prove to be an article of interest to a part of the students, at least.

The first game was played September 30, with the Medical Department. This game resulted in our favor, by a score of 19 to 11. The second and third games were also against the Medical Department, and in both of these games we came off victorious, by scores of 21 to 8 and 16 to 7. The games were played on the University grounds on October 3 and October 5. Appended are the scores by innings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>University</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicals</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

R.
Umpire—Mr. Selser. Scorer—W. W. Michener. Time of game, 2 hours and 10 minutes. Played on University grounds, September 30, 1875.

INNINGS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>University</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Medicals, - - - - 1 2 0 0 0 - 8

Umpire—Mr. Seabrook. Scorer—Walton, '79. Time of game, 2 hours and 15 minutes. Played on University grounds, October 3, 1875.

INNINGS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>University</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Medicals, - - - - 0 0 0 2 0 - 27

Umpire—Mr. Cohen. Scorer—Mr. Smith, '79. Time of game, 1 hour and 55 minutes. Played on University grounds, October 5, 1875.

On Wednesday, October 13, in answer to a challenge from Swathmore, the nine, accompanied by about fifty students, journeyed to Swathmore, there to be defeated by a score of 17 to 12. The game was in our hands, and was lost by careless throwing and a couple of missed flies. At the end of the third innings, the score was 9 to 2, in favor of Old Penn. However, the Swathmore boys knew how to soothe our wounded feelings, for they entertained sixteen hungry students to a fine supper, where we took in more fowls (fouls) in one short half hour than were taken all day in the ball field. Attached is the score by innings:

INNINGS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>University</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Swathmore, - - - - 2 0 6 4 1 0 0 0 0 - 17

Umpire—Patterson, '78. Scorer—S. Walsh, '79. Time, 1 hour and 40 minutes. Game called on 7th innings, on account of darkness.

On Friday, October 15, the nine played the Germantown, Jr.'s at the Young America grounds, Wayne Station, and defeated them by a score of 17 to 16. The game was quite close, but our nine played in a very careless manner. The score by innings:

INNINGS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>University</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|            | 4 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 3 17

Germantown,'s - - - - 4 3 5 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 - 16

Umpire—Mr. Hurst. Scorer—R. L. Randall. Time, 1 hour and 15 minutes.

On Saturday morning, October 22, the nine again went to Swathmore, and this time with better success, as we christened their pretty, new uniforms to the tune of 25 to 18. There was much bad playing on both sides, but by heavy batting in the last two innings, we won the game. Both nines looked well in the field, the Swathmore colors, drab and maroon, contrasting nicely with the blue and white of the University. We were again cordially invited to stay to supper, but as it was still early, we thought it best to wander homeward, and, after being shown through the building, we took the train for Philadelphia. These two visits to Swathmore have been enjoyed exceedingly by all the nine, and it is to be hoped that our games may be continued with them in the Spring. Score by innings:

INNINGS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>University</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Swathmore, - - - - 4 1 0 1 0 1 2 2 2 0 - 18

Umpire—Hurley, '78. Scorer—Geyelin, '77. Time 2 hours 10 minutes.

On Wednesday, October 26, we played our second match with the Germantown Jr.'s, but not with the same success as before, for we were defeated by two runs; score 13 to 11. Only five of our regular nine played, and although the substitutes were good, still they were not equal to our missing men. A series of games will be arranged next Spring with the Germantown's. Score by innings:

INNINGS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>University</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Germantown, - - - - 4 2 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 - 13

Umpire—Smith. Scorer—L. S. Randall. Time, 2 hours.

Immediately after the conclusion of the Athletic games, on November 6, the University nine played a picked nine from the field. The game was close all through, and, but for the cool weather, would have been a very good game. The picked nine was composed of members of the Alert, North Philadelphia, Germantown and Germantown Jr. Base Ball Clubs. The University nine was defeated by three runs; score 16 to 13. Score by innings:

INNINGS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>University</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Picked Nine, - - - - 3 4 0 1 0 0 7 0 1 0 0 - 16

Umpire—Currie, '77. Scorer—Walsh, '79. Time, 1 hour and 57 minutes.

The University nine have played eight games this Fall, five of which they won and three they lost. They have made in all 136 runs to their opponents 108. Average runs to a game is, University, 17; opponents, 13.5.

I now give the average of the nine in batting, the scores not being kept well enough to warrant a correct fielding average:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Games</th>
<th>Runs</th>
<th>Outs</th>
<th>Hits</th>
<th>Hits on balls</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Andrews, '76</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biddle, '76</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kelley, '76</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patterson, '76</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jones, '77</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church, '78</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d'Inville, '78</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpenter, '79</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stewart, '79</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patterson, '78</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wighton, '79</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Nine.

GENERAL AVERAGE.
MENS SANA IN SANO CORPORATE.

The Fifth Semi-annual meeting of the Athletic Association of the University was held on Saturday, October 30th, on the grounds of the North Philadelphia Base Ball Club, who kindly allowed the students the free use of their club room and grounds. There were ten events, all of which came off successfully; the number of entries showing an increase over all preceding meetings; the attendance was also much larger. The first occurrence was the one hundred yard dash, for which there were fourteen entries, only eleven of whom came to the score, and they were divided into two heats. Six started at the pistol shot, and at the fifty yard line showed as follows: Andrews closely pushed by d'Invilliers, Kerr and Robins, W. Hewson and Sellers some distance behind. They maintained the same positions to the end, Andrews winning in 10 1/4 seconds, d'Invilliers and Robins tie seconds, a few feet behind. In the second heat Biddle got away first, closely followed by Hewson, Murphy and Dick, Geyelin bringing up the rear. At the fifty yard pole Hewson led, Biddle second, with Geyelin and Robins some distance behind.

The winners of the heats of the hundred yard dash, now pre-

The standing jump followed: Willoughby and Reath being the only contestants. Willoughby won easily, jumping 9 feet 6 inches, without weights.

Willoughby, Bond and Andrews now exerted themselves with a twelve-pound hammer. Willoughby also won this prize, casting it 77 feet 8 1/2 inches. Andrews threw 71 feet 11 1/2 inches, and Bond 70 feet 8 inches.

The race over six hurdles, three feet six inches high, came next. The distance being one hundred and ten yards. Biddle, Geyelin and Bond drew up at the score; Geyelin in the centre with Biddle and Bond on either side. A good start was effected, Biddle taking the lead closely followed by the others. To everybody's surprise, Geyelin caught his foot in the second hurdle and fell; rising quickly, however, he resumed the race, but without success. Biddle winning in fifteen and one-quarter seconds; Bond second, and Geyelin last. Bond and Geyelin ran the race over, when Geyelin fell a second time at the same hurdle.

Currie and Willoughby contested for the hop, step and jump prize. Willoughby also won this, the distance being thirty-seven feet.

I neglected to mention the throwing of the base ball, which immediately followed the running high jump. A. M. Kerr, Biddle, Borda and Andrews were the contestants. As everyone expected, Andrews won, throwing the ball three hundred and forty-five feet four inches. Borda was second, distance one hundred yards ten inches.

The three-mile walk came next on the programme. Four out of the five entries started in the following positions: Newbold, Law, Nevin and Crenshaw. They got off together at the word. Nevin showing in front at a tremendous pace, closely pressed by Law. Crenshaw and Newbold followed within a few feet of each other. Before the first fifth, Law headed Nevin, who made desperate efforts to keep the lead; and before the third fifth was passed, Crenshaw and Newbold both passed him, Law still leading. The first mile was made in eight minutes forty-one seconds, by Law; Crenshaw twelve seconds behind, and Newbold one second behind Crenshaw. At the mile and a half, Nevin was ruled out for running, having been called down three times. Newbold now pressed Crenshaw and tried to pass him, but Crenshaw spurred and also ran a little, being promptly warned by the judges. The second mile was made in nine minutes and twenty-five seconds, by Law, two miles in eighteen minutes six seconds. Crenshaw and Newbold half a minute behind and within four feet of each other. Right after crossing the two-mile score, Crenshaw broke for the third time, when pressed by Newbold, and was accordingly ruled out; Newbold keeping on. Just before crossing the score on the thirteenth round, Law passed Newbold, having gained a fifth of a mile on him, whereupon Newbold gave up the race, and Law finished his three miles, amid immense applause, in twenty-seven minutes and thirty-three seconds; the last mile being made in nine minutes and twenty-seven seconds. The rain put a stop to the continuance of the games.

On Saturday, November 6th, the games were continued. The weather was clear and cool, and everything was favorable for a successful meeting. The first occurrence was not on the programme, although it afforded a great deal of interest, namely: the one hundred-yard dash between Kerr, last year's winner, and Geyelin, the victor of the previous Saturday. The race was exceedingly close, Geyelin winning by about two feet. Time, eleven and quarter seconds. The track was heavy with frost, which accounts for the poor time.

Next in order was the high jump. Bond and Biddle alone contesting. Inch after inch was cleared, until four feet five inches had been reached, when, for some unforeseen reason, Biddle, who had cleared four feet eleven inches the Saturday before, failed three times to make a clean jump, and the medal was awarded to Bond.

Willoughby and Bond now vied for the medal for long jumping, Willoughby having a great advantage over Bond in size, won the badge, jumping seventeen feet four inches.

The race over six hurdles, three feet six inches high, came next. The distance being one hundred and ten yards. Biddle, Geyelin and Bond drew up at the score; Geyelin in the centre with Biddle and Bond on either side. A good start was effected, Biddle taking the lead closely followed by the others. The track was heavy with frost, which accounts for the poor time.
Only two of the five entries for the mile run started: Hewson and Church. Both started at the word, Hewson taking the lead, Church following closely at his heels; they continued in the same
positions until the third fifth, when Church shot ahead, but Hewson immediately passed him before the fourth round was completed. In the last fifth both made spurs all the way 'round, leading alternately, and when within twenty-five yards of the score, Church took the lead, but Hewson put on a splendid spurt and shot past him, winning the race in five minutes and forty-two seconds; Church one second behind. So ended the most successful meeting the Athletic Association has ever had.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Winner</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. One hundred yard dash</td>
<td>Geyelin, '77</td>
<td>10 2/5 seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Standing jump</td>
<td>Willoughby, '77</td>
<td>9 ft. 6 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Throwing Hammer</td>
<td>Willoughby, '77</td>
<td>77 feet 8 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Three-mile walk</td>
<td>Law, '77</td>
<td>27 mins. 33 sec.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Running high jump</td>
<td>Bond, '77</td>
<td>4 ft. 6 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Throwing base ball</td>
<td>Andrews, '76</td>
<td>345 ft. 4 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Running long jump</td>
<td>Willoughby, '77</td>
<td>17 ft. 4 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Hurdle Race</td>
<td>Biddle, '76</td>
<td>15 1/4 seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Running hop, step &amp; jump</td>
<td>Willoughby, '77</td>
<td>37 feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. One mile run</td>
<td>Hewson, '76</td>
<td>5 min. 42 sec.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The distance was ten yards longer this year, and three more hurdles were added.*

W. H. P.

---

**CARMEN.**

**AIR:**—Upidee.

DEDICATED TO THE SOPHOMORE CLASS.

I

The hora decima was approaching slow.

Ut per campum a Fresh. did go,

Et post himself with trouble drag

Superbum, beautiful, big green bag. 

Fortissimus!

II

But a Sophomore to silentio sat

Et quam ille saw the fortis brat

Who did imprudently a bag try to bring

Res, quam the sophs. call non legitima thing.

Verendas!

III

He immediately totid terribilissum shout

And they soon pomp turned the Fresh. inside out.

Et Freshmore el Sophmen violenter contendit

Et nihil sed chapel-bell ever will end it.

Horrible!

IV

'Mono, octo, septem et s!'

It is easy videae they are all in the fix.

Quem, reperies, appears in medio rump

Our noble EQUES, with his sable pom!

Illstris!

V

consternatio praesulat when lifting his vox

Dicit, "CUR!" "wherefore are you in this box,

I'll hurl ye 'OFF MAN,' sine dubio, all

And you'll ne'er again RUSTLE logam in this HALL."

Beati!

VI

The Faculty, sedens in vos, just inside the door

(A weight of grammes multi, mille or more,

Ill say tremenbus, just for a show,

Ut "you'd best for a week to the country go."

Finis!

Suspendis! "CARDINAL."

---

**COLLEGIATE MISERIES.**

1. Going to College in the morning, after having spent the previous evening in base frivolity, with the chances ten to one in favor of your being called up.

2. Apologizing to a professor for a flunk. Having been sick "last night"—so sick that bodily pain was only soothed by the application of seven games of billiards and the loss of six dollars and a half at poker.

3. Getting half-way up to the stage, when about to speak, only to find that the provost had called the "other fellow;" or to discover the loss of your handkerchief when you get there.

4. Seeing Prof. Barker take up "that little green book" and being stricken dumb by one word—and that is "sufficient."

5. Waiting until Prof. Kendall's eyes shall descend from the sun of the universe to the son of John Smith (or any other man) when you want to leave the room.

6. Running half-a-square to get in the front door, and arriving in time to see Mr. Ryder shut it from the inside.

7. Being compelled to listen while the provost announces "in consequence of the illness of Prof. Jackson, the classical Juniors will attend Prof. Seidensticker at the fourth hour."

8. Constructing an imaginary railroad over ground varying inside of three hundred yards from a lot of ash heaps to a stone pile, from a cabbage patch to a field covered with tomatoes, having a preternatural tendency to "squirt" upon the slightest provocation.

9. Lectures upon applied chemistry with prescriptions for ills all the way from a diseased blast furnace to a sure cure for perspiring feet.


---

**COLLEGIATE JOYS.**

1. Hearing, apropos of the Persian Invasion of Greece, that "there is a lawyer down town who always says too for too; or, that other celebrated circumstance about the printer—" which, by the way, gentlemen, I can't remember now; but, however, I'll look it up;" the point of which, for the last three years we have been trying to find out, and are slowly, but surely dying of unsuccessful attempts.

2. Seeing Prof. Stillé in the laboratory explaining to an innocent stranger the virtues of those patent flues, built on purpose, while the draft (which always is in the wrong direction) chokes him with sulphuric acid fumes.

3. Watching the airs Pomp puts on with a new pair of shoes, and hearing his groans if he happens to be literally "too big for his boots."

4. Paying $20 for a diploma you can't read.

5. Punching an old enemy's head in a bowl-fight when he can't see who it is, or is occupied with somebody else.

6. Taking last honor, though this has its little drawbacks, some would prefer next to last, and others would rather even not take any at all.

7. The opportunity of hearing for the fourth time Robins's "Limit to Man's Intellectual Power."

8. Hearidg Mr. Kendall, Jr., after having inveigled a youth to accompany him to the opera, reprimand him the next morning for not knowing that $x$ equals $y$ because $y$ equals $z$.

9. Hearing the gong for Pomp while in Dr. Köening's room, followed by a cry from Pearce, "time's up," and on account of the Dr.'s perfect confidence in Pearce's veracity, a punctual dismissal.

---

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisements in the Magazine. They are, as a rule, above the ordinary run of advertisements, and by consulting them students will find out where to buy the best articles at the most advantageous prices.
The Bryant & Stratton
BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Assembly Building, Southwest Corner of Tenth and Chestnut Streets,
Entrance, 108 South Tenth Street, below Chestnut,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CERTIFICATES issued at this Institution are good in any of the numerous Colleges of the INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE ASSOCIATION. Students can enter at any time, as there are no vacations. A most complete PRACTICAL DEPARTMENT with Bank, Commission House, Importing and Jobbing House, and Transportation, Stock and Real Estate Offices. All the positions in the houses are filled by the pupils. DAILY ACTUAL BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS are held between the students of the different Colleges. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

By general concession and courtesy on the part of other Institutions, Business Colleges are charged with special departments of education, and by their fidelity to these should they be judged.

The public are cordially invited to examine our facilities and mode of instruction. The principal branches taught are Plain and Ornamental Penmanship, Book-keeping, Business Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Correspondence, Spelling and Practical Grammar.

For further particulars call or send for Catalogue.

J. E. SOULE, President.

SOULE'S BUSINESS PENS,

These pens were designed by a professional penman, and are used by him in making the most elaborate writing, flourishing, lettering and scrolling, as well as for plain business writing. They are in extensive use among the leading penmen of the United States, and give universal satisfaction.

GROSS BOXES, $1.20  QUARTER GROSS BOXES, 35.  Sent by Mail on receipt of price.

BONNER,
THE SHIRTER,
EIGHTH STREET, ABOVE CHESTNUT.

Fit Guaranteed where others fail.

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
Next door to Post Office,
ANNOUNCES SEVERAL NOVELTIES
IN
Young Gents' Dress Hats and Fur Seal Caps.

PATRONAGE SOLICITED.
The University Magazine

FURNALD'S
GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS
EMPORIUM,
No. 1418 CHESTNUT ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

BROOKS'
COLORED GLACE PICTURES
ARE WELL ADAPTED.

If you would be well pleased with an excellent likeness, or desire to give your friends an Holiday Present, which will ever be fresh in their memory, get a

COLORED GLACE PICTURE
FROM THE ORIGINATOR,

T. Brooks, 724 Arch Street.

Or a fine Photograph of any description, which are now being made at such remarkably low prices, as to suit everybody, both in price and quality, which will be first-class in every case. Call and see for yourselves, specimens of all the latest styles, including;

LIFE SIZE PORTRAITS in Oil and Water Colors,
FINE CRAYON PORTRAITS,
PLAIN and COLORED Photographs in every variety,
Also the COLORED GLACE PICTURES.
And the Beautiful JEWEL PICTURES, and

Fine Photographs of every description from life size to size for ring or locket, made by

BROOKS, 724 ARCH STREET,
and finished in the best manner. Also, Old Faded Pictures successfully copied and enlarged and painted in Oil, Water Colors or India Ink, and framed to look like life.
FIRST-CLASS WORK ONLY, AT LOW PRICES.

PERFECT FITS GUARANTEED.

T. BROOKS'

PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO,
No. 724 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Call and see our New Styles.—Proof Shown. Satisfaction guaranteed.
C. K. & W. D. HAMMITT,
General Advertising Agents,
PARTIES HAVING ADVERTISING SPACE FOR SALE NEGOTIATED WITH.
119 SOUTH FOURTH ST.

After February 1st, 1876,

CHAS. K. HAMMITT, WM. D. HAMMITT, C. HENRY STODDART.

SYCKELMOORES' ILLUSTRATED
HAND-BOOK of PHILADELPHIA,

Containing over 100 ENGRAVINGS, a MAP OF THE CITY, and over 180 Pages of descriptive matter. Complete hand-book of the city, full description of all points of interest. Everyone should have a copy.

50 CENTS IN PAPER COVER; $1.00 BOUND IN CLOTH.
SENT POST-PAIRED ON RECEIPT OF THE PRICE.

C. K. & W. D. HAMMITT,
No. 119 S. FOURTH STREET, Philada.

AGENTS WANTED. SEND FOR TERMS.

CHRISTMAS!

SEAL TURBANS.

We call Particular Attention to our New Style of

Adjustable Band Turban,

Something Entirely New, and our own

"SPECIALTY."

ALSO,

FUR SEAL CAPS,

COLLARS, GLOVES,

GAUNTLETS, FUR WRISTLETS, &c.

Latest Styles of

ENGLISH DERBYS

Of our own Importation, direct from LONDON.

BLAYLOCK & CO.,
Under East Wing of
CONTINENTAL HOTEL.

No. 824 CHESTNUT STREET.

L. BLAYLOCK, HARRY BLYM.

LARGE OFFICE APPARATUS,
The best and most simple, giving of plenty currents of magnetic innancy that is quite

OFFICE AND FAMILY BATTERIES,
Of the most approved patterns. Also, all modern appliances kept on hand, and all styles of Chemical Batteries. Physicians and Students invited to call and examine all the different Philosophical Instruments made by

DR. GLASS, 1413 CHESTNUT ST. PHILA

DR. GLASS' SALE ROOMS,
No. 1413 CHESTNUT STREET, Philada.
YOU CARE TO LOOK INTO THE SCIENCE OF CLOTHING YOURSELF,
we think you will find that the Study we have given the subject WILL SERVE YOU IN MANY WAYS.

1st. We have collected in our Ware Rooms the largest variety of tried fabrics.

2d. We have scientifically worked out the sizing and shaping of Ready Made Clothing, so as to fit all forms.

3d. We have educated workmen, and classified labor, securing higher efficiency, and systematized every part of the business, to obtain true economy.

4th. We act upon the belief that a small profit is better than a large one, because in this way we do a large business, which not only pays us best, but serves our customers with more reasonable rates. Our prices are positively fixed, and stated in figures on tickets. Acquaintances and strangers are treated exactly alike.

5th. Always giving a dollar's worth of goods for a dollar, we most cheerfully refund the money where customers are not pleased and return the goods on this within the 10 days we allow for examination and inquiry. This we state on the Guarantee given with each article at the time of purchase.

The stock on hand is the largest and best we ever had, comprising Boys' Goods as well as Gentlemen's Wear. The Department for Shirts, Underwear, etc., is very complete, and our White Shirts are as reliable as other goods, because they are of our own manufacture. We still make great quantities of goods to order for those who prefer Ordered Clothing. Steam Elevators carry Passengers throughout the building, and the best attention is paid to every order by mail or personal visit. Easy Rules for Self-Measure, and Patterns of Materials supplied on application. Made up goods are sent by Express or Post when request is made, stating color and price desired. Payment can be made to the Express Co., and if goods do not suit, we will return the money, and be at the expense of their return to our house.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
The Largest Clothing House in America,
S. E. Cor. SIXTH & MARKET Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

WILLIAM HOLZER,
[ESTABLISHED 1866.

NO. 1128 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURER OF DRUGGISTS', CHEMISTS' AND PHILOSOPHICAL GLASSWARE,


Specialties:—Thermometers for Brewers, Distillers, Chemists, Sugar Refiners and Physicians. Hoffman's Apparatuses, Geisler Tubes, &c. Special attention to Experimental Glass Blowing.

JOHN A. LEHMAN,
Jeweler and Diamond Setter,
124 S. ELEVENTH ST., between Chestnut and Walnut.

PHILADELPHIA.

Authorized manufacturer of Phi Kappa Sigma Badges, all kinds of Diamond Work, Masonic Marks, Badges, Jewelry, &c., made to order, Engraving and lettering done. Orders for Diamonds solicited. Watches and Jewelry repaired.

FINE FURNISHING GOODS.
Made to order with Palmer's Patent Double Yoke.

J.W. SCOTT & CO.
No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET,
(Four Floors below Continental Hotel.)

PHILADELPHIA.

404 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
EDITORIAL COMMITTEE:

WILLIAM L. SAUNDERS, '76, Editor-in-Chief.
ROBERT P. ROBINS, '76, Reviewing Editor,
FRANCIS A. LEWIS, Jr., '77, Treasurer.
LAURIN W. BURTON, '78, Managing Editor.

CONTENTS:

Page.

Ad Urbem, 21
Dreams at the Dawn of Philosophy, 21
College Students all the World over, 22
Popular Fallacies of Student Life,—I. Immorality, 23
Communications, 23-24
Society Elections, 25
The Dignity of Letters—Do We Maintain It?, 26
Editorials, 26-27

Page.

Young Ladies, 28
A Plea for a Chair of Elocution and Oratory in the University, 29
Marks; Their Uses and Abuses, 30
University Glee Club Concert, 31
Kolum of Kollege Komics, 31
Aula Medicinalis, 32
Music,—Exchanges, 32

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED BY WILLIAM SYCKELMOORE, No. 506 MINOR STREET.
COLLEGE
Seals and Badges, ROWE, 1037 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

1876 CENTENIAL YEAR.

"Promote as an object of primary importance, Institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge."—Washington's Farewell Address.

PETE'S DOYLE, BOOKSELLER, No. 6 SOUTH TENTH STREET. First House below Market st., West Side, PHILADELPHIA. Mail: Text Books at Publishers' Prices.

JANENTZKY & CO., ARTISTS' MATERIALS, 1433 Chestnut St. Philada. In my French and German Conversation Class, Tuesday and Friday, 7 to 9 P.M., I am assisted by a Parisian and a Berliner. J. M. HABEL, Principal.

FURNALD'S GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS EMPORIUM, 1418 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILA. Special attention to orders for fine dress Shirts. Perfect fit guaranteed.

CARL F. LINDEMAN, PORTRAIT and HISTORICAL PAINTER, 1302 CHESTNUT STREET.

PRIVATE COACHING in MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS, 416 Wetherill St., FRANCIS O'HEA, B.A., (Trinity College, Dublin.)

ROBBINS CLARK & BIDDLE 1124 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, Jewelers & Silversmiths HAVE CONSTANTLY IN STOCK AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF AMERICAN, ENGLISH & SWISS WATCHES, IN 18-KARAT GOLD CASES AND COIN SILVER CASES, GUARANTEED FIRST-CLASS TimERS AT LOW PRICES.

FLEMING & TALBOT, 814 FILBERT STREET, Philadelphia, Pa., Manufacturers of and Dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF Electric Instruments and Batteries. For Application in ELECTRO-THERAPEUTICS and GALVANO-CAUTERY. Our Instruments and Batteries, combining every modern improvement, and being most carefully made under our personal supervision, are used and recommended by the highest medical authorities of this city.

RODAN'S CLARK & BIDDLE 1124 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, Jewelers & Silversmiths HAVE CONSTANTLY IN STOCK AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF AMERICAN, ENGLISH & SWISS WATCHES, IN 18-KARAT GOLD CASES AND COIN SILVER CASES, GUARANTEED FIRST-CLASS TimERS AT LOW PRICES.

FLEMING & TALBOT, 814 FILBERT STREET, Philadelphia, Pa., Manufacturers of and Dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF Electric Instruments and Batteries. For Application in ELECTRO-THERAPEUTICS and GALVANO-CAUTERY. Our Instruments and Batteries, combining every modern improvement, and being most carefully made under our personal supervision, are used and recommended by the highest medical authorities of this city.

PRIVATE COACHING in MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS, 416 Wetherill St., FRANCIS O'HEA, B.A., (Trinity College, Dublin.)

ROBBINS CLARK & BIDDLE 1124 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, Jewelers & Silversmiths HAVE CONSTANTLY IN STOCK AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF AMERICAN, ENGLISH & SWISS WATCHES, IN 18-KARAT GOLD CASES AND COIN SILVER CASES, GUARANTEED FIRST-CLASS TimERS AT LOW PRICES.

FLEMING & TALBOT, 814 FILBERT STREET, Philadelphia, Pa., Manufacturers of and Dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF Electric Instruments and Batteries. For Application in ELECTRO-THERAPEUTICS and GALVANO-CAUTERY. Our Instruments and Batteries, combining every modern improvement, and being most carefully made under our personal supervision, are used and recommended by the highest medical authorities of this city.

PRIVATE COACHING in MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS, 416 Wetherill St., FRANCIS O'HEA, B.A., (Trinity College, Dublin.)
RUGBY ACADEMY,
FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS,
No. 1415 LOCUST ST., PHILADELPHIA,
EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, M.A.,
PRINCIPAL.

This Select School prepares students for mercantile
and professional life, or for eminent standing in college.
Special instructors are employed in German, French,
Book-Keeping, Drawing, Penmanship, and Elocution.
The rooms are spacious, well ventilated, and admirably
and professionally equipped.

RUGBY ACADEMY,
ELOCUTION and ORATORY No.
The rooms are spacious, well ventilated, and admirably
and professional life, or for eminent standing in college.
Special instructors are employed in German, French,
Book-Keeping, Drawing, Penmanship, and Elocution.
The rooms are spacious, well ventilated, and admirably
and professionally equipped.

A. J. CARMANY,
Furnishing Goods
800 CHESTNUT STREET
(CORNER EIGHTH STREET)

Shirts in Stock.
Shirts Made to Order.

RITTENHOUSE ACADEMY,
N. E. cor. of Chestnut & Eighteenth Streets.

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS are thoroughly prepared for
College or Business.

Special attention is paid to the pupils in the Pri-
ary Classes.
The number of Scholars is limited, so that all come
under the immediate instruction and care of the Prin-
cipals.
The following well-known Professors teach their
special branches:
J. M. Habel, A.M.—French and German.
Brig. Eakins—Drawing.
G. W. Holmes—Drawing.
Pupils are received at any time during the term.
Cir-
culars with references and further particulars may be
obtained at the Academy.
LUCIUS BARROWS, A.M., PRINCIPALS.
Dr. B. K. Ludwig, A.M.,

THE PENN MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE CO. of PHILADELPHIA,
INCORPORATED IN 1847.

ASSETS. 81,785,564 34
SAM'L C. HUEY, President,
H. S. STEPHENS, JNO. WEIR MASON,
Vice-President, Actuary.
HENRY AUSTIE, Secretary.
The Penn is strictly Mutual. Its entire surplus is re-
turned to its members every year, thus giving them In-
urance at the Lowest Rates. All of its Policies non-
forfeitable for their value. Endowment Policies issued
at life rates.

PUT UP IN 1 lb., 5 lb., and 10 lb. CANS.

PETROLEO VIRTUS VALIDISSIMA.
"The most efficacious virtue from Petroleum."
The Enameling and healing principle from Petroleum, highly
purified and concentrated, without the use of chemicals. It has an
absolute non-affinity for oxygen or moisture; a perfect bland,
soothing, oleaginous substance, applicable to the most sensitive
condition, even to the eye, without the slightest irritation, and yet
so homogeneous and dense as to exclude atmospheric action and
other saline influence. IT IS A PERFECT APPLICATION.
When used as surgical dressing, and the bandages adhere to the
wound, the subsequent applications may be made upon the exter-
ior of the last fold, which it penetrates at once, thus avoiding the
danger of re-opening the wound.
For Burns and Scleritis it is invaluable. It allows the acute in-
flammation almost immediately, and thoroughly protects the in-
jured parts from the action of the atmosphere. If used promptly
and alone, the wound heals rapidly, even in severe cases, without
any sloughing, and usually without leaving any scars. For Cuts,
Lacerated Surfaces, all kinds of Inflammation, Poisoning, and
SKIN DISEASES GENERALLY. For Piles and diseases of the
rectum, uterus, and urethra, by injection. Hundreds of uses
for it are suggested to the physician who knows its positive virtue,
it is superior to Aloe, Cactus, and any other vehicle for it; on account of its
emollient, it is superior to Glycerine, especially the Rose Perfumed.

SYCKELOMOO's
ILLUSTRATED
Hand-Book
of
Philadelphia.

SYCKELOMOO's ILLUSTRATED Hand-Book of
Philadelphia, which has just been published by
Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, is a very convenient
and tasteful guide-book, in which the history of Phila-
delphia is related briefly, but with sufficient fulness for
all the purposes of such a volume, and in which the
points of especial interest in and about the city are ably
described in detail. This Hand-Book contains a great
amount of matter not to be found in any other publica-
tion of a similar character yet issued, and not only visi-
tors to Philadelphia but our own citizens will find it
extremely useful. The work is illustrated with one
hundred engravings of prominent buildings, park views,
etc., and with a map of the city, and as it is published
at the low price of 50 cents in paper, or $1 in cloth, it is
likely to become the most popular guide-book during
the Centennial year.

From The Evening Telegraph.

WM. SYCKELMOO,
No. 506 Minor Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Paracelsus reveals to us one of the "grandest secrets of nature." He boldly offered to give birth to a fairy, and send down to posterity the recipe; here, again, we discern a greatness of mind, which, after having given a recipe to make a fairy, had the delicacy to refrain from making it. We are told, one Albertus Magnus labored for thirty years in constructing a man of brass, whose growth is reported to have been visible, and who having reached his maturity was so loquacious that the great city of Cologne became uneasy at possessing one citizen too mighty for them all. Yet, why should men go to all this trouble to construct not a man, but a brass trumpet?

Such were a few of the dreams which engaged the infancy of science, ere Aurora had scarce peeped over the hills. Yet amidst all the superstition, ignorance, and imagination, we can trace the first beginnings which laid the rude paving-stones for future development. "The past is of the present, and the present is of the future, and each is but a portion of the other," so said an eminent writer, and the truth of it is obvious. The state of a thing is necessarily determined by its antecedent, and thus we see how the earlier ages influence the present, and the results of the nineteenth century as they shall appear in the twentieth, is an interesting source of prediction. The multitude live only among the shadows of things as they appear in the present; the learned, busied with the past, can only trace whence, and how, all comes; but he who is one of the people, and one of the learned, the true philosopher, views the natural tendency and terminations which are preparing for the future.

E. M. H.

COLLEGE STUDENTS ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Pretty nearly everything in the universe has a normal condition. We have at least Dr. Watts's authority for the fact, that the normal condition of the canine race is one of "bark and bite," and according to a no less reputable nursery legend, there can be little doubt that mankind is a sort of a multiplied Jack and Jill, toilsomely ascending their respective heights, as day after day of their lives slips by. Just as little cause have we for doubting that the normal state of Pomp is impudence, or that of the street at the Chestnut street bridge,—mud.

As regards college students in other lands, I really cannot vouch, but, as regards college students in our own country I can positively affirm that they too have a normal condition, one of discontent; always a little dissatisfied with the existing state of things, and never able to tell exactly how effectually to better them. The faculty have either just committed some heinous offence, or else are just on the point of doing so; the recitations are ill arranged, too difficult, or too numerous; the restrictions on the volatile spirit of youth too galling to bear with patience, in short, there is always some admirable pretext to indulge in the delightful occupation of grumbling.

I think that one of the stumbling-blocks of our college students in this habit of grumbling and fault-finding, is a vague idea that abroad they might be more at liberty in their college course, while they might, at the same time, pursue their studies to even greater advantage than at home. It should, however, be remembered that the American college student is, on an average, much younger than his European brother, and therefore, necessarily should be subjected to somewhat greater restraint. The same fact may explain the higher studies pursued in the European Universities. America cannot spare her young men until they are twenty-four or twenty-five, before they enter into the real arena of life. She certainly does give them as thorough a training as the shortness of their time permits, and, to return to our original proposition, while they remain within their Alma Mater, I believe, that take it all in all, the American College Students, despite the restrictions by which they may be trammelled, or the inconveniences they may be subjected to, leads as happy and enjoyable a life as they could find abroad at any University whither they might go, in pursuit of either learning or pleasure.

We all have read, and heard, and talked of the great English Universities, with their princely revenues and magnificent buildings, and we can appreciate the reverence and affection with which the student must behold the time-honored walls of his Alma Mater. But, even in this point of antiquity, American Colleges are rapidly assuming a position by no means to be despised. The title of old Harvard has been obtained by more than two hundred years of faithful instruction to American youth. Nor can we forget our own old Penn; well into the second century of its existence, nor those other renowned institutions of even greater age in some cases, whose names add fresh lustre to the careers of those who have taken from them the all-decisive step into active life. Nor, can we be said to be inferior to English Universities in point of athletic amusements or exercises. We have the aquatic sports in full vigor, and, while fortunately some of the worst phases of the English college life do not exist, we have a multiplicity of pastimes fully calculated to confer pleasure upon the student. And even if we've all heard repeatedly of the gowns, and of the poor under-graduate who fights duels at any time, upon any pretense, from presenting himself within the precincts of the University's jurisdiction. The members are not generally first honors, for, I imagine, that there, as elsewhere; if we, perchance, might please to indulge ourselves in this pleasing pastime.

To pass to the German Universities; There we find a type of student who, at least to our American ideas, is a slightly unpleasant person to deal very much with; an individual who fights duels upon the least provocation, as report says the German student does, might be more profitably occupied and more pleasantly. I doubt very much whether it is not but an abnormal state of existence which finds absolute pleasure in the absorption of beer and the consumption of tobacco. The reins of discipline, however, are rather loose in Germany, as regards attendance at the University Lectures. There exists a students' society at Heidelberg, the first article of whose constitution forbids any one of its members, at any time, upon any pretense, from presenting himself within the precincts of the University's jurisdiction. The members are not generally first honors, for, I imagine, that there, as elsewhere, if real learning is to be acquired, real study must be bestowed. At any rate a little attendance on the part of the members of the last named worthy association, might lend a little more zest to what otherwise must prove a good deal of monotonous absence. In fact, there is only one thing about German Universities which I should care to see introduced into our own institution. At the time of examination, a table is sometimes placed in the room, covered
with a dainty table-cloth, and furnished with a few choice edibles, of which the unfortunate aspirant for University honors is asked to partake during the pauses of his examination. How delightful to chew pensively upon a cold sausage during a pause in a Latin Examination, or to lay out a good sized cone on a fragrant mince pie. If a committee should be appointed to request an institution of this custom from the honorable the Board of Trustees, they might willingly assent, or else again they might not.

If the Parisian student of the Quartier Latin leads a merry life, he is fairly surpassed by his Spanish brother, who, if we are to believe report, at least used to be one of the laziest vagabonds on the face of the whole earth. He had a taste for music, and spent half his time serenading under the balcony windows of his native land. We can almost imagine a party of students on a calm moon-light night, lifting their melodious voices to the sound of the less melodious guitar. This is really poetical, it reminds me—yes—well—of Carncross and Dixey's. But no, I scorn the thought. The unfortunate Spaniard, unlike his American minstrel brethren, owned no bones. Brethren, let us be devoutly thankful that America stands the proud inventor of a musical instrument. To rival the French Horn, or the African tom-tom, she has invented the bones, as applied to minstrel and musical (?) purposes. At any rate we have no reason to complain on the score of music. If "making night hideous" is an essential part of college pleasures, we have glee clubs enough, and to spare, ready to take out a contract for any amount of howling, if only you will do them the favor to lend them an ear.

I don't suppose the reader cares to look very far into the peculiarities of the Chinese Universities. There, almost the only instruction is in the art of poetry, and but few of the aspirants for the honors of the Celestial muse succeed in passing the rigid examination they are called upon to undergo. American students, however, do not as a rule "go in" much for poetry. They recognize the undeniable fact that, while everybody is more or less insane, the poet is commonly more so than the general run of mankind. We know at least, that Horace decidedly thinks so, so does Shakespeare, when he asserts that "genius is to madness near allied." In fact, the only chance for cooling down an amateur poet's insanity, is to set him to write on some delightful evening, the balmy air just swaying the tree tops, the tree-frogs pouring forth their mellow note, the moon rising in calm majesty over the distant mountains, the poet madly seizes his writing case and begins a sonnet:

"Oh Beauteous eve bedecked with glorious stars,
* * * * * * * * * * Mars;"

and then his inspiration vanishes like a man's knowledge called up in Professor Barker's room. Not that I mean these remarks as disparaging to poetry, but simply that I advise every young man to try and write a poem. Every one naturally thinks he has vast poetical talent, till he tries it, and then, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, he discovers for the first time the magnitude of his mistake. These remarks on poetry have, however, trespassed too far upon my limits, and I can only apologize for them by saying that they may possibly assist some poor demented youth out of a vain attempt to write an ode; beautiful and perfect in everything save metre and rhyme and thought.

To return now to our original proposition, I conceive that there is scarcely a characteristic in the pleasures of the various Universities I have mentioned, of which we are not possessed, that we should care to see transplanted to our own soil, and therefore discontent on this ground is certainly inexcusable, nor can we find anywhere in the world Universities much differing in their essential characteristics from those I have already mentioned, nor where we could find any new and considerable pleasures which are denied to us Americans. Of course the pursuit of higher studies is an intellectual pleasure of the highest grade, but I am confining myself in this article rather to pleasures indirectly connected with the college, than to those which form in themselves an essential part of it.

Nor can the American student, and especially is this the case in our own University, be said to lack his own peculiar pleasures. Often at home he has all the enjoyments of the family life, and in addition, the pleasures which are open to him in the world of society. He is not mewed up in a place like Oxford or Cambridge, where the whole population is essentially collegiate, except the "town," with whom the "gown" can, of course, descend to hold no intercourse. Besides, it is no slight advantage to be dignified as a member of a University, at a time of life when English boys are often lingering behind in the preparatory school, for their advanced colleges. For though we all may ask, "what's in a name?" we know very well that, even if one knew just as much as the other, there is something infinitely superior in being termed "college man" than in being known as "school-boy."

We must constantly meet with this universal enemy of man,—discontent; that we know very well, but I think from the considerations I have deduced, that the American college student has as little cause to indulge in grumbling as the student of any other nationality in the world. He enjoys life as much, and has as many amusements. Nor is there any one institution in the United States, where I conceive he should be more contented with his life than if his lot be cast within the walls of Old Penn, our own well-beloved Alma Mater.

L.

POPULAR FALLACIES OF STUDENT LIFE.

I.

IMMORALITY.

Of every class of people who lay any claim to the title of gentleman, there is none, perhaps, who suffer such gross misrepresentation as the college student. He is wicked in what he does, and more wicked in what he does not. In other words he is immoral and idle. How such a reputation was ever set on foot among civilized people, it is impossible to say. Perhaps by some conflict between "Town and Gown;" perhaps by some exaggerated account of what might have taken place at a class supper or class smoke. In this paper it is my intention to deal with the first of these charges, and to sift it down and see what truth remains.

Every boy before leaving home for college is called aside by his anxious, careful mother, and, perhaps for the first time, seriously warned of all the evils into which he might fall, and tenderly exhorted to "turn the cold shoulder on the devil." He is presented with a new Bible and Prayer book "from his loving mother," and
“sister.” In fine, great preparations are made to fortify him against the wiles of Satan. And why? oh! that is the question. Does Satan roam around the halls of a college building, seeking whom he may devour, with any greater freedom than he does in the streets of one of our great American cities? We think not. And yet when Tom comes home for the holidays, Grandma holds her ears and wonders what has come over the brat. His shoes seem heavier and so does his voice, but alas! the former are sadly down at heel, and the latter, only hoarse from singing second bass in our glee club. But then he has learned to smoke!! True, and sister “hates” smoke, and thinks it simply disgusting to be always clanging on to a cigar stump. True again, but do none but college students smoke? Was there never a boy who was put in a store, who learned to smoke? Yes, my dear friend, and what is more, to smoke not only in “off hours,” but from morning till night, and to smoke such a mixture that would cause the downy lip of the greenest Freshman to curl with scorn.

Then he is always whistling, and making “such a noise.” How curious some people are made ill-natured, by simply seeing the expression of joyousness of others! Grandma cannot whistle, but she can make a sort of a buzzing noise,—half way between the droning of a bee, and the singing of an escaping gas jet,—that all are afraid it up until one goes out; then, as soon as they begin immediately after breakfast, and keep practicing? They come to examine into the matter a little more closely, what do we find? Let us see. To view the question in its true light, suppose we place one boy, who goes to college, be-
class of '77, which it would be a great pity to have declared not a "mas," on the ground of not having existed long enough. The code might be after this style:—

It shall be especially unlawful for any Freshman to wear a beaver, to carry a cane or a green bag, the said articles appertaining to no dignity lower than that of a member of the Sophomore Class. Any violation of this edict, to be punished without regard to age or sex, by immediate confiscation and destruction of the illegal property, except in the case of the cane, as to which some slight regard will be paid to bodily infirmity.

N. B. Should any Freshman Class be so wanting in spirit, as to comply with this law, the Sophs are hereby authorized to extend the edict to some article of greater necessity, as, in no case must any Freshman Class be allowed to escape the proper number of fights.

Fearing this may be declined on the score of length, I close, hoping the suggestions herein contained, will meet the approval of your honora le body.

Yours respectfully,

‘Non Soph.’

Editors of the University Magazine:

Dear Sirs:

I intend, if I meet with the requisite support from the students, to form a class after the Christmas holidays, for the study of music from the beginning, with the design of forming a College glee club. There are doubtless many good voices among the students, and there is no reason why we should not organize a chorus that should in time rival the famous Harvard glee club. Will you do me the favor to publish this note, or make such other announcement as you may deem best to bring the matter to the notice of the students.

Yours respectfully,

H. A. Clark, Professor of Music.

Society Elections.
The elections of the various officers in our two literary societies took place on Friday, Dec. 17th. In Philo there was a large attendance on this, the most important night in the term. The usual literary exercises were suspended, as is customary on "election night," and the society proceeded at once to the election of officers, with the following result:—Moderator, Wm. Lawrence Saunders; First Censor, Clement Buckley Newbold; Second Censor, James Rundle Smith; Treasurer, Wm. Pratt Breed, Jr. The Recorder, the Secretary, and the various committees being Moderatorial appointments, have not been made known at the time of going to press. Philo's condition is looking up, and the 'powers that be' hope that by using great care in the selection of members from the Freshman class, they will rid themselves of the objectionable element at present rife in Philo. It may be well to state here that all applications for membership should be made in writing to the Secretary or to the Committee on the Nomination of Freshmen.

The elections of the Scientific Society resulted as follows:—President, Wm. Christian Bullitt; Vice President, Howard Atwood Kelly; Recording Secreary, Walter Allen Fellows; Corresponding Secretary, Otto C. Wolf; Treasurer, Pedro G. Salon. The society is in a very flourishing condition. She has extended her museum, several valuable additions having been made by Mr. H. A. Kelly of '77.

R.

Song.

To the Class of '77.

I.

Brothers, the days are quickly passing,
Our college life will soon be o'er,
Oh! may the ties that now unite us
Bind us e'en closer than before.
For three long years we lived as brothers,
Hand in hand, and heart to heart,
Helping on by words and actions
Each one well to do his part.

II.

In Freshman year we stood together,
And side by side we fought and fell,
Then first, the class of seventy-seven,
We thrashed the Sophomores long and well;
And then, as gay and careless Sophomores,
We made the college halls resound
With many a cheer for our valiant class,
As the backs of Freshmen touched the ground.

III.

In base-ball, foot-ball, cane-fight, rush,
As Fresh. and Sophs. well did we strive,
And long we held the topmost place,
With all good-will from Seventy-five.
Th' athletic contests still we rule,
For three years past without a flaw,
With Willoughby and our Gevelin
Bound by fraternal bond to law.

IV.

But now we're staid and sober Juniors,
No longer held by boyhood's reins,
And whilst the Fresh. and Sophs. are fighting
We sport out lofty "plugs" and canes,
We do not care for "flunks" or "zeros,"
No longer burns the "midnight oil;"
Better think we twenty zeros,
Than for life our eyesight spoil.

V.

Brothers, the days are quickly passing,
Our college life will soon be o'er,
Oh! may the ties that now unite us
Bind us closer than before.
Let us all, each other loving,
Stretch to each the helping hand,
Oh! may the ties that now unite us
Not by word, but deed, we stand.

"Cardinal."

—Politeness is to do and say the kindest things in the kindest way.—Col. Mir.

"Only a lock of golden hair,"
The lover wrote—"Perchance to-night
It formeth, upon her pillow fair,
A halo bright."
"Only a lock of golden hair,"
The maiden smiling, sweetly said,
"Not by word, but deed" we stand,
And went to bed.—Tyro.

—A Sophomore has discovered that Longfellow is not an admirer of art; for doesn't he say: "Dust thou art?"—Advocate.
THE DIGNITY OF LETTERS—DO WE MAINTAIN IT?

In every community—from the lowest form of cannibal life to the highest class of modern society—learning has always held an exalted position. Whether that learning be spurious, as in the case of the ‘medicine man,’ or not, is not for us to discuss. This position of prominence is not confined to any special sphere, but is distributed throughout every channel in which wisdom is revered. In the pulpit, at the bar, or at the bedside, it is all the same. The people who go to church, go where they will hear the ablest preach—or singing. When a young minister first obtains a Church, he fails to attract an audience, and it is not until this tender theologian shoot has grown in strength and wisdom, that he is enabled to entice the birds of the air to build their nests among his branches.

The Editors will be pleased to receive and review in the Magazine any books, periodicals, etc., which may be forwarded to them at the University.

No anonymous communications will be inserted.

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to C. K. & W. D. Hammitt, No. 358 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

Subscription price, $1.00 per year, in advance.

The Magazine will be sent regularly to subscribers until ordered to be discontinued.

Subscribers will please notify the Editors of any change of address.

All communications should be addressed to Editors of the UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE, University of Pennsylvania, 36th and Woodland Avenue, Philadelphia.

Articles for insertion must be addressed to the Secretary of the UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE, University of Pennsylvania, 36th and Woodland Avenue, West Philadelphia, and must be received before the 15th of each month.

The Editors will be pleased to receive and review in the Magazine any books, periodicals, etc., which may be forwarded to them at the University.

No anonymous communications will be inserted.

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to C. K. & W. D. Hammitt, No. 119 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

Subscription price, $1.00 per year, in advance.

The Magazine will be sent regularly to subscribers until ordered to be discontinued.

Subscribers will please notify the Editors of any change of address.

All communications should be addressed to Editors of the UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE, University of Pennsylvania, 36th and Woodland Avenue, Philadelphia.

Articles for insertion must be addressed to the Secretary of the UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE, University of Pennsylvania, 36th and Woodland Avenue, West Philadelphia, and must be received before the 15th of each month.

The Editors will be pleased to receive and review in the Magazine any books, periodicals, etc., which may be forwarded to them at the University.

No anonymous communications will be inserted.

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to C. K. & W. D. Hammitt, No. 119 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia.
perhaos, of the "cane fights," where class feeling is to any extent great importance of our acquiring the power of carrying on an ex-
such feeling exists, as long as the individual members of a class are
sity on account of it being the only opportunity, with the exception
is while we are in college, and our societies here offer ample op-por-
tended and logical train of thought, and being able to present it in a unem-
ment were there no substitute offered. It is for this purpose that
must both compose and declaim. Well might we lament our con-
tion are woefully neglected. The chair of elocution and oratory
are being overpowered by superior numbers. In this
he has erred, and for this we reprove him. And while we wonder
at his energy, and applaud his ingenuity, at the same time we laugh
at his folly, and we deprecate the effects.

BEGINNING from Friday next, the Philomathean Society opens
her doors to the members of the Freshman Class. We earnestly
hope that these persons will avail themselves of the rare advantages
which Philo affords to her members, and respond in large numbers
to her invitation.

It is needless to recount the many ways in which literary so-
cieties prove a benefit now and in after life. The literary culture
and oratorical development afforded, are alone sufficient incentives
to those who are ambitious to improve the advantages offered
while at college.

And more especially should these institutions be patronized in our
University, where these vital elements of a collegiate educa-
tion are woefully neglected. The chair of elocution and oratory
is marked blank in our catalogue, and yet in Sophomore year we
must both compose and declaim. Well might we lament our con-
tion were there no substitute offered. It is for this purpose that
we organize societies; and for this end Philo invites you to her
rostrum. You may decline the armor, but you must face the foe.
The day will inevitably come when you will be called upon the
Chapel rostrum to declaim before students and Professors, and how
different then is the "greenhorn," from the tried and cultivated.

We can perhaps do no better than to quote the sentiments of one of
our cotemporaries,—the College Transcript, which thus
speaks of this important subject:—

"We regret to observe how many of the students fail to enter
Literary Societies.

We are pre-eminently a speech-making people; and hence
the great importance of our acquiring the power of carrying on an en-
tended and logical train of thought, and being able to present it
in a unembarrassed and facile manner. The time for the exercise
is while we are in college, and our societies here offer ample op-
portunity for our thorough discipline in this art, and the perfecting
of ourselves in it to some degree, if we only devote a portion of
our time and labor to its cultivation.

We learn that the Civil Engineering section of the Senior class
are preparing to make a model in wood of the old Market street
bridge, which was destroyed by fire a few weeks since. Not only
are we pleased at having this monument of the old structure pre-
served in the walls of our University, but in the practical execu-
tion of work of this kind, a knowledge of this important branch
of Engineering is acquired, which from drawings and text-books
can scarcely be attained.

Modeling is without doubt the simplest and most explicit
method by which to impart preliminary information to the practi-
cal scientist. And not only is this applicable to the Civil Engineer,
but it should be part of the education of the Architect, of the
Geologist, and of the Mechanic, to construct an actual type of the
object, the reduced representation of which he has executed upon
drawing paper. Of late, work in this line has, we think, been
much neglected, especially in the department of Geology and
Mine Engineering, where it is of the highest importance. This is
owing perhaps to the want of sufficient time to devote to this study,
as also to the absence of a quick, cheap, and convenient method
for the construction of these models. Mr. J. H. Harden, who is
the instructor in this department, and whose genius naturally turns
toward mechanics, constructed last session, together with two of
the Geological section of the class of '76, quite a beautiful and ex-
tensive model of the Schuylkill Water Gap, near Port Clinton,
Pennsylvania, from the map of this country as compiled by Mr.
The model is constructed out of wood, after Mr. Harden's own
idea; each contour being marked and cut out on 3/8 in. boards.
The lowest contour was taken as a level, and the consecutive
pieces placed one on the other, thus forming the elevations of the
country. This was then covered with wax, colored, etc., until the
appearance of the country was perfectly exhibited. This model
may be examined by those who are interested in the matter, by
applying to Mr. Harden, who has also in his room a small model
of Oak Hill Colliery, near Scranton, Pa., and is at present en-
gaged in constructing one of the Environs of Obisonia. Professor
Lesley anticipates making a complete model of the State of Penn-
sylvania, as he proposes, out of stearic acid; and is at present en-
gaged in testing the feasibility of thus constructing it upon a
smaller work. We hope he may succeed, as a model of this kind,
besides being a source of instruction to future students, would
moreover be a valuable addition to the cabinet and an ornament
to the University.

We are told, that by a rule of the Trustees, smoking is pro-
hibited within the walls of the University. This has been strictly
enforced by the authorities, and no student dare transgress. But
whether the rule be applicable to Professors and Instructors as
well, we are not informed. If not, it certainly should be, for the principle of the prohibition is the same. We mention this, because it is well known that in the scientific section of the building, the pipe and cigar are as freely used by professors, instructors and specialists, as is the blow-pipe or drawing pen. And this especially on Sundays, "when there's no one night," on which day, these scientific "reformers" hold "services" in the Laboratories and Drawing-rooms.

By permission from the Provost, a person was allowed to set up his table, in the assembly-room, between the hours of half-past one and three, for the purpose of furnishing articles of food for the scientific students necessarily detained at college until five o'clock. This person, taking advantage of his position, as also of the students, has set up something of a monopoly in the eating line, and sells nothing but the poorest articles, at none but the highest prices. Now, this is a well known fact, and we mention it here as the voice of the students against such an imposition.

While thanking our Provost for thus kindly accomodating us, we would respectfully suggest that the introduction of a second party into the business, thereby creating opposition, would much better accomodate us, and at the same time agreeably affect our finances.

We take this opportunity of returning our thanks to the newspapers of the city who have so kindly noticed our publication in their columns. We trust that our Magazine may meet with such success as to warrant their continued approval.

---

**YOUNG LADIES.**

"A little nonsense now and then,  
Is relished by the best of men."

What a charming theme! What an interesting subject! Interesting and ever-absorbing to "college fellows," as the title of this effusion it will catch and hold the eye of every student who reads the University. To do justice to such a theme is of course absolutely impossible, so I will simply try to show the position of young ladies in the minds and hearts (1) of college students. This cannot be shown better, perhaps, than by giving a few of the numerous sobriquets by which they are distinguished from other mortals (i.e. males and old ladies). One of the most frequent appellations is "Angels;" and it is certainly very expressive of our respect, awe, humble adoration, and appreciative respect for the superior attractions of the fair sex. When we are wending our homeward way, after sitting for four awful hours on the softly cushioned divans in the magnificent recitation halls of our Penn., when all objects and words seem powerless to draw us away from the contemplation of that beautiful song, "Be it ever so humble, there's nothing like dinner" (Carmina Universitatis), when our eyes are fixed on the ground, and our thoughts far away, circling around the fast-cooking roast beef awaiting us at home,—the exclamation, "Hallo! Angels!!", is the all-powerful cry, which kindles every eye with enthusiasm, brings out a chorus of Oh's! from scores of osculating members, puts new strength into the body, tired by long study and nervous excitement, and bids us remember that there is something in life besides figs, ciphers, cosines, and tangents. And if one of the "fellows" knows the angel, and is favored with a smile, he becomes the hero of the hour, the envied of all observers. A smile! Why! Who would not hurl his Calculus, or Horace, or even his dear Mechanics into the Schuylkill for that angel-smile? Why, Mr. Y—ley almost "got a fit" the other day, because we met five angels, and he did not get a single smile, (we had to give him six beers before he regained his strength.)

Sometimes they are called "Bundles." Now this is also a complimentary term, and I will show its use by a short dialogue. On the morning preceding the "Concert,"—a Senior and a Junior meet:

Mr. N—l, (loq.) "Coming out to-night? Going to bring a "bundle?"

Mr. L—s, '76, (familiarily, "Larry") "Oh! yes, but I know so many ladies that I cannot decide which one would adorn the entertainment most."

Mr. N—l, "Oh! is that the only trouble? Bring 'em all, man, bring 'em all; why, 'Scroggs,' 'Smear,' and I, are going to bring out sixty between us, and I think we will carry off the prize, for adding such a constellation to the glory of the scene."

This shows the use of the word "bundles," and to prove it complimentary, we need only refer to the old saying, "The best goods always come in small bundles," remembering that young ladies are generally petite, (not small,) and then draw the inevitable conclusion that the "bundles" which we are only too happy to bring, are the very best kind of bundles to be had. The small bundles mentioned in the saying above quoted refer to jewels, diamonds, pearls, and other precious things, so why not carry our conclusions about our own "bundles" up to this point also?

The Sophomores have a habit of treating young-ladies whom they meet on the bridge in a most heart-rending, embarrassing way, and if they meet a young man and a young lady together, they behave in a most shameful manner. The Sophs—perhaps fifty in number,—march two abreast across the bridge, and when they meet the hapless couple, the head pair of the phalanx separate, and the embarrassed promenaders are compelled to walk through two close-set lines of boys, and past twenty-five pairs of impudent eyes. I will add a diagram to show the exact positions of the parties. (See, Chauvenet's Geometry, page 99.)

Let A=the Angel. B C D E=the Side-walk. Each S=a Sophomore.

Let M=the young man. (M=the Moon, the young man is represented by the moon, because it shines with a borrowed light, and we only notice the young man in the light of his companionship with the "Angel," which of course is not his own, but a borrowed light.) A+M=the couple.
This is an absolutely awful, and unpardonable offence, but we must remember that only Sophs. and Freshmen indulge in it, and
they in their ignorance.

There is another name I must mention before I close, used exclusively (as far as I have heard,) by Mr. B——n, of the Sophomore
class, and should generally be preceded by "my." He calls them
"the darlings." Now if he chooses to call any one young lady
"my darling," and she don't object, it is all right, but to call
young ladies in general, "darlings," will never do for one so
young and handsome as "our Laurie." The effect of ladies' so-
ciety on young men is always good, and the students show their
appreciative knowledge of the fact by making their entertainments
as attractive as possible to their lady friends. The greatest attrac-
tion of Junior exhibitions is not the oratory, or the music, but the
array of bright faces which fills the hall with sunshine. We are
tired to death by speeches, flights of oratory are a bore, but
pretty, smiling faces will never lose their charm. As long as the
young ladies attend our college entertainments, success is certain,
for what the performance lacks is amply made up for by the
presence of the "Angels."

A PLEA FOR A CHAIR OF ELOCUTION AND ORATORY
IN THE UNIVERSITY.

There is nothing which better fits a gentleman to take his
proper standing in society, than a thorough course of Elocution
and Oratory. The diligent student gains much more than a mere
knowledge of words, in his exercises in this most important study,
the fact that he must constantly speak in public, gives him ease
and grace; the constant practice in gesture, gives him a freedom
from restraint otherwise almost unattainable; the constant prac-
tice in speaking modulates his voice, and softens its harsh intona-
tions. With these accomplishments acquired by real work, in ad-
dition to the hard brain-labor in drilling his mind to a like perfec-
tion, a man may be considered really accomplished. By such
studies, mind and body as well, are brought under control, and he
can exercise his faculties with credit to himself, and so as to give
pleasure to his companions. This faculty is not merely a talent
or gift, which, without any previous attention bestowed upon it,
can be used with ease and facility. No, years of practice are re-
quired, and the closest attention is demanded for this important
study. You cannot say, "Here, these are the important and em-
phatic words in this sentence," and then expect your pupil, with-
out any previous instruction, to emphasize these words properly.
You may not say, "Gesture is needed here," and without further
aid, send your pupil on the platform, and expect ease, grace, ready
gesticulation, distinct enunciation, and perfect emphasis. Yet,
these axioms, these self-evident truths, are constantly slighted by
our colleges and schools.

"If any one would sing," says Ware, "he attends a master
and is drilled in the very elementary principles; and only after the
most laborious process, dares to exercise his voice in public. If
he were learning to play on the flute for public exhibition, what
hours and days would he spend, in giving facilities to his fingers,
and attaining the power of the sweetest and most expressive exe-
cution. If he were devoting himself to the organ, what months
and years would he labor, in order that he might know its compass
and master of its keys, and be able to draw out at will, all its
various combinations of harmonious sound, and its full richness
and delicacy of expression. And yet he will fancy that the grand-
est, the most varied and most expressive of all instruments which
the Infinite Creator has fashioned by the union of an intellectual
soul with the powers of speech, may be played upon without study
or practice; he comes to it a mere un instructed lyro, and thinks to
manage all its stops, and command the whole compass of its va-
ried and comprehensive power. He finds himself a bungler in the
attempt, is mortified at his failure, and settles it in his mind for
ever that the attempt is vain.

How true all this, and yet it is ignored by the authorities of
many of our leading institutions of learning. "A course of elocu-
tion," they say, "is not needed; it is not our province to teach
anything but Greek and Latin, and the heavier studies. A dancing
master can give grace and ease of deportment as well, and better
than we can." These objections are specious; they have the ap-
pearance of truth, and yet in reality they are as fallible as are
the minds of those who make them. Let us meet these objections
in turn, and see how much of truth there is in each:

1. They say that a course of elocution is unnecessary and not in
their province. The first point which strikes us upon hearing this
statement, is its inconsistency. They do not think elocution ne-
cessary, but yet they compel their pupils to "speak" at their com-
 mencements and class days, and make it the chief part of their
entertainment. They make use of "speaking" in their every-day
exercise, and yet in the very face of this employment of it, deny
its efficiency. In a word, they would attain the end without the la-
bor and expense necessary to this attainment, and so are content
with a very poor imitation of the true article. The fact that this
course of elocution is necessary, is self-evident from what I have be-
fore said, and the assertion that it can only be learned to perfection
while the student is young and vigorous, needs no proof.

2. They claim that a dancing master can give ease and elegance
better than they. This objection, which at first would appear to be
their strongest weapon, is, in reality, their weakest. There is no
analogy between the grace and ease acquired from these two sour-
ces; one is necessary to the other, no doubt, but they differ from
each other as materially as day does from night. I claim a much
higher character for that influence exerted by a course of elocution.
The ease which it imparts is an ease of mind; a consciousness that
if something must be said it can be said well. (From this it may
be readily remarked, how powerful an auxiliary elocution must be
to a writer or conversationalist. To be able to read well what he
has written, or to give to his conversation that modulation, the
necessity of which cannot be denied, must be conceded to be a
great gift; a talent to be sure, but one within the reach of all who
choose to strive for it.) How different is this from that ease, and
yet, how necessary to it, (which it is said to resemble,) acquired
by the man of society. The one is ease of mind, the other ease of
body.

3. The last objection is not so much to the necessity of elocu-
tion as to its being taught. The critic says, "The high accom-
plishments in elocution are the unacquired gifts of genius, and
consist of powers and graces beyond the reach of art." He practices this principle and sends his student on the stage to "speak," without previous instruction or future comment. What is the result? "The boy of but fifteen years, with no want of youthful diffidence, and not without a craving desire to learn, is sent upon a stage, pale and chocking with apprehension; being forced into an attempt to do that, without instruction, which he came purposely to learn, and furnishing amusements to his class-mates by a pardonable awkwardness that should be punished, in the person of his pretending but negligent preceptor, with little less than scourging. Visit, in contrast to this, a conservatory of music; observe there the elementary outset, the orderly task, the masterly discipline, the unwearied superintendence, and the incessant toil to reach the utmost accomplishment in the singing-voice; and afterwards do not be surprised that the pulpit, the senate, the bar, and the chair of medical professorships, are filled with such abominable drawlers, mouthers, mumblers, chatterers, squeakers, chanters, and mongers in monotony; nor that the schools of singing are constantly sending abroad those great instances of vocal wonder who triumph along the crowded resorts of the world; who contribute to the halls of fashion and wealth their most refined source of gratification; who sometimes quell the pride of rank, by a momentary sensation of envy, and who draw forth the admiration and receive the crowning applause of the prince and the sage."

Remember too, that in many cases tricks and habits may be formed, which in later years may develop into dangerous diseases of the throat and lungs; tricks which may be avoided, or at least checked before it be too late.

In conclusion, then, why is the vacant chair (formerly so ably filled) of elocution and oratory in our University still unoccupied? Why does not our Alma Mater, so proud of the part she takes in forwarding all liberal culture, turn a deaf ear to the demands that this most important chair shall be filled? Why does she procrastinate, and deny to those undergraduates now fast passing from her charge, that instruction of which they are so much in need?"

R. P. R.

MARKS; THEIR USES AND ABUSES.

Of all subjects which are of interest to the college student that of marks must be the most so.

Base Ball may be interesting, and so may boating, but those concern us only individually, that is to say, if we lose a game of base ball it makes no especial difference to any one, and the circumstance is soon forgotten, but, with marks it is a totally different affair; a cipher tells on your term average, and then there is generally a nice little row at home when you come out with your honor.

If for the first year you have a good average, and the second you happen to have a poor one, there is not the same cordiality between pater and filius that there was aforetime, and the filthy lucre which we all love, (though that love he the root of all evil,) is distributed with sparing hand. So we conclude that marks are of great interest to us all.

What we purpose to do in this article is to point out the uses and abuses of marks. We presume their use is intended to be to show by means of a certain scale of figures what a person knows.

But, the question is, can this be done? e.g. the following frequently occurs:

Professor:—Mr. , How does the force pass in this case?
Student,—Really Professor, I don't quite remember. Professor:—Sufficient. Then a small green book makes its appearance; in which a real nice looking cipher is placed opposite the name of the unfortunate youth, who, although he may, and in nine cases out of ten does know a large portion of his lesson, is forced to accept the mark provided for those who have not opened their books.

We ask fairly and squarely the question; Is this right? The answer will be, no, but how are you going to help it?

Another case entirely different from the above often takes place.

Professor,—"Mr. , State what you know on such and such a subject." The student has not opened the book, but having a good flow of language and by catching a few suggestions from the student who has just sat down, he makes a 14 or perhaps a 15. Is this right?

The above instances we have known to have taken place in our college course over and over again. The writer has been the victim of ciphers when he has studied his lessons, and sometimes of fifteens when he has not. Some will say that he strikes a pretty good average, but he can say in all truthfulness that he does not.

The one grand argument made by the defenders of marks is this, that they are as fair for one as for another, but this we dispute, for a student may have good luck for a whole term, while another may have poor luck.

Again, one poor mark in a term will often discourage a student so that he will give up his work in despair. The writer knows a case in point, where a student, who was doing very well, unfortunately received a cipher about the middle of the term, and was discouraged that he gave up work and took no honor, but had a term average of but little over 10. To be sure, it may be said that that student had no right to be discouraged, but that does not alter the fact, he was discouraged, and we think many others would likewise have been so.

Another objection to marking is that Professors mark so differently. Some never give any mark above twelve; some never below three. The assumption of the former being that you all the lesson perfectly, that of the latter, that you are not totally ignorant of it.

Now, these ideas seem to be both wrong, for if the rule is to mark on a scale of fifteen, the students should be marked on a scale of 15.

It is impossible to find out what mark a student deserves, just because he happens to answer correctly the question given him. Suppose for instance, one day a student is asked to define the word Geometry, he does it and gets 15. The next day he is called up to prove the Pons Asinorum,—he may have worked hours on it and not have mastered it—he gives it up and gets, perhaps, 5. For which does he most deserve 15, the former, or the latter? Surely the latter, but how often does he get it?

The whole system of marks we believe to be an entirely unfair one. In Junior year, e.g., when the students elect their course
THE UNIVERSITY GLEE CLUB CONCERT.

The concert of the University Glee Club was given with great success on Thursday evening, December 23d. By the kindness of the Provost, the club was permitted to use the chapel of the University for the purpose. As early as seven o'clock the audience began to assemble, and at eight o'clock the club entered the chapel. All the seats were occupied, as also the chairs placed in the aisle.

The entrance of the club was prompt, and was the signal for the applause, which was given with a will. The first piece on the programme, "Where Would I Be?" Zollner, was well chosen for an opening song, and was passably well rendered by the club.

We have only space to notice one or two of the songs given by the club, and therefore will limit our notice. The chief chorus of the first part, "Bright Sword of Liberty," Weber, was well rendered by the club. The baritone solo, "When the Tide Comes In," Barnby, elicited much applause, and, being recalled, Mr. Robins sang a little esprit by Mollory, entitled, "Rose Marie." At the request of many of the audience, the club repeated the well-known "Integer Vitae" at the end of the first part.

The second part of the programme opened with the "Huntsman's Farewell," Mendelssohn. This very difficult chorus was admirably given by the club, though we could notice a perceptible weakness among the second basses. Taking it all in all, however, this was the best number given by the club. A duet for the piano and flute, Messrs. Haas and Anderson, from Don Giovanni, followed. The severe illness of Mr. Britton, the pianist, had given the club reason to fear that this number would have to be dropped, but a week ago, at the earnest request of the club, Mr. Haas, of 76, consented to take the place of Mr. Britton. This duet was admirably rendered, and Mr. Anderson and Mr. Haas were immediately recalled.

A quartette and chorus, "The Mermaid," followed. This is one of the most popular and most familiar of our college songs, and the rendering by the club brought down the house. As an encore, the club gave "The Bull-dog," another popular college song, to judge by the rapturous applause which it received. The concert closed with the chief chorus of the programme, "The Bull-dog," another popular college song, to judge by the rapturous applause which it received.

The chief fault of the club-singing is a lack of expression. Their "forte" was too loud, and their "piano" too soft, and there was no intermediate. As the first concert of the club it was a success, and we hope that the second will be as meritorious in its way. In conversation with Mr. ——, a leading member of the club, the reporter of the Magazine learned that the club was much hurt at the lack of interest taken in the concert taken by the Faculty. "They all were provided with tickets," said Mr. ——, "and were cordially invited to be present. It is the most discouraging feature of the concert that we fail to arouse any feeling of interest among the Faculty as a body. Of course we were doubly obliged to the two members who were present."

The whole concert was under the direction of Mr. Thomas R. Nelson, the conductor, and its success is wholly due to his untiring efforts, and indomitable energy.

KOLUM OF KOLLEGE KOMICS.

Cry of the Fresh: — "A pony, a pony, my kingdom for a pony."

The Sine of — William on the campus with a basket on his arm. Its value — 5 cts. a slice

"'Tis curious to note the way the printers murder our Latin phrases. The proof sheets of our December number were sent to us with "Esto perpetua," spelt E t 0 pere pet ia."

"'Tis said, upon the receipt of the news of the Vice President's death, Mr. Kn—les, of the Sophomore class, was heard to exclaim, "Well, well, well, all great men are dying. Sumner's dead, Johnson's dead, even Wilson's dead, and the fact is I am sick myself."

Dr. G—h: "'Tis chemical compound we symbolize by H, S?"

"Something about the nasal organs, I think sir."

Dr. G—h: "Just stick your nasal organs den into dat ledle rum dere and tell me."

"Something about the nasal organs, I think sir."

Memoranda of cost of book. From the fly-leaf of a Senior's Astronomy.

Illustrating Retrograde Precession.

By A—r, '74
" P—r, '75
" S—s, '76
" ——, '77
" ——, '78
" ——, '79
" ——, '80

$3.00 $1.60 $1.00 $0.40 $0.00 $0.40 $1.00 $3.00

Prof. Köenig.—Mr. Campbell, will you—er—tell me de—er—de—er—de—er—process by which desire was washed in de arts?

Campbell.—Yes, sir. Why you take one pound of Duryea's Satin Gloss, mix well with some of that—er—er—what do you call it now—I mean that—er—It's a sticky stuff, like carbonate of soda—soap, soap, that's it. Mix well with soap, use Irish washing blue, boil for some time, and your solution is complete.

Prof. Köenig. (In astonishment.)—Where did you ever see such a receipt at dat?

Campbell.—I know I read it somewhere. (Ponders.)

In the mean time, Rennert cries out, "In the almanac Universal littering, during which Prof. Köenig to Rennert—Mr. Rennert, if you don't just leave the room now I'll—I'll get somebody else dat will.

"Perhaps some of the Seniors, having become thoroughly imbued with Guizot's methods of onderyzation, abstraction, generalization, etc., will be able to give the general bearing of the following facts on modern civilization. Extract from the records of Winchester Cathedral, (England,) A.D. 118.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shillings</th>
<th>Pence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For repairing St. Joseph</td>
<td>6 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For repairing the Virgin Mary, behind and before, and whitewashing the child</td>
<td>19 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For screwing a nose on the Devil</td>
<td>1 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For putting hairs to the same and a joint to his tail</td>
<td>0 9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Our catalogue will appear about the first of February.

The class of '76 has elected the following speakers for Senior Day: Historian, W. H. Patterson; Poet, William L. Saunders; Orator, P. Kennedy Reeves; Prophet, Lawrence Lewis, Jr.; Ivy Orator, Frank W. Iredell.
AULA MEDICINALIS.

The 110th Session of the Medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, opened under the auspices of the well-known and highly esteemed Faculty, together with the regular corps of Clinical teachers. The Introductory Address delivered by Dr. Joseph Leidy, Professor of Anatomy, was of a practical character, and contained some wholesome advice to the student of Medicine.

The Annual election for officers of the graduating class (76), took place on Monday, November 29th, Mr. Edward D. Chapman, of Massachusetts, presided as temporary chairman. The regular nominees for the office of President, were, James M. Murray, of Philadelphi, A. D. Ware of Princeton, N. J., and Servetus M. Seik of Easton Penna.' On the 3d ballot 118 votes were polled, and the election was declared in favor of James Monroe Murray, by a majority of 26, but on motion was made unanimous.

Thomas H. Lloyd, of New Jersey, was elected vice-President, and Jeffrey D. Christman of Pennsylvania, Secretary.

The selection of James M. Murray, as the executive officer of the Graduating Class, was a proper recognition of his abilities. Mr. Murray is a fine fellow and a courteous gentleman. We tender our congratulations to the Class and to the honored one.

Sam Hazelhurst and Tom Biddle, clasp hands over the reminiscences of Princeton.

John Francis W—, has concentrated all the nerves of the human body at the tip-of-his-tongue,—thus, making one grand pliens.

Though L—f—d, has made many speeches of late, his friends would most willingly spare them, for they find them possessed of such wonderfull weight, that it's really a trouble to bear them.

Our agreeable friend William H. Klapp, graduated at the Harvard Class of '71.

Messrs. C. B. Goldsborough, and J. M. Murray. represent the class of '72.

Messrs. R. Meade Smith, and H. Redwood Wharton the class of '73.

The elite are pleased to revive the ancient, but barbarous custom of cock-fighting. We are delighted to learn that our friends Littlefield and Ladd, are convalescent.

You ask our opinion P—l—is, here, the answer we will not smother. Just wrap him up in a medical cloak, and kiss him for his mother.

Samuel M. Miller, of the class of '73, Princeton, has joined us. Eugene Townsend, and Sydney Roberts, are first-rate fellows.

Messrs. Morrison, Morris, Megargee, Capen, and Gleason of '75, are with us.

Huidseoper, R. S., is domiciled in town this Winter.

George Young, is an able assistant at the University Hospital.

I am Sir Oracle! and when I ope my lips, let no dog bark. Vido B-B-B, take care H. H. H.

So well deserved is B—p—s fame,
That those who know him most advise
The happy boy to change his name
To Argus with his humdrum 1's.

MUSIC.

We beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of the following music from Louis Meyer:

"SWEET LOVE, GOOD NIGHT." Secenade, by Adam Geibel.—A pretty serenade, with an effective accompaniment.

"MOTHER'S SONG." (Lays of Sweden and Finland.)—A beautiful little song, pathetic in melody and words. The change of the key to minor, which introduces the second verse, is specially appropriate.

"JERUSALEM THE GOLDEN." By Adam Geibel. (Specimen page of "Ten Original Hymns"). A very good, solid, churchly tune. Some choirs we might mention would do well to substitute this and others of its kind for the "selections from the last opera" produced so often by them.

"COME, DARLING, COME." Words and Music by W. V. Philo.—Melody pleasing, but not original.

"SWEET NANNIE." Humorous Song, by Adam Geibel.—We are sorry that Mr Geibel has turned his attention in this direction. Humorous music writing is certainly not his forte, and we greatly prefer his serenades to any of his music; for in these he certainly appears to greatest advantage.

"GENTLE CLARE." By Katie Smith.—Sensational, careless, and deserving of no notice.

Mr. Mayer has issued a valuable catalogue of his musical publications, and we feel sure that the greatest satisfaction will be the result of all dealings with him.

We have received the following exchanges:—Acta Columbiana, American Journalist, Bowdoin Orient, College Argus, College Herald, College Mercury, College Mirror, Crimson, Dartmouth, Dickinsonian, Lafayette College Journal, Madisomensis, Nassau Literary Magazine, Packer Quarterly, Out Voice, School Bulletin, Transcript, Tripod, University Press, University Record, Vassar Miscellany, (quarterly) Virginia University Magazine, Volante.

Acta Columbiana opens with the "Prize Article" on Philosophy, by Jno. W. Davis, of '78. This is much more interesting than its title would imply. We are accustomed to associate with the philosophizing of a student an essay founded on some pet idea or theory; and generally crowded with technicalities and polysyllables. The essay of Mr. Davis, on contraire, is plain and straightforward without being inegalant, and learned without being uninteresting. The rules, &c., issued by the Regatta Commission are printed in full. An interesting account of Columbus's foot-ball matches is also a feature of this number.

The disappointment we felt in reading over The Bowdoin Orient for Dec, has vanished before the number for Dec. 15th, which now lies on the table. In several clever articles, it regains the praise which we were at first inclined to withhold.

We have been accused of "cribbing" our motto from the Lewisburg College Herald. Certainly they are alike, laughably so, but still nobody would think of confounding "Litterae sine Moribus Vanae" with "Vita sine Litteris Mortis est." Our motto is that of our University, and is probably as old as the University itself. The Herald is not so happy in its articles as it was last month, though good.

The College Mirror is quite up to the standard of college papers in a literary point of view.

The Dartmouth takes a first rank among our exchanges. The number for Dec. 16th is at hand, and is, perhaps, the most interesting of our November exchanges. The three leading articles are valuable in their strength and originality. Indeed, the general tone of the whole paper is one of vigor.

The Dickinsonian contains a very good editorial, a plea for the introduction and perpetuation of Latin and Greek in our systems of education. The exterior of the paper might be a little more inviting.

The editors of The Madisonensis deserve much credit for their last number.

The Nassau Literary Magazine is a welcome addition to our list of exchanges—a little heavy, perhaps, but still very interesting and admirable conducted. A war of words is now waging between the Lit. and The Dartmouth. We, non-combatants, view the battle from a safe distance.

"The Qui Vive is passable."

The Transcript contains a very good article on "The German as a Student."

The Tripod favors us with a long and somewhat one-sided critique at secret societies. Chacun a son gout.

The University Press might be better. We fail to appreciate the opening "pomme."

The University Record for December is very creditable to its editors. The Vassar Miscellany impresses us very favorably. Though we do not fully agree with the fair critic's severe remarks on Tennyson, we cannot be so blind as to deny that there is much truth in what is said. The article on "Charles Reade's Style" is deserving of much commendation, also that on "Reform and its Agents."

The Virginia University Magazine is before us. For a college magazine it is somewhat heavy, but it is none the less valuable on this account. Perhaps no one of our exchanges has given us more good literary material than this magazine.

The Volante for December is very fair.

The Crimson. We have but one fault to find with her, the same we might equally well apply to the New York Nation, whose style The Crimson copies. Is she not a little hypercritical? Not a great fault, though. Perhaps we are a little better for some severe criticism. The Crimson for December does not exhibit so much of this tendency. However, for good, solid articles, vigorous editorials and carefully-gleaned college news The Crimson stands alone.

In conclusion, the editors beg leave to express to the university press in general their thanks for their kind encouragement and friendly criticism. Every help which can be given to a college enterprise has been cheerfully rendered to The University Magazine by her fellows, and the editors gratefully acknowledge this, hoping the time may come when they may requite these favors.
UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE

THE Bryant & Stratton BUSINESS COLLEGE,

Assembly Building, Southwest Corner of Tenth and Chestnut Streets,

Entrance, 108 South Tenth Street, below Chestnut, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CERTIFICATES issued at this Institution are good in any of the numerous Colleges of the INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE ASSOCIATION. Students can enter at any time, as there are no vacations. A most complete PRACTICAL DEPARTMENT with Bank, Commission House, Importing and Jobbing House, and Transportation, Stock and Real Estate Offices. All the positions in the houses are filled by the pupils. DAILY ACTUAL BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS are held between the students of the different Colleges. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

The public are cordially invited to examine our facilities and mode of instruction. The principal branches taught are Plain and Ornamental Penmanship, Book-keeping, Business Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Correspondence, Spelling and Practical Grammar.

For further particulars call or send for Catalogue. J. E. SOULE, President.

SOULE'S BUSINESS PENS,

These pens were designed by a professional penman, and are used by him in making the most elaborate writing, flourishing, lettering and scrolling, as well as for plain business writing. They are in extensive use among the leading penmen of the United States, and give universal satisfaction.

GROSS BOXES, $1.20 QUARTER GROSS BOXES, 35. Sent by Mail on receipt of price.

J. F. ROLLER & SON, FRENCH BOOT & SHOE, No. 1411 CHESTNUT STREET.

C. K. & W. D. HAMMITT, General Advertising Agents, 119 SOUTH FOURTH ST.

After February 1st, 1876,

Baptist Publication Building, 1420 Chestnut Street, Philada.

E. M. BRUCE & CO., 1308 CHESTNUT STREET.

One Thousand Estey Organs made and sold Monthly.

THE PATENT ARION PIANOS

Have four new Patents, which, combined, make them the sweetest as well as the most powerful Pianos made. Call and see for yourself.

E. M. BRUCE & CO., 1308 CHESTNUT ST.
IF YOU CARE TO LOOK INTO THE SCIENCE OF CLOTHING YOURSELF, we think you will find that the Study we have given the subject WILL SERVE YOU IN MANY WAYS.

We have collected in our Ware Rooms the largest variety of tried fabrics. We have scientifically worked out the size and style of Ready Made Clothing, so as to fit all forms. We have educated workmen, and hired labor, securing higher efficiency, and systematized every part of the business, to obtain true economy.

We act upon the belief that a small profit is better than a large one, because in this way we do a large business, which not only pays us best, but serves our customers with more reasonable rates. Our prices are positively fair, and stated in figures on tickets. Accoutrements and alterations are treated exactly alike.

Always giving a dollar's worth of goods for a dollar, we most cheerfully refused the money where customers are not pleased and return the goods uninjured within the 10 days we allow for examination and inquiry. This we state on the Guarantee given with each article at the time of purchase.

The stock on hand is the largest and best we ever had, comprising Boys' Goods as well as Gentlemen's Wear. The Department for Shiras, Underwear, etc., is very complete, and our White Shirts are as reliable as our other goods, because they are of our own manufacture. We will make great quantities of goods to order for those who prefer Ordered Clothing. Steam Elevators carry Passengers throughout the building, and the best attention is paid to every order by mail or personal visit. Easy Rules for Self-Measure, and Patterns of Materials supplied on application. Made up goods are sent by Express or Post when request is made, stating color and price desired. Payment can be made to the Express Co., and if goods do not suit, we will return the money, and be at the expense of their return to our house.

WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, The Largest Clothing House in America, S. E. Cor. SIXTH & MARKET Sts. PHILADELPHIA.

EYSHILL, MAN & CRAIG, STEEL MANKERS, 821 CHESTNUT STREET, COLLARS, ETC., LAUNCHED FOR 25 CENTS A DOZEN.

FOR PRACTICAL MEN.
RECENT SCIENTIFIC BOOKS.

DUBOIS.—The Elements of Graphical Statics, and their application to Framed Structures, with numerous Practical Examples. By A. Jay Dubois, C. E. Ph. D. 8 vo. with an Atlas of 32 plates. $5 00


GRANT.—Experiments on the Strength of Cement, by John Grant, C. E. 8vo... $ 3 50


DOWNING.—Elements of Practical Hydraulics, By S. Downing, L. L. D. 8 vo... $ 2 75

NEVILLE.—Hydraulic Tables. Coefficients, and Formular for finding the discharge of water from Orifices, Notches, Weirs, Pipes and Rivers. 12mo.

CROEL.—Climate and Time in the Geological Relations, a theory of Secular Changes of the Earth's Climate. 12mo. $3 00


SPRING.—Electricity, its Theory, Source and Application. By John T. Sprague. 12 mo... $ 3 50

AUDIR.—The Draughtsmen's Hand-Book of Plan and Map Drawing, including instructions for the Preparation of Engineering, Architectural and Mechanical Drawing. By G. G. Audir. Illustrated. 12mo... $ 6 00

NAPIER.—A Manual of Dying and Dyeing Receipts. By James Napier. Illustrated by Patterns and Dyeing Stuffs. 8vo... $ 1 50


CLARK.—Practical Geometry and Engineering Drawing. By Geo. S. Clarke. Illustrated. 4 to... $ 1 25

SPOU.—The Present Practice of Sinking and Boring Wells. By Ernest Spou. Illustrated. 12mo... $ 3 00

CLARK.—An Elementary Treatise on Steam and the Steam Engine, Stationary and Portable. By D. Kinnear Clark. Illustrated. 12mo... $ 1 25

ROSS.—Air as Fuel, or Petroleum and other Mineral Oils utilized by carburetting air and rendering it inflammable. By O. C. D. Ross, C. E. 12mo... $ 1 25

HUGHES.—The Marine Aquarium, by W. W. Hughes, F. L. S. 8 vo... $ 1 25

KELLOGG.—A New Monetary System, by Edward Kellogg. 12 mo... $ 5 00

JEVONS.—Money and the Mechanism of Exchange. By W. Stanley Jevons, M. A. 12 mo... $ 1 25

CLARKE.—Weights, Measures, and Money of all Nations. By F. W. Clarke, S. B. 12 mo... $ 5 00

SVEDELINS.—Hand-Book for Charcoal Burners, from the Swedish of G. Svedelins. Illustrated. 12mo... $ 5 00

"The above or any of our Books, sent by mail, free of postage, at the publisher's price.

HENRY CAREY BAIRD & CO, Industrial Publishers and Booksellers, No. 810 WALNUT ST, PHILADELPHIA.
The University of Pennsylvania, the oldest educational institution in the
Middle States, and the fifth in point of seniority in America, began the present
Academic Year Sept. 15th, 1875, being the fourth in the new buildings erected
at 36th and Locust streets, West Philadelphia.

The University is composed of five Faculties, under the supervision of one
Board of Trustees.

I. The Faculty of Arts, organized 1755. Its students receive a thorough
philosophical, literary, linguistic, historical, mathematical, and scientific edu-
cation, with a large choice of elective studies during the last two years. Gradu-
ates receive the degree of B. A., and after three years, and on the presenta-
tion of a satisfactory thesis, that of M. A. Provost, Dr. Chas. J. Stille; Vice
Provost, Rev. Dr. C. P. Krauth; Secretary, Prof. F. A. Jackson.

II. The Faculty of Science, in the Towne Scientific School, organized in
1871. Its students, after a two years drill in the elementary branches of a
scientific and general education, have the choice of six courses of study, viz:
(1) Analytical Chemistry; (2) Geology and Mining; (3) Civil Engineer-
ing; (4) Mechanical Engineering; (5) Architecture; and (6) A more Gen-
eral Course of Scientific Study. At the same time a course of study in History,
Literature, and the Modern Languages extends over the four years of the
curriculum. Students receive the degree of B. S. on graduating, and that of
M. S. after two years of Post-Graduate study, terminating in examination and the
presentation of a satisfactory thesis. Dean, Prof. J. P. Lesley; Secretary,
Prof. R. E. Thompson.

III. The Faculty of Medicine, fully organized in 1769, and recognized both
at home and in Europe as standing in the front rank of the medical schools of
America. The course of instruction has recently been reorganized in con-
formity with the principles proposed by the National and Local Medical Associ-
ations, the curriculum being made more methodical, and the results of the
course of study ascertained by yearly examination. Graduates receive the
degree of M. D. after three years course of study. Special advantages for
clinical study are presented by the neighborhood of the fine University
Hospital, which contains — beds. Dean of the Faculty, Dr. Robert E.
Rogers.

IV. The Auxiliary Faculty of Medicine, organized in 1865, holds its ses-
sions during the Spring and Summer months, and its instruction is free to stu-
dents and graduates of the Medical Faculty for the study of collateral branches of
medical science. Its graduates receive the degree of Ph. D. Dean of the
Faculty, Dr. S. B. Howell.

V. The Law Faculty, organized in 1789. Its certificate of graduation is
sufficient evidence of legal preparation to procure admission to the Bar of the
Commonwealth and city. Dean of the Faculty, Prof. E. C. Mitchell.

The buildings, recently erected, for the accommodation of these Faculties,
in West Philadelphia, are hardly equalled in point of size and convenience by
any in this country. The principal building is occupied by the Faculties of
Arts, Science, and Law; that to the west by the two Medical faculties; while
on the south side of Spruce Street is the University Hospital.

For further particulars see catalogue.
RUGBY ACADEMY,
FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS,
No. 1415 LOCUST ST., PHILADELPHIA,
EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, M.A.,
PRINCIPAL.

This Select School prepares students for mercantile and professional life, or for eminent standing in college.
Special instructors are employed in German, French, Book-Keeping, Drawing, Penmanship, and Elocution.
The rooms are spacious, well ventilated, and admirably located. There is a superior Primary Department.

FURNALD'S
GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS EMPORIUM
1418 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILA.
Special attention to orders for fine dress Shirts. Perfect fit guaranteed.

Private Coaching in MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS,
416 Wetherill St., FRANCIS O'HEA, B.A.
O'Connell College, Dublin.

REFERENCES.
Profs. OTIS KENDALL LL.D., GEORGE F. BARKER, M.D., LEWIS M. HAUPT, C.E.
" Pennsylvania University.

CARL F. LINDEMAN,
PORTRAIT AND HISTORICAL
PAINTER,
1302 CHESTNUT STREET.

EVERYBODY CAN BUY
A PIANO OR ORGAN
OF GOULD & FISCHER, No. 1210 Chestnut Street, Phila.

Special Attention is called to our New Instalment Plan.

We will sell all our Pianos on the same plan as we do the Mason & Hamlin Organ—for example, please study the Plan below, or call and let us explain more fully.

TERMS OF RENTING, WITH PRIVILEGE TO PURCHASE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLAN</th>
<th>Payment in Advance</th>
<th>OTHER PAYMENTS</th>
<th>Whole Cost to Purchaser</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>$17 00</td>
<td>$17 00 per quarter for nine months.</td>
<td>$170 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>22 34</td>
<td>$17 00 per quarter for six months.</td>
<td>165 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17 00</td>
<td>$11 00 per month for twelve months.</td>
<td>140 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>$17 00</td>
<td>$17 00 per quarter for nine months.</td>
<td>$170 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>$17 00</td>
<td>$11 00 per month for twelve months.</td>
<td>140 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Gould & Fis cher.
(W.M.G. FISCHER.)
No. 1210 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Pianos from $200 Upwards. Organs from $55 Upwards.

PETROLEUM VIRTUS VALIDISSIMA.
"The most efficacious virtue from Petroleum."
The combination of Aluminum and Antimony, highly purified and concentrated, without the use of chemicals. It has an absolute non-affinity for oxygen or moisture; a softer base; soothing, oleaginous substance, applicable to the most sensitive skin diseases generally. For Burns and Scalds it is invaluable. It allays the acute inflammation, and dryness, and thoroughly protects the injured parts from the action of the atmosphere. Used promptly and alone, the wound heals rapidly, even in severe cases, without any sloughing, and usually without leaving any scars. For Certain Lacerated Surfaces, all kinds of Inflammation, Eruptions, SKIN DISEASES GENERALLY. For Burns and Scalds the rectum, uterus, and urethra, by injection. Excellent for it is suggested to the physician who knows its properties. It is incapable of decomposition, fermentation, or becoming rancid on any soil, or any climate or temperature.

Cosmoline combines readily with White Wax for Ointments, Cerates, with Sulphur, Iodine, Bismuth, etc., with Guar Gum, Resins, etc. It does not coagulate with protein, etc., or other non-affine substances, or to Olive Oil and alone, the wound penetrates at once, thus avoiding the danger of re-opening the wound.

For Burns Scalds, it is invaluable. It allays the acute inflammation almost immediately, and thoroughly protects the injured parts from the action of the atmosphere. Used promptly and alone, the wound heals rapidly, even in severe cases, without any sloughing, and usually without leaving any scars. For Certain Lacerated Surfaces, all kinds of Inflammation, Eruptions, or to Olive Oil and alone, the wound penetrates at once, thus avoiding the danger of re-opening the wound.

For Burns and Scalds it is invaluable. It allays the acute inflammation almost immediately, and thoroughly protects the injured parts from the action of the atmosphere. Used promptly and alone, the wound heals rapidly, even in severe cases, without any sloughing, and usually without leaving any scars. For Certain Lacerated Surfaces, all kinds of Inflammation, Eruptions, SKIN DISEASES GENERALLY. For Burns and Scalds the rectum, uterus, and urethra, by injection. Excellent for it is suggested to the physician who knows its properties. It is incapable of decomposition, fermentation, or becoming rancid on any soil, or any climate or temperature.

Cosmoline combines readily with White Wax for Ointments, Cerates, with Sulphur, Iodine, Bismuth, etc., with Guar Gum, Resins, etc. It does not coagulate with protein, etc., or to Olive Oil and alone, the wound penetrates at once, thus avoiding the danger of re-opening the wound.

For Burns and Scalds it is invaluable. It allays the acute inflammation almost immediately, and thoroughly protects the injured parts from the action of the atmosphere. Used promptly and alone, the wound heals rapidly, even in severe cases, without any sloughing, and usually without leaving any scars. For Certain Lacerated Surfaces, all kinds of Inflammation, Eruptions, SKIN DISEASES GENERALLY. For Burns and Scalds the rectum, uterus, and urethra, by injection. Excellent for it is suggested to the physician who knows its properties. It is incapable of decomposition, fermentation, or becoming rancid on any soil, or any climate or temperature.

Cosmoline combines readily with White Wax for Ointments, Cerates, with Sulphur, Iodine, Bismuth, etc., with Guar Gum, Resins, etc. It does not coagulate with protein, etc., or to Olive Oil and alone, the wound penetrates at once, thus avoiding the danger of re-opening the wound.

For Burns and Scalds it is invaluable. It allays the acute inflammation almost immediately, and thoroughly protects the injured parts from the action of the atmosphere. Used promptly and alone, the wound heals rapidly, even in severe cases, without any sloughing, and usually without leaving any scars. For Certain Lacerated Surfaces, all kinds of Inflammation, Eruptions, SKIN DISEASES GENERALLY. For Burns and Scalds the rectum, uterus, and urethra, by injection. Excellent for it is suggested to the physician who knows its properties. It is incapable of decomposition, fermentation, or becoming rancid on any soil, or any climate or temperature.

Cosmoline combines readily with White Wax for Ointments, Cerates, with Sulphur, Iodine, Bismuth, etc., with Guar Gum, Resins, etc. It does not coagulate with protein, etc., or to Olive Oil and alone, the wound penetrates at once, thus avoiding the danger of re-opening the wound.
TO APOLLO.

HORACE, BOOK I, ODE 31.

When at Apollo's sacred shrine,
What asks the poet of power divine?
As he his first libation pours,
What is the gift that he implores?

He does not ask the richest grain
That ripens on Sardinia's plain;
Nor seeks the grateful herds that feed
On warm Calabria's grassy mead.

Nor begs the plains that Liris laves,
And eats away with quiet waves,
His knife may prune Calenian vines
To whom kind fortune thus inclines,

Let them the golden goblet drain
Who safely cross the Atlantic main,
And they who barter Syrian wares
Be like rich merchants free from cares.

For he to every god is dear
Who's blest with four returns a year.
Olives, chicory, and mallows light
Suffice to keep me day and night.

Latous grant me to enjoy
My health and wealth without alloy,
And in my age no weakness see—
But strike my lyre in songs to thee.

J. R. S.

NATURE'S UNIFORMITY OF ACTION.

An unscientific observer of nature will probably by no one of her characteristics be more impressed than by her rich variety, her profuseness in forms, her lavishness in the manifestation of her forces; in fact, the distinctive difference between the conception which an ordinary, and that which a scientific observer forms of nature and her operations, seems to be that the former apprehends her in her variety, the latter in her unity.

Look around, you who observe the mere externality of nature, and behold what infinite variety she displays in every nook and corner of her domains. In the grand ensemble as well as in the minutest details you see variety. Whether you peer into the depths of boundless space, or whether you cast your glance upon your own domicile; everywhere you find it. Take a bird's-eye view, if you will, of the scenes that surround you; behold your chain of snow-capped peaks, or trace the silvery windings of the rivers in the plain below; is there a single one which is another's copy? To your right the dark pine forests brave the howling storm; to your left swept by gentle zephyrs the yellow corn-field waves; before you lie the thirsty desert-sands, while yonder at the horizon the never-resting sea rolls its waves in upon the strand; everywhere variety, everywhere change. Nor only from afar do you see it; for come nearer to your home, look at the sharres of your dwelling place. How many steps are there between the megatherium which trod down the primeval forests, and the tiny mouse which shies at your own step to-day? What infinite gradations in size, form, and adaptation lie between the whale and the worm? Or, have you ever reflected what rich manifoldness is embraced between the moss on which you recline, and the oak which shades your resting place. How many steps are there between the megatherium which trod down the primeval forests, and the tiny mouse which shies at your own step to-day? What infinite gradations in size, form, and adaptation lie between the whale and the worm? Or, have you ever reflected what rich manifoldness is embraced between the moss on which you recline, and the oak which shades your resting place.

But lift the veil; put on scientific spectacles; penetrate below the surface and behold the transformation! This vast globe with its lands and seas, its mountains and valleys, its forests and fields, becomes but one grand aggregation of atoms and molecules in unwearying motion. The adamantine rock, as well as the little
rill which trickles down its side, is resolved into a miniature stellar system, where, like those greater suns in boundless space, molecules revolve with perfect uniformity in perfectly definite orbits. What you were wont to distinguish by the names of ice, water, and steam, is the very same assemblage of molecules, merely vibrating in differently shaped paths, and with different velocities, and where before you felt the scorching heat or the biting cold, you now see nought but the same molecules completing their rounds in shorter or longer times. The peak of the bell and the rattling of the carriage on the roadway, the solemn harmonies of the organ and the sound of your own melodious (?) voice, are, after all, but the motions of air particles. Nay, even when we look at the ruddy dawn or the azure sky, when we feast our eyes on the fresh green of the foliage, or turn them away from the blinding expanse of snow, we see nought but motion.

What we feel, what we hear, what we see; all is motion, and this motion is but the evidence of force. How sublimely simple then becomes this great variety. Matter there is, and force; and force acts on matter, and matter moves. This motion then is the grand means of nature’s working; for force arises out of motion, is manifest through motion, and terminates in motion. This is evident wherever we look into the domain of nature, and is adequately proved from the correlation of forces, from the fact that they can be transformed into one another. For there is probably but one spectrum of all motion; and, as in the solar spectrum, there are on each side, vibrations which are no longer revealed to our eyes, so is it not from analogy probable, that in this universal spectrum there should be vibrations which escape our limited faculties? Does it then yet seem preposterous, or a mere figure of speech, to talk of the music of the spheres? Or may there not be at the other end of this spectrum, too, vibrations so high a degree of refrangibility that we cannot know even their effects? May there not then be but one force of an infinite number of degrees of refrangibility; a spectrum of infinite length, of which we in our limitation know but some infinitesimal part?

But penetrate still deeper into the most hidden archa of nature; go from the individual motion to motion, general and universal; from the fact of motion to the laws of motion, and the uniformity of nature’s operations will appear in still clearer light. For there is but one code of laws for all material motion in the universe. The same laws regulate the pendulum of your clock and the course of the earth; and the two atoms in a hydrogen molecule are but double stars on a small scale. In fact we need but adopt the view of certain philosophers, that space and time are merely limitations of our thinking, and so uniform are those laws that we can by a stretch of our imagination conceive a molecule to be a system of vibrating worlds, or picture to our mind the universe as but a single molecule, of which the celestial spheres are the component atoms.

THE USE OF MARKS

In reading the article upon “Marks, their uses and abuses,” which appeared in the January number of The University, I have been struck by the fact that the article in question presented but a very one-sided view of the debated point, seeming to single out the disadvantages of the marking system, without in any way enumerating its compensating advantages. And, while I am well aware that in writing an article wholly in defence of the system, I lay myself open to a similar charge, I yet conceive myself warranted, since an article so abusive to the value of marking has been published before me, in saying a word in defence of a system worthy the respect and consideration of all of us.

The purpose of the whole plan of marking is to be understood as intending to convey by certain symbols, an idea of the scholarship and acquirements of the student, this information being for the benefit of the authorities of the University, of the student himself, and of the parent or guardian whose interest is necessarily excited in the student’s progress. If this purpose be attained, the system of marks is certainly to be encouraged, nor do I imagine that there is any considerable doubt that it is attained. The author of the above mentioned article takes, it seems to me, entirely too limited a view of the field, confining his grievances to the abuses in single recitations, and, of course, as necessitated by his line of reasoning, wholly disregarding the theory of average; the theory which he terms, “fair to one; fair to all.”

Now, without pressing this point up to any degree of logical accuracy, I merely call attention to the results which the term or year brings forth, and ask if they do not warrant a full belief in the marking system. Is there ever any doubt that the hardest students, and those that make the most brilliant recitations, obtain the highest honors, or that the laziest fall lowest, or are dropped by the unrelenting mandate of the powers that be? And, descending even further, are not the averages in the different departments of study fair indications of the success of the efforts of the various students? And, even when this is not the case, is not the falling off in one study, where the diligent student is particularly unfortunate, almost invariably fully compensated for by extraordinary success in another department, where special good fortune may attend him? In a few cases, I admit, good or evil fortune may so preponderate as to deprive the question of impartial justice. But reflect, if it is not worth while to pay so slight a penalty for the sake of preserving a system in the main useful, advantageous, fulfilling the ends I have already mentioned, and others as well, no less important in their direct effect upon the college student.

The system of marks is productive of a spirit of emulation, especially among the lower classes, where such a spirit is particularly needed, highly calculated to incite to study and to arouse interest in the work going forward at the University. That this is the case, requires no better proof than the anxiety prevailing in the Chapel at the closing day of each term, when Dr. Krauth’s prayers seem indefinitely lengthened, and the whole college is evidently on the tip-toe of expectation. This advantage could be obtained by no other system which has been ever proposed or invented, as could none other of the obvious desirable points acquired by its use. I do not design to make this article a complete defense of any present marking system. The defects which now exist are too patent to be concealed from the eye of the most unconcerned observer; nor can I propose any method by which they may be remedied, further than a diligent attention to equity and disregard to favoritism, which professors in general neither do possess nor can reasonably be expected to possess. Nevertheless, I imagine that these faults, whatever they may be, are fully compensated for.
by the value of a system just in its entirety and correct in its principle. Like many other principles of this world, while its use is beneficial and its abuse not baneful, but deleterious to its full success, we are not warranted in putting it aside on account of its faults, remembering of what advantage in its totality it may still be to us. Little attention can be paid to the grumbling of a pettish mind, which picks a few bitter hulls from a dish of strawberries, and thinks to undervalue the luscious fruit they are mixed with.

We, I imagine, should be sorry to see the day when professors, students and parents, should be careless in laying a strong stress upon a system forming so important a source of information to all concerned in the student's progress, and so powerful a stimulus to his own exertions in the work which the University requires of him.

MARKS.

Reading with much interest, an article on marks, in the January number of the Magazine, the writer, who has had four years of University experience, feels not only in unison with the matter therein stated, but also, that much more remains still to be said.

Marks and college standings are merely relative results of some man's opinions. A high mark only means that the recipient thereof could repeat a certain section of a certain book better than some other man could repeat a certain other section,—perhaps of another book; and a high standing merely shows the holder thereof to have acquired a few more of these high marks than certain other men, with whom, as chance classmates he may be associated.

The everlasting craving to be first, the pushing ambition to excel one's fellows; the unscrupulous desire for praise, are the curse of college life; leading minds from their proper course into the selfish and insidious accompaniments of a race where egotism holds full sway, in the place that of all others should have good-will and fellowship. On the other hand, a striving to excel one's self, a using of each and every talent God has given, a doing of one's very best form the only sure footing for man's rise.

Each college man, without a goad, should resolve to exert all his mental powers, to so incite and so improve them; to so urge and so prove them, that every inch of his mental ground may be cultivated to bring forth its highest possible amount of fruit.

Man has an inward monitor to tell him of his own self's worth, far better than a professor's marks; the latter only tell it to the world, and the world's praise is not worth craving, nor its scorn mourning over.

Marks are well in schools for boys not yet reached an age appropriate of a mental education's worth; for them some system for goading on to greater labor is an absolute necessity; but in a college reside (presumably,) men, who have assembled for the one sole cause of love of letters or desire for a scientific schooling, and this love or this desire should be the sole incentive to all college zeal and labor.

When marks and examination standings are the criterions of men's worth, Universities are reduced to the condition of primary schools, where boys strive for number one, returning to the parental roof to receive a mamma's kiss and blessing.

Many students and some few professors seem to think that the pitter's only task is to sit and judge between this and that man, who answers right or wrong certain questions they may put, and then to note their opinions of said answers. But a professor's work is far higher and far nobler; it is the imparting of his previously acquired knowledge, the explaining and the simplifying of mooted points brought forth, the cultivating and the training of all sterile minds presented. He is—or ought to be,—a sponge soaked with learned juices, which he imparts drop by drop to the dry and unsoaked sponges that day by day present themselves before him. His marking should merely be considered as an unimportant, accessory, and disagreeable duty, imposed upon him because it is needed as a goad for such as have wrongly been admitted to college privileges, with neither love nor ability for learning, entering because of a stern parental "must," or simply for the love of college fun. For such—and such alone,—marks are a necessity, that the receivers may the sooner deservedly be kicked from out the erudite arena.

Finally, if our University would merit its name, let its faculty strive to clear its halls of this last enumerated, worse than worthless class of forced and unwilling cramers, and let all true students look upon marks as far beneath their notice, entirely inappropriate for themselves, as merely lashes for the lazy dogs that sneak unnoticed into our Alma Mater's halls, and let them strive with all their zeal and power and love to make the greatest men, of which they may respectively be capable, and in whatever place relative to their fellow-workers God sees fit to place them, is His business and not theirs.

B. A.

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

The Library of the University has shared in the growth and increase of the University so marked within the last few years, and it is now one of the most valuable adjuncts of our Alma Mater. The additions made by the gifts of the Colwell Library of Political Economy and Social Science, and the Rogers Library of Mechanics and Engineering, are of themselves an inducement to a class of students, who will here find at their hands the means of carrying on special researches, that without such collections of books, would be beyond the reach of ordinary fortunes. The Allen Classical Library, and the gifts of books from Dr. Alfred Stille, the Wagner Fund, and the purchases by the Provost, with the funds appropriated by the Trustees, have furnished a collection that constitute an almost unequalled working library for philological and historical research, and for the extended study of all the topics brought within the range of undergraduate work. But the use of these books is sadly hampered by reason of the want of a printed catalogue. The Rogers collection is being catalogued by the donors with, great thoroughness, and it would be well if the other special collections could also be systematically catalogued on the same plan and at the same time, so that there might be a simultaneous printing and publishing of a catalogue of the University Library, and that done, its use could be freely and safely offered to the students of the various departments of the University, and to all who are entitled to its privileges; indeed, their number might well be extended, so that the University could open its Library to all who give evidence of desire to use its volumes, in
the pursuit of any special branch of knowledge. Now, what steps can be taken to provide the small sum necessary for the purpose of printing such a catalogue? A sum of five hundred or a thousand dollars would be sufficient. The Society of the Alumni has in hand the printing of a catalogue of the Graduates, and that will tax their limited means. The Trustees of the University have too many demands on their funds to meet this present need. Cannot the undergraduates set on foot some scheme of subscription, by which the requisite sum can be raised? The Alumni, either as a society or as individuals, have given a large proportion of the works that constitute the library. The undergraduates are of course those who are first entitled to its use, and who, from their daily nearness to the Library, are most likely to avail themselves of a catalogue in the selection of books, either for their studies or for the lighter employment of their leisure hours. Undoubtedly many of the graduates would come to their aid with liberal hands, and thus there would be a common effort to secure a common good, which could not but serve to advance the interests of the University, and bring home its advantages to the public. We hope therefore for some action by the undergraduates, looking to a subscription to be pushed rapidly, so that the small sum needed may promptly be raised, and the much needed catalogue of the University Library provided, so that the books contained in it may be used freely. The plan might well be extended to the students of the Medical and Law Departments, and apart from the absolute gain of the catalogue, there would be an opportunity for common action on behalf of the University, by those whose different pursuits keep so far apart from each other. It is this sort of unity of action which can alone produce unity of feeling, and everything that induced the one and secures the other, will strengthen the friendly alliance of all the students of the University. There is no means of instruction that has a greater claim upon the undergraduates of every department of the University, than the Library. The books are there, and their free use is only postponed until a printed catalogue supplies the necessary guide. A meeting of the whole body of students in attendance at the University, or even of representatives from each department, could easily ascertain from the librarian the exact cost of a catalogue, and the sum would no doubt soon be forthcoming, either by small individual subscriptions or by assessing a share upon each department, proportioned to its number, and then appealing to the graduates too

THE ARENA OF SCIENCE.

The facts, theories, and, more especially results, of scientific work, are presented to the general reading public by the papers, journals and reviews of the day, as exactly and as explicitly as is necessary. But the precarious existence, the twistings and contortions, the battledore and shuttlecock sort of life which these facts and, more especially, theories undergo—the doubts, discussions, contradictions, "replies," bickerings, and even actual "rows" which they occasion before they are substantiated and agreed upon, form one side of the picture of science which is less frequently presented to the public gaze.

Our friend, the general reader, may therefore be surprised when we tell him that the field of science is now, and always has been, the ground of the most varied conflicts and strifes—that it has been covered by contestants and knights of all kinds and descriptions, of every rank and time, and from every country of the civilized world—that the encounters here have varied from the amicable and friendly tilt and parry of thought, to the most dreadful intellectual bloodshed that the world has ever witnessed—and that the results have been the steadfast opposition and final overthrow of the favorite theories and ideas—and the utter annihilation of the results of the labor and hard work—of many years, often of a lifetime.

But, notwithstanding this disastrous aspect, the field seems to be an enticing one. Not only are there in it those to whom it is a special domain—philosophers and scientists, but even outsiders are pressing on into the fray. Nay, even to-day, as we look through and past the din and dust of the combatants, the gigantic form of the Roman Pope is seen looming up in the distance, casting his shadow over the plain. Unwisely, has he entered upon a strange and foreign ground. Unwisely has he endeavored to extend his sway over a people, who (in their present vocation) are not his people; whose ways (in their present field) are not his ways; whose ideas, (in their own peculiar calling) are not his ideas.

It is not with him, however, that we are especially concerned here. It is to another side of the picture that we turn—it is to a side less conspicuously illuminated by the light of the literature of the present day, and to a side, which, it must be confessed, is not over flattering to science and scientific life, that we invite the reader's attention.

A philosopher—no matter how illustrious he may be—is alas, nothing but a piece of humanity, after all, and subject, like all other men, to human weakness—like all his fellow beings, to the "heart ache and thousand natural shocks that flesh is heir to." "For there was never yet philosopher," says Shakespeare, "that could endure the tooth-ache patiently." It may seem strange to the reader, that a man whose whole life is lighted only by the light of "cold science"—as it is sometimes called—whose entire existence is devoted to the acquisition of accuracy and judgment in the observation of phenomena, should be carried away by personal prejudices, (we speak not, of course, of his private life, here,) by personal prejudices and feeling, in matters relating to science, to such an extent as to exhibit the most resentful anger, and give vent to the most insulting epithets that the imagination can possibly conceive of. But so it is, Tyndall is accused by Prof. Tait as having "extremely great skill in choosing precisely such forms of language as are calculated to produce the most exquisite torture in the mind of a scrupulously upright and high-souled man." The same gentleman—Tait—describes another contemporaneous adversary as being "compounded of about equal parts of fiend and fool." Indeed, this writer seems to have a peculiar faculty for getting himself into squabbles and calamitous controversies, such as is seldom surpassed. Some one says of him that "Prof. Tait may be occasionally shy of his substantives, but he has no timidity in his adjectives—contemptible; 'utterly contemptible,' 'miserable,' 'disgusting,' 'shabby,' 'pernicious,' 'pestilent,' 'hideous' are among the projectiles, more natural perhaps, than philosophical, which the Professor of Natural Philosophy hurl's
ANOTHER VIEW.

An article entitled Misplaced Piety appeared in the December number of this Magazine. In this, with an effrontery which ill-comported with its "consternation" at a notice, upon the common bulletin board, to the effect that the regular College Prayer Meeting would be held at a certain time and place, after inserting a note, disclaiming all intention of reflecting discredit upon any one, and urging all to take no offence, the writer proceeds thus:

"Are not each one's private devotions together with the from ten to twenty minutes of public religious exercises of each morning, sufficient religion for College?"

"Our juvenile revivalists delight to attach publicity to their performances. These performances, from their nature, and the way in which they are conducted, tend to drag down and debase the sacredness of our worship."

"One pious gentleman has ridiculed and upheld his as a butt for attempted witticisms by many of the students."

"A peremptory stop should be put to the celebration of the solemn services of our church, by a parcel of boys seeking to appear as reformers and gain favor with the Professors."

"Every one must realize that a University, where boys go to acquire intellectual, rather than moral improvement, there is something decidedly unusual in these performances."  

Now, in examining these statements, as this article must necessarily be short, I shall make only such assertions as admit of the amplest proof, the references to which might be given if space permitted.

Did the fact ever occur to "Z," I wonder, that all the arguments for class, rather than private, recitations in the study of languages and sciences, might, with equal force, be used in favor of those meetings? The fact that his watch can get over "from ten to twenty minutes" during the religious exercises in the Chapel, while all the rest are plodding through an average six and five-eighths, can be accounted for only on the supposition that, by long association, it has imbibed some of the characteristics of its owner.

I confess I am unable to understand how any rational person could discover an objectionable degree of publicity in a meeting held so quietly, that, until "Z's" advertisement of it, some who were desirous of attending did not know where to find it.

If any one who has doubt on the subject should attend those meetings, he would find their "nature" the same as that of those held by the apostles themselves, and if a meeting "conducted" after those same patterns can be said to "drag down and debase" the sacredness of any worship, so much the worse for the worship.

In regard to putting a "peremptory stop" to those meetings, I would suggest, for his consideration, the following proposition:

Muscle is not incompatible with Christianity.

As for gaining favor with the professors, although "Z" has shown that they approve of the meetings, how they are to know who attended them, he has not made so clear, as they never appear there themselves.

If "Z" means, as I think he does, by "intellectual rather than moral improvement" to intimate that the moral element in our colleges must necessarily give place to the intellectual, I beg leave to differ with him; for the very foundations of popular education are laid deep in religion and morality. The system of free schools was invented by Calvin. All our colleges, until quite lately, were founded with especial reference to religious instruction. The Constitution of Harvard declares her object to be "piety, morality and learning." And those of Yale, Princeton, Brown, Dartmouth, say the same thing, in almost the same words. It has been, and is still true that the great majority of founders, presidents, and professors of our colleges have been ministers of the Gospel, among whom appear the honorable names of Dickinson, Edwards, Burr, Davies, Finley, and Witherspoon. In all the early colleges the Bible was made a text-book, as it is now in many. Luther, at Wittemberg, and Calvin, at Geneva, made the study of it part of the course. Our own University was originally an academy with special reference to the training of young men for the ministry; and I think that even now, its trustees could, with difficulty, be persuaded to exchange the "In honorem Dei," over the chapel door, for "In honorem mentis."

If you would witness the effects of intellectual development to the exclusion of the moral, look at Greece and Rome in the height of their glory; or look at France, trampling upon religion and morality, and worshiping Reason in the person of a common prostitute. A volume might be filled with just such pages from history, showing that an elevating and refining education must have religion and morality as its backbone.

The history of our own country shows those colleges in which moral improvement has kept pace with intellectual, to be most successful. While Harvard was true to her seal, "Christo et Ecclesia," her halls were filled with the brain and brawn of New England. Now that she is, in the words of Henry Martyn, "crucifying Christ between two thieves, the classics and mathematics," how has she fallen from her former position!

If those "performances" are "unusual" in this University, it is only because she is behind her sister institutions in this respect, as they are co-existent with colleges on American soil, and exist in at least nine-tenths of our colleges to-day. The most numerous class of Protestants in all Christendom originated in just such a performance in Oxford, and the greater number of the revivals in this country have received their first impulse in the colleges.

In some of them, those "performances," instead of once a week, were held once a day. Yale has had forty, or more, revivals of religion in the course of her history. Amherst has never graduated a class that did not, at some period of its College course, witness a revival in its midst.

After a careful perusal of the article, the thought strikes me, that perhaps it was an attempt to recommend the meetings, by advancing the arguments of those who are opposed to them, for the purpose of showing how utterly absurd they are. If such be the case, I am happy to assure the writer that his "crude and unpolenished effusion" has effected nothing, as it has increased the attendance of the meetings. If, however, he was in earnest, I would advise him next time to chose either a subject with which he is better acquainted, or one upon which we are all ignorant alike.

G. R. P.
A favorite theme with many of this community is the (supposed) mental, moral, and physical decrepitude of our University. They seem to think that our standard has remained stationary since the time of Franklin, while every sister college has advanced with every improvement, which experience has shown to aid the cause of education, and students chosen from the most respectable class of a high-toned community. We do not give these plain truths their full weight, but put them aside with scarce a consideration. Let us take the prospectus of any other University, or Scientific school, and erase the title page, and we will consider our University as peer to any on this side of the Atlantic. Examine critically the character of the students, and we will find nowhere a more gentlemanly, more intellectual, and more moral set of young men. And this must be so from the very nature of the case. The great majority of other Universities are situated in cities other than those in which their students live. The student is cut off from all family influence, he has no guide but his own strength of character. He is thrown entirely with students, is subject to every temptation with which his native place was rife, without its steady influences. Is he not more likely to become "wild" and prodigal, to injure his mind, morals, and body by over-indulgence of all kinds, than if he were at the University of his native place, surrounded by friends older and wiser than he.

Again, no one can succeed in this life without the aid of friends. At college, friends sincere and close are gained. At most colleges they separate never to meet again, few out of each class settle in the same place. All those friendships are practically unmade, useless, and others must be formed if success is expected. But at this University, almost all the students are Philadelphians, and are likely to remain so. Each class college-mate will be able as well as willing to aid his former comrade, the ties of affection will not be loosed, but will grow closer and closer as time rolls by. Thus in a merely temporal point of view, our University offers advantages to Philadelphians which no other in the country does. But although, when we examine analytically the status of our University, we find it worthy of confidence, worthy of the strongest support, although we see its graduates in the foremost ranks of every profession, of every branch of trade, yet there remain many never-satisfied hypercritics, who seem to take a morbid delight in casting slurs upon its good name, when praise alone should resound.

This ignorant, unthinking depreciation, coming as it does, from those who should be well informed, does more to injure the cause of education, and to circumscribe our Alma Mater's sphere of usefulness, than the most vehement attacks from abroad.

What is true of time is also true of distance. We revere the Universities of Germany and of England. And why? Because we see only the good, we hear only of the celebrated graduates, of the learned professors, and of the immense revenues. We never are told of the prodigality, of the time wasted, of the health destroyed; all these are hidden—passed over in silence.

But when we see a University in our midst, and for the trouble of looking can see its inmost workings, all vagueness is gone, and with it our admiration.

The University of Pennsylvania has an unsurpassed corps of professors, ample endowments, buildings with every convenience, every improvement, which experience has shown to aid the cause of education, and students chosen from the most respectable class of a high-toned community. We do not give these plain truths their full weight, but put them aside with scarce a consideration. Let us take the prospectus of any other University, or Scientific school, and erase the title page, and we will consider our University as peer to any on this side of the Atlantic. Examine critically the character of the students, and we will find nowhere a more gentlemanly, more intellectual, and more moral set of young men. And this must be so from the very nature of the case. The great majority of other Universities are situated in cities other than those in which their students live. The student is cut off from all family influence, he has no guide but his own strength of character. He is thrown entirely with students, is subject to every temptation with which his native place was rife, without its steady influences. Is he not more likely to become "wild" and prodigal, to injure his mind, morals, and body by over-indulgence of all kinds, than if he were at the University of his native place, surrounded by friends older and wiser than he.

Again, no one can succeed in this life without the aid of friends.
accommodations or standard. But while this improvement has been in progress, while the number and scope of studies has been enlarged, no corresponding change has been made in the length of the course, other than the addition of afternoon hours. At present, the first two years of attendance are to a certain degree preparatory, they are occupied with the instruction necessary for the skillful and intelligent application of that which is to come after. In the Junior year alone are the really scientific studies entered upon, and into that and the Senior year is condensed an amount of instruction for which three years would be none too long. The course is an admirable one, and the fruits of that course have so far been most satisfactory, but the time allotted is too short to accord with either health or convenience.

It is also found impossible to give commensurate attention to all the studies which are necessary for a liberal education; only those which are most technical and which most immediately pertain to the various scientific branches can be at all thoroughly entered into.

Among the omissions is the study of Philosophy, and yet no study is more important to a truly scientific man. Philosophy and physics go hand in hand. For a philosopher to ground enlightened views, he must possess a knowledge of physics; for a scientist to see the phenomena of science in their true light; in their proper relations to each other and to self, philosophy is required. In just such proportion as the scientist is also the philosopher will be truly a scientist, and be fitted to penetrate into the primary laws of nature. Yet this eminently important branch of learning is entirely omitted. The modern languages are also to a great extent neglected, although French and German are of much use to the scientific student. Now these omissions are due entirely to the great space to be gone over, and the short time allowed.

It will be urged perhaps, that the post-graduate course not only furnishes opportunity to all those who desire to go further in strictly scientific studies, but also that the student can there take up such studies as were perforce omitted. But practically this can never make up for their omission. The majority of students in the scientific school are acquiring professions by which to support themselves, and they desire, and it is oftentimes necessary that they should, to enter at once into active life; they are thereby cut off from all opportunity of future instruction, and are not likely to become self-educated in that of which they have no knowledge, and thence no love. How can this be remedied, and the course so changed that it may become symmetrical, giving each necessary and adjunct study its legitimate place and full importance? Evidently either by lengthening the course or by requiring a greater amount of knowledge, for entrance, which is practically the same thing. We think the proper method to be the latter; that candidates should be prepared by a special course, which shall have in particular view the after studies to be pursued; such preliminary training, would render the breaking-in which is now done in college unnecessary, and would fit the students for an immediate apprehension of the higher branches of knowledge, and secure ample time for those studies which are now omitted.

Many other institutes of learning have seen the advisability of such an addition to the regular departments, and wherever this design has been carried into operation it has afforded most satisfactory results. We think that if this University also would divide its course into two parts; one preparatory for the subsequent, that the standard might be greatly raised. Thorougb and special training in subordinate studies might thereby be ensured, and more diversity then be infused into the various scientific courses.

Delegates from this college to the Convention of the Athletic Association started on the 6th ult., in accordance with a notice, signed by Mr. Webb, of Yale, as President of the Association, stating that the Convention would be held in New York, on Thursday, January 6th. For some unaccountable reason, the meeting, without an announcement of the fact having been made in any of the papers, was held the day previous, and our University, therefore, was not represented. Letters to the different officers of the Association have been sent, laying the case before them, and it is hoped that some special action will be taken by which our college may yet be enabled to take part in the contests of the coming summer at Saratoga. We have shown ourselves worthy of being represented there by the results of the last meeting of our own Association, which results, other colleges have acknowledged, rank us second only to Yale in athletic sports.

The authorities of this University have procured three large and beautiful flags, which are designed to decorate our building. These flags are the ensigns of the United States, of the State, and of the Province; and are particularly appropriate to this Institution.

It has witnessed in turn, the change from Province to Independent Commonwealth, from Independent Commonwealth to member of indissoluble Union. Its children have served oft and well under those flags. Many have fallen for their preservation; many have reaped honor in their defence. Its own fortune has followed theirs; founded by Franklin in Provincial times it languished during the Revolution. In the dark days which preceded our independence, every sinew was strained against the former masters, and men had neither time nor opportunity for attending its halls.

When that Provincial flag which had been so trodden down; which had so nearly perished, was replaced by the new ensign of the Independent State; when that ensign waved over industry, peace, and happiness, then our University flourished once more, and spread its benefits over an ever increasing area, and, continually aided by the Commonwealth, grew stronger and stronger with age, until now it rightly unfurls the national flag as the fit banner for its high, well-deserved reputation. It has been successively an honor to the Province; to the State; and to the Nation. May it ever constantly advance with steps commensurate to the progress of this great country, and remain hereafter as now, an honor to every flag to which it gives allegiance.

SOCIETY NEWS.

PHILOMATHEAN SOCIETY.

On Friday, January 7th, 1876, Mr. Saunders was installed moderator of this Society. On taking the Chair he expressed his determination of keeping perfect order, and of raising the literary exercises to their former high standard. We hope that in this task he may succeed, and we feel sure that in his efforts he will be supported by all those who truly understand that Philo is a literary society, time-honored and of great past achievements.


Twelve members of the class of '79 have already joined us, and amongst them are the four highest honors. The term appointments are as follows:

- Recorder, Robert P. Robins; Secretary, Edward G. McCollin;

The officers of the Scientific Society were also installed on the first Friday in January. Eleven of the class of '79 have also been members.

Mr. Bullitt, the President, has appointed the following term committees:


- The Annual Election of Officers of the College Barge Club, resulted as follows:
  - President, John G. Fell; 1st Vice President, E. B. Morris; 2nd Vice President, W. D. Kelley; Treasurer, W. R. Philler; Secretary, Howard Gibson; Coxwain, Eugene R. Townsend; 1st Lieutenant, A. Pearce; 2nd Lieutenant, Dr. Dan Bray.

- The Class of '76, will hold their Senior Day Celebration on June 2d. The planting of the Ivy, and the appropriate ceremonies will take place June 7th.

---

COLLEGE NEWS AND PERSONALS.

'75-

- Of those who graduated last June in the Department of Arts, Cohen, Morrison and C. Morris, are studying Medicine; Elliott, Freedley, Gilpin, E. B. Morris, Pancoast, Philler, and Porter are studying Law; Fritchett is studying Theology; Smyth is pursuing general studies, and Hollis, Kerr and Townsend, are in business.

- Grues says his lips never knew the kiss of love.

- Potts of '76, will appear after April 5th, in a pair of recherché "sides," frais œuvres.

- L. K. Lewis of the Class of '72, was ordained at St. Andrew's Episcopal Church last month.

- We congratulate Mr. K—rr, and can only say that he is a "lucky dog."

- Knowles has had his poems bound. Some one remarked that it was to be hoped they'd remain under a cover. En passant, Mr. K is yet very young, and his talent is still in its infancy.

- Pomp, is said to be engaged to a New York lady of some respectability.

- "Who said Rossel was a nobleman in disguise?"

- "William has reduced his prices." He may expect more custom if this be true.

- A '73 man preached Major Dick's funeral sermon.

- Are "hat fights" to become as popular as the cane and bag are?

---

Hewson of '76, has recently joined the Glee Club, in Second Bass part. The Club is still in need of another First Tenor.

- It is said that Professor Barker will deliver a course of lectures this Winter.

- The Scientific Society solicits contributions for its Museum, illustrating any department of Natural History. Anything requiring preservation, or animals whose skeletons are of value, will be gratefully received and prepared by them for the collection of the Society, also living specimens of tortoises, snakes, lizards, horned-toads, etc., will be taken care of, and reports thereon made from time to time to the Society.

HOWARD A. KELLY, '77, Vice President.

COLLEGE SOCIETIES.—We take the following, with some slight changes, from the University Herald: Kappa Alpha was founded at Union in 1825; Sigma Phi at University in 1827; Chi Psi at University in 1844; Delta Kappa Epsilon at Yale in 1844; Theta Delta Chi at Union in 1844; Delta Psi at Columbia in 1847; Zeta Psi at University of New York in 1848; Phi Delta Theta at Miami University in 1848; Phi Gamma Delta and Phi Kappa Psi both at Jefferson College (Philadelphia), the former in 1848, and the latter in 1852; Phi Kappa Sigma at University of Pennsylvania in 1850; Sigma Chi at Miami University in 1855; Black Badge at Roanoke in 1859; Alpha Tau Omega in Richmond in 1865. Chi Phi and Theta Delta Chi have chapters in British and Continental Colleges; Chi Phi is probably the largest fraternity, Delta Kappa Epsilon being its chief rival; Beta Theta Pi is the most numerous and prominent of the Western fraternities, having 33 chapters. Kappa Alpha has 3 live and 3 dead chapters; Sigma Phi 6 live and 2 dead chapters; Chi Psi has had about 21 chapters, quite a number of which are dead; Delta Psi has 10; Zeta Psi 15; Phi Delta Theta 35; Phi Gamma Delta 42; Phi Kappa Sigma 13; Sigma Chi 25; Delta Kappa Epsilon 29; Black Badge 8; Alpha Tau Omega 10. —Exchange.

REPARTIE DES ANGES.

An answer—tart—will sometimes make the smartest, quickest mortals quake.

"Speak of angels, they hover near," and thus have read your most complimentary, non-complimentary, but brilliant attack upon them in the last edition of the University Magazine. Nonsense, are they? Wise men, do you count yourselves? All well and good. But, if you are wise men, why mention such things as flunks, cyphers, &c., even under a nervous excitement?

The appellation "bundles," cannot be objected to unless in this way: Bundles are generally carried. Now, should you improve any opportunity that affords itself, you would soon discover that it is not the "bundles," but the "bringers" that are carried—carried away we mean, of course.

The Sophomores, poor, ignorant (?) souls, we excuse on this plea. Should they pass on either side of a couple, those beside them would not have half the glimpse they so covet, especially should they be shorter than their companions, and not seldom does it so happen; and it is not to be doubted in the least, (oh, no!) that it is out of pure tender-heartedness to their fellows, that they form the diagram given.

"Darlings" is simply awful, and we think to use such an expression, that "Laurie" must surely have been making use of his youth and good looks, (?) and stolen the hearts of some poor "angels," because such expressions must come from force of habit. Students, take warning! Whatever you do on the seeming spur of the moment, we must suspect you of having before then been "under the moonlit sky."
We will not believe that "Scrooges" and "Smear" would so flatter themselves as to think that thirty-eight "angels" would play second fiddle for the sake of hearing a dozen or more warblers imploring to be kissed, &c.; but of "I," we could believe almost anything, for is he not an advocate of immorality? Does he not treat, enlarge, upraise, and make himself ridiculous and conspicuous on that subject?

Another thing, does not the writer rather betray class confidence when he accuses Mr. Y—ley of needing so much stimulant? Surely, '77 is a contradictory class altogether, notwithstanding its self-praises. Bye the bye, we once heard a remark (not that it is applicable in this case at all,) that one must sing their own praises, if their friends will not do it for them. But to continue. One of its members betrays most unsparingly the vices of the class, while at the close of his article he extols those same vices (converted into virtues).

Another, the writer of "Young Ladies," lauds them in a most inspired way, yea, verily, in a poem! and in the next breath accuses some one of them of imbibing in a truly remarkable manner. Speaking of poetry, "Cardinal" does quite well considering, except, perhaps his style seems a little borrowed—maybe we are mistaken. Encore him, he's of '77!! We think, perhaps, our victim is a little wanting in courage, as the "angels" are dubbed everything possible in the first of his article, while at the end, as if fearing the hereafter, he even attributes the success of all the College entertainments to their presence. Alas! the inconsistency of man!

There is one thing we feel we must not neglect, and that is Larry's enormous circle of feminine friends. Now, we sincerely hope you will not confound "Larry" and "Laurie." The latter, we regret to say, is a strong advocate of the "Loves of the Angels," while the former, whose sentiments we most admire, fain would annihilate them with a single glance, or quench them from the flow of his sarcastic, thoughtless tongue. Well, if "Larry" only knew of the pangs caused to some fair hearts, or of the divine (?) blessings called down upon his devoted head, on hearing his harsh, and sometimes ridiculous imprecations on themselves, we think he would take more lenient views. But perhaps his special hatred for the fair sex has been caused by some disappointment; but no, such a thing we dare not hint, yet 'tis exceeding strange.

Now, we suppose as time and space will permit us to go no further, we must say something complimentary to smooth over any thing harsh we may have said, as seems to be the prevalent style of the Magazine writers, but, "Variety is the spice of life," even if that spice be poor.

The quotation immediately following the title of that unfortunate article on "Young Ladies," may be taken as qualifying either what precedes or what follows. Of course, I meant the latter, for that quotation was placed there as an apology for the nonsensical tone of the entire article. It is a pet theory of the writer that occasional mental relaxations are absolutely necessary to keep in healthy condition the minds of those who are daily oppressed by the heaviest sort of brain-work, and, as a large majority of the readers of the Magazine are students, "Young Ladies" was written entirely with this view: to give, as a relief after the heavy deepness of the other articles, a morsel of very light reading. Whether it accomplished this end or not, I cannot tell; but, with this idea, its extreme absurdity is accounted for and admissible although, it must be confessed, that it was almost too light for such a magazine as the University. But, to proceed to the criticisms, they are nearly all mistaken, or unfair. The first is a mistake, taking the quotation as qualifying the subject of the article instead of the entire article; but, take it as it is, the words "wise men" do not occur in "Young Ladies." And, by the way, flunks, ciphers, &c., are an important part of a college course; with them, college-life would lose one of its greatest joys, and the spiciest of its delights. Next, there is something about "fashionable promenades"—now, may I humbly suggest that the Chestnut Street Bridge is not a fashionable promenade; but, fashionable or non-fashionable, the writer is perfectly willing to "commit" himself on any pleasant afternoon, if the critic will name the day. Yes, the "bringers" are sometimes "carried away," but generally by a little bill, for the pleasure of being "carried away" like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ticket Type</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For two tickets for the Opera</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For carriage</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Supper for two</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For one pair light kids</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$14.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

That "diagram" was designed for a strike for the abolishing of an ungentlemanly custom, about which several angels have lectured me, and a positive denial of any participation alone saved me from excommunication. The dialogue was introduced as the only lucid way of showing the use of the word "bundle."

Next, I am accused of "treating" myself—I frequently do that when no one else will—and of "enlarging" myself—suggestive of Christmas dinners and a growing youth, and "upraising"—I don't often down-raise, and "making myself ridiculous," &c. Too true; but as the article was written for that I cannot complain. My class was not mentioned throughout the entire effusion, but '77 is by all odds the best class in college, and could not be much improved even by the addition of the critic. Beer contains only a very small percentage of the intoxicating element, is perfectly harmless, and not half so intoxicating as a smile from an "angel's lips." "Cardinal's" poetry is all machine-made, and blocked out as to metre, but his thoughts emanate from the right source. Encore! thank fortune, I am a member of '77. "Hear me, ye gods, for once again I swear," that "the success of college entertainments depends entirely on the 'Angels'". "Larry" and "Laurie" were both editors when the article passed, and cannot complain that I have used their names to illustrate such an ethereal subject. In fine, the critique is mistaken, severe, and extremely hostile to the personal character of the quaking "Cardinal." And to conclude, I "must say something complimentary," but as apple-tart is not good without spice, and variety is spice, we will have this apple-tart prime by omitting the compliments, to see if the critic will quake as I did when the "answer-tart" first struck me.

Cardinal.

REPARTIE A LA "REPARTIE DES ANGES."

"An apple-tart will sometimes make The gentlest, fairest critic quake."

"Speak of 'le diable' and he appears," lo! I come, and am now hovering thoughtfully over the "Repartie des Anges." As I happen to be good friends with the editors, they allowed me to peruse the preceding article before it went to press, and, in order to answer immediately these delicate shafts aimed at my highly moral character, have permitted me to write this compound-Repartie, for the same number of the Magazine that contains "Repartie des Anges." In the first place, the writer is evidently, by the confession of the first few lines of the article, an "angel," and thereby I am made at once both happy and unhappy—happy, because the article was considered worthy of an answer—unhappy, because it has been so wofully misunderstood, whether wilfully or not, I cannot tell.
KOLUM OF KOLLEGE KOMICS.

"Mad Mathematics. To prove that 10 is an even number.
9 is IX,
6 is SIX,
\[ \therefore \text{by subtraction} \ 3 \text{is} = -S, \]
\[ \text{But} \ 7 \text{is Seven}, \]
\[ \therefore \text{by addition} \ 10 \text{is even Q. E. D.} \]

Scene.—A huckleberry patch. Two students discovered lying on the ground, eating:

First Student (log.) Say, Charlie, why are you like Samson? Second Student, with his mouth too full to talk, gives it up.

First Student.—"Because you slay your tens of thousands with the jaw bone of an ass."

Sure way to keep ahead of time. Wear your watch in your pistol pocket.

Speaking of wit, what could exceed this:

Junior (to the class, while drawing). So Graves is not a "full student," he's taking a partial course. (Silence, which after some time is broken by \[ \text{-es' sweet voice.} \]

\[ \text{-es (sarcastically.)} \]

If you'd seen B—d the other night, you'd seen a full student. (B. smiles.)

Happy thought! Why is Magee's Ulster like Charity? Because it covers a multitude of sins.

"Now," said the Professor, as he grew animated in the discussion, "all matter constantly changes. I have changed since taking my

8 is VIII, and 7 is VII, and 6 is SIX, and 5 is V, and 4 is IV, and 3 is III, and 2 is II, and 1 is I.

"By the way, Mr. B., what do you say about the theory that the earth is a sphere?"

"It's a good theory. But I think the earth is a flat metal plate, with eight corners."

Lawyers say, "You cannot prove a negative." I deny this dictum in toto. Is a negative's positive proof.

An orator, who had raised his audience to a great height by his lofty roarings, exclaimed: "I will now close in the beautiful language of the poet—I forget his name—and—and—I forget what he said, too."—Ex.

We clip the following from an exchange:

Prof.—"We raise de ore to de top uv de furnace by means of—a—a rope attached, already, to a vindlas, on de two end of vitch is two pans, von of vitch is a bucket, und de ander is a platform." And again:

"Carbonic oxide is extremely poisonous, und it acts only very gradually, so gradually, in fact, dat you never become aware dat you are poisoned vonce at all, \[ \text{until you are—a—} \]

N. B.—We wish to apologize to the professors who found fault with the language we unintentionally put into their mouths in rendering jokes; we should like to say, however, that typographical errors will creep into the best of works. If in the future, any such mistakes occur again, they can immediately blame the printers; printers spell awfully.—Magazine University of New Mexico.

Cupid—ity.—Marrying for love and—money.

Pomp was lately seen hurrying away from William's stand in the assembly room, and was interrogated by a Soph. with the following result:

Soph.—"Pomp, why didn't you buy something?"

Pomp.—"Oh! the bruiser charged too much!"

Soph.—"What did he charge you?"

Pomp.—"Charged me with stealing a pie"

Scene.—Dr. Schanck's Room. Lecture on Chemistry.

1st Senior (Logititur.) "Say, H., what kind of a grade do you expect to get in this plagued stuff?"

Senior No. 2. "Give it up. I'm polling for Centi-grade."—Ex.

A gentleman passing the shop of Mr. Taswell, tea dealer, observed his name would be aswell without a T.

"There is at present a perceptible and lamentable dearth of free lunches. This should not be."—Yale Record.

Freshman, (holding up a pea nut). "If this nut could speak, what would it say?"

Senior, (hard-hearted wretch). "It would say, give me none of your jaw." (Exit Fresh.)

The following took place last Christmas week.

First Fresh., (just visible below his umbrella). "Did you ever see such Christmas holidays?"

Second Fresh. "No, not since last August."


What do our students mean by speaking of the "great creator Handy's works?"

We are happy to be able to state that the rumor that Professor G—th had been arrested for Boss Tweed, is entirely unfounded.

"Senator" has had to have his life insured, he thinks he will die young, these are the reasons:—

He belongs to the Anti-Swearing Club; to the T. A. B. T. W.Y.C.S. (take a beer to wet your cost society); is President of the N. B. W. A. P. I. Y. M. S. (never be without a pipe in your mouth society); has had conferred upon him the title of D. D. (Doctor of Darwinism); and has been prayed for by Moody and sung for by Sankey and clothed by Oak Hall. What can human being wish for more?

Emulous of Coleridge, Mr. K—s has written an apostrophe to a young ass. Mr. K. believes that the true success in writing poetry lies in the secret of identifying yourself with your subject.

A Senior being reproached for being smaller than his lady, quickly remarked: "Man is a little lower than the Angels."

H——, who boards at the—— club, found something in his pie the other day. He investigated it and remarked, "I can stand hairs, or even a button now and then, but by gol, I can't go shoe strings."—Dartmouth.

Apropos to the above, a Soph. while eating a piece of cranberry pie discovered a hair, and asking William the cause, was surprised to receive this answer: "That's not a hair, that's a thread the berries were strung on."
About ten years ago the Trustees of the University made an important change in the curriculum by adopting "a plan of elective studies under certain restrictions." This change, made with the free consent of the Faculty of Arts, was introduced as an experiment, but, working like a charm, it soon became apparent that the move had been a good one, so the course was thoroughly settled, and the "plan" adopted.

I propose to consider the subject in its two-fold aspect, viz: The theory as adopted by the Trustees and authorities, and (2) the theory as reduced to practice; where it is abused.

(1.) No better explanation of the theory can be found than that given by the Provost of the University himself, in an article in The Penn Monthly (Nov., 1870) entitled, "The New University Building." He says, "It was provided that the student, at the end of the Sophomore year, having pursued the old classical course up to that time, might elect whether, during the remaining years of his college life, he would continue his studies in Latin, Greek or the higher Mathematics, or substitute for them the Modern Languages, additional work in Physics, and advanced studies in English Literature; proficiency in either course securing the same degree of Bachelor of Arts."

What could be plainer than this? It sets down certain courses of study to be pursued by the student, which courses he is bound to follow for the remaining two years of his college life. The alternatives are the following. He must take either—

GREEK or GERMAN;
LATIN or FRENCH;
PURE MATHEMATICS or Advanced Studies in History and English Literature.

Nor is the student the only one bound by this choice. The whole matter is an agreement, a contract, between the Faculty and the student, and the one party is as much bound to respect that contract as is the other.

(2.) So much for the theory in regard to elective studies. Let us now see how this theory works when practically applied. For the sake of convenience, let us take a class now in college as our example. The present Senior Class, at the beginning of 1874-75 divided itself as follows:—

1. Greek, 6
   2. Latin, 7
   3. Mathematics, 5
   4. German, 4
   5. French, 3
   6. History, &c.

During the Junior Year these elections were strictly followed. The different divisions studied and attended lectures as they had elected, and the result to the class was satisfactory. Of the courses offered for election each had chosen that which was to him the pleasantest and the result to the class was satisfactory. Of the courses offered for the whole two years, yet that after the Junior Year the selection ceased. The studies in these departments ceased to be elective. They were required. The division caused by the various selections ceased and the whole class were required to take both Mathematics and English. Here certainly is a breach of the contract. And by whom? Not the student, clearly, for he has elected his course, pursued it carefully through his Junior Year, and is now prepared to pursue it still further in his own particular branch. No, the blame does not rest with him, but with the parties of the first part, the Trustees and authorities. They have promised the student certain studies, to the exclusion of certain other studies. Supposing that his tastes lie in the direction of the former, and after adhering closely for one year to the terms of their contracts, they infringe upon them in the next.

But, it may be objected, the authorities do not require the higher Mathematics and advanced studies in English; these studies are merely necessary courses which must be studied by all the members of the class. Let us examine this objection. If these studies are not the continuation of the course pursued during the Junior Year, then the contract is broken, because the authorities have promised that the selections shall last for the remaining two years, and with this understanding the student makes his choice. If, on the other hand, these studies are a continuation of the courses pursued during the Junior Year, the contract is broken, for the students were promised that upon selecting one course they would be allowed to drop the other. Apart, however, from the breach of promise, it is not reasonable to expect the student to continue a subject to which he has paid no attention for a whole year, and to expect, too, that he shall be as well informed on it as the division who previously elected that course.

In Mathematics especially is this unreasonable. The student, as a general thing, knows a little about English Literature and Modern History, may read a little more, and so catch up with the class, but this, as is very apparent, cannot be done in Mathematics. The whole course must be carefully studied with an instructor, and not be caught up in general reading.

And just at this point I must give place to a question suggested by the first objection, viz: "Are the required studies in Physics and Astronomy a continuation of the dropped Mathematics?" To this I answer confidently in the affirmative. In confirmation, I must ask your attention for a moment, to two quotations from the text-books used in these studies, and then I leave it to you to decide whether or not I am justified in the ground I take.

(A.) Ganot's Physics, page 444.

Because the angle \(i\) is the exterior angle of the triangle \(F T C\)' and the angle \(r\) the exterior angle of the triangle \(C E P\), therefore, \(i = a + d\), and \(r' = y + \beta\), whence \(i + r' = a + d + y + \beta\), and \(r' = y + \beta\), whence \(i + r' = a + \beta + y + d\). . . . . . . (1) But at the point \(I\), sin \(i = u\) sin \(r\), and at the point \(E\), sin \(r' = u\) sin \(i\) (496), \(u\) being the refractive index of the lens, ** ** ** **. Further, because the two triangles \(O E C\) and \(C O C'\) have a common equal angle, \(O\), therefore, \(r' = y = S\) from which \(i + r' = u(y + \beta)\). AND SO FORTH! But this is not Mathematics, we are told, but THEORETICAL PHYSICS!

(B.) Again, vide Gummmere's Astronomy, page 146.

** Referring to Fig. 47, and designating the quantities as in Article (273), we have by trigonometry,

\[ S + S' = S \cos \theta : \tan \frac{1}{2}(S + S') = \tan \frac{1}{2}(S' + S) = \tan \frac{1}{2}(\theta + \phi) = \tan \frac{1}{2}(\phi + \psi) \]

or, \(R + R' = R \cos \theta : \tan \frac{1}{2}(R + R') = \tan \frac{1}{2}(\theta + \phi) : \tan \frac{1}{2}(\phi + \psi) \)

or, \(1 + \frac{1}{R} = \frac{1}{R'} : \tan \frac{1}{2}(R + R') = \tan \frac{1}{2}(\theta + \phi) : \tan \frac{1}{2}(\phi + \psi) \)

Put \(\tan O = \frac{1}{R + R'} : \) AND SO FORTH! But this is not Mathematics, but merely THEORETICAL ASTRONOMY!
Ah! gentlemen, do you wonder that the classes thin to one-half, nay, one-third, their original proportions before graduation; where they, having carefully kept their share of the collegiate contract, are treated in such a manner by those from whom they expect at least a faithful holding to their part of the agreement? No; the decrease is as much owing to this as to any other cause.

What we desire is not to do away entirely with the elective classes. No, indeed; they are immensely valuable in themselves to those whose inclinations lead them in this direction. But we do desire to see the distinction between the various elections distinctly observed. When we elect Mathematics, let us have a full Mathematical course; when we call for History and English Literature, let us not be disappointed nor restricted and tied down to one year's teaching, but give us full benefit of the learning of the able corps of instructors in that branch.

Above all, let every branch of study have the proper time devoted to it. Do not give us cause to complain that our Greek is curtailed to accommodate our English, or that our English gives place to our Physics. Give to each its proper attention, lest by infringement you make us cry—

---

**Quiz:**

Quid, quod usque proximos
Revelis agri terminos et ultra
Limites clientium
Salus avarum?

---

**OUR EXCHANGES.**

We acknowledge the receipt of the following exchanges:

*The Acta Columbiana* opens with a scathing review of "Queen Mary." We have no doubt but that Mr. Tennyson's feelings will be terribly hurt; and, we think, moreover, that something ought to be done to protect poor, struggling poets, who, like Alfred, have no reputations (to make); something, we say, ought to be done to protect them and keep them from getting discouraged and giving up in despair, when influential critics like the Acta's pull them to pieces and forget to put them together again! Says the critic, "There are other good passages, but we must pass them over." O, cheek with thy divine afflatus!

*The College Herald* gently chides us for having too many athletic notes, while its own pages are half-filled with "locals." We like "Narcissus," in spite of "lucid halls" and "moons at the noon of night." We went to the Herald for a joke. It is needless to say we didn't get it. Lewisburg wants more money. Strange coincidence! So do we.

*The College Journal* in its holiday garb is both tasteful and elegant. Its contents partake rather much of the Christmas nature. Turkey versus homo is a delicate subject with us since we took that last emetic.

One of the *Mercury's* editors said Machir T. January; but they didn't, as it is dated December 17th. We like the *Mercury* for its bright and lively aspect.

We do not like the *Mirror's* quoting so much *North American Review*; but the little article on "Solitude" appeals directly to our literary sympathies. A year ago we tried to write on solitude. It was a magnificent failure. "Man is not made for solitude," we said, entering the study; "nor solitude for man," we said the next minute as we went out to see the "fellows." It was a rapid transition from speculative to practical philosophy.

*The Spectator* is a magazine of thoughtful habit and refined literary taste. We deem it a pleasure to exchange, and hope the feeling is mutual.

*The Dartmouth* for January 8th is rather dull again. The article on "Life" is dead, the "Trip Through the Notch" is personal in its style and lacks interest from the usual treatment of familiar scenes, and Joaquin Miller did not gain much at the critic's hands. *The Dartmouth* lacks uniformity of quality. The number for January 15th is better. It contains a fine philosophical essay, of which the following paragraph is the embodiment:

"The great moral and religious truths enunciated in the Platonic philosophy are but the re-arrangement of facts originating in mythology; the truth is the fruit of fallacy, and more than half of what we worship as unquestioned reality, is, in fact, but a reproduction of that which we ignore and despise as superstition."

*The Dartmouth* seems to change hands at the bellows every week: but it can always be depended upon for news.

It is a good thing that *The Crimson* is not called a literary magazine, for there might be somebody to be called to answer for a mistake. We read the last *Crimson* and the question rose to our lips, "Can it be that we have been so long deceived; or are Boston and Harvard University the only things this universe can find room for?" Its contents say Harvard, Harvard, Harvard! We may as well acknowledge the cause of this ill-humor; so we will say that we were disappointed in the *Crimson*. We published a correspondence upon "morality conventions," and it was taken in earnest. That article was a deliberate joke, a trenchant sarcasm! We know this to be a fact because the author distinctly said it was. It is true, we never saw it till the fact was mentioned by somebody else; it is true the joke was poor, and the sarcasm carefully concealed. But still it was a joke. *The Crimson* failed to see it, and has lost reputation for literary acumen in consequence.

*The Dickinsonian* charges us with fawning on *The Crimson*, because we said it was hypercritical, and then apologized for it. Hereafter, to be in the fashion, we will try to call people names without apologizing. We were going to praise the poem in the last number, but we are afraid of creating. So we will merely remark that,

"Sad night is weeping her raining tears,
The winds chant a funeral dirge.
The pine trees mourn a dead march of years,
The mountains are covered with sorge;"

is maudlin, not to say absurd. The most valuable part of the present number is the editorial upon the expulsion of students from class organizations. Dealing with a specialty of trouble with which we are all familiar, it fairly puts and discusses both sides of the question.

*The Earthamite* makes a very handsome appearance. The "Trip to Mammoth Cave" is the most amusingly interesting sketch of travel we have read in our exchanges. The hit upon the "mammaths" for the stories they tell, 'that to them "truth is more of a stranger than fiction," is especially happy.

The article on "College Curriculums" is timely in its appearance, is well and forcibly expressed. It is sensible, just, and is written in all truth and bad punctuation. The Quaker principles of *The Earthamite* peep out in "The Initial Policy." In criticising "Mark Twain's Sketches, Old and New," it sagely and in all solemnity remarks "American humor stands higher to-day than it ever did before, and a large share of the honor is due to Mr. Twain."

*The University Press* seems rather a dull paper, and lacking life, though apparently not through any fault of the editors, since the editorials are the only interesting part in it. At the present time the editors are in the celebrated condition that bears are in when they have sore heads. *The Press* grows savagely at *The Round Table*, complains of irregularities in the arrival of their exchanges, and amuilates *The Index* with sarcastic criticism. Query: If one man and a small boy can run a better paper than *The Index*, why does it take eight small boys to run *The Press"?*

*The University Record* is an exceedingly good magazine. Its article is solid, readable, and savory of rather more originality than some we could name; its editorial management is admirable, and even its locals are interesting to the general reader. We are glad to see that some one has given expression to the thought that "the time spent in reviewing in class is nearly wasted." The tendency here seems to be toward frequent examinations and no reviews.

*The Virginia University Magazine* opens with "Charles II. and His Times." We doubt if either postery or short-sighted contemporaries will appreciate sufficiently its profound historical knowledge—which refuses to give credit to authorities for fear of "becoming pedantic;" its insight into human nature, its gorgeous rhetoric, its exquisite literary form in making each sentence a paragraph, hitching facts to each other as a teamster does his mules—for facts are stubborn things; or intense interest and dramatic power—claiming you to your chair long after you have ceased to read. The "Lesson from History" is truly what it purports to be. Written with taste and genuine feeling, its beauties of thought and style cannot fail to interest. "Pictures of the Past," and *Thackeray's Cynicum* are worth the reading; while the "Post's Creation"—"disreaglable title!—is so intense in its enthusiasm, and wild in part so strained, as to suggest an undercurrent of sham.


We would also acknowledge the receipt of the following music:—*The Centennial Ode," "Hard Times,"* from S. C. Upham, 25 S. Eighth Street.
The Bryant and Stratton
BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Assembly Building, Southwest Corner of Tenth and Chestnut Streets,
Entrance, 108 South Tenth Street, below Chestnut,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Certificates issued at this Institution are good in any of the numerous Colleges of the INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE ASSOCIATION. Students can enter at any time, as there are no vacations. A most complete PRACTICAL DEPARTMENT with Bank, Commission House, Importing and Jobbing House, and Transportation, Stock and Real Estate Offices. All the positions in the houses are filled by the pupils. DAILY ACTUAL BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS are held between the students of the different Colleges. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

By general concession and courtesy on the part of other Institutions, Business Colleges are charged with special departments of education, and by their fidelity to these should they be judged.

The public are cordially invited to examine our facilities and mode of instruction. The principal branches taught are Plain and Ornamental Penmanship, Book-keeping, Business Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Correspondence, Spelling and Practical Grammar.

For further particulars call or send for Catalogue.

J. E. SOULE, President.

SOULE'S BUSINESS PENS,

These pens were designed by a professional penman, and are used by him in making the most elaborate writing, flourishing, lettering and scrolling, as well as for plain business writing. They are in extensive use among the leading penmen of the United States, and give universal satisfaction.

GROSS BOXES, $1.20 QUARTER GROSS BOXES, 35. Sent by Mail on receipt of price.

W. C. WILSON & CO.
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
No. 111 S. ELEVENTH ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Orders for anything in our line executed promptly and at the lowest rates. We also print Visiting and Business Cards, Bill Heads, Circulars, &c.

JOHN A. LEHMAN,
Jeweler and Diamond Setter,
124 S. ELEVENTH ST., between Chestnut and Walnut.

PHILADELPHIA.

Authorized manufacturer of Phi Kappa Sigma Badges, all kinds of Diamond Work, Masonic Marks, Judges' Jewelry, &c., made to order. Engraving and lettering done. Orders for Diamonds solicited. Watches and Jewelry required.

GROSS BOXES,
No. 899 S. FOURTH ST., PHILADELPHIA.

For Dyspepsia and all Li-orders of the Stomach.

TURNER HAMILTON,
Book Binder and Publisher.
BOOK, STATIONERY AND PERIODICAL STORE,
No. 129 S. Tenth Street, above Walnut.

LOUIS Y. HELMOLD,
127 S Tenth Street, Phila., Pa.
Opposite Jefferson Medical College.

Manufacturer and Dealer in CUTLERY and SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of the finest quality and most approved patterns.

A PRACTICAL INVENTION.

$3 Best Printing Press
Outfit and Press complete for $6.00.

W. C. EVANS,
Inventor and Manufacturer
50 North Ninth Street.

INSTITUTE OF LANGUAGES
1433 Chestnut St., Philada.

In my French and German Conversation Class, Tuesday and Friday, 7 to 9 P.M., I am assisted by a Parisian and a Berliner.

J. M. HABEL, Principal.
IF YOU CARE
TO LOOK INTO THE
SCIENCE OF CLOTHING YOURSELF,
we think you will find
that the Study we have given the subject
WILL SERVE YOU IN MANY WAYS.

1st. We have collected in our Ware Rooms the largest variety of tried fabrics.

2d. We have scientifically worked out the sizing and shaping of Ready Made Clothing, so as to fit all forms.

3d. We have educated workmen, and classified labor, securing higher efficiency, and systematized every part of the business, to obtain true economy.

4th. We act upon the belief that a small profit is better than a large one, because in this way we do a large business, which not only pays us best, but serves our customers with more reasonable rates. Our prices are positively fixed, and stated in figures on tickets. Acquaintances and strangers are treated exactly alike.

5th. Always giving a dollar’s worth of goods for a dollar, we most cheerfully refund the money where customers are not pleased and return the goods uninjured within the ten days we allow for examination and inquiry, that we seize on the Guarantee given with each article at the time of purchase.

The stock on hand is the largest and best we ever had, comprising Boys’ Goods as well as Gentlemen’s Wear. The Department for Shirts, Underwear, etc., is very complete, and our White Shirts are as reliable as other goods, because they are of our own manufacture. We still make great quantities of goods to order for those who prefer Ordered Clothing. Steam Elevators carry Passengers through the building, and the best attention is paid to every order by mail or personal visit. Easy Rules for Self-Measure, and Patterns of Materials supplied on application. Made up goods are sent by Express or Post when request is made, stating color and price desired. Payment can be made to the Express Co., and if goods do not suit, we will return the money, and be at the expense of their return to our house.

WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL.
The Largest Clothing House in America, S. E. Cor. SIXTH & MARKET Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

WILLIAM HOLZER.

NO. 1128 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA.
MANUFACTURER OF DRUGGIST’S, CHEMISTS’ AND PHILOSOPHICAL GLASSWARE,

Glasses; Syringes; Homoeopathic Case and Sample Vials. Also Barometers, Thermometers, Hydrometers, Spirit Levels, Test Tubes, Breast Pumps, Pestles, Nipple Shells and Shl Ids, Cupping Glasses, Liquor and Coal Oil Thieves. Glass Tubing for Water, Steam, Mercury and Gas Fitters’ Gauges. Specialties:—Thermometers for Brewers, Distillers, Chemists, Sugar Refiners and Physicians. Hoffman’s Apparatuses, Geistre Tubes, etc. Special attention to Experimental Glass Blowing.

JOHN C. BAKER. ESTABLISHED 1830.

JOHN C. BAKER & CO., 815 FILBERT ST., PHILA.
MANUFACTURERS OF PURE COD LIVER OIL FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

We desire to call the attention of Physicians and Druggists to our new combination of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Phosphate of Lime, an elegant preparation, containing fifty per cent. of Oil, and twelve grains Phosphate of Lime to the fluid ounce. By our improved method of manufacture we obtain a permanent emulsion in which the Lime is held in suspension, forming a white milky fluid entirely unobjectionable in taste, and easily taken by delicate patients. Judging from the flattering notes already received from Physicians and Druggists, we believe we have the most desirable and effective preparation of this character now in the market, and one worthy the attention of the trade and profession everywhere.

COLLEGE

Seals and Badges for Men and Women. ROYAL.

1037 WALNUT STREET.
PHILADELPHIA.

1876 CENTENNIAL YEAR.

"Promote as an object of primary importance, Instruction for the general diffusion of knowledge."—Washington’s Farewell Address.

PETER DOYLE, BOOKSELLER.

No. 6 SOUTH TENTH STREET.
First House below Market St., West Side, PHILADELPHIA.

Medical Text Books at Publishers’ Prices.

JANENTZKY & CO., ARTISTS’ MATERIALS.

No. 1125 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

TAYLOR & BROWN, Artists and Photographers.

No. 914 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Specialties:—Thermometers for Brewers, Distillers, Chemists, Sugar Refiners and Physicians. Hoffman’s Apparatuses, Geistre Tubes, etc. Special attention to Experimental Glass Blowing.

M. & A. HASSLER, MANUFACTURERS OF UMBRELLAS & CANES,

634 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Attention of Students is called to our immense assortment of Natural Ivory, and Gold-headed Canes. Hard and Raw West Cane a Specialty.

C. F. RUMP, 116 & 118 NORTH FOURTH STREET, MANUFACTURER OF POCKET BOOKS, CIGAR CASES, AND LEATHER GOODS.

Of every description. Single work made to order.

FLEMING & TALBOT, MANUFACTURERS OF DRAWING PAPER, DIARIES AND BLANK BOOKS.

No. 19 S. Ninth St., Philadelphia.
FIRST FLOOR, BACK.

M. & A. HASSLER, MANUFACTURERS OF UMBRELLAS & CANES,

634 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Attention of Students is called to our immense assortment of Natural Ivory, and Gold-headed Canes. Hard and Raw West Cane a Specialty.

C. F. RUMP, 116 & 118 NORTH FOURTH STREET, MANUFACTURER OF POCKET BOOKS, CIGAR CASES, AND LEATHER GOODS.

Of every description. Single work made to order.

FLEMING & TALBOT, MANUFACTURERS OF DRAWING PAPER, DIARIES AND BLANK BOOKS.

No. 19 S. Ninth St., Philadelphia.
FIRST FLOOR, BACK.

C. F. RUMP, 116 & 118 NORTH FOURTH STREET, MANUFACTURER OF POCKET BOOKS, CIGAR CASES, AND LEATHER GOODS.

Of every description. Single work made to order.

FLEMING & TALBOT, MANUFACTURERS OF DRAWING PAPER, DIARIES AND BLANK BOOKS.

No. 19 S. Ninth St., Philadelphia.
FIRST FLOOR, BACK.

C. F. RUMP, 116 & 118 NORTH FOURTH STREET, MANUFACTURER OF POCKET BOOKS, CIGAR CASES, AND LEATHER GOODS.

Of every description. Single work made to order.

FLEMING & TALBOT, MANUFACTURERS OF DRAWING PAPER, DIARIES AND BLANK BOOKS.

No. 19 S. Ninth St., Philadelphia.
FIRST FLOOR, BACK.

C. F. RUMP, 116 & 118 NORTH FOURTH STREET, MANUFACTURER OF POCKET BOOKS, CIGAR CASES, AND LEATHER GOODS.

Of every description. Single work made to order.

FLEMING & TALBOT, MANUFACTURERS OF DRAWING PAPER, DIARIES AND BLANK BOOKS.

No. 19 S. Ninth St., Philadelphia.
FIRST FLOOR, BACK.
University of Pennsylvania.

The University of Pennsylvania, the oldest educational institution in the Middle States, and the fifth in point of seniority in America, began the present Academic Year Sept. 15th, 1875, being the fourth in the new buildings erected at 36th and Locust streets, West Philadelphia.

The University is composed of five Faculties, under the supervision of one Board of Trustees.

I. The Faculty of Arts, organized 1755. Its students receive a thorough philosophical, literary, linguistic, historical, mathematical, and scientific education, with a large choice of elective studies during the last two years. Graduates receive the degree of B. A., and after three years, and on the presentation of a satisfactory thesis, that of M. A. Provost, Dr. Chas. J. Stille; Vice Provost, Rev. Dr. C. P. Krauth; Secretary, Prof. F. A. Jackson.

II. The Faculty of Science, in the Towne Scientific School, organized in 1871. Its students, after a two years drill in the elementary branches of a scientific and general education, have the choice of six courses of study, viz: (1) Analytical Chemistry; (2) Geology and Mining; (3) Civil Engineering; (4) Mechanical Engineering; (5) Architecture; and (6) A more General Course of Scientific Study. At the same time a course of study in History, Literature, and the Modern Languages extends over the four years of the curriculum. Students receive the degree of B. S. on graduating, and that of M. S. after two years of Post-Graduate study, terminating in examination and the presentation of a satisfactory thesis. Dean, Prof. J. P. Lesley; Secretary, Prof. R. E. Thompson.

III. The Faculty of Medicine, fully organized in 1769, and recognized both at home and in Europe as standing in the front rank of the medical schools of America. The course of instruction has recently been reorganized in conformity with the principles proposed by the National and Local Medical Associations, the curriculum being made more methodical, and the results of the course of study ascertained by yearly examination. Graduates receive the degree of M. D. after three years course of study. Special advantages for clinical study are presented by the neighborhood of the fine University Hospital.

IV. The Auxiliary Faculty of Medicine, organized in 1865, holds its sessions during the Spring and Summer months, and its instruction is free to students and graduates of the Medical Faculty for the study of collateral branches of medical science. Its graduates receive the degree of Ph. D. Dean of the Faculty, Dr. Robert E. Rogers.

V. The Law Faculty, organized in 1789. Its certificate of graduation is sufficient evidence of legal preparation to procure admission to the Bar of the Commonwealth and city. Dean of the Faculty, Prof. E. C. Mitchell.

The buildings, recently erected, for the accommodation of these Faculties, in West Philadelphia, are hardly unequalled in point of size and convenience by any in this country. The principal building is occupied by the Faculties of Arts, Science, and Law; that to the west by the two Medical faculties; while on the south side of Spruce Street is the University Hospital.

For further particulars see catalogue.
TRY J. P. MILLER FOR
FINE DRESS SHIRTS AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS
101 South EIGHTH STREET and 1234 PINE STREET, Philadelphia.

HERMAN SCHAEFFER'S
FINE
MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 16 North Eleventh Street, Philadelphia.

One of the largest and finest assortments of piece goods, that can be found in the City, always on hand. During the Centennial year, new goods and new styles will be offered to our customers at low prices. If you wish a fine suit, or clothing of any description, made, give us a call before going elsewhere. A GOOD FIT GUARANTEED. Nothing but the best of trimmings used, and the prices lower than can be found elsewhere in the City. Students' work a specialty. Don't forget the number,

HERMAN SCHAEFFER, 16 N. ELEVENTH STREET.

PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS.

A CATALOGUE OF 160 PAGES,
WITH ACCURATE CUTS.
Illustrating Weighing and Measurements; Molecular Forces, Inertia and Gravitation. Hydraulics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Heat, Electricity, Magnetism, Galvanism and Optics, of the latest and best construction, both of my own and foreign manufacture.

I would particularly call the attention of Professors of Educational Institutions to the fact, that I will import for them, at the MAKERS' PRICES, any articles of European manufacture that they may desire to obtain.

ALSO,
A CATALOGUE OF 106 PAGES.
Magic Lanterns, Stereopticons, AND ALL INSTRUMENTS FOR PROJECTION.

Spectroscopes, Microscopes and Polarisces.
VERTICAL LANTERNS AND LANTERN SLIDES.
Full information can be had by calling on or addressing,

N. H. EDGERTON,
Successor in Philosophical Instruments to Jno. W. Queen & Co.,
924 CHESTNUT ST., PHILAD'A.

ESTABLISHED, 1856.

PEARCE & DAVIS,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 16 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Keep constantly on hand all the latest and best styles of Silk and Stiff and Soft Hats and Caps, also a large assortment of Straw Goods in Mackinaw, Milan and all other kinds of straw, at prices as low as the lowest, and of the latest and best styles for city trade. Try us and you will be satisfied.

WILLIAM ROSE,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
No. 13 North Ninth Street, above Market, Philadelphia.
Spring and Summer stock of Foreign and Domestic CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTING.
Comprising the choicest styles of the season; made to order in the most reasonable terms. Students' patronage solicited.
RUGBY ACADEMY,
FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS,
No. 1415 LOCUST ST., PHILADELPHIA.
EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, M.A.,
PRINCIPAL.

This Select School prepares students for mercantile
and professional life, or for eminent standing in college.
Special instructors are employed in German, French,
Book-Keeping, Drawing, Penmanship, and Elocution.
The rooms are spacious, well ventilated, and admirably
coated. There is a superior Primary Department.

ADOLPH EBERT,
Tailor,
No. 602 RACE STREET, PHILA.

The best quality of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings
always on hand. Cleaning, Scouring and Repairing
nady done.

J. W. CATHARINE,
Successor to
JAMES A. JONES.
Sole Manufacturer of the
PARAGON DRESS SHIRT,
No. 116 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

E. A. SHALLCROSS & SON,
Merchant Tailors,
No. 515 CHESTNUT ST.;
(AMERICAN HOTEL BUILDING.)

PHILADELPHIA.

RITTENHOUSE ACADEMY,
N. E. cor. of Chestnut & Eighteenth Streets.

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS are thoroughly prepared
for College or Business.

Particular attention is paid to the pupils in the Primary
Classes.

The number of Scholars is limited, so that all come
under the immediate instruction and care of the Principals.

The following well-known Professors teach their
special branches:

J. M. HABEL, A.M.—French and German.
BENJ. EAKINS.—Writing.
G. W. HOLMES.—Drawing.

Pupils are received at any time during the term. Circulars
with references and further particulars may be
obtained at the Academy.

LUCIUS BARROWS, A.M., PRINCIPALS.
DE B. K. LUDWIG, A.M., 3 PRINCIPALS.

ATTENTION! GENTLEMEN!

Why pay extravagant prices for your Shirts when we
offer you the very best, at prices fully one-third lower? Read our Card:

$2 ELEGANT FITTING SHIRTS, $2
Made to Order of N. Y. Mills or
Wamsutta Muslin, with Finest Linen for $2. A perfect
fit guaranteed.

GLAZIER, WICK & PETET.

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS
No. 224 North NINTH STREET, PHILA.

JOHN P. DOHERTY,
Merchant
Tailor,
1340 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

J. ALBERT ESHLEMAN,
SHIRT MAKER
No. 804 Chestnut Street, Phila.

In my new and perfected system of Shirt Cutting, I
use no pattern. Working entirely by Measurement and
Drafts, I can fit a stout man as well as a lean one, and
adapt the Shirt to the man if he be Low, High, Square
or Round shouldered, Full or Flat Chested, Corpulent
or otherwise. Price, $24.00, $30.00 and $36.00 per
dozen. We will make one trial shirt. Call any place
in Philadelphia or vicinity to take measures.

National School
ELOCUTION & ORATORY,
No. 1418 Chestnut Street, Philada.,
J. W. SHOEMAKER, A.M., Principal.

PRIVATE AND CLASS INSTRUCTION.
Beginning with Conversation as the gift of Nature, it
is our first and highest aim to secure the habit of
chaste and elegant speech. A pure, full voice, correct
and distinct enunciation, natural and forcible expres-
sions are regarded essential elements of impressive
conversation. Applied to Reading and Public Address,
these elements render it simple and natural, and free
from monotonous and excess.

CHARTERED MARCH, 1873.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
SIXTEENTH AND SPRUCE STS.

Special Classes for

HARVARD, YALE AND PRINCETON.

PUT UP IN 1 lb., 5 lb., and to lb. CANS.

PETROLEO VIRTUS VALIDISSIMA.
"The most efficacious virtue from Petroleum."

The Emollient and healing principle from Petroleum, highly
purified and concentrated, without the use of chemicals. It has
an absolute non-affinity for oxygen or moisture; a perfect bland,
soothing, odourless substance, applicable to the most sensitive
condition, even to the eye, without the slightest irritation, and yet
so homogeneous and dense as to exclude atmospheric action and
other malific influence. IT IS A PERFECT APPLICATION.

When used as surgical dressing, and the bandages adhere to the
wound, the subsequent applications may be made upon the exter-
rior of the last fold, which it penetrates at once, thus avoiding the
danger of re-opening the wound.

For Burns and Scalds it is invaluable. It allays the acute inflam-
lation almost immediately, and thoroughly protects the in-
jured parts from the action of the atmosphere. If used promptly
and alone, the wound heals rapidly, even in severe cases, without
any sloughing and usually without leaving any scars. For Cuts,
Lacerated Surfaces, all kinds of inflammation, Poisoning, and
SKIN DISEASES GENERALLY. For Piles and diseases of
the rectum, uterus, and urethra, by injection. Hundreds of uses
for it are suggested to the physician who knows its positive virtue,
its incapability of decomposition, fermentation, or becoming rancid
on any sore, in any climate or temperature.

Cosmoline combines readily with White Wax for Ointments,
Gummys, with Sulphur, Iodine, Bromine, etc., with Camphor,
Guns, Resins, etc, as a menstrum for other external applications. As an
emollient, it is superior to Glycerine, especially the Rose Perfumed.
Its non-affinity for oxygen or moisture renders it a perfect protec-
tion against rust when applied to surgical instruments.

To be had from all Retail Druggists. Samples and Circulars
furnished.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES BY
E. F. HOUGHTON & CO., MANUFACTURERS.
No. 215 S. Front Street Philadelphia.
STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

We having been selected by your Commencement Committee (in consequence of the superiority of our work over all Competitors,) to engrave your Invitations for June Commencement, will make you the following Offer:

A Copper Plate (best style) for Visiting Cards, - - $1.75, usual price, $2.50.
One Hundred Cards, printed from Plate, - - $1.00, " " $1.75.

At these prices, lower than ever offered before, we hope to receive a large number of orders for Visiting Plates. Call and examine our styles, you are under no obligations to buy.

CHARLES A. DIXON & CO.,
THE WEDDING CARD EMPORIUM,
911 ARCH STREET.

HOYT & DAY
1303 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILA.

LEADERS OF ENGLISH AND PARISIAN FASHIONS, AND IMPORTERS OF GENTLEMEN'S FABRICS.

H. J. HOYT, late with E. A. HOYT & BRO.

F. J. FAIRCHILD, 1011 CHESTNUT STREET,

MERCHANT TAILOR,
FINE BREESE SUITS, SATIN LINED,
$5.00

NEw SHIRTS,
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 142 N. Second St., above Arch, Phila.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS,
With six years' experience, I feel confident of my ability to guarantee satisfaction.

E. G. WELLS,
1902 CHESTNUT ST.,
New Place of Business.

Dear Sir: I would call your attention to the
...
LEONARD'S REVENGE.

A ROMANTIC REMINISCENCE OF THE REVOLUTION.

BY W. L. S.

"There are things
Which make revenge a virtue by reflection,
And not an impulse of mere anger;"

Byron's Marino Faliero.

In those fair climes of unremitting song,
Where merry Georgia pours her limpid rills;
Clothed in the verdure whose vibrating throng
Crown the dark brow of two secluded hills;
Fast by a brook which bathed the neighboring wood,
A lone and unpretending cottage stood.

"Twas a secluded place, where nature smil'd,
Benignant o'er her unfrequented glades;
The home of three—Love, pure and unrevil'd,
Shed placid beams through Friendship's lingering shades;
Heart knit to heart in pure affection blent,
Abode with peace, with joy, and calm content.

The vet'ran sage, on whom the genial springs,
Breath'd their fresh fragrance; while the languid forms
Of seventy summers rolled on fleeting wings;
And sullen winters poured their boreal storms:
Till the white blasts of the descending snow
Found his long tresses rival of their glow.

The widow'd daughter—whose care-furrow'd mien
Bespoke afflictions once intruding power;
Her only girl—bright maiden of eighteen,
Fresh as the dew which tips the morning flower.
Remote from turmoil dwelt the happy three;
Alone in peace, alone in harmony.

"Twas 'pon a Sabbath morn—and gathered 'round
The rustic table sat the wistful group;
There the old Bible with its truths profound,
Had cheer'd despondency with reviving hope.
No village parson graced the sacred walls,
No chiming curfew to devotion calls.

"I wonder where," bespoke the hoary sage,
"I wonder where abides our soldier boy:
Did I not feel these languid aches of age,
Or could but now a score of years destroy;
My frame would not in this seclusion pause,
I too would strive in freedom's holy cause."

Look how the lily—fairy of the field—
Bows its white form before th' affronting blast;
Even so the maiden, as her palm conceal'd
The roseate hue, the trickling tear that pass'd.
She thought of Leonard, that dear soldier boy,
Her long betrothed—her love—her every joy.

For he had left love's fond embrace to brave
The hardy camp-watch and the cannon's roar,
In the great cause—the tyrant's yoke to waive;
And drive Oppression from his native shore.
Tender and sad had been the parting hour,
He loved his love, but loved his country more.

For these were days when dire dissension raged,
Grim discord roll'd o'er the encircling plains;
War, hand in hand with crafty death, engaged
To bind Columbia in oppression's chains;
Britannia long the cruel sceptre wav'd,
Fair Liberty awoke—a country's cause was sav'd.

"Twas on that eve—Nox, goddess of all shade,
With sable shroud o'ershadow'd all; as high
Upon the rolling cloud her sceptre sway'd,
Encircling earth, and sea, and heaven, and sky.
Ev'n languid nature, with her amber charms,
Seeks sweet repose in Morpheus' soothing arms.

Long o'er the winding wheel of time, the sun
Had ta'en his farewell of the dappling west,
Ev'n now the midnight vigils had begun,
The moping owl moaned on the woodland crest.
O'er that lone cottage govern'd sweet repose,
The maid alone no tranquil slumber knows.

Could the dead night a soothing balm provide,
Or with its silent orbs afford control
For those heart-breathing thoughts o'er which she sigh'd,
Her waking dreams, one could alone control?
Were love from woman ninety leagues apace,
In fancy's dreams she'd live in its embrace.

There 'neath the loosen'd coverlet she lay,
The pillow seems of lesser hue than white;
Her form though here—her soul was far away,
Where Leonard fared the hardships of the fight.
As oft the sentinel while watch he keeps,
Unknown to self, overcome by thought, she sleeps.
Scarce from the world those azure-colored beams
'Neath the soft lids had sunk for sweet repose;
Scarce had begun the night's accustom'd dreams—
Sweet musings of the past which love but knows—
A murmuring sound the solemn stillness breaks,
With sense acute, the maid scarce knowing, wakes.

Half conscious still, and wondering why she waketh,
Nimbly toward the open window treads:
Was it some voice that thus her slumber breaketh?
Half conscious still, and wondering why she waketh,
There 'pon the lawn that old familiar pine
Usurps her glowing cheek; why does she lean
As shown the full moon, she could there denote
From through the willow's waving boughs, remote
But ah! why starts she with afrighten'd mien?—
Thus musing cloth she to'ard the adjacent door
E'en the soft winds a healing balm supply;
A gun reports—the deadly contents burn
The tale is told: Now quickly doth she turn,
She begs for mercy, but the chief replies
'Tis all but vain she supplicates, she cries,
Ah! the dire change,—the workings of that hour,—
She treads the hall, there 'pon the blood-stained floor,
But list! 'tis but begun—from out the bower
'Neath the soft lids had sunk for sweet repose;
Sweet musings of the past which love but knows
A lamb lay bleeding in those tranquil walls.

Waves its broad crest high o'er the ambient green,
Its silver'd folds in solemn chorus join
To greet the moon—slow mounting on the scene.—
She mused a moment o'er the view so fair,
Sure 'twas but dreams; no friend, no foe was there.

But ah! why starts she with afrighten'd mien?—
Whilst now—astounding change!—a sudden white
Usurps her glowing cheek; why does she lean
Upon the sill, full trembling as from fright,
With hasty hand the half-op'd blinds to close?
In sooth some wind of evil purport blows.

From through the willow's waving boughs, remote
Scarce twenty paces from the cottage door,
As shown the full moon, she could there denote
A human form—it mov'd—she viewed it more
Another, aye another, glanc'd near by,
A flash—a sound—she heard a slave's shrill cry.

The tale is told: Now quickly doth she turn,
Alack-a-day! would she had turn'd before:
A gun reports—the deadly contents burn
Deep in her bosom—darkness brooded o'er
Alack-a-day! would she had turn'd before:
Her arm he rudely grasps—it beats no more—
Full twenty Britains stand in arms before her.

Scarce a soft sigh, a trembling sob, comes o'er her,
Accursed race! are these thy warrior's deeds,
The baleful deeds thy warfare e'en sustains?
Is war but even some prowling beast, which feeds
'Pon all he spies—nor man, nor God restrains;
A varied name, a veil which but conceals
What cruel death, what massacre reveals?

Ah! who but knows the scenes, the dire events,
Of those long years when prowling o'er our land,
A hell-born fury linked with violence
Wrought its black deeds on Freedom's struggling band;
Full many a hope which love had fondly nurst'd
Was quenched in death, full many a bond was burst.

But there was one—'twas e'en the negro slave,
Unseen, yet near, he saw the deed, the groan,—
That dying groan, had wak'd the nerve to save;
How vain the thought, unarm'd and there alone:
He rushed—he paused—too late, the life was gone,
Though he the body saved, the soul was won.

Even as, insatiate with his victim's blood,
The guilty murderer, watchful that the eye
Of shrewd detection finds no clue for food,
Destroys all dead and wishes more could die;
Ev'n so the plunderers, now their footsteps turning,
Kindle the flames and leave the cottage burning.

'Twas on the following morn; the eastern king
Ne'er smil'd in sweeter radiance from the hills;
More soft the air, more sweet the wild birds sing,
To Leonard, whose light heart with rapture thrills;
For 'twas the day long cherished in his breast,
When he had leave of absence, and of rest.

See the soft smiles, unconscious beams of pleasure,
The gap of hope, the throb of hidden joy,
The kiss of love—'twas in his dreams, a treasure
'T illume the heart of the lone soldier boy.
List! 'tis the call to camp, the drums are beating,
But one is off upon his courser fleeting.

Down, down the rugged road, now see him flying,
The frighten'd field-cows seek the neighboring wood;
Nor hill, nor stream, nor yet the steed's quick shying,
His thoughts diverted or his course withheld:
On her his mind, for her his thobbing breast,
The maid whose love had oft his hardships blest.

Oh, wretched one! how innocent thy heart,
Replete with beams of love's perennial bliss;
Ah! little dream ye, death's insidious dart
Impales that cheek thy fancy fain would kiss;
Haste on—haste on—thy joy makes maddening sorrow,
Those rays of hope are quenched before the morrow.

But see! ev'n now he mounts you rising hill,
Where crest o'erlooks the once familiar wood:
The reins are checked, the panting steed is still,
While Leonard's heart beats loudly as he stood;
In vain his dark eye scans the ambient green,
No cottage crowns the vale—no home is seen.

Sure 'tis the spot, he cries, for yonder brook,
Where grassy banks have oft a rest supplied,
Still wends it lonely way, and ah! that nook,—
Love's silent witness, broods upon its side:
Yes, long familiar scenes, I know you well,
My heart is here, and here shall ever dwell.
And lo! yon pine its lofty crest uprears,
   King of the forest, whose o're-shadowing brow
Frown'd first upon the sun since nameless years,
   Ev'n as before—he stands supremely now;
Those woodland paths where once I lov'd to roam
   Are still the same, but where the roof, the home?
He mused—'twas but a moment—as once more,
   A thrill the quiv'ring air the panting steed
Obeying flies—and see! he stops before
   The smould'ring heap, the scene of yesterday's deed!
'Tis done—the light is gone—those embers tell,
   Of deeds of darkness dreamed of, ah, too well!
He stood—nor moved—nor spoke—but silent stood,
   With eyes intent, and visage calm, but pale;
The negro slave bespies him from the wood,
   And soon, in mournful accents tells the tale:
Those deeds of death, of cruelty and woe,
   Are told, while tears with dreams of vengeance flow.
Few were his words—in silent sorrow, fraught
   With throbs of pain, he heard, and saw, and wept;
That chief—the cruel one, whose hand had wrought
   The direful deed, was known; the secret kept;
Again he mounts, again the hollow sound
   Of pattering hoofs calls forth the echoes round.
And he is gone—no more in tender love,
   To brave the hardships of a soldier's life;
That love is dead; in war, where'er he rove
   Alone, with none to guide 'mid care and strife.
The camp, the field, the battle still he treads,
   But gloom o'er all her dusky mantel spreads.
Days, weeks and months have elaps'd, and the dream
   Of heart-broken love ever burdens his breast;
War wages in vain; while now the faint gleam
   Of freedom's fair form enlightens the West;
And Leonard ascends, his deeds and his name
   Resound o'er the land he fights to reclaim.
But see! once again the emblem of bliss
   Illumines his mien: that day ere the sun
Rclin'd in the orbs of yonder abyss,
   The foe should be stormed, the fortress be won:
And he had command—that chieftain whose arm
   Wrought the dark deed, unavenged on the farm.
The hour is past—the fortress yields—nor stands
   A moment 'gainst the much superior pow'r:
Now o'er the plain the captives march in bands
   Toward the village, and th' awaiting tower.
Quick, sharp and sure, from parts unknown—a sound
   The Britain reeks, and bleeding, bites the ground.
Long was it tried, and vainly tried, to find
   From whence the ball, or who the marksman skill'd;
But ah! 'twas plain—the calmness of that mind—
   Bespoke too purely of revenge fulfi'ld;
Aye! 'twas revenge deserving better name,
   Impulse of love—a pure and virtuous flame.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY was observed at the University with the long-established ceremonies. Mr Haas, of the Department of Arts, Senior Class, read Washington's Farewell Address, and was followed by Mr. Warren, of the Scientific Section, who delivered an oration suitable to the occasion.

THE ENGLISH AND SPANISH COLONIZATION IN AMERICA.

There is, perhaps, no better illustration in all comparative history which the peculiarities of a country may exert on the national character of its colonies than is exhibited in colonization of America by the different peoples of Europe.

For, as these nations started in their work of colonization on an equality, or nearly so, the student would expect, and naturally too, that the results a hundred years after would not be very dissimilar; yet, much to his surprise, he finds that the national characteristics of the colonist have played a great part in the advance of the country, advancing or retarding its civilization materially, according to the character of the "old country" from which the settler came.

Thus, for example, in an examination in the abstract into the general colonization of America, we find that, as a rule, the nations of Northern Europe have given us colonists whose advance in civilization was slow but sure; who were long in gaining their object but whose hold was firm and unflinching when they had gained it. On the other hand, the advance of the colonists from Southern Europe has been rapid and dazzling but uncertain; whose hold on their possessions was feeble, and who gradually are losing all they gained in their short and brilliant career.

Now an examination into this historical phenomenon will clearly prove that this inequality in national progress is due to the fact that the national characteristics of these two great European divisions are totally unlike. The nations from the north, descending mostly from the common Teutonic stock, have inherited the grand pervading features of this race,—industry, energy, and the spirit of independence.

Now the character of the nations of southern Europe is entirely different. They are quick, brilliant, but unstable; their works are wonderful, and noble, but transitory; they are careless, proud, and somewhat indolent.

The continent of America was settled principally by the English, the Swedes, and the Dutch from the north of Europe, and the French and Spanish from the south of Europe. Of these the English and Spanish may respectively be taken as types, and in examining the progress of the colonies planted by England and Spain in the New World, we may safely predict the same progress of the colonies planted by the other countries of the same division to which they respectively belong.

What has already been said of the influence of national characteristics upon the colonial progress leads directly to the first two questions to be asked in regard to the Anglo-Spanish colonization of America. 1. What were the national characteristics of these two great nations at the time of the emigration? 2. What were the motives which caused this emigration?

Considering Spain and her colonies in America, the answers to these questions would be as follows:—

(1) The Spanish people inherit the common characteristics of the nations of southern Europe. Wild and visionary in their ideas of government and religion, brilliant and successful in their military achievements, they had fought their way to preeminence among the nations of Europe. Fanatical in religion, they were
the willing slaves of the Roman Pontiff, and bore joyfully the chains of religious servitude. They were animated by two profound instincts, an intense military spirit, and an absolute devotion to the church.

The cause of these instincts is clearly evident. For eight centuries Spain had been in a state of perpetual warfare with the Moorish usurpers. Driven to the mountains, and compelled to constant exertion in the defense of themselves and of their families, it is not difficult to imagine that this produced a great effect upon the character of the Spanish people. They became, as it were, Crusaders; and the idea that they were like the Crusaders of the Cross in the Holy Land was a pleasant one to the Spaniard, and awakened the second of his ruling instincts, while the constant practice of arms tended to the furtherance of the first.

"The war," says Irving, "being ever close at hand, mingled itself with the domestic habits of the Spaniard. He was born a soldier. The wild and predatory nature of the war also made him a kind of chivalrous marauder. His horse and weapon were always ready for the field. His delight was in roving excursions and extravagant exploits, and no gain was so glorious in his eyes as the cavalgada of spoils and captives driven home in triumph from a plundered province. Religion, which has ever held great empire over the Spanish mind, lent its aid to satisfy these ravaging and roving propensities, and the Castilian cavalier, as he sacked the towns, and laid waste the fields of his Moslem neighbor, piously believed he was doing God service."

Such was the Spanish cavalier when the conquest of Grenada put an end to the wars between Christian and infidel. Thus, suddenly, the "spirit of Spanish chivalry" was deprived of its wonted sphere of action; but it had been too long fostered and excited to be as suddenly appeased. The cavaliers, bred up to martial and heroic lives, could not brook the monotony of a peaceful life, but yearned for some new field of romantic adventure. They looked around them for new conquests. Where next they would have turned their victorious arms, whether France, and ultimately Europe, would have been sacrificed to the ambitious spirit of the Spaniard, still remains one of the unsolved historical problems.

But the discovery of America opened a new arena for their martial aspirations. "The ships of the adventurers were crowded with the youth and flower of the nobility, who, having tasted the pleasures of conquest in the concluding battles of the Moorish wars, thirsted for new adventure. A new career of arms was opened to them, a kind of crusade into splendid and unknown regions of infidels."

Such were the upper class among the emigrants, or cavaliers. We have seen that their motives for emigration were the pursuit of glory and the promotion of religion. Let us now look into the condition of the lower class of emigrants, those who were called "Pecheros." This class consisted of the lowest caste among the Spaniards; they were the descendants of those who, upon the invasion of the Saracens, had remained at home and submitted without a struggle to the rule of the invaders. Thus these "cowards" were looked upon with the utmost contempt by the high-spirited and warlike Hidalgo, and were condemned, in the Spanish estimation, to the lowest caste of society. Consequently they were subjec-

ted to all kinds of imposition, and treated, in many cases, with much cruelty. Thus, as a general rule, this class of emigrants was composed of poor, spiritless creatures, who left their homes to escape the tyranny of the upper class, or to seek for gold or precious stones in the new Golconda.

So much then for the characteristics of the Spanish colonist, and the motives which brought about his emigration. Let us apply the same analysis to the English type as we have done to the Spanish.

(1) As has been said, the English have inherited from their Saxon ancestry three great virtues,—industry, energy, and the spirit of independence. The most strongly marked of these three heritages is their indomitable spirit of industry; a virtue which has given them prominence in their past history, and is as strikingly characteristic of them now as at any former time. It is this spirit displayed by the commons of England which has laid the foundations and built up the industrial greatness of the empire at home and in her colonies. And while this spirit of active energy has been the vital principle of the nation, it has also been its saving and remedial one, counteracting from time to time the effects of errors in our laws and imperfections in our constitution.

The English energy is another of their valuable inheritances from their Saxon ancestors. They seem to have inherited the spirit of their Norse religion, where their chief deity was energy personified—Thor, the god of the hammer.

Of the English spirit of independence nothing need be said. It is the leading characteristic of the nation. English history is but the history of the struggles to uphold and defend this principle. From the time of King John and Magna Charta, when the English began to weary of the feudal yoke, down to the time of Cromwell and the Protectorate, when they threw it off; from the time of Cromwell to the passage of the "Reform Bill" we read of nothing but this sturdy independence continually asserting itself.

In short, what an Englishman has the energy to begin, the industry to carry on, and the independence to assert and protect its right, is sure to succeed, no matter what may be the opposing barriers. Such then was and is the English character.

(2) Of the motives which led to emigration something must now be said. The emigrants from England to America were chiefly those who left their homes to avoid religious persecution. The determination of the English government to rid itself of all dissenters, though not rigidly adhered to, was still powerful enough to render a stay in the mother-country uncomfortable, if not unsafe. The persecution of the Puritans, upon the restoration of the Stuarts, caused many to flee from Europe and take refuge in America. The exorbitant taxes levied upon the Roman Catholics for the support of the Established Church were a source of continual grievance, and a large number of them, under Lord Baltimore, emigrated and settled on the shores of the Chesapeake. Lastly, the Quakers, under William Penn, obtained a large tract of land on the west of the Delaware River, settled there, and gave it the name of Pennsylvania.

Thus it may be seen that the English colonies in North America, with the exception of Virginia and New York, were
peopled by religious exiles. Earnestness, sobriety, an independent spirit, and a determined hatred of oppression, thus characterized the people from the beginning.

Whatever emigrants came out solely in quest of wealth were soon disabused of their error, and either returned to the Old World, or learned "to labor and endure" in their new homes.

We have now considered at length the characteristics of these two great types of the European colonist, and the ruling motives which prompted the emigration. We must consider, finally, the results of this colonization, and note the success of each colony.

We have seen that the martial spirit of the Spaniard was little inclined to the slow and plodding success of the farmer or trader, and that he was actuated in his emigration by one of four motives: (1) Love of conquest, (2) zeal for the extermination of the heathen, (3) to escape from the tyranny of the upper class, (4) thirst for riches. These motives all lead to one inevitable end—War. The gradual extinction of the aborigines, and the frequent revolutions among themselves, bear testimony to the manner in which the Spanish colonists accomplished their end.

The history of the Spanish colonies in America is the history of brutal massacres of the aborigines, horrible insurrections among themselves, and imprudent interferences from Spain. It is true that the Spanish importations from America were immense, and that the colonists were not unaware of the natural resources of the New World, but these importations were not the result of the Spanish labor in America. The Hidalgos were too proud to work, and the Pecheros were determined to be free from the restraints which had galled them in the Old World, so the brunt of the labor fell upon the poor natives who had survived the sword of the conquist or inquisition. This persecution of the native continued until the introduction of the negro, who was more robust, and better fitted for the severe labor, treed him from the yoke of servitude.

Thus it may be seen that America owes little to Spain; for however we may admire the courage and endurance of the first adventurers, we cannot but condemn the ferocity, greed, and fanaticism of their successors.

Far different was the result of the English colonization. The colonists were possessed of all the virtues which characterized their ancestors in the mother-country. It cannot be denied that in some colonies the government had planted the rogues and felons from whom it wished to free itself, but these were not the sort of men to make good colonists, and as soon as they could they found their way out of the country again. The rest of the colonists, protected by their feebleness and insignificance at first, were permitted to make their own laws and manage their own affairs.

The Puritan and revolutionary element among the settlers being very strong, these laws savoured of semi-republicanism from the first. Notwithstanding the want of tact in the appointment of their governors exhibited by the mother-country, the sturdy spirit of independence inherited from her upheld the infant colonies in their assertion of their rights; and, finally, when the time of separation came, it was the same spirit which prolonged the struggle.

With an energy undaunted by obstacles, and an industry whetted by privation, it is not to be wondered that the colonists improved rapidly, and outshone the richer inheritance of their Spanish contemporaries. After the first foundations were laid, and the building well in preparation, their habits of endurance, industry, and frugality soon raised them to prosperity. Agriculture and commerce flourished, and they increased rapidly in population and wealth. "They were no more the dependencies of a remote power; they could boast that they had laid the foundations of a great empire."

From this brief review of the "Anglo-Spanish Colonization of America" we may learn what we owe to these two great powers.

In the adventurous spirit of the Spaniard we have gained some advantage. Spanish enterprise discovered the continent; Spain, setting example to the other nations, peopled its lower countries; a Spaniard discovered the Mississippi; and to Spanish courage was accorded the honor of first looking upon the Pacific. In short, in whatever adventure there was a need of courage and enterprise, Spanish chivalry was always ready to offer itself as the agent.

The English, however, though not so brilliant and daring in their exploits, have left their lasting impression upon the country. They have followed close behind the valiant Spaniard, and rendered firm the loose hold which he has upon his conquests. What had been gained by the valor of the Spaniard would have been as quickly lost but for the intervention of the Englishman.

Thus it appears that it is from England that America has inherited her three great and distinguishing characteristics,—Energy, Industry, and Independence.

R. P. R.

PERVERTED PROVERBS.

In antique furniture we sometimes discover a convenience with which long disuse has made us unfamiliar and are surprised at the aptness which, unsuspected, lay concealed in its solid forms. The work of the artisan is found to have been not less admirable than the material itself, which is still resisting the moulder of time; while modern inventions, elegant and unsubstantial, often put together of unseasoned wood, are apt to warp and fly into pieces. In the history of the human mind there is also a species of antique furniture whose solidity has not been worn eaten by centuries, and which still affords utility and pleasure as fresh and instructive as any of our modern inventions.

The pithy quaintness of Howell has admirably described the ingredients of a proverb to be "sense, shortness and wit." They embrace the wide sphere of human existence, and reflect all the colors of life, often surprising while they delight, by the luxuriance of their humor, their exquisite strokes of genius, and the universal truths which they teach.

What wonder that even as greater and more sacred truths have been misinterpreted, the moral lessons contained in proverbs should be misapplied. The human mind, ever willing to justify its failings and conceal its deficiencies, readily grasps the superficial meaning best adapted to its peculiar situation, without seeking to unlock the vast treasury of hidden thoughts beyond. The words of the wise are thus abused, and idly bandied from tongue to tongue, giving sufficient food for the remark of an eminent Scotch statesman, who said, "Wise men make proverbs, but fools repeat them." An "old saving and true" may to one convey a deep moral precept, while another gleaned from it only an unworthy interpretation; thus exemplifying "what is one man's meat may be another man's poison." One man never attempts to rise above the prescribed orbit in which he revolves, simply because "every one has his lot," but he forgets that "we are our own fates," and "fortune helps them that help themselves." The aversive spirit seeks to justify the sealing of all the avenues to its bounty by quoting "charity begins at home," but warily avoids rendering the concluding clause which reads "but should not end there."
“Time and tide wait for no man.” Editorially speaking, our experience has verified the saying. Day after day has the old man plodded his steady course. Hour after hour has he turned in his glass. Moment after moment has he left the mark of his fingers; adding here, taking there, altering yonder. Many a parting sigh has he cut short; many a merry laugh has he hushed; many a new born soul has he seen ushered into this world of care, and sorrow, and sin. On many a brow has he graven another furrow, while his twin brother Death hath smothered many a care-worn face and dried many a heart-wrung tear in a calm and peaceful grave. And all since last we sat in our quiet sanctum, giving utterance to our thoughts in addressing you.

Oh! could the history of all mankind, the joys and sorrows, the fears and hopes, the longing expectations and fulfilled desires, the deep and hidden passions, and the various and conflicting motives which have actuated the conduct of every individual of our species during the past month with every act of kindness and love, drying the widow’s tear, and quieting the orphan’s plaint, soothing the pangs of misery and supplying the wants of poverty. With every word of sin, and shame and blasphemy, be compressed in one view before us, what a picture would it present of light and shade! What a mighty monument of the power of time! And yet, we can judge of, and relate only external transactions. The secret workings of the soul, its passions, its sorrows, its joys are dark and unrevealed. Even here, in the narrow circle of college life, who can tell the many secret emotions of the past month. The many hopes blasted, the many feelings crushed. But with us, Time seems to work no change. Our corner is the same little corner, with the same little library, and the same table. The same old ink bottle stares us in the face from under our book-shelf, a fit emblem of what? Nay, what is a fit emblem of it? There it stands, the same old bottle; and there it will stand in all probability for ages to come. Many a drop will yet flow from it to our pen, and from our pen to our paper, and from our paper whither? Who can tell what may yet proceed from that old ink bottle? And all it needs to answer our question is a little time.

The same old curtain drawn aside allows us to refresh our weary eyes by the sight of the old familiar tree, just as it was one month ago, and just as it has been from memory’s infancy. And yet, it is not the same. Its leaves are a shade browner than when last we gazed upon it; and already its naked limbs reach into the wintry blasts. But within there is nothing to remind us of the glass and scythe, except our little almanac, and even that we have forgotten to arrange for the present month. As for ourselves, time has dealt very gently with us. We feel no change save in increase of interest in the well being of the Magazine. But we have taken warning by our former experience, and resolutely fortified our mind against all unpleasant thoughts. We have allowed ourselves to hope that our “jottings down” might possibly, if they did not benefit, at least amuse our readers, and gratify them if in no other, by giving each one an opportunity to say, “Why, how much better I could have done it myself, surely!”

What seems to be one of the most attractive features in our college course is the effort made from time to time through the year, on the part of the societies or associations of the students, to attract the attention of friends in town to old Penn by means of concerts, Junior Day, Ivy Day, and, especially, lectures. Our life would necessarily become tiresome to many were it not for these occasional breaks which act as landmarks and effectually relieve the monotony.

The Franklin Scientific Society has just established a course of six lectures in the chapel. It is with pleasure that we here attest our deep interest in the recent rapid growth of this association of the workers in science among the students.

Professor Edward S. Morse, of Salem, Mass., introduced the course by a lecture on the subject, “From Monad to Man,” in which he explained, in the clearest language, the doctrine of Evolution (popularly known as Darwinism) of which he as well as all the rest of Agassiz’s pupils, with one exception, are the strongest advocates. He is justly celebrated for his talent in illustrating by means of drawing, which on this occasion was not the less accurate than it was rapid, and in the case of insects where both sides of the body are similar, he drew with both hands at once with extraordinary rapidity.

He first spoke of the difficulties in the way of the rigid system of classification, separating all animals into four sub-kingdoms, and showed that between these groups there is an infinite number of
Prof. Hill commenced Thursday, February 24th. The chapel was comfortably filled with an appreciative and attentive audience. Prof. Hill commenced at the first experiments at making torpedoes, and gave a full and exhaustive account of the various improvements up to the present day. The importance this kind of warfare is rapidly taking to itself, both for the defensive and the offensive, is almost startling. The amount of damage that can be done to an enemy's man-of-war by a few determined men in a little torpedo boat, and the terror with which the little torpedo boat is regarded by the entire fleet is a new and extended view of the subject to us.

The lecturer continued by showing the various ways of arranging torpedoes as defenses to an harbor, of exploding them, and, also, the various devices for projecting them against the enemy's vessels. The remaining lectures of the course will be delivered in the following order:

Wednesday, March 8th, 1876, Professor Charles H. Young, of Dartmouth College; Subject—"The Moon." Thursday, March 9th, 1876, Professor J. S. Newberry, of Columbia College; Subject—"The Geological Record; its character, history, and teachings." Thursday, March 23rd, 1876, Professor Charles F. Chandler, of Columbia College; Subject—"Colors Derived from Coal Tar."

The Juniors discussed their class supper at Monsieur Augustine's, on Monday evening, Feb. 21st. Junior suppers are always more pleasant, jovial affairs than others. They are not so boyish as the Sophomores, or so stiff as the Seniors. And where a class like '77, so full of good humor and class feeling, gets together for the purpose of enjoyment, one can find a good example of what a class supper can and ought to be. The supper itself was simply perfect, replete with every luxury, and dainty enough to tempt even George Philler to eat more than was absolutely necessary. There were eleven courses in all, and several of the gentlemen went through the entire list. John Neill was one of them. When warned of the probable consequences, he said "he didn't care; his father was a doctor, anyhow." The usual toasts were drunk, and the accompanying speeches swallowed. Mr. Fell, with his accustomed force, insisted "that the 'University' was the finest institution in the world, next to Schomaker's and the Grand Central." Mr. O. H. Kendall, who represented the Faculty, replied briefly and sweetly in French, "Monsieurs, de suis plein, j'ai fini." Mr. Cox responded to a toast to Mr. F. A. Lewis, who was unable to be present to reply for himself, with his usual fluency and address. Mr. Brodie was then called for, but he said "he didn't like toast, but he wouldn't mind another bumper of champagne." Our president, Mr. Crenshaw, presided in his peculiarly graceful way, and opened the ball with a warm welcome. Messrs. Fell and Bond rendered some selections from the opera in fine style and with marked effect. In conclusion, the supper was an entire success, both abstractly and socially.

The University Glee Club is progressing. The parts are almost full, and the members ready for work and full of zeal. The kind reception they received at their first attempt at providing amusement for their fellow-students and their friends far exceeded their most earnest hopes, and filled them with encouragement for future efforts. There is one point in the construction of our glee club in which we take particular and pardonable pride, viz: that while most of the college glee-clubs in the country are led by professional music teachers, ours is supported entirely by the students, all the members, including the leader, are and must be under-graduates. The present leader, Mr. Neilson, is a member of the Junior Class, and he cannot receive too much praise for his efforts in making the Club what it is. If the Club could only succeed in teaching the students some of the songs they sing, so that we might hear some respectable music at college, instead of the so-called college-songs, (silly, poorly-arranged and oh! so stale) it would be a benefit to the people at large, especially those who reside on Chestnut street between Fifteenth and Thirty-fourth streets. For the "Three Black Crows," "As I was Walking Down the Street," "Saw my Leg Off," "So say we all of us," &c., with twenty-five first tenors, one bass, no second tenor, and ten "scalers," are not calculated to lull the unfortunate hearers to sleep. The club is now hard at work preparing for another concert, to be given in May, if circumstances permit. Profiting by experience, they will have a little more variety in the programme, in order to bring out more of the musical talent of the University and to make the spaces between the numbers shorter. We offer them the best wishes not only of ourselves but of all their friends and the students of the University, whom we represent, and sincerely hope that their second effort may meet with even greater success than their first.
What precious advantages our University offers to her students! Give ear ye fathers and mothers—List ye, young men, to the words of our Catalogue:—

Besides the old Library of the University, and those Libraries which are designated for the use of students in Chemistry and Engineering (the Wetherill and the Rogers) there is the Colwell Library, composed of a very complete collection of books relating to Social and Political Science, which has been arranged, and is now ready for reference. The extensive and valuable Classical Library of Professor Allen has been presented to the University. A very choice collection of books, intended to illustrate the instruction in History and English Literature, has also been added; and, lastly, a Library selected with great care and designed to aid in the study of the English language, and of the works of Shakespeare, has been procured.

Yes, these are facts which cannot be denied. And furthermore, we would add, that this "valuable collection" is kept with the greatest care in handsome oiled cases, with genuine student proof-locks, enclosed in a spacious room where thieves, robbers, tramps, scholars, et cetera, are excluded.

This is the Library for which a writer in our last number urges that the students should procure a catalogue. "Tis well that this person is an alumnus and not an undergraduate, for under the present circumstances we would be inclined to consider him "mentally eccentric." We have a library, 'tis true; but, in the words of the Sophomore, when admonished of this fact, "we can't believe it until we see it."

We understand that the University authorities have granted a request from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to permit their students to pitch tents on the campus during the Centennial Exhibition. In view of this event, it has been proposed to close the exercises about the 15th of May, shortly after which time our visitors, numbering about 250, will be amongst us. Although, upon their arrival, we will be disbanded; yet it seems eminently befiting us, as undergraduates of the institution which receives these persons upon its premises, to welcome their arrival by some united ovation.

If action in the matter is to be taken at all, it should be agitated at once, and by a united assembly. We therefore urge that a meeting of all the classes be held as soon as possible, that the subject may be duly discussed.

The Sophs. held their class supper on Friday evening, February 4th, at St. Augustine, Florida. The press was not invited, so our reporter could not get in, but we heard about it from good authority and will tell what we heard. Before that supper they were a gaunt-looking crowd, after it—oh, how they had "growed,"—we never saw the class look stouter than they did on the day after the "stuff." We were much surprised to hear that Mr. Jeffreys, in direct opposition to his published principles, indulged in a lively bow-Woof with Mr. Bennermann, over the last glass of punch, although they afterwards compromised by dividing—Mr. B. taking the liquid and Mr. J. the bow and the lemon. The class was well represented, about forty members being present. The faculty was represented by Prof. McElroy and Mr. Kendall. The first toast, "the class of '78," was responded to by President Hoffmann. The speech was of course highly complimentary to the class and was correspondingly applauded. Prof. McElroy replied to the "The Faculty" with a speech which drew forth rapturous applause from the happy Sophs. "Secret Societies," "the University," and "The Athletic Association" drew appropriate responses from Messrs. Craig, Reeves and Patterson. Mr. McCollin polished off the "Glee Club in a very satisfactory way by singing a lively drinking song, from the college song book, entitled, "The Lone Fish-ball," (Ned's views of a croquette.) Mr. Burton (alias Billy Bennermann) replied in a very business-like way to the "University Magazine," begging for a dollar from each member of the class. (We heartily endorse the last item.) Mr. Rutter's reply for "The Angels" was simply superb. His picture of the joys of "angels" was so thrilling that ere he had concluded the enthusiasm of the entire class broke out in that heart-rendering song: "I want to be an 'Angel.'" The class arose from the table at midnight, and passed an hour or so in social intercourse, and then quietly withdrew. The doctors' bills amounted to some one hundred and fifty dollars during the following week, we are told, but that is not our business, so we will close without comment.

WAS THERE A PRE-ADAMITE RACE?

When Boss Tweed said, "What are you going to do about it?" he gave to the people of New York a hint concerning his sudden departure. This remark may not appear, at first sight, to have any connection with the subject; but it points towards one great moral, and that is, "Never put off until to-morrow what you can do just as well the day after." The remark of this great reformer has therefore forced me into adopting a motto. The one that I have deemed proper to adopt is "Honi soit qui mal y pense," the reasons for which may appear as I proceed farther. Another point which I wish to make is that when I use the word "race" I mean the human race, and I thereby hope to avoid any needless discussions on the decline of the chimpanzee and the rise of man.

Was there a Pre-Adamite Race?

Nothing is more important to our happiness in this world than to know who our ancestors were and in what business or occupation they were engaged. The great increase of crime among the canine portions of the animal kingdom, vaga-boned-ism being the chief charge, has agitated considerable comment of late, and the wise men of our country now ask, can such things be? Can these dogs have sprung up from the products of spontaneous combustion? Can the atoms of hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, carbon, phosphoros, calcium, and, if the specimen be a dirty one, sodium and potassium, have formed themselves into a monopoly and called themselves a dog? We answer, with righteous indignation, Never! never so long as the Indian can traffic in beaver hats, or twenty-cent butter can walk off a table without human aid. I could prolong these similes, but the fear of departing from the subject and trespassing on the valuable time of the reader prevents me.

It will be seen by the title that I have put it in the form of a question. I have done so for two reasons: 1. If I affirmed that there was a pre-Adamite race without proof I might be made out a first-class liar. 2. If I denied the fact, in the same manner I should forfeit the esteem of the great men of science upon whom I have the pleasure of addressing this evening. Taking these facts into consideration, I have determined to sit quietly on the fence.
Agassiz, in accordance with his mode of estimating the rate of e has ascribed to this skeleton an antiquity of 50,000 years. Red Indian Race. Dr. Dowler, from chronological calculations, cranium of which is said to belong to the aboriginal type of he surface, beneath four buried forests, superimposed one upon the other, the workmen found some charcoal, a human skeleton, the states that while making an excavation in the modern delta of more than 1,000 centuries ago by the human race. Dr. Dow-ler with the mastadon are admitted, that North America was back yard to keep off tramps. Who can tell? Surely there is no minimum of time, more than 100,000 years for its growth, it growth of these reefs, viz., one foot in a century, and built up from a depth of seventy-five feet, to be 10,000 years old, some fossil remains were found by Count Pourtalys. They consisted of jaws and teeth with some bones of the foot. Burnt brick, supposed to be 30,000 years old, has been found in borings made in Egypt.

How insignificant Adam's 5,880 years appear when compared with these tens of thousands! Perhaps I may be somewhat too large in my numbers of years; but I will take 10 per cent. off for cash, and still be ahead of old Adam. Let us now turn to the Biblical proof. In Genesis chap. i: verse 27, we read—"So God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him; male and female created he them." In this verse is described the first creation of man. Males and females are alike created; in the next verse they are admonished to be fruitful and multiply and replenish the earth, and subdue it. In the first three verses of Chap II. is described the creation of a seventh day as a day of rest. The 5th verse reads in part, "For the Lord God had not caused it to rain upon the earth and there was not a man to till the ground." Observe the last words, 'was not a man to till the ground.' Where were the race spoken of before? They must have been swept away by some violent change on the earth, together with all the animals before created. All now is a desert, a waste, when, lo! the Lord creates Adam, places him in a fertile spot on earth called Eden, creates a new set of animals and winged fowl, and brings them before Adam, for him to name them as he will. Observe the difference between the first created man and Adam. The first was created spontaneously, male and female together, while Adam was formed out of the dust of the earth. The first set of animals created were uncouth and terrible to gaze upon, while the second set were more pleasing to the eye, more delicately formed, and more suited to the wants of man. The Biblical proofs are in themselves sufficient, but when supported by such geological proofs as I have previously enumerated I believe there can be no doubt of the authenticity of the pre-Adamite race. We need not therefore be surprised at any new discovery which science continually thrusts before us.

A communication in Col. Fitzgerald's All-Day City Item, 8. 565 (8 pages, 56 columns, 5 cents,) states that while workmen were making excavations in the ruins of Pompeii they came upon an apartment which was evidently used as a club-room, in the corner of which were charred pieces of wood closely resembling baseball bats, also charred base balls; on the walls were found pictures of men playing base-ball, with the usual audience at 50 cents a head; on the ground floor were scattered human skeletons who bore the unmistakeable signs of base-ball playing in having every finger on each hand broken. A score-book was also found, with the ten-men ten-inning scheme in it. The whole of the story down to the description of the score-book sounds perfectly smooth and plausible, but when the Colonel mingles his hobby with the facts history, human nature shows itself too plainly, and the Sunday Item ceases to reach their coveted edition of 100,000 copies.

Having proved the existence of a pre-Adamite race. We have, according to the Darwinian theory, robbed Adam of the honor of being the first to throw off the disguise of a gorilla and become a man. Poor Adam, to think you were not a gorilla is too much...
for human thought, and we must leave the subject sadder but wiser men. On finding myself at the end of my essay, I cannot help but exclaim, in the words of Shakespeare:

For this relief much thanks: 'tis
Bitter cold,
And I am sick at heart.

KOLLEGE KOMICS AND KLIPPINGS.

Centre of Gravity—the letter V.
A yard of pork—three pig's feet.
A Dubuque congregation has asked its clergyman not to wear his diamond pin while in the pulpit.
A Freshman followed a postman an entire day, recently, with the hope of seeing him make the gas at the lamp posts.
Trying th do business without advertising is like winking at a pretty girl through a pair of green goggles. You may know what you are doing, but nobody else does.—Ex.
Joint education—gymnastics.

QUEER—IES.
Is death's door unlocked with a skeleton key?
Could a lady covered with "bugles" be said to be loud?
Is a dog valued at what he will fetch, or what he will bring?
Can oyster shells be said to be attached couples?
Is it because the assistant in chemistry always has a retort, that one can't have the last word with him?
It was a Sophomore who, after coming to a railroad crossing the other day, and reading the sign, "Look out for the Locomotive," climbed to the top, and looking up the track, wanted to know, "where'n the thunder the darned thing was?"
A boarding establishment—a carpenter's shop.
A student lately had an attack of vertigo in his feet.
Oh! come where the cyanides silently flow,
And the carbures drop o'er the oxides below;
Where the rays of potassium lie white on the hill?
And the song of the silicate never is still.
Come, oh, come!
Tumtum tum!
Peroxide of soda, and urani-um!
While alcohol's liquid at thirty degrees,
And no chemical change can affect manganese;
While alkalies flourish, and acids are free,
My heart shall be constant, sweet science to thee!
Yes, to thee! Fiddledum dee!
Zinc, borax and bismuth, and H O plus C.—London Fun.

The late Prof. Frazer, Jr., once gave a Sophomore a cypher for writing in his notes, "nocturnal luminary," instead of "candle."
Witty Soph.—"Freshie, how far is it from the fourth of July to the North Pole?" Fresh.—"Three lengths of a braying ass! Lie down and measure!"—Ex.
A man in San Francisco has invented a machine for reducing refractory ores. He should apply it to the Yale and Harvard boat clubs.—Boston Post.

When a young farmer's wife made her first boy's pants precisely the same before as behind, the father exclaimed: "Goodness! he won't know whether he's going to school or coming home!"

During their visit to Booth's Theatre, to see Julius Caesar, the Yale students astonished the audience by singing Bingo between the acts.
Girls, be true! be honest, and you
To the altar will some day be carried;
And then you can work
For a red-headed clerk,
And be sorry you ever got married.—Worcester Press.

Fragment from "The Courtship of a Poet:"
We wandered by a darksome wood,
At evening soft and magic:
She felt as ugly as she could,
And I felt tragic.
The dew came down and wet us through—
(How harshly fate disposeth)
We both came home with feelings blue
And stuffed-up noses.

Several exchanges tell of an unfortunate cow that wedged her legs in a cattle-guard on the railroad, and waited for the train. When it came she maintained her position, and gracefully tossed the engine and four cars into the ditch; but the reaction and nervous excitement consequent on the effort proved fatal, and she fell into a relapse and seventeen or eighteen pieces, and died all over that part of the country.

A Kickapoo lady by the name of Keewecgurstuokomanaganewakolorojomhox is said to have died lately at the age of 211 years. The angel of death hesitated a long time before he could make up his mind to the task of calling her hence.—Ex.

A Freshman electrified Prof. Jackson lately by translating the exclamation of the heart-broken Dido, when seeing the ships of Aeneas getting under sail, "Pro Jupiter ibit!"—"By Jove he is going!" The same aspirant for college honors translates, "Insignis Turnus," "Ensign Turner." Again, "Sedesque discretas piorum," thus, "Reserved seats for the pious.

LOQUACIOUS JUNIOR.—"By Jove, you know—upon my word, now—if I were to see a ghost, you know, I would be a chattering idiot for the rest of my life."

INGENIOUS MAIDEN.—"Have'nt you seen a ghost?"

CHANSON.
Conducteur quand vous recevez l'argent,
Perc ez la presence du passant.
La change songez honnete pour faire,
Punch in the presence of the passenjare.
(Bones of Beranger!)

Begleiter, als Sie nehmen das Geld ein
Den Pass zu stechen vorsichtig seien
Stechen sie, Brueder, als Sie nehmen das Geld ein
(Bones of Schiller!)

Conducidor, recibes pasage quando
Nota en presencia pasagers,
Avanti passeggiere stampate.
Punch in the presence of the passenger.
(Clods of Calderon!)

Conduitore, quand' passage accettate
Avanti passeggiere stampate.
Fratelli, siate curai ccrti aver
Punch in the presence of the passenger.
(Dust of Dante!)—Volante.
The saddest are these: "I'm sold again!"

He pathetically exclaimed as he threw into the stove a twenty-five cent chromo which a Southern relative had sent him with a "Merry Christmas," and on which he had just paid for expressage one dollar and fifty cents.—*Cour.*

What is a dependent sentence?—One that hangs on by its *claw*. Who was Herod's son?—*Herodotus.*

A Junior being asked to derive an English word from *Necto,* I bind, instantly replied, "Neck-tie."

Prof. (who wishes to bring out student's knowledge of French.)—"Voulez-vous une bouteille du vin de Bordeaux, Monsieur J?"

Student (disclosing ethical and aesthetic peculiarities.)—"No; beer."—*Ex.*

"Nein, nein, nein, nicht für Jo, Nicht, Josef, nein, nein, nein!"—*Extract from Schiller.*

"Gentlemen, let us return now to the old subject," are words ever fresh in the minds of the Seniors?

Prof. (after waiting some time for answer to question which he has just asked of Mr. H—w—l) "Why, don't you see what I mean?"

Mr. H.—"Yes sir, it's—a—it's—ah—"

Prof.—"What I wish to get at is, that, if an imponderable string is stretched by an infinite number of equal weights applied equal distances from each other, the funicular polygon becomes a parabola."

Mr. H. (enthusiastically)—"Yes, sir; yes, sir; you get my idea."

How forcibly the following comes home to every Freshman: 1st Freshman.—"O, won't it be splendid this vacation if there is good sleighing! Nobby cutter—fast horse—jingling bells—snow sparkling—she beside me—arm around waist." Oh!!!

2nd Freshman.—"Sleigh-rides may go to thunder. What's the fun in being half frozen and hugging eighteen or twenty shawls just because you think there is a girl somewhere within? Give me the back parlor with the lights turned down and the enfant terrible tucked away in bed.—*Brunonian.*

The Seniors are constructing a model of the old Market Street bridge, *out of their own heads,* that is without a copy to work by. Mr. Reeves suggests that when they have finished there will be enough blocks to construct another, (ha! ha! ha!)

A Sophomore on returning home from class supper vainly attempts to unlock the door with his gum shoe, (loquitu solus,) "Either I'm sh'wrong key-hole, or s'wrong man, (hic) how's you do nob, you 'gennelman?" (Here sank on the steps, drunk, but happy.)

Before his marriage, Broughne praised the artistic manner in which his wife "banged" her hair. Now he complains of the cruel manner in which she bangs his head.

Mrs. Partington says she was much elucidated last Sunday on hearing a fine discourse on the parody of the prodigious son.

A negro was scalded to death from a boiler explosion, and on his tombstone they chiseled deeply, "Sacred to the memory of our 'steamed friend."

A Georgia panther recently tackled a lone man in the woods and masticated everything but the victim's hat. That man owed his local paper five years' subscription, and the panther knew it.—*Niagara Index.*

**PERSONALS AND NEWS.**

"John" of '77 has entirely recovered from his late illness, and has settled down to hard study.

Ashburner of '74 has proved to be a promising geologist.

H.—as of '76 flirts.

Mr. M—ee broke several hearts at Bethlehem.

Those kind individuals of the Senior Class, who so kindly *borrow* and never return articles of necessity, as tweezers, test tubes, watch glass, etc., from the simple-hearted Juniors during their absence from the laboratory, should read their Ten Commandments or attend the U. P. prayer meetings.

It was an ex-member of '77, who, while playing upon some species of musical (?) instrument in front of a young lady's residence, one evening, received on his head a penny, followed by the suggestion that he'd better "move on." It is need'ess to say that the tender hearted youth shouldered his *ice-pick*, or whatever it was (not forgetting the penny,) and—moved.

H. L. Carson of '71 and Horace Castle of '72 are editors of the *Legal Gazette,* in this city.

Prof. Charles J. Little of '61 is Professor of English Literature and Mental Philosophy at Dickinson College.

B—tt—n of '76 still raves with the same untamed passion about Miss "P—e." We "dash" the name, first for B's sake, and second, not knowing exactly how *she* spells it.

Hickman of '76 is instructing the Mechanics and Civils, as an assistant of Prof. Haupt.

Prof. Franck, we are happy to state, is recovering rapidly.

Mr. N—ld of '76 was "bent on" matrimony last month, but he has since been straightened.

Warren, '76, claims as his first love, Miss Lowocowung Ceehucolee, of Pekin. He has her photo in his Weisbach.

Campbell, the well-known mathematician, draughtsman and spell'er of '76, has turned his attention to the study of Parliamentary rules.

Prof. S—n—r said he once thought the class of '78 the best class in the University; but since they have begun to tie strings to his chairs, deprive innocent persons of their books, make fun of his —, and take cyphers without complaint; he has somewhat moderated his views.
—Dr. H. well illustrates the fluctuating character of the human mind. In the morning he shuts the door in a student’s face, and at night translates a German letter for the same person.

—The class of ’76 talk of Mr. Beecher for Baccalaureate orator.

—The “Scientific” Society has added the soul inspiring name of Franklin, the “distinguished founder (says our informant,) of our University.” May it survive the christening.

Prof.—“Mr. ———, will you please continue the recitation.

Senior.—“Oh, you can’t lose me; the lesson stops there.”

Fresh (very threateningly:)—“I’d jest like to see the fellow wot put them parallel bars on top o’ that ere club house.” Soph. (boldly, even savagely:)—“Well, Freshy, I’m your man.” Fresh. (after some hesitation)—“Old fellow give us your hand, I’ve been trying to get ’em up there myself for goin’ on two weeks, and now I’ve found a man kind enough to do the job for me. Come, let’s have a glass of beer and a tooth-pick.—Berkeleyan.

OUR EXCHANGES.

We have received the following exchanges: Archangel, Argus, Bowdoin Orient, American Journalist, Crimenes, College Herald, College Journal, Cornell Era, College Mercury, Denison Collegian, Dickinsonian, Earthamite, Golden Sheaf, Illini, Jewel, Lafayette College Journal, Madisonensis, Mirror, Nassau Lit., Niagra Index, School Bulletin, Targum, Transcript, Trinity Tablet, University Press, University Record, University Review, Vassar Miscellany, Virginia University Magazine, Volante, Utah Educational Journal.

+ THE advertisements are about the most interesting part of the Archangel; but besides them, it contains a portion of a translation of Don Quixote (apparently without the aid of the original) and an article on “Our Language;” but it does not contain any language half emphatic enough to express our opinion of the Archangel.

The Orient has a comical “LETTER, never sent HOME,” in which the student makes the following pathetic observations to his parent:

“I wonder if like me you’ve sang;” (grammar is always of less importance than rhyme)

“Too apocalyptic cheer;”

And mentioned—when the rafters rang—

With something like a leer, sir,

With something like a leer, sir,

With something like a leer, sir,

That you were but a “rambling rake,”

Your dad a “gambolier,”

And now, my father, who can tell

But in that happier sphere,

When first is last and last is first,

And everything is queer,

And everything is queer, sir,

They’ll take you for the “rambling rake”

And me for the “gambolier.”

We would advise the poet of The Niagra Index, who wrote the bathos called “The Beauty of Soul,” when next he borrows Moore’s verse, to try and borrow a little of Moore’s sense.

Harl, ye tuneful nine!—The sun of the East and its wealth of rare flow’rs

Though cast in some scene in its dreamiest hours,

Then forever shine out—the tropics, the pole,

Bask alike in thy beams—O, beauty of soul.

Truly, it must be a poetic mind that can trace the connection between the “sun of the East,” the “flowers, the hours, the tropics, the pole” and the “beams of the beauty of soul!”

The College Argus contains an article on “How to study,” by a disappointed student. His mission is, “it is very dangerous to study hard at all.” He prescribes as follows:

“Don’t study for the sake of leading your class, for you will probably fail.” (Profound wisdom!) “And ‘tis far worse to have tried and failed, than never to have tried at all.” (i.e. it deprives you the opportunity of boasting that “you could have stood first had you had the mind to.”) “Don’t study for prizes. They tend to stir up rivalry among classmates, and indirectly exert a demoralizing influence, by supplying students with an overabundance of spending money. When you have got a fair knowledge of the lesson, never study a little more for the sake of making a better recitation; if you do, everybody will say you are studying for marks. Finally, don’t be ambitious to be a little better student than the average; strive always to help others.” (Who needs or cares for the help of a worse than the average student?) “And don’t be over scrupulous about disobeying rules, and no one will ever find any fault with you as a student” (still less praise you.) We are willing to bet that the man who perpetrated that article cares more for his popularity than for his br— no, we won’t say brains, for they have evidently been materially injured by hard study.

WHETHER the “Sketch” of the Cornell Era be drawn from the life of the imagination, its quiet beauty cannot fail to make an impression; but is it not an attempt to imitate? The Era is the only weekly paper on our list, and the wonder is how it can be so good.

The Denison Collegian is a solid paper—very. A six-page president’s address in one number and Vol. II, of “The Conflict of Religion, &c.” (everybody knows the rest of the formula) in the next, make the Collegian lie rather heavily on the editorial stomach.

We shall be very glad to see The Golden Sheaf again, provided it does not contain any more letters to “friends across the sea.” Apropos of that letter: English is good, and French is good; but few are they who can stand them mixed.

The contents of The Lafayette College Journal for January, is briefly as follows: “Junior Orator’s Contest;” “Mr. H. M. Fisher, with deliberation and vigor, instituted a plea for the Jews, saying: Mr. James Todd was the second speaker. Mr. Todd said: Mr. A. D. Bubb followed in a neat speech. He said: Mr. R. M. Van Horn delivered a good speech, with credit to himself, and began by saying: ‘And so on for eight more men, while the orchestra played, ’Over the Fence is O’wit,’ and the lively Anvil Polka.’ Interesting? Well, I guess so!

A writer in The Targum gives us an article on “College Literature,” which has the true ring about it. Our query about magazine articles and chapel speeches would do us good to inwardly digest. “Have we no thoughts on current topics, that we must be everlasting hammering away at those graceless platitudes and trite maxims that we never think of quoting or acting upon under ordinary circumstances?”

We have received and read with considerable interest a pamphlet entitled “Pigeon Loft,” by Mr. W. A. Burpee, formerly of the class of ’78. Mr. Burpee is a successful breeder of fine pigeons, and his book is an embodiment of his experience; being, we should judge, of real value to persons interested in such matters, as it contains full descriptions and details upon the various branches of the subject. Copies can be obtained of the author, at his address, No. 1332 Arch Street, for the “consideration” of fifty cents.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WABEKTUR—Fashionable Hatter—No. 430 Chestnut Street, next door to the Post Office, desires to make known to Students at the University of Pennsylvania, that he has designed and manufactured a fine soft Felt Hat, (of all the approved colors) in direct reference to their particular use.

The “University Hat” is distinct in design, “yet not expressed in fancy,” and the price has been made very moderate. Harvard, Yale, Oxford and Cambridge have their distinctive Hats; why should not the Students of Pennsylvania have theirs? A call of inspection is respectfully solicited.
THE UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.

THE

Bryant & Stratton

BUSINESS COLLEGE,

Assembly Building, Southwest Corner of Tenth and Chestnut Streets,

Entrance, 108 South Tenth Street, below Chestnut, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CERTIFICATES issued at this Institution are good in any of the numerous Colleges of the INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE ASSOCIATION. Student can enter at any time, as there are no vacations. A most complete PRACTICAL DEPARTMENT with Bank, Commission House, Importing and Jobbing House, and Transportation, Stock and Real Estate Offices. All the positions in the houses are filled by the pupils. DAILY ACTUAL BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS are held between the students of the different Colleges. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

By general concession and courtesy on the part of other Institutions, Business Colleges are charged with special departments of education, and by their fidelity to these should they be judged. The public are cordially invited to examine our facilities and mode of instruction. The principal branches taught are Plain and Ornamental Penmanship, Book-keeping, Business Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Correspondence, Spelling and Practical Grammar.

For further particulars call or send for Catalogue.

J. E. SOULE, President.

SOULE'S BUSINESS PENS,

These pens were designed by a professional penman, and are used by him in making the most elaborate writing, flourishing, lettering and scrolling, as well as for plain business writing. They are in extensive use among the leading penmen of the United States, and give universal satisfaction.

GROSS BOXES, $1.20 QUARTER GROSS BOXES, 35. Sent by Mail on receipt of price.

W. C. WILSON & CO.

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

No. 111 S. ELEVENTH ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Orders for anything in our line executed promptly and at the lowest rates. We also print Visiting and Business Cards, Bill Heads, Circulars, &c.

E. M. BRUCE & CO.,

1308 CHESTNUT STREET.

One Thousand Estey Organs made and sold Monthly.

The PATENT ARION PIANOS

Have four new Patents, which, combined, make them the sweetest as well as the most powerful Pianos made. Call and see for yourself.

E. M. BRUCE & CO., 1308 CHESTNUT ST.

J. M. BABEL, Principal.

J. F. ROLLER & SON.

FRENCH BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 1411 CHESTNUT STREET,

Above Broad Street, PHILADELPHIA.

INSTITUTE OF LANGUAGES.

No. 1433 CHESTNUT STREET.

(Established 1866.)

Conversation Classes, and Private Instructions in German and French.

J. M. HABEL, Principal.

E. M. BRUCE & CO., 1308 CHESTNUT ST.

J. E. SOULE, President.
vi. The University Magazine

COLLEGE
Seals and Badges, Rowe,
1037 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

1876 CENTENNIAL YEAR.

FRANK MCAFRIER,
ARTISTIC MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 24 NORTH ELEVENTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

A perfect fit guaranteed where others fail. A liberal discount allowed to students.

FURNALD'S
GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS EMPORIUM
1418 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILA.

Special attention to orders for fine dress Shirts. Perfect fit guaranteed.

Private Coaching in MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS,
416 Wetherill St., FRANCIS O'HEA, B.A.
(Trinity College, Dublin.)

REFERENCES:
Prof. E. OTIS KENDALL, LL.D. 
GEORGE F. BARKER, M.D. 
LEWIS M. HAUTH, C.E.
Pennsylvania University.

CARL F. LINDEMAN,
PORTRAIT and HISTORICAL
PAINTER,
1302 CHESTNUT STREET,

GYMNASIUM.

For Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, open all day and evening. Bodily exercise is the only means to restore health and strength and is highly recommended to both sexes and all ages. Now is the time to organize clubs for the Fall and Winter seasons.

PROFESSOR LEWIS,
N. E. Cor. Ninth and Arch,

FRITSCH & GRIEB,
Tailors,
No. 1409 Chestnut Street, Phila.

TURNER HAMILTON,
(Formerly in the Franklin Institute.)

Book Binder and Publisher,
BOOK, STATIONERY AND PERIODICAL STORE,
No. 129 S. Tenth Street, above Walnut.

LOUIS V. HELMBOLD,
127 S. Tenth Street, Phila., Pa.
Opposite Jefferson Medical College.

Manufacturer and Dealer in CUTLERY and SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of the finest quality and most approved patterns.

A PRACTICAL INVENTION.

$3 Best Printing Press
Printing Office and Press complete only $4.50.
W. C. EVANS,
Inventor and Manufacturer
50 North Ninth Street.

DIARIES FOR 1876. DIARIES FOR 1876.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF DIARIES AND BLANK BOOKS,
with a complete assortment of STATIONERY. Prices Low at MAGEE'S,
808 CHESTNUT STREET.
Opinions of the Press.

SYCKELMOORE'S ILLUSTRATED HAND-BOOK OF PHILADELPHIA.

Has received very high, and unasked for praise from the Press of this city.

We select the following:

From The Press.

The Centennial is likely to produce a number of local guides for the information of visitors and strangers. One of these, just published, Mr. Wm. Syckelmoore's, "ILLUSTRATED HAND-BOOK OF PHILADELPHIA," has many things in its favor. It is printed in new and very clear type upon good paper; it has an excellent map of the city; the illustrations are finely engraved from original and generally very artistical drawings on wood; the history of the city is plainly and fully told, in reasonable compass; the topography is succinctly described; every district is brought before the reader, as it were, with its leading architectural details; the public buildings, not of the present alone, but also of the past, are the subjects of fine engravings; the Delaware and Schuylkill fronts are precisely exhibited in connection with our commerce, manufactures, and other industrial and enterprising efforts and results; Fairmount Park is shown, in its various points of excellence, by the aid of pen and pencil; there is a special notice of the coming Centennial Exhibition; and (which has not yet been presented in any work of this sort,) there is a comprehensive chapter upon our street-railroad cars, with notices of the colors and lights of the cars; and, to crown all, the abundance of materials has overflowed into a supplementary chapter, literally crowded with wood engravings, which exhibit the varieties of architecture adopted by our citizens in their manufactories and places of business. Finally, this handsome and well-executed volume of 146 pages properly winds up the history of the city in reasonable compass; the topography is succinctly described; every district is brought before the reader, as it were, with its leading architectural details; the public buildings, not of the present alone, but also of the past, are the subjects of fine engravings; the Delaware and Schuylkill fronts are precisely exhibited in connection with our commerce, manufactures, and other industrial and enterprising efforts and results; Fairmount Park is shown, in its various points of excellence, by the aid of pen and pencil; there is a special notice of the coming Centennial Exhibition; and (which has not yet been presented in any work of this sort,) there is a comprehensive chapter upon our street-railroad cars, with notices of the colors and lights of the cars; and, to crown all, the abundance of materials has overflowed into a supplementary chapter, literally crowded with wood engravings, which exhibit the varieties of architecture adopted by our citizens in their manufactories and places of business. Finally, this handsome and well-executed volume of 146 pages properly winds up with a good index.

From The Evening Telegraph.

SYCKELMOORE'S ILLUSTRATED HAND-BOOK OF PHILADELPHIA, which has just been published by Claxton, Remsen and Haffelfinger, is a very convenient and tasteful guide-book, in which the history of Philadelphia is related briefly, but with sufficient fulness for all the purposes of such a volume, and in which the points of especial interest in and about the city are ably described in detail. This HAND-BOOK contains a great amount of matter not to be found in any other publication of a similar character yet issued, and not only visitors to Philadelphia but our own citizens will find it extremely useful. The work is illustrated with one hundred engravings of prominent buildings, park views, etc., and with a map of the city, and as it is published at the low price of 50 cents in paper, or $1 in cloth, it is likely to become the most popular guide-book during the Centennial year.

PUBLISHED BY

WM. SYCKELMOORE,
No. 1420 Chestnut St.,
PHILADELPHIA.

William Kuebler, Successor to Kuebler & Seelhorst, Manufacturer of Mathematical and Optical Instruments.

No. 925 Sansom Street, Philadelphia.

I call the attention of Students to my Patented Improvement on Telescopes.

Heller & Brightly, Engineering and Surveying Instruments, 33 N. Seventh St., Philadelphia.

Without decreasing size of any part of our "Engineering Transit," we have reduced the weight one-half. An ordinary Transit Telescope from 18 to 12 diameters, our new Transit Telescope, weight 6 lbs.; ordinary Transit, magnifies 28 diameters and will read time on a watch; our new Transit (5½ lbs. and 10 to 12 diameters,) and Plummet Lamp, see Van Nostrand's "Engineers' Magazine," 1872.

Extract from report of Committee of 1st Class, appointed by Franklin Institute, to examine M. & R. O. Transit, Dec. 1871: "It exhibits several novelties of construction which, in the opinion of the committee, render it superior to those now in use, and by its operation the deviations which they have made from the common styles of Transit are decidedly improved.

J. C. Tracy, Secretary.

Descriptive and Illustrated Price List sent post-paid, on application.

SMILE FOR ME YOUR SWEETEST SMILE.

A very beautiful song and chorus. Sung with great success by Mr. Wm. Syckelmoore's Minstrels, by G. W. Harley, and by Miss Josephine Baker, at the Arch Street Theatre. And by Mr. Dixon, of the Herald Minstrel; Miss Lou Edwards of the Female Minstrels; Miss Susan Winter, of the Winn's Sisters; Miss Gertrude Granville, at Wood's Museum; Miss Coral Leigh, Jas. Collins and Martha Wren. With variations by Hassler's Orchestra.

Words by FRANK H. WADE,
Music by RALPH ROLAND.

PRICE, 35 CENTS.

It is one of the most beautiful songs ever written, and although just published, it has become a universal favorite. The success of the song is richly deserved.—Saturday Evening Mirror.

NEW MUSIC TRIED AT THE PIANO.

LOUIS MEYER.

1413 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Sent post-paid on receipt of piece.

Wm. Syckelmoore, Printer.

In consequence of great increase of business, has removed his establishment to

1420 CHESTNUT ST.,

Where with the aid of steam power and large power presses, he will be able to answer every demand.

A call is solicited.
IF YOU CARE
TO LOOK INTO THE
SCIENCE OF CLOTHING YOURSELF;
we think you will find
that the Study we have given the subject
WILL SERVE YOU IN MANY WAYS.

1st. We have collected in our Ware Rooms the largest variety of tried fabrics.
2d. We have scientifically worked out the sizing and shaping of Ready Made Clothing, so as to fit all forms.
3d. We have educated workmen, and classified labor, securing higher efficiency, and systematized every part of the business, to obtain true economy.
4th. We act upon the belief that a small profit is better than a large one, because in this way we do a large business, which not only pays us best, but serves our customers with more reasonable rates. Our prices are positively fixed, and stated in figures on tickets. Acquaintances and strangers are treated exactly alike.
5th. Always giving a dollar's worth of goods for a dollar, we most cheerfully refund the money where customers are not pleased and return the goods uninjured within the 10 days we allow for examination and inquiry. This we state on the Guarantee given with each article at the time of purchase.

The stock on hand is the largest and best we ever had, comprising Boys' Goods as well as Gentlemen's Wear. The Department for Shirts, Underwear, etc., is very complete, and our White Shirts are as reliable as other goods, because they are of our own manufacture. We still make great quantities of goods to order for those who prefer Ordered Clothing. Steam Elevators carry Passengers throughout the building, and the best attention is paid to every order by mail or personal visit. Easy Rules for Self-Measure, and Patterns of Materials supplied on application. Made up goods are sent by Express or Post when request is made, stating color and price desired. Payment can be made to the Express Co., and if goods do not suit, we guarantee to refund the money, and be at the expense of their return to our house.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
The Largest Clothing House in America,
S. E. Cor. SIXTH & MARKET Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
The University of Pennsylvania, the oldest educational institution in the Middle States, and the fifth in point of seniority in America, began the present Academic Year Sept. 15th, 1875, being the fourth in the new buildings erected at 36th and Locust streets, West Philadelphia.

The University is composed of five Faculties, under the supervision of one Board of Trustees.

I. The Faculty of Arts, organized 1755. Its students receive a thorough philosophical, literary, linguistic, historical, mathematical, and scientific education, with a large choice of elective studies during the last two years. Graduates receive the degree of B. A., and after three years, and on the presentation of a satisfactory thesis, that of M. A. Provost, Dr. Chas. J. Stille; Vice Provost, Rev. Dr. C. P. Krauth; Secretary, Prof. F. A. Jackson.

II. The Faculty of Science, in the Towne Scientific School, organized in 1871. Its students, after a two years drill in the elementary branches of a scientific and general education, have the choice of six courses of study, viz: (1) Analytical Chemistry; (2) Geology and Mining; (3) Civil Engineering; (4) Mechanical Engineering; (5) Architecture; and (6) A more General Course of Scientific Study. At the same time a course of study in History, Literature, and the Modern Languages extends over the four years of the curriculum. Students receive the degree of B. S. on graduating, and that of M. S. after two years of Post-Graduate study, terminating in examination and the presentation of a satisfactory thesis. Dean, Prof. J. P. Lesley; Secretary, Prof. R. E. Thompson.

III. The Faculty of Medicine, fully organized in 1769, and recognized both at home and in Europe as standing in the front rank of the medical schools of America. The course of instruction has recently been reorganized in conformity with the principles proposed by the National and Local Medical Associations, the curriculum being made more methodical, and the results of the course of study ascertained by yearly examination. Graduates receive the degree of M. D. after three years course of study. Special advantages for clinical study are presented by the neighborhood of the fine University Hospital, which contains — beds. Dean of the Faculty, Dr. Robert E. Rogers.

IV. The Auxiliary Faculty of Medicine, organized in 1865, holds its sessions during the Spring and Summer months, and its instruction is free to students and graduates of the Medical Faculty for the study of collateral branches of medical science. Its graduates receive the degree of Ph. D. Dean of the Faculty, Dr. S. B. Howell.

V. The Law Faculty, organized in 1789. Its certificate of graduation is sufficient evidence of legal preparation to procure admission to the Bar of the Commonwealth and city. Dean of the Faculty, Prof. E. C. Mitchell.

The buildings, recently erected, for the accommodation of these Faculties, in West Philadelphia, are hardly equalled in point of size and convenience by any in this country. The principal building is occupied by the Faculties of Arts, Science, and Law; that to the west by the two Medical faculties; while on the south side of Spruce Street is the University Hospital.

For further particulars see catalogue.
HERMAN SCHAEFFER'S FINE
MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 16 North Eleventh Street, Philadelphia.

One of the largest and finest assortments of piece goods, that can be found in the City, always on hand. During the Centennial year, new goods and new styles will be offered to our customers at low prices. If you wish a fine suit, or clothing of any description, made, give us a call before going elsewhere. A GOOD FIT GUARANTEED. Nothing but the best of trimmings used, and the prices lower than can be found elsewhere in the City. Students' work a specialty. Don't forget the number.

HERMAN SCHAEFFER, 16 N. ELEVENTH STREET.

PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS.

A CATALOGUE OF 160 PAGES,
WITH ACCURATE CUTS.
Illustrating Weighing and Measurements; Molecular Forces, Inertia and Gravitation, Hydraulics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Heat, Electricity, Magnetism, Galvanism and Optics, of the latest and best construction, both of my own and foreign manufacture.

I would particularly call the attention of Professors of Educational Institutions to the fact, that I will import for them, at the MAKERS' PRICES, any articles of European manufacture that they may desire to obtain.

ALSO,
A CATALOGUE OF 106 PAGES.
Magic Lanterns, Stereopticons,
AND ALL INSTRUMENTS FOR PROJECTION.
Spectroscopes, Microscopes and Polariscope,
VERTICAL LANTERNS AND LANTERN SLIDES.

Full information can be had by calling on or addressing,

N. H. EDGERTON,
Successor in Philosophical Instruments to Jno. W. Queen & Co.,
924 CHESTNUT ST., PHILAD’A.

THE FINEST,
THE BEST,
THE CHEAPEST,
THE MOST STYLISH

J. DEXHEIMER & SON,
No. 117 North Ninth Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Guaranteeing a perfect fit; latest style of cut, and satisfaction, we respectfully solicit a call.

WILLIAM ROBB,
MERCHANTABILITY TAILOR,
No. 13 North Ninth Street, above Market, Philada.
Spring and Summer stock of Foreign and Domestic CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,
Comprising the choicest styles of the season; made to order at the most reasonable terms. Students' patronage solicited.
The University Magazine

RUGBY ACADEMY, FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS,
No. 1415 LOCUST ST., PHILADELPHIA,
EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, M.A., PRINCIPAL.

This Select School prepares students for mercantile and professional life, or for eminent standing in college. Special instructors are employed in German, French Book-keeping, Drawing, Penmanship, and Elocution. The rooms are spacious, well ventilated, and admirably located. There is a superior Primary Department.

RITTENHOUSE ACADEMY,
N. E. cor. of Chestnut & Eighteenth Streets.

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS are thoroughly prepared for College or Business. Particular attention is paid to the pupils in the Primary Classes. The number of Scholars is limited, so that all come under the immediate instruction and care of the Principals. The following well-known Professors teach their special branches:
- J. M. HABEL, A.M.—French and German.
- BENJ. EAKINS—Writing.
- G. W. HOLMES—Drawing.

Pupils are received at any time during the term. Circulars with references and further particulars may be obtained at the Academy.

LUCIUS BARROWS, A.M., Principal.
DE B. K. LUDWIG, A.M., Assistant Principal.

ATTENTION! GENTLEMEN!

Why pay extravagant prices for your Shirts when we offer you the very best, at prices fully one-third lower? Read our Card:

$2 ELEGANT FITTING SHIRTS, $2
Made to Order of N. Y. Mills or Wamutta Muslin, with Finest Linen for $2. A perfect fit guaranteed.

GLAZIER, WICKS & PETTET,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS
No. 224 North NINTH STREET, PHILA.

H. J. HOYT, LATE WITH F. A. HOYT & BRO.

1303 CHESTNUT STREET.

HOYT & DAY, MERCHANT TAILORS,
LEADERS OF ENGLISH AND PARISIAN FASHIONS, AND IMPORTERS OF GENTLEMEN'S FABRICS.

Mr. Day being in charge of the Cutting Department, is sufficient guarantee to our Customers that the latest novelties will be introduced.

No. 1303 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILA.
Dear Sir: I would call your attention to my
New Place of Business
1202 CHESTNUT T.,
back room, where I have for the purpose of making
FINE DRESS SHIRTS.
With six years' experience, I feel confident of my ability to guarantee satisfaction.

E. C. WELLS,
Philadelphia, Mar. 1, 1876.
Late with T. L. ACKER & CO.

FINE DRESS SUITS, SATIN LINED,
$53.00
F. J. FAIRCHILD,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
1011 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

BARGAINS IN BOOKS.
LARGEST COLLECTION OF COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS
LARGEST COLLECTION OF COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS
In Philadelphia.
BEST SELECTION OF COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS
BEST SELECTION OF COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS
In Philadelphia.
SECOND-HAND BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
SECOND-HAND BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
HOLLOWAY'S CHEAP BOOK STORES,
Nos. 5 and 7 S. TENTH STREET, below Market.
The Largest Second-hand Book Store in Philadelphia.

J. W. HUNTER,
GENTS'
Furnishing Goods,
1733 SOUTH STREET.
Custom made SHIRTS a Specialty.

B. & W. EISEMAN,
Manufacturers of
FINE SHIRTS,
And Dealers in
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 114 N. Second St., above Arch, Phila.
One Price only. Satisfaction always Guaranteed.

F. J. FAIRCHILD
MERCHANT TAILOR
1011 CHESTNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA

PROFESSOR ASHER'S
Select Dancing Academy
Southwest cor. Twelfth and Chestnut Sts.,
Entrance on Twelfth Street.
All the new and fashionable dances taught. Private lessons singly or in classes at any hour to suit own convenience. Lessons and classes taught correctly in five lessons. Applications from private residences, schools, seminaries, etc., will at all times receive prompt attention. Ladies and gentlemen desiring it can receive instructions separately, in private class or at their residences.
Terms, circulars, etc., apply or address, Prof. Asher, Twelfth and Chestnut Streets.

FINE SHOES FOR GENTLEMEN.
READY-MADE
And MADE to ORDER,
AT
OUTCALT'S,
147 North EIGHTH STREET.
Also, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes of the latest styles and at the lowest prices.
Give him a call. He enjoys showing goods.
MY CIGAR LOVE.

Let lovers heave heart-rending sighs,  
And talk of love and ladies' eyes,  
They may be favored yet;  
I have a fairer love by far  
Than these poor swains; her name's Cigar,  
A bright-eyed, sweet brunette.

Oh! she's a bonny little sprite,  
And often of a moonlight night  
Do we together rove,  
And dream the flying hours away;  
What care we for the grave or gay,  
When I've my bright-eyed love.

When her soft lips to mine are pressed,  
Where is the man than I more blessed?  
Where greater earthly bliss?  
Her sweet breath mingling with the air,  
She melts away her being fair,  
Dissolving in a kiss.

She ne'er is cold, nor frowns on me;  
She's no coquette, nor vain is she,  
Like some fair damsels prove;  
True as the needle to the star,  
When I've my bright-eyed love.

She soothes my pain, and when I mourn  
She comforts me, and in return  
Asks of me but a mite;  
I should indeed ungenerous be,  
To grumble when she puts on me,  
A burden that is so light,

Then lovers sigh, and vow and swear,  
And serenade, and tear your hair;  
You may be favored yet.  
I have a brighter love, by far,  
She goes before me like a star,  
A bright-eyed, sweet brunette.

G.

The Philomathean prize debate took place on Friday, the 24th inst. The subject was “Has Universal Suffrage Debased the Character of the American Government?” and the winners were Messrs. L. Lewis, Saunders, and F. A. Lewis, with honorable mention of Mr. Thomas Robins. On the 31st, prize essays upon “The Fabulous Element in History,” will be read, and orations upon optional subjects delivered.

ORATION.

DELIVERED FEBRUARY 22D, 1876.

BY B. F. WARREN.

With the present year, the first century of our national existence closes, and the second dawns upon us; and it is the most fitting that foremost amongst the festivals with which we are to speed the parting and greet the coming eras, should be the observance of this day. It is the anniversary of the birth of George Washington, who has been most justly called “The Father of his Country,” for he was, under divine providence, the direct and principal means of its formation, and successful assertion of its independence; and, as we are assembled here together as a part of a great and united nation, we cannot but recognize that his memory and his name are a presence and a power in our midst; because wherever else we differ, in this we agree—that in him we have an example of all those high and liberal traits which constitute the loftiest ideal of the American character. He is known to us, more fully, through the whole course of his life, than any other of history’s great men.

When we first see him, it is as a boy of sixteen, with compass and chain, crossing the Blue Ridge, carrying the new empire of civilization with him; and we behold the representative and pioneer of that grand tide of emigration, which, with the watchword of “Westward Ho!” has been, and is still pressing farther and farther on, peopling the vast solitudes and planting the seed of future states in the far west. Nor here alone was he a pioneer in the great conflict with nature, in which our fathers found themselves engaged. In his plans for draining the dismal swamps, for uniting the waters of the Potomac and the James, and for opening communication between the Potomac and the Ohio we see the representative of our national policy of uniting the territorial possessions of the country—a policy that has been continued and amplified in the vast net-work of communications, which have been made possible since Fitch, and Fulton, and Watt, and Stevenson, and Morse have given the nation the mighty forces of steam navigation, railways and telegraphs, and which have served to cement our union and bind our many states in harmony and fellowship.

As a soldier, Washington was from the first, the representative of the national idea of the uniting of the colonies under one republic. Around him, in the field and court, all the states were
represented and all the nationalities gathered. The best heart of Ireland gave its allegiance to the Union, in the faithful and ardent Knox. In Lafayette, France was with us. And Germany, and her military science were nobly represented by Steuben, who, with Hamilton, Knox and St. Clair represented the army at the inauguration. Surrounded by such men as Franklin, Madison and Hamilton, he stands the embodiment of those lofty principles which they sought to school, define and codify. He set the examples of national policy which have crystallized into the best traditions of our government. He brought to the Constitutional Convention, over which he presided, the American nationality itself, in its solar mass, light and warmth. He bore the forces of repose and action, while they, his associates, were to draw up the statical and dynamical laws of those forces, or to administer special branches of their action.

When nullification and secession showed their traitorous front, Washington was again our soldier and statesman, and we can well believe that he held the pen with which Jackson signed the union proclamation against the threatened treason of South Carolina, in '32, and can hear his voice blending with Lincoln's call to the nation to avenge their insulted standard in '61. He led this second struggle, not of revolution, but of conservatism. He, who surrendered his commission when his country was redeemed, and laid his sword at the footstool of law, leads our destiny still; and a million of soldiers, repeating the lesson, have been absorbed into the ranks of industry, no more an army of destroyers, but a host of producers; and when our American ideas are fully carried out, the new North and the new South will meet together again more cordially than of old, and Mason and Dixon's line will be a belt of our union, not the chain of our separation.

Thus, at peace among our states and races, we are ready to be amicable abroad, and to act on foreign nations by our example of freedom united with order, and to this end we invite all to unite with us in the exhibition of the industries of the world, and the inventions of the age, by which we are to commemorate the Centennial of our Republic. And may the treasures of the forest and field, orchard and vineyard, mountain and valley all combine to draw us together by a bond of common interest and public spirit. Let the miners and farmers join in raising a circle of work-shops and factories throughout the land, that shall bind our borders with a mighty bond—keep the peace at home and secure respect abroad. The majestic face of our providential chief will then smile upon us anew, and the wealth of the nation will be its joy in peace, and its sinew in war.

STATISTICS
ILLUSTRATING THE NUMERICAL CHANGES IN THE CLASSES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

It is a noticeable fact that, of late, the classes of the University of Pennsylvania have greatly increased in size when they enter as Freshmen; but it is equally noticeable, and far less pleasant to contemplate, that at Commencement we have just as few, and in some cases even fewer, students who are from that time to be distinguished as A. B.'s, than we did when the Freshmen were far less numerous. Each year exhibits this fact with greater and ever increasing distinctness.

At the close of the Freshmen year a few of the class drop off, (and perhaps their absence is not to be lamented,) and then there are always some additions at the beginning of the Sophomore year. This, since the entrance of the class of 1865, has amounted to (as nearly as I can tell) 10 per cent.—striking an average of all succeeding classes.

At the close of the Sophomore year, the case is different. A far larger number leave, never to return—and many of them first rate men; this, added to the fact that few new men join a class during the Junior year, makes a sad deduction. This, from the same year—1862—(from which period to the present time I shall hereafter denominate by some such term as recent, recently, or the like,) has amounted to about 20 per cent.

The losses of the Junior and Senior classes, taken together, amount, recently, to about 15 per cent. It would be useless to mourn over these facts, however unpleasant they may be, had they continued from the time when the institution began; but they have not, as the following table will show:—

I. A table showing the actual number of Students at the beginning of each year, in the classes, from the year 1831. *

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLASS of</th>
<th>No. of Students at beginning of Freshmen Year.</th>
<th>No. of Students at beginning of Sophomore Year.</th>
<th>No. of Students at beginning of Junior Year.</th>
<th>No. of Students at beginning of Senior Year.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1832</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1833</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1834</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1835</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1836</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1837</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1838</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1839</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1840</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1841</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1842</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1843</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1844</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1845</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1846</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1847</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1848</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1849</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1851</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1852</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1853</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1854</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1855</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1856</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1857</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1858</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1859</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1861</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1862</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1863</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*This table is necessarily incomplete, as I have been unable to obtain a complete set of Catalogues, even from the year 1831. Such as they are, however, they serve to illustrate my point; and may prove interesting to some, in other respects. This table does not recognize Partial Students, as they are not arranged in classes in the Catalogues. I have therefore omitted them from all tables.

†The Roman numbers (i, ii, v, ix, etc.) indicate the number of students of that class that graduated. This was mentioned in but a few Catalogues.
These figures are very interesting to one who wants to ascertain the relations of the whole number of students in different classes at different times. But this will not enable us to form any conclusion which will throw any light upon the question under consideration. For the former classes differed in other respects than mere numbers; we find, upon investigation, that in those "good old days" they received larger reinforcements during their college course; which fact will be seen upon reference to the following

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Freshman Year</th>
<th>Sophomore Year</th>
<th>Junior Year</th>
<th>Senior Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>10, loss, 20, gain, 12.5, loss, 3, loss.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whole time, 7.3, &quot; 12.5, &quot; 12.2, &quot; 3, &quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From this table we are enabled to deduce some interesting facts, which I will classify under

II. A table showing the average per cent. of actual loss or gain of classes, recently, formerly, and through their entire period, 1831—1879.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class of</th>
<th>Additions during the Freshman Year</th>
<th>Additions during the Sophomore Year</th>
<th>Additions during the Junior Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1833</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1834</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1835</td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1836</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1837</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1841</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1842</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1845</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1846</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1847</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1848</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1849</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1851</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1852</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1853</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From this table we may deduce the following

IV. Table showing the average number of new students in each class; formerly, recently, and through the entire period, 1832—1875.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class of</th>
<th>Freshman Year</th>
<th>Sophomore Year</th>
<th>Junior Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1834</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1835</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>2.75</td>
<td>.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1836</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>3.3-5</td>
<td>.73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From this table we may draw many important conclusions, but we shall reserve that part of the subject until we are through with the statistics. Now, from the foregoing two long tables, I. and III., in connection with the catalogues, we may finally compile a third, which, together with the two, will give us all the information that we are enabled to obtain. This we shall call

V. A table showing the number of students who passed through the full course of four years, in each class, from the year 1834.†

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class of</th>
<th>1834</th>
<th>1835</th>
<th>1836</th>
<th>1837</th>
<th>1838</th>
<th>1839</th>
<th>1840</th>
<th>1841</th>
<th>1842</th>
<th>1843</th>
<th>1844</th>
<th>1845</th>
<th>1846</th>
<th>1847</th>
<th>1848</th>
<th>1849</th>
<th>1850</th>
<th>1851</th>
<th>1852</th>
<th>1853</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We are now prepared to draw our conclusions.

From Table I. we observe that the Freshman classes kept about the same until the entrance of the class of 1872; ever since which time they have increased with the most encouraging rapidity. This is probably due to two things:

1st. The institution of the Towne Scientific School, and
2d. The erection of the New Buildings and Hospital in West Philadelphia.

† This table is necessarily less complete than those preceding it, from the same reason—my inability to obtain a complete set of catalogues.

* The additions during Senior year are not given, because no such case has ever occurred to my knowledge.
But the increase of Freshmen has not insured a corresponding increase in the graduates. This, of course, arises from the old trouble of leaving the class before the completion of the whole course. Now, by consulting Table II, we observe that formerly the classes during their Freshman year, increased in the pleasing proportion of 23 per cent.; whereas recently they decrease in the proportion of 10 per cent. This is a most distressing fact, the more so, since the proportion remains about the same through the course. Table III. shows that former additions to the classes were far greater than they are now. In one class—the class of 1850—they entered with 18 men; and during that year or at the beginning of the next, they received 24 new members. This would have given them 42 members, had not the old trouble of leaving the class before the completion of the whole course. The proportion remains about the same through the course.

From Table V. we see that about the same number of men go through college, recently as formerly.

Now, students of the University of Pennsylvania, what are we to conclude is the cause of this sad falling off during recent years? Is it the pecuniary state of the country? It seems not, because our tables do not show any decrease in matriculates during the panic of 1837, and an increase during very recent years. Is it because the institution is declining in its high standard of scholarship? It seems not; for to-day we have a stronger Faculty than we ever had before. What then is it? I attribute it to two great causes:—one of them in the students themselves, the other in their parents.

1st. Because the University is situated in a Quaker city. This prevents the successful operation of the dormitory system, as the great mass of the students return home after college hours. Consequently, because they do not live at college, they do not have all their pleasures connected with college, and it does not become a part of their life. Therefore our students do not have that love for their Alma Mater which ought to be rooted deep in every student's breast. Is it any wonder that he is willing to leave her then? Can we blame him? No, but we can deplore him.

2d. Men, of late years, are more willing to give up their time to acquire wealth than they are to acquire knowledge. Nevertheless, they still have a certain respect for an educated man—especially if he turns his education into dollars and cents. Therefore many men are willing to send their sons to college for a year, so that they can say that he has "gone to college." A proof of this fact is the wonderful success of the Towne Scientific School, in which boys are taught, not so much how to think, as how to make a railroad, or analyze a piece of ore, or build a bridge. These accomplishments bring with them the power of making money; and I hold that it is this desire, this passion of making money which has been the chief cause, in connection with the want of a dormitory system, that leads so many of our students to desert their Alma Mater before they have fully enjoyed all the benefits which she so generously offers them. J. N., Jr.

"LIBERAL OR PRACTICAL?"

We are preeminently a practical people, and therefore let us have a practical education. So think many students, who consider as lost, all time spent in study, which does not bear directly upon their chosen course of life. Thus mistaken the means for the end, and the foundation for the superstructure, demanding that the practical sciences shall supersede the classics, and other adjuncts of a liberal education, they forget that education has a higher mission than to enable an avaricious man to make money faster, or a lazy man to live more easily. The true object of education is to develop a man's mind, and expand his faculties to their fullest extent; to show him that life is something more than simply a larder and dormitory; to supplant the spirit of prejudice and intolerance which ignorance begets, by the broad and liberal principle of perfect liberty to all; to enable him to lay the whole world under contribution, and gather the entire cycle of time in his comprehensive grasp; to give him control of the forces of his own mind; to enable him to drink of the streams of knowledge near their source; to transform by study, the iron ore of this uneducated intellect, into the keen and polished saber of a well-developed mind; to throw a halo of culture and refinement around his soul, by the constant subjection of his animal instincts and passions, to the elevating and ennobling influences of his spiritual nature, and restore him, as nearly as possible, to the condition in which he left the hand of his Maker.

Still we cannot deny that while the power of the mind is limited, and the time of life is not lengthened, the range of human search and investigation is constantly expanding.

But, if it be impossible to learn all, should a student therefore study only those things which lie most in his chosen path?

It is not the part of the college, as an institution, to make lawyers, doctors, divines, engineers, etc., etc., so much as cultured men. There is time enough after the regular four years' course is over for the distinctive studies of a particular profession. The mistake that commencement day finishes one's education, is a common one. The very fact that a man inclines to one calling more than another is an argument in favor of a broad and comprehensive education to counterbalance his natural bias, and enable him to look upon the world from an eminence of an intelligent and liberal judgment, instead of through the narrow and distorted vista of the specialist. And, therefore, it is an open question whether the system of "partial courses," by means of which a man may study only what he thinks bears directly on his own future career, has not been detrimental to the cause of true education and knowledge, by flooding the professions with men but "baked," knowing nothing but their own particular hobby. A thorough education is necessary for the call of the world, which is to aspire to be a man, and a man one-sided and uncertain in his views.

The "Almighty Dollar" is worshipped with more abject servitude every day, and nine-tenths of this fine talk about "practical sciences," "too little time," etc., can be traced to the all-pervading haste to be rich. True success in life is not to be computed.
Theist must reduce science from a vast heterogeneous mass of facts to a plain and simple system of principles, as has been already done by Prof. Scafefer, for the Latin, Greek, and German.

The spirit, under pretence of devotion to science, would cast aside the study of language; the chief of all sciences; the one necessary. It is well to study the handiwork of God in nature, but man is God’s masterpiece on earth, and to study him is not to trace the circulation of the blood through his veins, or to analyze his bones, but it is to contemplate his soul as translated into language, for, as the French strongly put it, “Le style e’est l’homme.”

The fact that the classics are dead languages is an argument for, rather than against their study, as, for that reason they lie quiet under the dissecting knife. Those who would confine college studies to “practical” subjects alone, would do well to consider that it is by no means necessary to be a fool in order to be a mechanic; that a man’s mind should be stored with weapons of defense, even if he has no desire for offensive ones; that a man must have feeders to his mind, drawing information from sources outside of his own routine of labor, or he will inevitably fall behind those who have: that trained thinking saves time, and that thinking itself is an art and must be learned.

The man of study is not less a man of labor, for as he gets above the mechanical unthinking position of a mere human machine, he invents a machine of wood or iron, to do his work. The great labor and time-saving inventions, have not been made outside of his own routine of labor, or he will inevitably fall behind those who have: that trained thinking saves time, and that thinking itself is an art and must be learned.

Not only does a thoroughly disciplined mind give its possessor a great advantage over undisciplined minds, but men, well educated, carry the refining and elevating influences of a liberal education into every profession. Look at the influence of an Everett, in politics, or a Rufus Choate, in law. It is the character of the men in a profession or calling, which makes it respectable or otherwise. And the first step a man takes toward improving his social status, is to increase his education. But simply storing the mind with facts is an accompaniment of education, not education itself.

But in order to keep the old, which cannot be spared, and acquire the new, which cannot be ignored, the methods, rather than the subjects must be changed, and principles, rather than facts, must form the basis of the curriculum. Some philanthropic scientist must reduce science from a vast heterogeneous mass of facts to a plain and simple system of principles, as has been already done by Prof. Scafefer, for the Latin, Greek, and German.

If it is our ambition to become a cultivated and literary nation, we must seek culture and refinement for their own sakes, and not gauge all subjects of study by the question, thoroughly characteristic of America, “Will it pay?”

G. R. P.
ABSTRACT

The University Magazine is a monthly publication by the Philomathian Society of the University of Pennsylvania. The editors include William C. Bullitt, Charles I. Junkin, and Horace W. Sellers. The magazine discusses the circumstances of the case, the Board of Trustees are disposed to guide by the wishes of those with whom they have made the contract for instruction, namely, the parents. The magazine also explores the idea of extending the holiday for the students, calling for a longer period of leisure. It addresses the concerns of the faculty and students regarding the upcoming examinations and the desire for a more relaxed atmosphere.

The article concludes with a call for peace among the students, promoting a spirit of unity and communal well-being. It emphasizes the importance of cooperation and mutual respect, highlighting the role of the Provost in maintaining order and ensuring a safe environment for learning and growth. The magazine provides a platform for students to express their thoughts and concerns, fostering a sense of community and shared responsibility.
The Class Supper of '76 took place on Friday evening, March 17th. As the reports which reach us are of so conflicting and unintelligible a description, we intend to make a report of our own, and it shall not be hampered by facts. We don't say that this is like the Senior supper—quite the contrary. Some people may be inclined to ask why we write it at all. Our reply is, that's our business—who's writing this report, you or I? Very well, then.

One gentleman told us it was "the most orderly supper that he ever was at," but we have since heard from another who was probably soberer at the time than he was, that he either lied or certain little circumstances not worth mentioning had escaped his recollection.

The meeting was never called to order, simply because the gentlemen allowed none to exist within a radius of half a mile—it immediately proceeded to business; and in spite of the previous asseverations of several Seniors that "they didn't go to a class-supper to eat," we have yet to learn that anything escaped undevoured or undrunk.

And then we heard one say that it was a pity to pay six dollars for a supper that stayed so short a time. N.B. Their patent internal centennial pumps must have been in very active operation.

The President occupied the chair, and maintained it throughout the evening. We mention the fact and emphasize it partly because, being hidden from general vision by the punch bowl, and dignity and authority being entirely unsupportable—even by so peremptory an argument as a Bullitt—some people might have been inclined to doubt the fact; and partly because we wish to contrast him with those who, in the course of the evening, became obscured by the table instead of the punch-bowl.

The toasts were said to be very fine. The President replied to the class, but the class replied so freely to the President that his remarks were mostly inaudible. Besides, a man can't look dignified and composed while addressing an intelligent audience, when he knows that the member of the boat-club who sits next to him and who, true to his element and his organization, is half-seas over, is trying to get a plate of ice cream into the speaker's coat-tail pocket.

In the absence of the professors, Mr. Wolf responded to their toast. Why Mr. Wolf, we don't know; unless by extraordinary foresight it was seen that at the conclusion of the evening he would be the only one in the possession of his faculties. This gentleman's remarks are said to have been very fine; but their effect was materially impaired by his being continually compelled to stop in the middle of a sentence to dodge a banana skin.

The performance was here interrupted by a top-heavy gentleman picking up a big champagne bottle and attempting to find out what his neighbor's head contained. He was pacified by a companion saying to him, "Now, see here, you're a sober gentleman; he's drunk; look at him—any fool could see he's drunk. You wouldn't hurt a drunken man, would you? Go shake hands with him like the honest, sober man that you are!" Tittering up to each other, the "sober" man threw his arms around his neck and said: "If you ne'er knew how fon' I was of you, I love you, I do." To which the other responded, "Y'r—ic—my best friend; 's sh are!" and then rose with much deliberation and immense firmness of the knees, gazed upon the punch-bowl with unglazed eye, and said: "Mr. Ge'lemen and Pres'dents." He was taken home without delay.

There seems to be a haze of mystery over the whole supper, for the Seniors are continually laying their hands upon their foreheads and wondering, "Where was I last Friday night?"

We regret to say that the course of lectures instituted by the Franklin Scientific Society has come to its close, Professor Chandler, of Columbia College, on Thursday, March 23d, being the last lecturer.

The success, which has attended this effort on the part of the Society to interest the general public has been so great that they are fully confirmed in their previous intention of making the course annual.

In our last number we gave a cursory view of the two lectures on the subjects, "From Monad to Man," and "Torpedo Warfare." The remaining four were by Professor Brewer, of Yale, on "The Scenery of the Yosemite Valley;" Professor Young, of Dartmouth, on "The Moon;" Professor Newberry, of Columbia, on "The Geological Record;" and Professor Chandler, also of Columbia, on "The Colors Derived from Coal Tar."

Professor Brewer spoke at some length upon the general physical characteristics of the Yosemite and the surrounding country, and the various theories, glacial, and others, which attempt to account for its great and distinctive peculiarities; then after detailing a number of highly interesting personal incidents, he closed his lecture with a stereoscopic exhibition of the valley's most prominent and striking features. Professor Newberry followed, on March 8th. He spoke of and explained, as far as his limited time would allow, all the remarkable phenomena connected with our satellite, her influence in causing the tides, her value to the mariner in determining the exact Greenwich time, and the number of complicated problems in regard to the motions of heavenly bodies which are found united in this one body, and have long puzzled the astronomers. He then showed on the screen a number of photographic plates of the geography of the moon, all plainly manifesting its volcanic nature and the utter absence of anything like water.

Professor Newberry, after remarking that the strata in the geological scale due to igneous action were only the very lowest, and that in all the others we discern the action of the sea alone in depositing them, and hence called Sedimentary, proceeded to describe the fauna and flora characteristic of each period, and drew inferences therefrom decidedly unfavorable to the Evolutionary Theory.

Professor Chandler's, the last lecture, was considered by many the most interesting in the course. He brought with him a very large amount of apparatus. He treated the whole subject of Analines in a thorough as well as popular manner. He was fur¬

ishing with a large amount of clothes printed with the dyes of which he was speaking, and which he afterwards donated to the Society.

Professor Barker has, at the earnest request of the Society, consented to deliver a lecture on "The Chemistry of the Stars," on Tuesday, April 11th.
THE FRESHMAN'S DREAM.

As I sat in silence, musing,
My thoughts aloft on soaring wings,
In my hand my dear old meerschaum,
And a stovepipe on my forehead
With a Junior's taking airs,

I dreamt I was a Junior,
With a Junior's taking airs,
And a cane within my hand;
A mustache on my upper lip,
And whiskers on each cheek,
And cheek enough to whish me
Through every scrape and freak.

I thought I was a Junior,
With a Junior's taking airs,
With imprudence unparalleled,
And courage unsurpassed,
To meet all troubles as they come,
Forget them ere they're passed.

I dreamt I was a Junior,
With their jollity and ease,
To loaf about and cut, and flunk,
With a Junior's costume grand,
To fill the minds of Sophomores
With a wholesome sort of fear.

I dreamt I was a Junior,
The Freshman's hope and friend,
The Sophomore's admiration,
And will be to the end.
I lived th' ideal Junior's life,
So careless, free and light,
With all its boasted pleasure
Of a prospect ever bright.
But now the dream has faded,
For, alas, 'twas but a dream,
And now, at last awake, I find
"Things are not always what they seem."
"I slept, and thought that life was beauty."
(A Junior's life, I beg, remind)
"I woke and found that life was duty."
And duty of the hardest kind.

For when I was in Junior,
And with the Juniors stood,
The whiskers somehow did not grow
As bushy as they should,
The "jollity" was wanting,
The "ease" an awful joke,
In fine, the joys of Junior life
Have ended all in smoke.

THE STUDY OF THE CLASSICS.

ON LATIN AND GREEK vs. FRENCH AND GERMAN.

From their foundation to within the last twenty years the American Colleges have been "uniformly schools of classical study and learning." An examination in the elements of the Greek and Latin languages has been required for admission. And the study of both is, or should be, an important part of the college curriculum, upon proficiency in which depends the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Of late years, however, two important revolutions have taken place in modern teaching. Other studies, which threaten to take the place of these old and time-honored pursuits, have been introduced, have been embraced eagerly by many of our Presidents and Provosts, and have been allowed a prominent place in the collegiate curriculum. The first of these revolutions introduced French and German, as alternates for the old Latin and Greek course. The second set all the world idiotically babbling of Darwin and Huxley, and their theories, whether understood or not, by the introduction of the so-called "Scientific Course."

It is of the first of these revolutions that I propose to speak in this paper, endeavoring to show some of the reasons why French and German should not be rated as equivalents for Latin and Greek.

Professor Porter, of Yale College, in an interesting volume entitled, "American Colleges and the American Public," sets the case in such a fair and even light that I may be pardoned if, at the outset, I quote somewhat from him. He says:

"Assuming that the study of language is the most efficient instrument of discipline, we assert that the study of the classical languages should be universally preferred to any other, as a means of discipline in every course of liberal education, and should continue to be made prominent and necessary in the American Colleges. When we assert this, we do not assert it as a self-evident or as an unquestioned proposition. It is a fair question to ask, and a reasonable one to be answered, "Why is not French as efficient an instrument of discipline and culture as the Latin, and why may not German be substituted for Greek, provided each be thoroughly and scientifically studied?" This question is fair and reasonable to discuss and answer, because there is a prima facie evidence that the one is as good as the other. But this prima facie probability is, in our opinion, far from being the self-evident certainty which it seems to be, in the judgment of our accomplished friend, President White, when he says "It is impossible to find a reason why a man should be made Bachelor of Arts for good studies in Cicero and Tacitus, and Thucydides, and Sophocles, which does not equally prove that he ought to have the same distinction for good studies in Montesquieu and Corneille, in Goethe and Schiller, in Dante and Shakespeare." (Letter to the New York Tribune.)

"With all due respect to the President we think that it is not only easy to find one such reason, but that many very readily suggest themselves. First of all, it is obvious, we think, that the student who makes "good studies" in Cicero and Thucydides will be likely, in the present state of society in this country, also to make "good studies" in Montesquieu, Goethe, etc., etc. We cannot take so narrow a view of the nature and operation of a literary education, as for a moment to consider it as limited to a four year's course. The classical student who is zealous enough to do well, will not, in the present state of knowledge be likely to fail to learn one or two of the modern languages also. If he does not do this in college, should he have special occasion to use them for the purposes of study, travel or business, he will have acquired the power to learn them with comparative ease and rapidity. If
he is to acquire several Romance languages, the thorough study of Latin will even be a positive gain in their acquisition, so far as time is concerned. Mr. John Stuart Mill goes so far as to assert that the mastery of Latin "makes it easier to learn four or five of the continental languages than it is to learn one of them without it." Mr. Mill would make little or no provision for the study of modern languages in the university, for the reason that it is to be supposed that a man who is bred a scholar will sometimes study after he leaves college, and especially such of the modern tongues as he has occasion to use."

Then, too, it must not be forgotten that all our learned professions, and even science itself, resort to the mother tongues for their most refined terminology. As a recent writer in the University Magazine says, "Enter a law court of to-day, bring your accusation against your opponent, adduce your witnesses; the court examines, the jury gives its verdict, the judge pronounces sentence eventually, according to regulations laid down in the old Roman law." So in medicine. Its terminology is founded entirely on the ancient and fundamental tongues, and to understand these thoroughly before beginning his medical studies, is to half accomplish the special branch in which they are of so much importance. In the ministry a thorough knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages is of especial importance. There is told a story of an eminent divine in this city, who, upon finishing his course of studies, sold his Classical and Biblical library, saying, "I propose to preach nothing but the Bible." Well now, that sounds very well in theory, but you cannot reduce it to practice. The time always will come, and (to my own knowledge) in the case of this clergyman there did come, a time when he well wished he had not been so rash in his condemnation of the classics.

Then, too, the student of the modern languages, of Corneille, of Montesquieu, of Goethe, of Schiller, and of Dante, is mainly conversant with modern customs and habits. He loses all the quaintness of manner and diction which characterized the writings of the old Greeks and Romans. An important era is cut out of his history of literature. All the sentiments and passions of, and in his studies are modern too. The student of the ancient languages and authors learns much from them of an extinct people and manners, of passions now unaroused, of thoughts now avoided, of people and heroes now forgotten, and all in a world different from his own, a world whither his fancy unaided could not have borne him. But the student of the modern languages enters no new world of thought, his companions are not of the men of to-day with the men of yesterday, but of the men of to-day with himself.

The author of "The Coming Student" predicted a speedy desertion from the ancient languages for physiological studies, says that the average student "cannot define the difference between the scientific class name Mammalia and the unscientific Beasts." To him we would reply that here is just where the classical student is invulnerable; there is not a school boy of twelve years of age and of average ability, who could not tell you the meaning of the Latin word mamma and by a simple reasoning process assign the proper species to their genus Mammalia. Oh, no! It is just here that science will be at her worst, if she endeavors to drive the studies of Greek and Latin from her course, since her whole terminology is founded on roots from these languages.

Prof. Porter contends that in his own experience "in disciplinary influence the study of the classics is far superior to that of the modern tongues, not excepting the German, which is most nearly akin to the Greek. The regularity and fixedness of the structure, the variety of the inflections, the distinctness of the articulations, the refinement of the combinations, the objective utterances to the mental ear, and the graphic painting to the imagination, when coupled with the wealth of thought and feeling which verb or adjective, which noun or participle enshrine in words and sentences, all combine to give the classic tongues a supremacy over the languages of modern civilization which all candid and competent judges have confessed." QUIZ.

COLLEGE LIFE SOMETHING MORE THAN A MERE INTELLECTUAL TRAINING.

Athletic sports may not constitute the most important part of a college course, and it even seems that the most earnest advocates of physical exercise sometimes engage in it to their own mental and bodily disadvantage; but the stimulus that it adds to bodily culture and physical development more than compensates for anything that can be urged against regattas ball clubs, Freshmen rushes and cane fights. The liberal policy of the faculty and Ryder in regard to such matters cannot be too highly recommended. Suppose that they do necessitate a few absences from chapel and recitations! Cannot these be easily made up, not by extra study, but by fewer cases of severe sickness, deaths and marriages in the family, etc. Brain and not muscle is the true object of college training, but must the latter be sacrificed for the former? If knowledge is gained at the expense of health we acquire something that in after life will be utterly useless. Some maintain that the best oarsmen and ball players are likely to be the best scholars. They sometimes are such, but the tendency is plainly in the other direction. It is foolish to conclude that such persons would be better students if they had never seen an oar or bat, the time thus saved would have probably been wasted in less creditable ways and not given to books at all. There are other considerations. Whatever makes college life pleasant and attractive deserves to be classed as an advantage. Without the numerous little attractions introduced by the students themselves college would be a dreary place, indeed. These customs and not the toil and drudgery of college life make the graduate look longingly back upon his undergraduate course as "just the happiest period of existence."

The sentiment of the unknown genius who thought "College would be a very pleasant place if its religious and literary duties could be abolished," runs to the other extreme. The author of that sentiment had probably long since abolished the study of Latin, or he would have called to mind the caution of Horace, "Est modus in rebus." There can be no play without work, and the requirements of the curriculum are first to be regarded, but it seems that the faculty are inclined to underrate certain things whose bearing upon the course are worthy of attention. Practices, not against the principles of morality and discipline, which make the student happier and better contented with his condition, should be encouraged. Besides making the memor
of his Alma Mater far dearer to the student, it is a positive advantage to the college itself. The college most successful with the oars is the one best known at home and abroad. It is the same in regard to the English Universities. The late International race gave Harvard a wider fame than could be gained by any amount of Modern Scientific Apparatus or any number of professorial chairs endowed never so heavily. The result of the Annual College Regatta decides the minds of dozens of hesitating sub-Freshman as to what college they will go, and several successive victories have a marked effect in favor of the successful college. The value of a college course lies not in the scholarship or actual knowledge that it supplies to a man, but in that intangible something called culture, or mental balance, which only its possessor can fully appreciate, and which he cannot describe. The habits and customs acquired during a four-year's college course form an important, though unrecognized, part of such an education. The boy who enters with the deliberate intention of shirking every possible duty is hardly to be called an admirable character; yet he is less to be pitied than one who grinds and studies for four years merely to gain an honor; perhaps the first who plods willy nilly on, as wholly unconscious of the jolly life around him, and graduates, as ignorant of half the advantages of college life as if he had never left his paternal roof. Should such a man succeed in gaining the first honor, to what does it amount? He is wholly unpractical. A mere intellectual machine, who, when thrown upon his own resources, will be unable to face the trials of life, and will be compelled to relinquish the first plan to one whose name was, perhaps, never once read out in chapel as being one of the "distinguished gentlemen," who had acquired an average of twelve, or over. The persons best fitted to enjoy college life, and therefore the persons whom it will most benefit, are the ones who look upon study as the most important thing, without considering it the only one worth attending to, and who have youth and humor enough to enter into the spirit of things, and to appreciate the comic side of the little world in which they are for a time placed. "Tis hardly necessary to mention the requisites for the enjoyment of college life, for almost everyone enjoys it. There is a silent influence that strikes a chord in the natures of the most unpoetic, so that when classmates and society friends are separated and college life is a thing of the past, they all agree in calling the time spent together a pleasant one. The greatest "loafer," who has persistently cursed the faculty and thought himself the worst used of mortals, realizes amid his regrets for lost opportunities, that he's "had a good time after all." As the good time is forever fast slipping from their grasp, the first-honor man and the "loafer" stand on the same ground, and both unite in swearing that there is no place like "Old Penn." Other institutions may impart more knowledge and a better education to their pupils, but none other inspire in them such a love for their Alma Mater as does our University.

A HERPATOLOGICAL BREVITY.

All the inhabitants of our earth are, both in theory and practice, Epicureans; practically so, inasmuch as we are ever on the qui vive in regard to "What will we do next?" "Are we enjoying ourselves now?" theoretically, because when we come to consider the question of honest, abiding satisfaction through life, we invariably acknowledge that it is the man who devotes himself to the benefit of his fellow creatures, who has the best of it all through and in the end. And any knowledge having this in view is also pleasing, because of the feelings of elation and superiority it inspires. The student of nature ever feels his position as master much more than the mere possessor of acres. Therefore, whatever adds to our general knowledge of the "around-about-us," promotes our happiness through life. With this fact in view, we will touch upon a topic usually considered with little interest, and oftentimes with aver—wh—of snakes, poisonous and non-poisonous.

While to all the subject may become one of great interest, especially as reptiles exhibit best the adaption of structure to surrounding circumstances, being of a sluggish disposition and not possessing the means of changing their abode with facility, it is often of great use to be able to distinguish the deadly snakes from the harmless ones.

All the poisonous snakes of Pennsylvania may be distinguished to a certainty, by the presence of a deep pit on each side of the head immediately behind the nostrils. The utility of this mark is not known, but it forms an infallible guide in the detection of any of the Crotalidae (Rattlesnake family, including also Copperheads) though not in the Vipers, which are not found in this locality. Other characteristics, common to all poisonous snakes of this part of the country, (and also in Europe,) are the elliptical pupil, and a pair of fangs in the upper jaw which can be raised, or depressed and hidden under a sheath. These three simple marks, the pit the elliptical pupil and the fangs, are important to remember, as persons are often occasioned much unnecessary terror and anxiety by the bite of a harmless snake. Of course, the writer here takes it for granted that any person bitten by a snake inherently possesses enough of the lex talionis to forthwith dispatch the offending reptile, else the foregoing would avail him little.

The Hog-nose Snake, common in parts of Pennsylvania and all over Jersey, is frequently confounded with the Copperhead, even by experts. When disturbed, it will flatten its head to a remarkable degree, coil like a Rattlesnake when prepared to strike, and his loudly snapping at objects presented to it, possessing altogether a very formidable appearance, but the absence of the above mentioned marks, upon examination, immediately dispels all deception.

PERSONALS AND NEWS.

'72—L. K. Lewis contemplates a European tour.

'73—Wm. Morris Barker is studying for the ministry, at the Berkely Divinity School, Middleton, Conn.

'72—Percival Hickman is a candidate for holy orders. Quite a number of '73 men graduated last month from the Medical Department, among whom are Drs. Smith, Wharton and Smith. Also Dr. Goldsborough, of '72, to whom many of the prizes were awarded.

'73—The familiar face of Mr. Chas. A. Young is frequently seen around the College building. He is connected, we understand, with the State Geological Survey.
A member of the Haupt family is at present at work in the Library; en passant, we understand that the Society of the Alumni propose raising the necessary funds requisite to catalogue the aforesaid Library, so as to make the immense number of interesting and valuable volumes, now under key, and almost unknown, somewhat accessible.

176—Mr. Fellows will receive the wooden spoon this year.

176—G—h can drink sixteen glasses of ——, but we won't become too personal.

We have every reason to believe that William of ye piesz sells the toughest beefsteaks in the city.—Report of Trustees.

177 has selected the 5th of May for the celebration of the time honored and highly edifying custom of Junior Day. The orators for the occasion, and order of their orations are as follows: Pres. E. A. Crenshaw, (Salutatory); Mr. F. A. Lewis, Jr., Mr. H. W. Sellers, Mr. John Neill, Jr., (Motto Orator), Mr. James Bond. Before and between the orations, Hassler's Orchestra will enliven and arouse the drooping spirits of the audience. Invitations will be issued about the middle of April.

177—C. B. Newbold sails for Europe on April 6th. The length of his stay is uncertain. The following epitaph was handed to us:

"Our darling Flem has sailed away
To a foreign shore;
Put away the little breeches,
He will never need them more—
Gone to feed the fishes."

—The University of Cambridge has 2,537 students, and Leipzig University, 3,000.

—Tuition fees of various colleges differ, as follows: Syracuse, $60; Dartmouth, $70; Rochester, $75; Brown, $85; Williams, $90 to $95; Amherst, $100; Yale, $140; Howard, $150; Pennsylvania, $150 to $170.

—There are nineteen foreigners in Yale.—Record.

—The Harvard catalogue just issued, shows 1278 students; 778 undergraduates, 252 being Freshmen, 192 Medical, 161 Law, 16 Divinity.—Ex.

—Pres. Clark, of the Amherst Agricultural College, intends to leave this country for Japan, about the first of June, to found a similar institution.—Ex.

—It is stated that Abel Minard has left $100,000 to Drew Theological Seminary, in New Jersey, for a Professorship to give women a theological education.—N. E. Jour. of Ed.

—Fourteen hundred young Americans are prosecuting their studies at the universities and college music schools and conservatories of Germany.—Ex.

—Fisk University, which has lately dedicated a new and splendid building, raised $120,000 through the efforts of the Jubilee Singers.—Denison Collegian.

—The rumor is a false one, that the idea of sending Hobart College to the Centennial Exhibition, as a specimen of an American University, has been given up on account of the resignation of its President. Another man has been chosen to fill his place, and the contemplated project will undoubtedly be carried out.—Ex.

—In a recitation, a little ingenuity and power to read expression are worth hours of study. For example, the student answers a question by saying, "I believe it is," then pauses, examines the symptoms of the Professor's countenance, and adds a "not," or leaves it off, according to indications.—Ex.

—A scholastic Professor, in explaining to a class of young ladies, the theory according to which the body is renewed every seven years, said: "Thus, Miss B., in seven years you will no longer be Miss B." "I really hope I shan't," demurely responded the girl, modestly casting down her eyes.—Ex.

"What does ignoro mean?" Unprepared Fresh.—"Don't know." Tutor.—(To the surprise of Fresh). "That's right."—Dartmouth.

KOLUM OF KOLLEGE KOMICS.

A witty geological student ordered a dinner (?) from William the other day, and when the mixture of beefsteak, (?) sweet and white potatoes, tomatoes, &c., &c., was placed before him, he gazed at the plate a few moments, then vacantly muttered, "Conglomerate, number XII."

An afflicted Junior cried out, "Oh, Lord, what have I done to deserve this?" An unsympathetic by-stander (bye-the-bye, Mr. Gr-yes) put in: "You did a great many things, and if you keep on howling that way, I'll blow on you."

Conundrum.—Why is the upper lip of a certain fair-haired member of '76 like a well-known constellation? Because its a Great Bare.

Irate Subscriber (excited and pointing to an objectionable article).—"What does that mean? Every statement is false." Editor (gazing reflectively at the article in question)—"I shouldn't wonder if the whole article was a typographical error."—Ex.

Mr. — of '76 (deep in the description of a portion of electrical apparatus)—"And it does not make the least difference of what substance the copper disc is composed."

"The main point in which these engines differ," said Mr. — of '77, "is, that they are not alike."

The fast train telescoped a hog in Hague street, yesterday, and threw the squeal a mile distant.—Danbury News.

Centennial infants cry, "Buy baby bunting!"

"Twas a German lady that said, "My son has a bad cold, with three angel plumage; is the latest mode of expressing the going away of sinners.

A gentleman speaking of the wonderful business tact of the Wanamakers remarked that to all probability they would be the founders of a long line of rich descendants. The person to whom he was speaking modestly inquired "Wouldn't it be, as one might say, a clothes line?"

Our Senior friends in the laboratory are all very much troubled by their left lungs; but its the right lung that troubles everyone else. The other day in spite of previous determination not to complain, they said together in tremulous accents, scarce above a whisper, "My left lung is entirely gone.

BUT MY RIGHT LUNG—(vocifer, Oh! so, Oh, so!)

That class received a holiday gratis.
Mr. Kn—les was walking down the street, one day last month, when he was accosted by a beggar, who pleaded, "Please sir, give me a penny?" "No, I can't give you any, but I will give you something worth millions of pennies." "Oh, thank you sir! What is it?" "It's a piece of my mind."

Scene in composition class; Prof. (leaving the choice of subjects optional)—"Mr. M,—what will you take?" Mr. M—(just waking from a dream of home)—"I'll take a little of the same; make it light."—Index.

In a lecture in Civil Government last term, our Prof. discussed the question of a simple freeholder, or property qualification for voting. It reminded us of a little anecdote of Bishop Simpson. In discussing the same question he used the following illustration. Possession of property to the value of twenty dollars is necessary to the voter. Now, a man owns to-day a jackass worth twenty dollars, and he voted. To-morrow the jackass dies. Query: Which voted, the man or the jackass?

On hussetops, when the sun was low,
All bloodless lay th' untrimmed snow,
Which looked as if it ne'er would know
The battle and the victory.

Those hussetops saw another sight,
When Tom-cats shrieked at dead of night.
And from each eye blazed forth the light
Of awful animosity.

With teeth and claws all sharp arrayed,
Upon the roof's steep slippery grade,
Each of the other was afraid,
And yowled in dreadful harmony.

Then flew the snow far upward driven,
Then flew the fur in anger riven,
And dig for dig was frequent given,
Amid the deep obscurity.

But little could those creatures tell,
That battle-cries so fierce and fell
Made other people think of—well,
Of fiends in sulph'rous canopy.

There are three words I don't know."—Prof. (giving a long sentence in English)—"Please translate that into German, Mr. C." Mr. C—"There are three words I don't know." Prof.—"Which three?" Mr. C (who is disposed to be accommodating)—"Oh, any three you wish."—Cornell Era.

Scene in a Recitation Room; Prof.—"The Ancient Egyptians were in the habit of sacrificing red-headed girls to the devil." Auburn-haired student—"What did they do with the red-headed boys?" Prof.—"They supposed they would go of their own accord."—Ex.

One of the kindest things the Board of Trustees ever did was to provide gilded posts for the chandaliers, that the Sophomore Mr. Johnson might have a mirror by which to tie his necktie during prayers.

"Senator" recently made away with a human skeleton, and carried it off done up in a box. When asked what he had, he said, "What have I,—what have I? Gearreat guns! I've got a man under my arm!

A man once wrote to a college faculty to obtain a "Ph. D." for his horse, the faculty replied that they had given a Ph. D. to many a jackass, but never to a horse before.

We have a student who is always boasting of his birth. We have just discovered his title—he is Baron of Intellect.

Mr. Potts reports progress to his anxious and inquiring friends. He has had his whiskers carefully surveyed with a microscope—one hair measured .0035 inch in diameter. It's actually true! No measurement of his moustache was taken for fear of straining the instrument.

The other night Pomp went to see "The Two Orphans;" but the play didn't seem to agree with him, since we heard him say that he had been once "two orphan."
The Bryant and Stratton Business College,
Assembly Building, Southwest Corner of Tenth and Chestnut Streets,
Entrance, 108 South Tenth Street, below Chestnut, Philadelphia, PA.

Certificates issued at this Institution are good in any of the numerous Colleges of the INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE ASSOCIATION. Students and enter at any time, as there are no vacations. A most complete PRACTICAL DEPARTMENT with Bank, Commission House, Importing and Jobbing House, and Transportation, Stock and Real Estate Offices. All the positions in the houses are filled by the pupils. DAILY ACTUAL BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS are held between the students of the different Colleges. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

By general concession and courtesy on the part of other Institutions, Business Colleges are charged with special departments of education, and by their fidelity to these should they be judged.

The public are cordially invited to examine our facilities and mode of instruction. The principal branches taught are Plain and Ornamental Penmanship, Book-keeping, Business Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Correspondence, Spelling and Practical Grammar.

For further particulars call or send for Catalogue.

J. E. SOULE, President.

SOULE'S BUSINESS PENS,
These pens were designed by a professional penman, and are used by him in making the most elaborate writing, flourishing, lettering and scrolling, as well as for plain business writing. They are in extensive use among the leading penmen of the United States, and give universal satisfaction.

GROSS BOXES, $1.20. QUARTER GROSS BOXES, 35. Sent by Mail on receipt of price.

W. C. WILSON & CO.
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
No. 111 S. ELEVENTH ST., PHILADELPHIA.

Orders for anything in our line executed promptly and at the lowest rates. We also print Visiting and Business Cards, Bill Heads, Circulars, &c.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!
Substantial material and superior workmanship.

Half dozen New York Mills, - - $15.00
" " Wamsutta " - 13.50
" " Davel " - 12.00

E. BRUBAKER,
42 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, PHILA.

THOMAS MOORE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
S. W. Cor. of Ninth and Race Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Fine Suits made up at the most reasonable rates.

JAMES DUNSEITH,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 1039 WALNUT ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.

J. F. ROLLER & SON,
FRENCH BOOTS AND SHOES
No. 1411 CHESTNUT STREET,
Above Broad Street, PHILADELPHIA.

INSTITUTE OF LANGUAGES,
No. 1433 CHESTNUT STREET.
(Established 1866.)

Conversation Classes, and Private Instructions in German and French.

J. M. HABEL, Principal.

E. M. BRUCE & CO.,
1308 CHESTNUT ST.

The Patent Arion Pianos
Have four new Patents, which, combined, make them the sweetest as well as the most powerful Pianos made. Call and see for yourself.

E. M. BRUCE & CO.,
1308 CHESTNUT ST.

1308

E. M. BRUCE & CO.,
1308 CHESTNUT STREET.

One Thousand Estey Organs made and sold Monthly.

IN THE WORLD

1308
FRANK MAGUIRE,
ARTISTIC MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 24 NORTH ELEVENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

A perfect fit guaranteed where others fail. A liberal
discount allowed to students.

CARL F. LINDEMAN,
PRACTICAL AND HISTORICAL
PAINTER,
1302 CHESTNUT STREET.

GYMNASIUM
For Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, is open all day and evening.

PROFESSOR LEWIS,
N. E. Cor. Ninth and Arch,

FRITSCH & GRIEB,
Tailors,
No. 1409 Chestnut Street, Phila.

TURNER HAMILTON,
No. 129 S. Tenth Street, above Walnut.

LOUIS V. HELMROLD,
127 S. Tenth Street, Phila., Pa.

Attention of Students is called to our immense assortment of
Natural Ivory, and Gold-headed Canes. Hard and Rare Wood
Canes a Specialty.

C. F. RUMP,
116 & 118 North Fourth Street, MANUFACTURER OF
Pocket Books, Cigar Cases, and Leather Goods
No. 814 FISHER STREET, Philadelphia, Pa., Manufacturers of and Dealers in every variety of
Electric Instruments & Batteries,
For application in Electro-Therapeutics and Galvano-Cautery. Our In-
struments and Batteries are made and recommended by the highest medical authorities.

All the latest novelties in
NECK TIES, LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
And
FINE DRESS SHIRTS,
At
Fred. Ballard's Celebrated Neck Tie House,
155 N. EIGHTH ST.
Open until Eleven o'clock every evening.

GEORGE FONTYN,
GENTS' FRENCH BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
No. 47 North Thirteenth Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

DIARIES FOR 1876.
DIARIES FOR 1876.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
DIARIES AND BLANK BOOKS,
with a complete assortment of STATIONERY. Prices Low at
MAGEE'S,
909 CHESTNUT STREET.

J. C. HARMAN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
UMBRELLAS and CANES,
No. 1304 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA.

F. A. HOYT & CO.,
Chestnut and Tenth Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

Men's Fine Clothing
Made to order from the largest assortment of piec goods
in the city.

ISAAC OAKFORD & SON,
Hatters,
28 South Eighth Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
The Choicest Assortment of Foreign and Domestic Goods to select from.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
GENTLEMEN’S
Furnishing Store,
AND
PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM Shirt Manufactory,
706 CHESTNUT STREET.

BECK & KIRBY,
FINE
Merchant Tailoring,
No. 708 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

THE
PENN MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 921 CHESTNUT STREET.
Incorporated in 1847.
Assets, $5,594,309.24.

ENTIRELY MUTUAL.
The Penn is one of the oldest Life Companies in the country. It has made dividends annually to its members since the year 1847, inclusive.
It is managed economically. Selects its risks carefully. Pays its losses promptly, and is liberal in its requirements generally.
In dividends may be applied to reduce the Premium the second year, or to increase the Insurance.
In policies are non-forfeiting after the third annual payment.

SAMUEL C. HUEY, President.
JAS. WEIR MASON, Vice-President.
HENRY AUSTIE, Second Vice-President.
S. STEPHENS, Secretary.

In my new and perfected system of Shirt Cutting, I use no pattern. Working entirely by Measurement and Drafts I can fit a stout man as well as a lean one, and adapt the Shirt to the man if he be Low, High, Square or Round shouldered, Full or Flat Chested, Corpulent or otherwise. Price, $24.00, $30.00 and $36.00 per dozen. We will make one trial shirt. Call any place in Philadelphia or vicinity to take measure.

WILLIAM KUEBLER,
Successor to KUEBLER & SEELHORST,
MANUFACTURER OF
Mathematical and Optical Instruments.
No. 925 Sansom Street, Philadelphia.
I call the attention of Students to my Patented Improvement on Telescopes.

HUELL & BRIGHTLY, Engineering and Surveying In-
struments, 33 N. Seventh St., Philadelphia.
Without decreasing size of any part of our “Engi-
neer’s Transit,” we have reduced the weight al-
half. An ordinary Transit Telescope magnifies from 4 to 12 diameters, our new Transit Telescope (length 18½ inches, shows objects erect and not inverted) magnifies 20 diameters and will read time on a watch-
dial at 90 feet. For description of our new Mining Transit (weight 5½ lb. and Prism Lamp, see Van Nostrand’s Engineering Magazine, Jan.

A. L. BECK.
E. B. KIRBY.
J. ALBERT ESHLEMAN SHIRT MAKER
No. 804 Chestnut Street, Phila.

JOHN P. DOHERTY,
Merchant
Tailor,
1340 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

SMILE FOR ME YOUR SWEETEST SMILE.
A very beautiful song and chorus. Sung with great success for weeks at Simmons, Slocom & Swatman’s Minstrels, by G. W. Harby, and by Miss Josephine Baker, at the Arch Street Theatre. By Mr. Dixon, of the Haverly Minstrels; Miss Lou Edwards, of the Female Minstrels; Miss Susie Winner, of the Wiener Sisters; Miss Gertrude Gruenival, at Wood’s Museum; Miss Coral Leigh, Jas. Collins and Martha Wren. With variations by Hass-
le’s Orchestra.
Words by FRANK H. WADE,
Music by RALPH ROLAND.
PRICE, 35 CENTS
It is one of the most beautiful songs ever written, and although just published, it has become a universal favorite. The success of the song is richly deserved.—Saturday Evening Mirror.
PUBLISHED BY
LOUIS MEYER,
1413 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Sent post-paid on receipt of price.

$4 SILK HATS.
All the Fashionable Styles.
E. S. CONWAY,
MANUFACTURER,
No. 1620 MARKET STREET.
A general assortment of
STIFF AND SOFT HATS,
ALL THE LATEST STYLE.
TRY J. P. MILLER FOR
FINE DRESS SHIRTS AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
101 South EIGHTH STREET and 1234 PINE STREET, Philadelphia.

HERMAN SCHAEFFER'S
FINE MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 16 North Eleventh Street, Philadelphia.

One of the largest and finest assortments of piece goods, that can be found in the City, always on hand. During the Centennial year, new goods and new styles will be offered to our customers at low prices. If you wish a fine suit, or clothing of any description, made, give us a call before going elsewhere. A GOOD FIT GUARANTEED. Nothing but the best of trimmings used, and the prices lower than can be found elsewhere in the City. Students' work a specialty. Don't forget the number.

HERMAN SCHAEFFER, 16 N. ELEVENTH STREET.

PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS.

N. H. EDGERTON,
Successor in Philosophical Instruments to Jas. W. Queen & Co.,
924 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
PERFECT INSTRUMENTS, AND ENTIRE SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

ESTABLISHED, 1856.

PEARCE & DAVIS,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 16 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Keep constantly on hand all the latest and best styles of Silk and Silk and Straw Goods, and Caps, also a large assortment of Straw Goods in Mackinaw, Milan and all other kinds of straw, at prices as low as the lowest, and of the latest and best styles for city trade. Try us and you will be satisfied.

WILLIAM ROBB,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 13 North Ninth Street, above Market, Philada.
Spring and Summer stock of Foreign and Domestic CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS.

Comprising the choicest styles of the season; made to order on the most reasonable terms. Students' patronage solicited.
**RUGBY ACADEMY,**
**FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS,**
No. 1415 LOCUST ST., PHILADELPHIA,
EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, M.A.,
**PRINCIPAL.**

This Select School prepares students for mercantile and professional life, or for eminent standing in college. Special instructors are employed in German, French, Book-Keeping, Drawing, Penmanship, and Elocution. The number of Scholars is limited, so that all come under the immediate instruction and care of the Principals. The following well-known Professors teach their special branches:

- J. M. HABEL, A.M.—French and German.
- BENJ. EAKINS.—Writing.
- G. W. HOLMES.—Drawing.

Pupils are received at any time during the term. Circulaires with references and further particulars may be obtained at the Academy.

**LUCIUS BARROWS, A.M., DE B. K. LUDWIG, A.M., PRINCIPALS.**

**ATTENTION! GENTLEMEN!**

Why pay extravagant prices for your Shirts when we offer you the very best, at prices fully one-third lower? Read our Card:

**$2 ELEGANT FITTING SHIRTS, $2**

Made to Order of N. Y. Mills or Wamsutta Muslin, with Finest Linen for $2. A perfect fit guaranteed.

**GLAZIER, WICKS & PETTET, SHIRT MANUFACTURERS**
No. 224 North NINTH STREET, PHILA.

**JESSE FERRIS,**
**MERCHANT TAILOR,**
No. 411 S. Eleventh Street, PHILA.

**WM. SYCKELMOORIE, PRINTER,**

In consequence of great increase of business, has removed his establishment to

**1420 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA,**

Where with the aid of steam power and large power presses, he will be able to answer every demand.

**THE UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.**
THE NICOTANIC FIEND.

A REPLY TO "MY CIGAR LOVE."

I.
Come ladies, one and all, unite,
In solemn league with main and might,
From pleasure to debar
That frenzied man who dar'd compare
The charms of any lady fair
With a vile one cent cigar!

II.
But no! that price is far above
For in his verse he says, "My love
Asks of me but a mite,"
And as you see 'tis pretty sure
Our friend's cigars are mighty poor
And scarcely worth a light.

III.
Yet did this 'horrid man' declare
The light on his cigar more fair
Than a lady's laughing eyes?
Nay, more! he added too "by far,"
And lifts in song his vile cigar
To the region of the skies.

IV.
"When her soft lips to mine are pressed,"
He's like that ardent youth so blessed,
Of whom old Horace sings:
"Impressit memorem dente
Labris notam"—just so I say,
To his love and hero clings.

V.
"Her sweet breath mingling with the air,
She melts away her being fair,
Dissolving in a kiss."
Does nicotine a sweet kiss make?
Don't a bad cigar's sweet perfume shake,
The smokers' fancied bliss.

VI.
Then ladies sing, and flirt, and swear,
Like angels look, and bang your hair,
You may be favored yet;
But if you would, you must wage war,
Against your rival more and more,
That bright eyed, sweet brunette.

OUR ALMA MATER.

The 13th of November should be kept in the memory of all her students as the birthday of the University; for on that day, 1749, the articles of government of her first Board of Trustees were signed. Some time previous to that, Franklin, seeing the need in the Province of Pennsylvania of some place of higher instruction for its youth, had, after consulting the leading men of Philadelphia, drawn up a plan for an academy, which was adopted, with some modification, by a number of gentlemen who constituted themselves a Board of Trustees, and proceeded to make certain regulations for their government, which were signed on the 13th day of November, 1749.

This Board numbered twenty four, a number that has been retained ever since. They were: Benj. Franklin, William Coleman, Tench Francis, Samuel McCall, Jr., William Shippen, Charles Willing, Abraham Taylor, William Plumstead, James Logan, William Allen, William Masters, Joseph Turner, Stettie, Phineas Bond, Thomas Bond, Joshua Maddox, Thomas Lawrence, John Inglis, Lloyd Zackary, Thomas Leech, Phillip Syng, Richard Peters, Thomas Hopkinson and William Coieman. These gentlemen set a good example to their successors by subscribing over two thousand pounds to a fund for the support of the academy, and by endeavoring to obtain all they could from the liberal citizens of Philadelphia. They next proceeded to procure a suitable building, in which they were exceedingly fortunate. They secured the "New Building" as it was called, on condition of paying its debt, supporting a charity school, and keeping open at all times, a hall for the use of such itinerant preachers as the Trustees should approve of. This building was erected for the use of Whitfield when that famous preacher was in this city, and had seen but little use since his departure, and came into the possession of the academy for the amount of its debt, £800. It stood on Fourth street below Mulberry (Arch), where the charity schools now stand. The school moved into their building in 1751, and obtained a charter incorporating the "Trustees of the Academy and Charitable Schools in the Province of Pennsylvania," July 13, 1753. Finding the powers conferred by the charter insufficient to support the school as they desired, and that many young men were seeking in England and the older colonies, the education they could not obtain at home, the Trustees applied for and obtained a charter dated July 16 1775, incorporating them as "The Trus
tees of the College, Academy, and Charitable Schools of Philadel-
phia," with the right of conferring degrees and all other privileges of
a college.

The college as thus established, consisted of three departments,
the college proper, the academy, and the charitable schools. The
last of these was entirely separate from the others, which were
united under one faculty and the students of which mingled to-
gether often in the same classes. The first faculty consisted of
William Smith, D. D., Provost, Francis Allison, D. D., Vice Pro-
vost, they together having charge of the philosophical classes, Rev.
Eben Ezer Kninnersley, Professor of English and Oratory, Paul
Jackson, Professor of Languages, and Theophilus Grew, Professor
of Mathematics. These had the entire control of the College and
Academy, assisted by such tutors as the Trustees should appoint.
The first class graduated May 17th, 1757, seven in number, and
their names may be of interest as the van of a long list of dis-
tinguished men. They were Francis Hopkinson, Paul Jackson,
Jacob Duché, Samuel Magaw, Hugh Williamson, John Morgan,
and James Latta. From this the college rose rapidly in popularity
and efficiency, and attracted a large number of students from the
southern colonies and the West Indies. In 1762, the students
numbered nearly four hundred in the three departments, and the
number of those coming from a distance was so great, that the
Trustees erected a building for their accommodation, the money
for which was obtained by means of a lottery.

The Medical Department was founded in 1765, through the
efforts of Dr. John Morgan, the same who graduated in 1757,
who was appointed a professor of its faculty. His associates were
Drs. William Shippen, Adam Kuhn, Benjamin Rush, and Thomas
Bond. Its first commencement was held on the 21st of June,
1767, when ten Bachelors of Medicine received their degrees.

As regards financial matters, the College was rather more for-
tunate than many of more modern growth, although some methods
were taken to obtain money that would be pronounced "queer"
in this more enlightened day. Among these may be included
lotteries, Church collections, and collections at Commencements.
The words "collection for the benefit of the University" would
create a stir, among the audience at our modern commencement,
but it might prove remunerative. At another time a "company
of comedians" gave a play for the benefit of the school, the pro-
ceeds of which were £100. However, these various means seem
to have been quite profitable, for £10,000 were collected in
twelve years, including a grant of £500 and 3000 acres of land
from Thomas Penn. But although the present wants of the insti-
tution were pretty well provided for, the Trustees had an eye to
the future, and, having exhausted the liberality of the natives,
sent Dr. Smith on a begging tour through England, in which he
displayed his energy and zeal to such good purpose that he re-
turned the next year, 1763, with £6000 of English money. Be-
sides all this, collections were made in the South and West Indies,
so that the college possessed a good endowment for those days.

In the midst of this prosperity came the war of the Revolution,
that proved disastrous to the college and threatened for a time its
very existence. The number of students dwindled to twenty or
thirty, the revenues were greatly diminished, and in some instan-
ces cut off entirely, and the salaries of the professors raised to
double their former amount, on account of the depreciation of
paper money and the increased cost of living. During the occu-
pation of the city by the British the college was closed entirely.
But as if these misfortunes were not enough to destroy the useful-
ness of the institution, still greater were in store for it. It in-
curred the hostility of an influential class during the Revolution,
and was charged with want of patriotism, Tory proclivities, and
partiality in religion. They also charged it with being too poor
to support itself in usefulness any longer. In February, 1789, a
committee of the Legislature investigated these charges, and, al-
though, with the exception of that of poverty, they were ably re-
futed, reported adversely on the state of the college and advised
a change in its government. Accordingly, in December of the
same year, the Board of Trustees was removed and a new
Board appointed by the Legislature, under the title of the Uni-
versity of Pennsylvania. Joseph Reed was elected President of
the board, which appointed a new faculty with John Ewing, D. D.,
as Provost.

The new institution however did not succeed any better than
the old; confidence in it was gone, the Trustees were chiefly
public men and had not the time to devote to its management,
and the times were so disturbed that the people thought but little
of education. In 1789, the old college succeeded in getting a
charter, and went into operation once more with Dr. Smith, as
Provost, and most of the old Board and Faculty. But it soon be-
came evident that Pennsylvania was not in a condition to support
two such schools, and in 1791 a union was effected under the
title of "The University of Pennsylvania." November 18th, the
Board met and organized, Governor Mifflin, President. A new
faculty was appointed, half from each of the old faculties, and
Dr. John Ewing, elected Provost, with Dr. Andrews, Vice-Pro-
vost. Dr. William Smith, who for thirty-six years had been Pro-
vost of the College, who had done more than any other man for
its advancement, and without whom its very existence would have
been problematical, was at length retired and a younger and more
vigorou man installed in his place. A pension of £100 per an-
num was granted to him for the remainder of his life.

For twenty years the University existed in a sleepy sort of fash-
on, with nothing to mark its course but the changes in its faculty,
and the removal to Ninth street. This took place in 1802, when
it moved into a large house on Ninth street, with grounds extend-
ing from Market to Chestnut street. It soon afterwards put up a
building for the Medical Department, and in 1830, erected the
building which it occupied until its removal to West Philadelphia.
About the time of its removal to Ninth street, the Provost, Dr.
Ewing, died, and his place was left vacant until 1866, when Dr.
John McDowell, of Annapolis, Md., was elected Provost. Three
years later he also died and was succeeded in 1810, by the Vice-
Provost, Dr. Andrews. Up to this time the condition of the Uni-
versity was such as to cause sorrow to its well-wishers. The Rev-
olution and subsequent dissensions had greatly lessened her influ-
ence and popularity, and caused her halls to be almost deserted.
For several years no commencements had been held, and at other
times only five or six graduates received their degrees. This dis-
couraging state of affairs led to gradual changes in the govern-
ment and course of instruction of the University, that completely
altered the character of the institution in the twenty succeeding years, and finally established her in a career of ever-increasing usefulness and prosperity. The Sophomore class was added to the three already existing, making the course four years; the standard of admission was raised and the course of instruction extended and improved. The system by which each Professor had his separate school was changed for that of homogeneous classes are now existing; the College and the Academy were separated, and the latter finally abolished, about 1857, and the students allowed to pursue their studies at home, only reciting to the Professors, whereas formerly they were obliged to study a certain length of time under one of the faculty.

In 1813, the Philomathean Society was established, and was followed twenty years later by the Zelosophic. The same year, 1813, Dr. Andrews died, and was succeeding by the Rev. Frederick Beasley. Professor Robert Patterson, who had followed Dr. Andrews as Vice-Provost in 1819, died about the same time, and was succeeded by his son, Dr. Robert M. Patterson. In 1816, a department of Natural Science with five Professorships was added. The Professors gave public lectures and received the fees as salaries, but the department never was very successful, the number of persons attending the lectures being few and the majority of the Professorships being vacant the greater part of the time. A Law Department had been established in 1791, by the appointment of a Professor of Law, but its existence had been intermittent and never very flourishing. The Medical School was the most successful, having started into a vigorous existence and continued to grow in numbers and popularity ever since. The number of its students always varied between four and five hundred, and it was undoubtedly the leading institution in the country.

In 1828, Provost Beasley was succeeded by W. H. DeLancey, D. D., and a year or two later Professor Robert A'drain became Vice-Provost, in place of Professor Patterson. Dr. Philip Lindsey, became Provost in 1834, and the following year Professor John Ludlow, D. D., was elected Provost, and Dr. Samuel B. Wylie, Vice-Provost. The college seemed to have flourished under their charge, for 1840, the catalogue contains the names of 900 students; almost as many as we now have, but the Academy contained more than one hundred of these. In 1846, Dr. Wylie, retired as Emeritus Professor of Greek and Latin, and was succeeded by Dr. Henry Wetlake, as Vice-Provost. This gentleman was elected Provost in 1854, with Professor Henry Reed, as Vice-Provost. In 1850, was reorganized, indeed we might say founded, the Law Department as now existing, with Hon. George Sharswood, at its head. In the first class we found mentioned the names of John C. Bullitt, and William A. Porter, and it has since graduated many of our most eminent judges and lawyers. A few years later, 1857, a school of Mines was established and the degree of Bachelor of Science conferred, but this, like its predecessor, the Department of Natural Science, never proved very successful, but few students taking the degree of B. S. One of the Professors in this school was the late John F. Frazer, who was elected Vice-Provost in 1856, and who died so suddenly after the removal to our new building in West Philadelphia. In 1861, Dr. D. K. Goodwin became the Provost, and two years later under the influence of patriotism so prevalent in those exciting war times, estabished the University Light Infantry, which was composed of the undergraduates, and drilled three times a week by Professor Coppée. This branch of instruction was never popular, and was abolished a few years later. In 1866, the Auxiliary Faculty of Medicine was founded, and the Department of Science was now only wanting to make the college what its name indicated, a University in the true sense of the word.

In 1868, our present esteemed Provost, Dr. Stillé, was elected to the head of the Faculty, and immediately set about the work of promoting the formation of a Scientific School. In 1870, a preparatory course of instruction, in view of the Department of Science to be eons after founded, was instituted, and the same year the West Philadelphia property was secured. On this the buildings we now occupy were immediately erected. The departments of Arts and Science were opened September 16th, 1872, and formally dedicated October 11th, of the same year, and in October, 1873, the Department of Medicine was installed in its new and commodious abode. The subsequent History of our Alma Mater, eventful though short, is familiar to all her children, and is prophetic of what her future will be. It needs no seer to predict the career upon which she has just entered so boldly; a career that can lead but to fame, prosperity, and ever-increasing usefulness; a career that depends equally upon her students as upon her guardians. Let each student endeavor to make the most of his advantages while under her protecting care, and strive of his advantages while under her protecting care, and strive to prove to the world her proficiency and excellence by his course in after life, and the University of Pennsylvania will take her place at the head of American Colleges, to which her age and her worth entitles her.

J. A.

ARE WE INDEBTED TO THE MONASTIC SYSTEM FOR THE PRESERVATION OF LITERATURE DURING THE MIDDLE AGES?

At the time of the founding of the Christian religion, the Roman world was teeming with literature and art, books were multiplied by thousands; the private library of Epaphroditus alone, numbering 30,000 volumes; the great Alexandrian Library of 700,000 volumes had been collected, partly destroyed, and replaced again. As soon as Rome became the centre of ecclesiastical power a change took place, learning began to give place to ignorance and superstition; the asceticism of the second and third centuries developed into monachism in the fourth. The Temple of Serapis, at Alexandria, was destroyed in 389, and at the same time 300,000 volumes of the choicest productions of ancient genius were burned, and the building converted into a monastery, where for years afterwards the sight of the empty shelves filled every lover of learning with regret—a sufficient commentary, in itself, upon the relation of the Monastic system to literature. In 398 the Council of Carthage forbade the reading of secular books by bishops; thus greatly narrowing the possible limits of learning. By the beginning of the sixth century, the best ancient authors were almost entirely forgotten. Thus, we see that gradually, as monachism increased, freedom of thought, and consequently knowledge, decreased; and naturally, for the spirit of monachism, superstition cannot assimilate with knowledge; and, moreover, it not only withdrew...
from the active duties of society the best of its members, but imposed the burden of their support upon the rest; how grievous this burden was, may be seen from the fact that there were 20,000 monks and 10,000 nuns in the single city of Oxyrynchus. All the learning there was, was concentrated in the clergy: the schools were attached to the cathedrals and monasteries, and the little that was taught in them referred, in the narrowest manner, to theology. The few exceptions to the general ignorance and superstition owe much of their brightness to the surrounding darkness; but, even if we believe the story of every monkish biographer—and with them a knowledge of church music would pass for literature—the list of scholars will be very short.

For many centuries it was rare for a layman to be able to sign his name, kings and emperors were unable to read. Charlemagne and Alfred are celebrated for their learning, yet it is an unsettled question whether the former could write; and the latter was unable to translate a Latin letter, and their impulse, to establish schools and diffuse learning among their subjects, was certainly derived from some other source than from that church whose well-known maxim is “Ignorance is the mother of devotion.” No man was allowed to think for himself; a man would be burnt as soon for his opinion in mathematics as in theology. Roger Bacon, who, though a monk himself, was imprisoned because his soul could not be confined to the narrow routine of monastic life, says of the learning of his own times, “never was there so great an appearance of wisdom as during the last forty years, and yet never was there so great ignorance and so great misapprehension; the mass of students care not to be, but only to appear, learned before the senseless multitude.” This same principle compelled Galileo to recant, and hurled its heaviest thunderbolts against the system of Copernicus. John Reuchlin came near being burnt himself, for opposing the burning of all the Hebrew books except the Old Testament. The Faculty of Theology at Paris decreed in Parliament: “Religion is ruined if we permit the study of Greek and Hebrew.” These few examples of the ignorance and superstition of the times, and many equally or more prominent ones will at once occur to every reader of history, prove conclusively that if the monastic system did preserve learning, it did it effectually.

But, you say, “the monasteries kept the manuscripts from being destroyed by the barbarians of the North.” Had they really desired to exterminate learning, all the manuscripts being collected at certain points would have made their task easier, for the experience of the Romish church, with the Waldenses, proves that it is impossible to exterminate a literature which is diffused among the people. She bent all her energies to the task of destroying all their books and records, burning whole villages and slaughtering the inhabitants, and finally driving the whole people into exile. They had no monastic system, yet they still possess their ancient records. And, as for her interest in the preservation of literature, let the blaze of burning manuscripts at the capture by her servants, of Constantinople; of 6,000 volumes of Oriental learning, at Salamanca; of 80,000 volumes in the great square of Grenada; of tons of printed books during the Reformation, and ever since, testify. The Jews have been a prescribed and persecuted race ever since the Christian era began, yet they have preserved their literature without monasteries.

How have the monasteries preserved their own manuscripts? We know that there were fifty copies of the Bible made by order of Constantine, for Byzantium alone—where are they? We know that, as late as the tenth century, many books were complete, of which we have now only fragments of a few. When it is remembered that of the 1,600 works, and parts of works, of the classical period which have come down to us, nearly three-fourths are Greek, and that the learning of the East was general and wonderful compared with that of the West; the condition of the latter may be inferred from the following description of the state of affairs in the East, by Tiraboschi: “Those who first undertook to lay open the stores of ancient learning, found incredible difficulties from the scarcity of manuscripts. So great and supine was the ignorance of the monks, within whose walls these treasures were concealed, that it was impossible to ascertain, except by indefatigable research, the extent of what had been saved out of the great shipwreck of antiquity. To this inquiry Petrarach devoted continued attention. He spared no means to preserve the remains of authors who were perishing from neglect and time. A treatise of Cicero, on “Glory,” the works of Varro, and the Second Decade of Livy, and some other works which he had seen in his youth, he could not afterwards find; he, however, found “Quintillian,” in 1350, of which there was no copy in Italy.” Poggio found several valuable Latin authors, in the monastery of St. Gall, among dirt and rubbish, in a filthy dungeon. Tischendorf, in the middle of the nineteenth century, found the most lamentable ignorance and carelessness concerning the manuscripts; in one monastery the manuscripts would be carelessly scattered about the floor; in another, the monks would be ignorant of their very existence until he brought them to light. He found the great “Codex Sinaticus,” the most valuable manuscript, with, perhaps, a single exception, in the world, in a basketful of manuscripts which the monks intended to burn, as they had already done with several basketsfull.

These facts need no comment. Yes, you say, “this is a bad enough state of affairs, but did not the monasteries preserve all that were preserved?” Yes—just as that mummy in whose wrappings a few grains of wheat were found, a few years ago, preserved the wheat—and had they not been brought forth by outside influences, they would have been preserving them yet, unless they had rotted. If the clergy had been made a radiating point for the diffusion of learning, instead of a focus, and if the monks, instead of devoting a whole life-time to illuminating a missal, as some of them did, or spending their time in idleness, as more of them did, had devoted their time to copying those manuscripts, there might have been a copy of the Scriptures in every home, and those who wished it, might have had the Greek and Latin authors at a reasonable price.

It is true that the art of printing was not yet discovered; parchment was dear, and copying slow; but the Church had wealth enough, wrung from the people, to have distributed the Scriptures, at the least, gratuitously, had she wished. And with the power over the consciences of men which she wielded, she could have compelled all men to have become learned, as easy as she did compel them to remain ignorant. The monks had no lack of time for such work, and whenever copyists were multiplied, books were greatly reduced in price. But, not so fast; had the church
done this, there had been no ignorance, to give her power over
men’s consciences; no superstition, consequently, no monks;
learning would not have been locked up in an unknown tongue;
the modern languages would have been developed as
they were finally, under the influence of the Reformation, and
knowledge would not have been confined to a favored few; con-
sequently, there had been no dark ages. The records of past
ages would have been far more complete, the world would have
been wealthier, more intelligent, and far in advance of its present
position in every way. All history points to this as the result of
such a course. The early Christians had no monasteries, yet they,
although cut off from all access to libraries and schools, produced
men, whom, for solid learning and ability, the Romish Church,
after her monastic system was fully developed, and she had all
the schools, libraries, wealth and power in her own hands, could
not equal. No nation has ever risen to any height of literary
culture by means of monasteries. Egypt rose to her literary emi-
nence without a monastic system, while India, with an almost, if
not quite, equal antiquity, is sunken in ignorance with one.
Greece and Rome had no monastic system in their golden age of
literature. The Saracenic Civilization, with its over 70 public
libraries—Hakem’s numbering 600,000 volumes, and that of Cairo
100,000—reached a pitch of culture without a monastic system, in
200 years, to which we, hampered by one, have barely yet attained.
And we have reached our present position, not by means of a
monastic system, but in spite of it. And those nations which have
not broken away from, or broken up, the monastic system remain,
respect to learning, very far behind those who have.

THE ELEMENTS OF A GREAT UNIVERSITY.

To a careful and attentive examiner of the system of tuition in
the University of Pennsylvania certain important elements appear to
be wanting, and which, if brought into the system, would accom-
plish much to lift the University to a higher standard than that she
now occupies. This paper proposes to point out as many of these
defects as its writer can discover, suggesting what remedies come
before his notice, and frankly admitting that there are some in-
stances, in which he can neither discover the fault, nor suggest the
remedy, and others which, from motives of delicacy or respect,
he cannot mention.

In the first place, how comes it that Harvard, Yale, Prince-
ton and some other colleges occupy so high a position, yearly
graduate so large classes, and yearly possess Freshman classes of
numbers stupendously sounding to our unadvanced ears? And how
is it that Columbia, Trinity, Amherst, Brown, Dartmouth, &c.,
hold a place inferior to those above mentioned, it is true, but yet
above the University of Pennsylvania? And, lastly, but by no
means least, how is it that the University of Pennsylvania takes
her rank, with shame be it said, as a third-class University? What
are the advantages Harvard and Yale possess that we do not, and
wherein lies the strength of their positions and their wonderful
success?

Some say the University is situated in a large city, and conse-
quentially the students cannot enjoy themselves to the same extent
as they would wish, but Harvard, the most prosperous of all the
colleges, is now within the limits of Boston, and its situation, rela-
tive to our own, would locate it at about Forty-fourth and Chestnut
streets, surely no very great distinction. Besides, recent investiga-
tion has conclusively proved that colleges flourish best in large
cities. Again, it is said we desire wealth more than knowledge.
Let us take this for what it is worth. The Yankees are as notorious
as any people in the United States for their greed for money. Is it
caused by the low grade of our student course? The recent estab-
ishment of the Towne Scientific School has placed the University
far in advance of all competitors, as regards scientific manipulation,
while in classical learning she is not far behind the highest of the first-
class colleges. Our Law and Medical Schools are known throughout
the United States, and yet, in the face of all these advantages and
privileges, our University is hardly known outside of Pennsylvania
and New Jersey. Our catalogue shows from Pennsylvania, 223;
New Jersey, 11; New York, 1; District of Columbia, 2;
Massachusetts, 1; Peru, 1; Sweden, 1; Japan, 1.

During the Athletic Contest at Saratoga, last summer, I saw
in the New York Tribune the following insertion: “The con-
testants for the 100 yards dash were Mr. ——, from Yale, Mr.
—, from Cornell, and Mr. Geyelin, from Union College, Phila-
delphia.” If neighbors so near as New York are not acquainted
with even the name of our University, how deplorable must be the
ignorance as we recede further from home? Ask a Harvard man
where he graduated, and he will raise his head proudly and answer,
“Old Harvard, sir.” Ask a University man, “From the University
of Pennsylvania,” he will reply, in his most submissive tones, as
though he had confessed a crime, and was thenceforth eternally
disgraced. But why are these things so? Why has Harvard so
many students and privileges that we have not? The fault, I
think, lies chiefly, if not entirely, upon the omission of two essential
elements, without which our Alma Mater can never expect to rank
as a first-class college. Now, at the University we are continually
hearing of new institutions established by the students for the fur-
therance of their intellectual and physical abilities. The estab-
lishment of these devices to break the monotony of student-life are
most important requisites to our University curriculum. We have
the Philomathian Society for some, the Secret Societies for others,
the boat clubs for men of muscle, the Franklin Scientific Society
for scientists, the Athletic Associations for those whose propensi-
ties lie in that direction, in short, for all the varied geniuses which
our college life bring together; but what encouragement have we
from the college authorities? None; we are left to get on, pro-
gress or to fail in the best manner we may. Institutions like the
above are what attract the students fully as strongly as the excel-


[Continued on page 75-]
home and told her friends that it was a very pretty place; but let
us get up some real enthusiasm about the handsome paintings and
sculpture, and after having found out the names of the painters
and sculptors, trace out for ourselves, or with the assistance of others
better informed, their distinctive peculiarities. Let us look upon
the Exposition as a vast school, wherein splendid opportunities are
given us for a kind of instruction which many of us will never have
the opportunity of obtaining in the future.

Instead of the long summer vacation being a time for "loafing;"
it is, on the contrary, a time for real, solid work, and the college
authorities expect to see us back in September wiser young men
than when we left college in June. This we think they have a
right to expect, and we should take pleasure in fulfilling their
expectations.

We are sorry to hear that an editorial published in our last
number has annoyed—nay, even displeased—certain members
of the Faculty. Although the Faculty has given the Magazine but
little assistance, either in a pecuniary or literary way, we, never-
theless, feel it incumbent upon us to do nothing which can in any
way annoy that body. As to the justice or injustice of the cri-
itics which called forth their displeasure we, of course, have
nothing to say. We have learned from the author of the article
that it was intended to be witty, funny, humorous, anything of that
sort, but that nothing was farther from his thoughts than any in-
tention to offend our Faculty. If the article was familiar—we are
sorry for it. If the article was impudent—we are sorry for it. If
the article was ungrateful—we are sorry for it. All these are
faults that we are only too prone to fall into, for we have never
yet had our pages honored by an article from the pen of a Profes-
sor; and we take this opportunity to solicit their patronage in the
Magazine as well as in the Class-room. We would like to have
some intercourse with the Faculty, apart from our official relations
with them. We cannot kick the same foot-ball, nor pull in the
same crew, but why should we not have a respectful intercourse
through the columns of the Magazine?

On Thursday, April 20, 1876, "Elm Day" was celebrated at the
University, which is a new custom. "Ivy Day" is an old and
time-honored institution, and Elm Day strives to imitate it, inas-
much as the elm is the representation of everlasting friendship, etc.
That Elm Day was a success every one who was present will vouch
for. The ceremonies were opened by Mr. Bullitt, President of
the Class of '76, who, in a neat address, introduced the orator of
the day, Mr. F. H. Magee. The oration was filled with all the fire
and poetry which are so characteristic of the passionate orator.
The elm was then planted by Mr. Magee, and the audience were
invited to engage in some Terpsichorean festivities. The ladies,
one and all, declared the University was the finest place in the
world, and the students the most agreeable fellows anywhere to be
found.

It is with sincere regret that we announce the death of Mr.
Franck, Instructor in Mechanical Engineering. He died on Satur-
day, April 22d, of apoplexy. He was respected by all the Pro-

By order of the Board of Trustees, the present term will close
on Friday, June 2d, three weeks earlier than usual. This action
was taken by the Board at the earnest request of the students, and
the action of the Trustees has been ratified by the parents and
guardians of the pupils, by a vote of 163 to 7. The reason, of
course, for this early closing is the Centennial Exhibition, which
would (had our University remained in session until the usual time)
have greatly interfered with our studies, and made attendance very
irregular. That the Trustees acted judiciously in this matter few,
we presume, will deny, but we think it advisable to understand
the exact meaning of their resolution to close so early.

It was, undoubtedly, to give us an opportunity to see and enter
into the proper spirit of the Centennial, but it is meant that we
should see the exhibition not as thousands of people who come to
Philadelphia will do, hurriedly, and with but little observation, but
we are practically told by the Board to go and see the great World's
Fair intelligently,—not to be content with admiring some delicate
piece of machinery, but to find out how it works, and be
able to explain to others as well as to understand for ourselves its
exact construction.

So, too, in the Art Gallery. Do not let us go in and remark
that such and such a picture is quite handsome, like the young
lady who, having made a visit to Niagara for the first time, came

Subscription price, $1.00 per year, in advance.
The Magazine will be sent regularly to subscribers until ordered to be
discontinued.
Subscribers will please notify the Editors of any change of address.
All communications should be addressed to Editors of the University
Magazine, University of Pennsylvania, 36th and Woodland Avenue, Phila.
Articles for insertion must be addressed to the Secretary of the University
Magazine, University of Pennsylvania, 36th and Woodland Avenue, West
Philadelphia, and must be received before the 15th of each month.
The Editors will be pleased to receive and review in the Magazine any
books, periodicals, etc., which may be forwarded to them at the University.
No anonymous communications will be inserted.
All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to

William Syckelmoore, Printer, No. 1420 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
THE UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.

fessors and students, and especially those who had daily intercourse with him. This is truly a case of a man’s killing himself for the benefit of his pupils, for whom he was laboring when he should have been in his bed. He will long be remembered in the hearts of the students as their friend, one who worked for their benefit, and whom it will be difficult to replace.

Our Athletic Association is making matters lively this spring. There are a large number of men training for the spring contests, and not a few are contemplating a trip to Saratoga about the time of the races. The swimming match which the Association has inaugurated has caused some additions to its roll. Our base ball nine is hard at work winning laurels for her Alma Mater, laurels that will be respected by all sport-loving men and boys.

We are glad to welcome to the Secret Societies of the University the Gamma Chapter of the Fraternity of Zeta Psi. This is the second appearance of this Chapter,—indeed, it only suspended three years ago. They have men from the Senior, Junior, and Freshman classes. We wish them good luck.

THE ELEMENTS OF A GREAT UNIVERSITY.

agreement, no funds came from the Alumni, and in one instance, when the Athletic Association wished to send delegates to the inter-collegiate convention, the delegates could get no leave of absence from the authorities. Surely this is a matter upon which the University might afford to bestow some thought, for if our associations gain any reputation it will be no mean one, but one that would bestow credit upon her provident Alma Mater.

The second objection, or, rather, necessity, to our University is the fact that we possess no boarding accommodations, no dormitory system. Daily the students are seen flocking over the Chestnut street bridge, like so many school-boys on their way to a High school. The necessity of a dormitory system of some kind has been early appreciated by the more important of the American and European colleges, and to them they owe their great popularity. Grant that our University’s system of tuition is as high as any college’s, of what advantage is it to any one but Philadelphians and natives of New Jersey? No man can afford to reside in Philadelphia and board respectably, for the charges are too exorbitant, but this one suffices to show that rowing is an old and honored sport, worthy to be indulged in, followed and supported. Virgil tells us in the Aeneid how Aeneas commenced with a boat race the games in honor and commemoration of his father, Anchises. And even though Virgil did not record actual events, his narration has weight as representing the customs of those times. Many other instances might be cited, but this one suffices to show that rowing is an old and honored sport, worthy to be indulged in, followed and supported.

THE COLLEGE BOAT CLUB OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

An interest in athletic sports of any kind is to be highly commended, but none more than an interest in rowing, that time-honored and manly exercise. Among the ancients, notably the Greeks and Romans, all manly exercises were encouraged and extended to a degree since unattained by any modern people. The Greeks and Romans, all manly exercises were encouraged and extended to a degree since unattained by any modern people. Defence of his country was considered as the chief use of man to his community, and one not fit for this duty was but a burden. In consequence, every male child, at a certain age, was placed in the schools, and there taught to wrestle, to use the cestus, the sword and other implements of peace and war; there also was trained (to use a modern term), his muscles developed, and his general physical education attended to. Maritime nations also educated their sons to defend them, not only by land but by sea, making sailors of them, teaching them to ply the oar; for in those days boats were propelled mostly in that way.

We must not suppose, however, that all this was done always for duty and never for pleasure. It is reasonable to suppose, from accounts which have been preserved, that the cestus and the oar were used as well in sport as in duty. Virgil tells us in the Aeneid how Aeneas commenced with a boat race the games in honor and commemoration of his father, Anchises. And even though Virgil did not record actual events, his narration has weight as representing the customs of those times. Many other instances might be cited, but this one suffices to show that rowing is an old and honored sport, worthy to be indulged in, followed and supported.

Looking at the sports of recent times, we discover in England that cricket is the national game, but also find among the colleges a great and powerful rowing community. In our own country base ball is the national sport, but here, too, rowing has a large place, especially in the large Universities of the Union. Witness the increasing interest in the Intercollegiate Regattas; thousands of dollars are expended, not only by the colleges themselves, but also by persons attracted each year to Saratoga to view the races. Harvard, Yale, Brown, Trinity and others have had representative boat clubs for years; others, as Cornell, Princeton and Columbia are of comparatively recent date.
A question naturally presents itself here, "Why has there never been a boat club to represent the University of Pennsylvania?"

In answer to this may be stated the fact that the University Boat Club was organized in 1854, and, as the writer conjectures, for this very purpose. After a few years, however, it admitted to its roll a certain number of men, not students or graduates of the University, was weakened from its Alma Mater, and lost all hold upon the students; until within a year or two its ranks have been replenished by the admission of some students, its true and originally intended supporters and members.

Many individual classes have since selected crews and engaged in friendly strife at the oar, but no organized movement was made towards a club to represent the University, until some members of the class of '75, in October, 1872, founded one for this purpose. This club, then known as the "College Boat Club of the University of Pennsylvania," was started with the intention of confining it to the Class of '75; but after a few meetings, opened its roll to the whole University. In its infancy, the club wandered around crying for help from the Trustees, and groping for support among the students, but in neither quarter was help found. Determined upon success, its leaders struggled manfully with poverty of members and poverty of pocket, trying first one, and then another scheme. Necessity drove the club to many an expedient which, had they been carried out, would have left it in an extremely bad condition, pecuniarily, in prowess and in reputation. Want of money for a long time fettered its best intentions and brightest hopes, and even endangered its very existence. The first project for a house was to erect a frame building, at Gray's Ferry, near the West Philadelphia Boat Clubs. Already a lease of the ground had been obtained, when, disgusted with the situation and general unfitness of what had before been its only refuge, and buoyed up now by the hopes and promises of a more alluring scheme, the Club abandoned its intention and sought the aid of the parents and friends of the members. It was now proposed to issue stock in shares of twenty-five dollars each, in order to raise the money necessary, and either buy an old house or erect a new one, in Fairmount Park. Negotiations were carried on with the Quaker City Boat Club in relation to the purchase of their house, but no agreement could be reached. It was then decided to erect a house in the Park. Permission from the Commissioners was obtained, plans, specifications and contract, after much trouble, adopted, the result of which is now seen embodied in the handsomest and most commodious boat house on the river, a house which cost the Club fully six thousand dollars. What care, trouble and incidental expenses attended its erection are known only to those members of the Club who superintended the work and raised the money needed for its construction. Many obstacles, many rebuffs were met, but all were borne with Job-like patience, the leaders being actuated by the noble desire to serve the University and produce a monument worthy of her long pedigree and high standing in the community. That they have accomplished this end, none will, we think, deny. The house is all that could be desired by the most exacting, containing all the conveniences and appliances necessary for a complete boat house, and for the comfort of the members. It has the largest boat room on the river, and surpasses in its conveniences many of the houses, while in beauty of finish and symmetry of form it is unsurpassed.

Having disposed of the house, we will now consider the Club itself: The Club now numbers between thirty-five and forty members, among whom are many of the most influential students of the University. For the paucity of members, after over three years of existence, the Club is in part blamable, in that, it has been too exclusive in its policy, too exacting in its requirements of candidates for membership. And here may be noticed the effect which the first idea of a class club had upon many of the members; for, though short in existence, it continued to exercise an influence over them which cropped out in their system of voting, and aroused much opposition and discontent. This one thing was long a matter of contention and dispute between the two factions which compose and control the Club. But the efforts of the liberal party have somewhat prevailed, and have made two, instead of one blackball necessary to reject a candidate. And now, since the defeat of their conservative leader, his followers see the error of their former obstinacy, and are inclined, nay, even willing and anxious to admit many new members. For a time, the fire of the blackballs was so steady and scathing, that many a student was unwilling, and justly too, to allow his name to be proposed, for fear of rejection. Now, all has changed, the future is bright, the blackballs are laid away upon the shelf, the dust accumulated upon them to be disturbed only when some candidate of very objectionable character appears before the Club.

In regard to the debt of the Club, and the manner of paying it off, there has been much said unjustly among the students. The imposition, as it is termed, of a share of stock upon each member was justified by the facts that all the money necessary was not raised outside of the Club, and that, as many members had taken their part of the burden, it was but fair for the rest, perfectly able all of them, to do the same. Mere obstinacy was their only excuse, it excuse it can be called. That it was a burden in one sense, that is to all alike, the writer does not deny; but, as it was necessary for the well-being and permanency of the Club, he affirms, and every one at all intimate with the affairs of the Club at that time will agree that it was a just and reasonable measure.

"When the reason ceases, the law ceases," is a well-established maxim; so, having liquidated nearly all the debt, the Club abolished the so-called imposition; and new members need have no fear of being bled as to their pockets by that species of leech known as "stock," and lately so terrible to the students of the University.

Many complaints are heard that the Club has not enough boats. True, indeed, is this; but from inability to liquidate the building debt, in consequence of the refusal of the members to pay for the stock, and also from the small list of members. Boats have been added as fast as possible with two such obstacles to overcome, for it is a bad policy which incurs new debts while old debts yet stand. As before stated, the debt is nearly paid, new boats are being ordered, and soon enough will be on hand to satisfy the greatest malcontent.

No support has yet been received from the students, that is, the majority of them; unaided has the Club shown itself worthy of
help and encouragement. Now, after all this great labor has been performed, and so many obstacles have been overcome, is the time for the students to bestir themselves, and have ready an answer for the question so often asked, "Why has there never been a boat club to represent the University of Pennsylvania?" There is no longer the fear of a blackball, no longer the call upon the pocket which formerly deterred so many; on the contrary, the College Boat Clubs opens its arms to the students, offers them a splendid boat house and a chance to aid in the work of raising the University of Pennsylvania to a higher rank among American colleges, both with the aquatic portion of the community, and with the fathers and sons of the country in search of educational institutions of high repute. How many exercises affect the standing and reputation of a college it is unnecessary for the writer to explain, when so sound and able an article on this subject appeared in the April number of this Magazine.

W. R. P.


To many readers of the Magazine, and especially those who are beyond the reach of University class gossip, it may not be known that the highest mark in the Department of Arts, and the Towne Scientific School is 15. As to the advantages gained by having such a number as the highest mark, I shall be silent.

All those students who take the full course, and obtain as a result of the term’s work a mark above 12, receive an honor; those between 12 and 13, receive a third class honor; those between 13 and 14, a second class honor; and those between 14 and 15, a first class honor.

DEPARTMENT OF ARTS.

SENIOR CLASS.

First Class Honors.

1. Lewis, 14.90 | 2. Haas, 14.70
Second Class Honors.

1. Newbold, 13.30 | 2. Blight, 13.20
Third Class Honors.

1. Moore, 12.92 | 2. Landreth, 12.53
1. Patterson, 22.76 | 4. Robbins, 12.30

JUNIOR CLASS.

First Class Honors.

Second Class Honors.

Third Class Honors.

1. Neilson, 12.87 | 2. Gibson, 12.85 | 3. Sharkey, 12.82

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

First Class Honors.

Second Class Honors.

Third Class Honors.


FRESHMAN CLASS.

First Class Honors.

Second Class Honors.

Third Class Honors.

1. Comegys, 12.67 | 2. Powell, 12.48 | 3. Read, 13.01

From this list we are able to obtain the average honor of the class, i.e., an average of all the individual honors taken by the members of each class. We can also get the percentage of all men in each class that received honors. These two lists will incorporate into the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLASS</th>
<th>CLASS HONOR</th>
<th>PERCENTAGE THAT RECEIVED HONORS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>13.31</td>
<td>.866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior</td>
<td>13.45</td>
<td>.826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sophomore</td>
<td>13.34</td>
<td>.531</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freshman</td>
<td>13.29</td>
<td>.473</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Any extended comment upon this table would be unnecessary. We will now deal with the

TOWNE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

SENIOR CLASS.

First Class Honors.

Second Class Honors.

JUNIOR CLASS

Second Class Honors.

Sheafer
Williamson
Sophomore Class.

First Class Honors.

1. d’Invilliers, 14.20 | 2. Lewis, 14.01
Second Class Honors.

Church, 13.47

Third Class Honors.

1. Whitney, 12.83 | 3. Rowland, 12.33
2. Moore, 12.66 |

FRESHMAN CLASS.

First Class Honors.

2. Freeland, 14.66 | 5. Day, 14.03
3. Imadate, 14.58 |

Second Class Honors.

2. Jack, 13.34 |

Third Class Honors.

1. Lewis, 12.70 | 3. Nevin, 12.05
1. J. H. Smith, 12.09 | 4. Dick, 12.03

From this list we are able to obtain averages and percentages similar to those obtained from the list of the Department of Arts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLASS</th>
<th>CLASS HONOR</th>
<th>PERCENTAGE THAT RECEIVED HONORS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>13.26</td>
<td>.522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior</td>
<td>12.90</td>
<td>.111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sophomore</td>
<td>13.25</td>
<td>.222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freshman</td>
<td>12.49</td>
<td>.282</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From all this we find that L. Lewis, of the Senior (Arts,) and Rossell, of the Junior (Arts,) equally received the highest honor of the College. We find the Sophomore (Arts) has the highest Class Honor; and the Freshman (Science) the lowest. The Junior (Arts) has the highest percentage; and the Junior (Science) the lowest.

Of all the honors received, the Secret Societies have received the following: Delta Psi, 7; Phi Kappa Sigma, 4; Sigma Chi, 1.

As a whole the honors received this term have been exceptionally high and many.

THE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN COLLEGES.

The University has been admitted into the Athletic Association of American Colleges. This Association numbers at present fourteen colleges, viz: Amherst, Brown, Columbia, Dartmouth, Cornell, Harvard, Union, Wesleyan, Williams, and Yale. Its contests will be held this year at Saratoga, on the day following the regatta of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association, and will consist of the following events:—For Undergraduates, a one-mile run; a three-mile run; a half-mile run; a quarter-mile run; a 120 yards hurdle race over ten hurdles 3 feet 6 inches high; 100 yards dash; a one-mile walk; a three-mile walk; running high jump; a three-legged race; putting the shot; throwing the base ball.—For graduates, a one-mile walk; a one-mile run.

For many years past the students of our University have been endeavouring to organize a crew to represent us in the intercollegiate Rowing Association, but have each year, strange to say, failed. For we have in this University conveniences for boating which, perhaps, no other college in this country possesses. A fine boat house, one of the best rowing courses, and situated in a city where the interest in boating is great, there seems to be no reason why our attempts have been unsuccessful. But unsuccessful they have been, as also have our attempts to organize representative base ball nines and foot ball twenties, and until joining the Intercollegiate Athletic Association, we have, though standing high in point of numbers among American colleges, and representing as an institution of learning the second city of the Union, taking part in nothing in common with the other colleges of this country.

In the interest which they excite among the members of the different colleges and throughout the country, these sports are secondary only to the boat races. If therefore we take an active interest and thereby obtain a leading part in them, may they not be made use of as stepping stones to our being represented in the boating association. This position if obtained in the contests of the coming summer, must be sustained; and therefore I would especially urge it upon the members of the lower classes to interest themselves and to take part in our own athletic sports.

A member of the Freshman Class may say, “Oh, there is no use of my jumping or running against so and so; he's a Junior; he can beat me.” No matter if you are defeated, it is no disgrace, and it is only by the practice which you receive by taking part in the contests during the three years from Freshman to Senior, that you may hope to obtain any marked results.

I hope the day is not far distant when our college shall become famous for athletic sports, and this can only be brought about by the members of the lower classes taking active part in them.

In closing, a word to parents, who very frequently are the preventatives to athletic sports. Some say they do not send their sons to college to run races and row boats. Let me say that a good digestion is better than poor Greek. If your son is ambitious to learn, he will, and rowing and running will help him do it. If he is not, let him row and run and be thankful he likes to do that.

If he does not find an outlet in such amusements for the overflow of youth, he will in some of the follies and vices which are all around him.

H. L. G.

April, 1876.

GYMNASTICS.

Almost every other college of note in the country has a gymnasium, and why have not we? Perhaps it is because the College authorities think that the physical education of their pupils does not devolve upon them, since most of their students reside in their own homes. But it is a noticeable fact that our men do not frequent the gymnasiums of the city as much as they ought. For not only are the boys who receive the fees a heavy draft on their pocket money, but they do not always meet there society so congenial as they would find in their own College gymnasium.

Then again, it is well known that men who study intently for a long hours become daily more disinclined to bodily exercise. Other colleges have noticed this, and have included in their bills, the charge for the use of the gymnasium. In order that every student since he is compelled to pay the college, may be induced out of a very desire to get the worth of his money—not to neglect that part of his education.
But the Medical students do not reside at home; they live at a distance from any gymnasium, their studies at certain periods are very intense, and they need imperatively the exercise which they would obtain there.

But, far be it from the University Magazine to attach any blame to the Faculty or Trustees in this matter. They have always shown themselves fully alive to the needs of their students, and are ready to introduce anything for their benefit; whenever there is such a demand for it that they can see that it will be properly appreciated and employed. Witness their action in shortening the term.

We cannot expect a gymnasium until we ask for it.

The trouble is that our men are so ardently pursuing the muses, and so assiduously burning the midnight oil that they forget that they have either lungs or legs. Have you not noticed how our shoulders are drooping, how haggard we are becoming? Have not our friends in the country told us during this Easter vacation how thin we are getting? As the Irish captain said to his awkward squad, "Just come out here and see what a line you make!"

When we toe the mark in the athletic contests with rosy Princeton, sturdy Cornell, or burly Yale, we are to use the classic expression of the Greeks of California, "nowhar." *

Now, my dear yellow fellow-Phrontists, let us clamor vigorously for a gymnasium. Let the enthusiastic author of the article on the Library catalogue, throw some of his warm zeal into a project which will procure us one. I recommend to him or any one else, the following:

First, Petition the Faculty for one of the unused rooms in the lower story, which might be fitted up by them or by subscription among the students, with the necessary appliances.

Second, Build in the centre of the quadrangle, (i.e. on Spruce St.) a neat and inexpensive structure, which might serve as a parish school—so to speak—in which our muscles might be developed, while our ideas of what is fitting are expanding until they grasp the model of such a building as Robert Bonner gave to Princeton, green stone, tasteful architecture, eight bowling alleys, bathing and dressing-rooms, spring boards, bars, perpendicular and horizontal ladders at every angle, dumb bells, Indian clubs, a row of surveying rings all around the building, and a gallery for the ladies, Oh, my!

At any rate, if all else fails, let us have a horizontal bar and a horse in the quadrangle.

This, we could, with the permission of the Faculty put up in a few days, and commence to get ready for the Spring contests. It would be well for the Athletic Association to take some decided action in this matter.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE STUDENTS OF OTHER COLLEGES.

The Philomathean Society has appointed the following Centennial Committee, Messrs. F. A. Lewis, Jr., John Neill, Jr., Geo. S. Philler, E. G. McCollin, W. R. Lowrey, and J. B. Jest. The object of this committee is to tender the Society's hospitalities to members of other colleges who may be visiting our city during the Exposition. For this purpose the Philomathean Rooms and Library will be open during the Summer, and we trust that any students who are in Philadelphia within the coming six months will consider themselves at home in Philo's Halls.

Any information concerning the Exposition will be gladly furnished by the Committee.

THE NINE.
The following nine has been selected to represent the University during the Spring of '76: Andrews, Kelley, Biddle, Patterson, of '76, Borda of '77, d'Invilliers of '78, and Carpenter, Stuart, and Wigton, of '79. The first game was played on Thursday, April 13th, with the Germantown, Jrs., of Germantown, The game was tight all through the first seven innings, but in the eighth by some heavy batting by the University and errors on the part of the Germantown, eight runs were added to the College score, and as the ninth resulted in a blank for each nine. The game was won by the score of 7 to 12. The batting on both sides was very weak, but the fielding was quite good considering the little practice of the University nine. Only three of the College nine played, the rest were substituted on the grounds.

UNIVERSITY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>R</th>
<th>O</th>
<th>BH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kelley</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d'Invilliers</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patterson</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wigton</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biddle</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borda</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Biddle</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stewart</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerr</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GERMANTOWN, JRS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>R</th>
<th>O</th>
<th>BH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Murphy</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patterson, 1b</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pease</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry, rf</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VanDeusen, 2b</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comfort, p</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stephens, m</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Umpire,—Mr. Colcord, of the Riverton, B. B. C.
Time of game,—1 hour 35 minutes.
Fly Catches,—University 6; Germantown, Jrs. 9.
Put out on Bases,—University 6; Germantown, Jr. 6.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>University</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germantown</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On Tuesday, April 18th, the second match between the Germantown, Jrs., and the University Nine, was played on the grounds at Wayne Station. The game was in the hands of the College Nine all through, but by loose playing in the eighth innings the game was lost by 5 runs.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>University</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germantown</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Umpire,—Mr. Colcord, of the North Philadelphia B. B. C.
Fly Catches,—University 15; Germantown, Jrs. 10.
Left on Bases,—University 8; Germantown, Jrs. 3.
On Saturday, April 22nd, the College Nine played a match with the North Philadelphia Club, of Cheltenham, and defeated them by two runs. The playing on both sides was remarkably bad. Carpenter's catching, was the only redeeming feature of the game. In the third innings d'Invilliers hand was mashed by a fly at centre, and Currie of '77, took his place, Wigton played well at first; Davis caught well for the North Philadelphia, and several pretty flies were taken in the out-field by both nines.

The playing on both sides was remarkably bad. Stovell, of University, was the only redeeming feature of the game. In the third innings d'Invilliers hand was mashed by a fly at centre, and Currie of '77, took his place, Wigton played well at first; Davis caught well for the North Philadelphia, and several pretty flies were taken in the out-field by both nines.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNIVERSITY</th>
<th>NORTH PHILADELPHIA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kelley</td>
<td>2 4 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d'Invilliers</td>
<td>1 5 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patterson</td>
<td>3 2 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wigton</td>
<td>4 2 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrews</td>
<td>3 2 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jones</td>
<td>3 1 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borda</td>
<td>4 1 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stewart</td>
<td>2 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpenter</td>
<td>5 0 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Totals: 27 20 12 Totals: 27 18 19

Umpire,—Mr. Brock, North Philadelphia B. B. C.
Time of Game,—2 hours 5 minutes.
Flies Caught,—University 15; North Philadelphia 9.
Flies Missed,—University 6; North Philadelphia 7.
Left on Bases,—University 7; North Philadelphia 6.

On Wednesday, April 26th, the third game between the College and the Germantown Jrs., was played at Wayne Station. The game was started with six subs., only three of the nine being present, and in the first two innings twenty runs were scored by heavy batting on the Germantown and poor pitching and miserable catching of Jones, for the College nine, while only seven runs were scored in the other seven innings, when Kelley pitched, and Wigton caught. The game was full of errors. Stovell, of '79, did some good batting for the College. Pease, Henry, and Stevans, knocked well for the Germantowns. It is to be hoped that the College in general, and the members of the nine in particular, will take more interest in the games hereafter, as in not a single match as yet have whole nine played together.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNIVERSITY</th>
<th>GERMANTOWN, JRS.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kelley</td>
<td>4 2 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stovell</td>
<td>4 3 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patterson</td>
<td>1 3 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wigton</td>
<td>2 3 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrews</td>
<td>3 1 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. Biddle</td>
<td>3 3 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruch</td>
<td>4 2 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Biddle</td>
<td>3 3 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jones</td>
<td>4 1 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Totals: 27 22 13 Totals: 27 27 17

Umpire,—Mr. Lewis of the Germantown B. B. C.
Time of Game,—2 hours 10 minutes.
Flies Caught,—University 15; Germantown, Jrs. 10.
Flies Missed,—University 1; Germantown, Jrs. 3.
Left on Bases,—University 6; Germantown 6.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNIVERSITY</th>
<th>GERMANTOWN, JRS.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kelley</td>
<td>0 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germantown, Jrs.</td>
<td>2 0 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXCHANGES.

Our usual number of exchanges have come to hand this month, and we regret that our space permits us to notice so few of them. We find that all, or almost all of our exchanges are open to two objections: 1st They are badly arranged. 2. Altogether too much space is devoted to clippings, and personal, and poor wit of all descriptions. Some of the jokes (?) may be very good, but when we read, "A Sophomore says so and so," giving some silly speech, we are led to believe rather that some Senior has been making an ass of himself in trying to think of some clownish remark which no Sophomore, or any other reasonable creature ever made. Such nonsense is lowering the tone of college journalism in the country, and putting it on a par with the penny dailies which just about played out, and we seldom read such articles in which any new ideas are suggested on the subject, simply because the question is too deep a one for almost all of our exchanges are open to two objections: 1st They are badly arranged. 2. Altogether too much space is devoted to clippings, and personal, and poor wit of all descriptions. Some of the jokes (?) may be very good, but when we read, "A Sophomore says so and so," giving some silly speech, we are led to believe rather that some Senior has been making an ass of himself in trying to think of some clownish remark which no Sophomore, or any other reasonable creature ever made. Such nonsense is lowering the tone of college journalism in the country, and putting it on a par with the penny dailies which just about played out, and we seldom read such articles in which any new ideas are suggested on the subject, simply because the question is too deep a one for

The Madinsons has a first rate article on "The Times," in which the author deprecates the tendency of the age to slander everybody indiscriminately, and points out some judicious reformatory measures. We would venture the suggestion that articles on "The Prospects of Republism in Europe," are just about played out, and we seldom read such articles in which any new ideas are suggested on the subject, simply because the question is too deep a one for

Our skeptical exchange, "The Cornell Era," is always acceptable. The cover is simply shocking; in the middle of it is the name of the paper, number, volume, etc., and just over it an advertisement, viz: "I make half-dozen good Wamsutta shirts for $9.00." We recommend that the Cornell men endeavor to make their outside look as well as their inside pages. The article on "The Wars of the Roses in their Influence on Literature and Political Life," looks very much like a prize essay which editors always publish when other resources fail.

The Abbey Review opens with a fine article on "Elements of Leadership," in which the author, after dwelling at considerable length on the different class of leaders which our age stands in need of, and those which the ancients required, closes with the necessary qualifications for a nineteenth century leader.

The Utah Educational Journal has an editorial on the "Centennial," in which it recommends everybody in Utah to come on to our city and see the show. We don't expect all, but we will be glad to see as many as can come.

Our old friend, the Lewisburg Herald, is violent in its accusations of plagiarism against us. According to its statement we copy The Herald's type, and cover, and wood-cut, etc. We acknowledge to our Lewisburg friends that we are very much alike in many respects, and so soon as the literary material of the Herald becomes readable, the Lewisburg Herald and THE UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE will be twin papers.

The Archangel, for April, is before us. To any man who desires an opportunity of reading a milk and water defence of Roman Catholicism in this country, the Archangel offers very rare attractions. The paper is a disgrace to college journalism in America. The type, punctuation, paper, spelling and material which it contains are not worthy of the lowest primary school in this country.

The University Press, of Madison, Wisconsin, has an article on "Our Literary Societies," which deplores the poor quality of the debates, and in fact the want of interest taken in all the society affairs. Literary societies, like all other things in this world, have their ups and downs, and this season of the year always witnesses their "downs." The University Press is a capital paper in every respect, and we wish for many others like it.

Last, but not least, comes The Crimson, of April 21. An article on crews, past and present, concludes as follows: "Whatever may be the result of the regatta at Saratoga, it is not too much to say, that we shall send out a crew better trained in every respect than any that has been seen here since we began to row. Whether they win any of the races they take part in, we must be ready to learn from their experience, and to apply in future years the lesson thus learned.

Such sensible words from Harvard deserve our commendation."
The Bryant-Stratton
BUSINESS COLLEGE,

Assembly Building, Southwest Corner of Tenth and Chestnut Streets,

Entrance, 108 South Tenth Street, below Chestnut,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Certificates issued at this Institution are good in any of the numerous Colleges of the INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE ASSOCIATION. Students and enter at any time, as there are no vacations. A most complete PRACTICAL DEPARTMENT with Bank, Commission House, Importing and Jobbing House, and Transportation, Stock and Real Estate Offices. All the positions in the houses are filled by the pupils. DAILY ACTUAL BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS are held between the students of the different Colleges. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

By general concession and courtesy on the part of other Institutions, Business Colleges are charged with special departments of education, and by their fidelity to these should they be judged.

The public are cordially invited to examine our facilities and mode of instruction. The principal branches taught are Plain and Ornamental Penmanship, Book-keeping, Business Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Correspondence, Spelling and Practical Grammar.

For further particulars call or send for Catalogue.

J. E. SOULE, President.

SOULE'S BUSINESS PENS.

These pens were designed by a professional penman, and are used by him in making the most elaborate writing, flourishing, lettering and scrolling, as well as for plain Business writing. They are in extensive use among the leading penmen of the United States, and give universal satisfaction.

GROSS BOXES, $1.20. QUARTER GROSS BOXES, 35. Sent by Mail on receipt of price.

W. C. WILSON & CO.
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
No. 111 S. ELEVENTH ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!

Substantial material and superior workmanship.

Half dozen New York Mills, - - $15.00
" " Wamsutta " - - 13.50
" " Dover " - - 12.00

E. BRUBAKER,
42 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, PHILA.

E. M. BRUCE & CO.,
1308 CHESTNUT STREET.

One Thousand Estey Organs made and sold Monthly.

THE PATENT ARION PIANOS

Have four new Patents, which, combined, make them the sweetest as well as the most powerful Pianos made. Call and see for yourself.

E. M. BRUCE & CO.,
1308 CHESTNUT ST.

THOMAS MOORE.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

S. W. Cor. of Ninth and Race Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Fine Suits made up at the most reasonable rates.

JAMES DUNSEITH,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 1039 WALNUT ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.

J. F. ROLLER & SON,
FRENCH
BOOKS AND SHOES
No. 1411 CHESTNUT STREET,
Above Broad Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

HENRY NUSS'S
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
251 N. EIGHTH ST., PHILAD'A.
Branch Store, 739 Girard Ave.
vi.

The University Magazine

COLLEGE Seals and Badges, Rowe, 1037 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

1876 CENTENNIAL YEAR. 1876

"Promote as an object of primary importance, Institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge."—Washington's Farewell Address.

PETER DOYLE, BOOKSELLER, No. 6 South Tenth Street, First House below Market St., West Side, Philadelphia. Medical Text Books at Publishers' Prices.

WM. CURTIS TAYLOR, Artist and Photographer, No. 914 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. Photographers of the University Class of 1876.

LEANS' Masonic Mark and Depot for every description of Badges, Seals, and Card Engraving. Jewelry of every description repaired for the trade at reduced rates. No. 19 S. Ninth St., Philadelphia. FIRST FLOOR BACK.

FLEMING & TALBOT, No. 814 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Manufacturers of and Dealers in every variety of Electric Instruments & Batteries, for Application in Electro-Therapeutics and Colloidal Chemistry. Our Instruments and Batteries combining every modern improvement, and being most carefully made under our personal supervision, are used and recommended by the highest medical authorities of this city.

DIARIES FOR 1876.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF DIARIES AND BLANK BOOKS, with a complete assortment of STATIONERY. Prices Low at Magee's, 808 Chestnut Street.

FRITSCH & GRIEB, Tailors, No. 1409 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

J. W. HUNTER, GENTS'

Furnishing Goods,
1738 South Street.

Custom made SHIRTS a Specialty.

Frank Macguire, ARTISTIC MERCHANT TAILOR No. 24 North Eleventh Street, Philadelphia.

A perfect fit guaranteed where others fail. A liberal discount allowed to students.

FINE SHOES FOR GENTLEMEN.

READY-MADE And MADE to ORDER, at OUTCALS', 147 North Eighth Street.

Also, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes, of the latest styles and at the lowest prices.

Give him a call. He enjoys showing goods.

TURNER HAMILTON, (Formerly in the Franklin Institute.) Book Binder and Publisher, No. 129 S. Tenth Street, above Walnut.

LOUIS V. HELMBOLD, 27 S. Tenth Street, Phila., Pa. Manufacturer and Dealer in CUTLERY and SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of the finest quality and most approved patterns.

$3 "BEST" PRESS.

Printing Office and Press complete only $4.50. Boys are making $10 weekly.

W. C. EVANS, Inventor and Manufacturer, 50 North Ninth Street.

All the latest novelties in NECK TIES, LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS, and FINE DRESS SHIRTS, At Fred. Ballard's Celebrated Neck Tie House, 155 N. Eighth St. Open until Eleven o'clock every evening.

GEORGE FONTYN, GENTS' FRENCH BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, No. 47 North Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia. Repairing neatly and promptly attended to.

242 GREAT AMERICAN SHOE EMPORIUM,
252 North Eighth Street.

OFFERS ADVANTAGES TO THE BUYER NOT EQUALLED BY ANY OTHER HOUSE.

2d. The lowest prices are marked on the goods, and are only such as a large business can allow.

3d. The money is invariably returned to those not satisfied with their purchases, thus none turn away dissatisfied, but continue their custom.

Call and judge for yourself, as a fair trial is a customer's best experience.

Remember the name and number, BRADY'S, No. 242 North Eighth St., Philadelphia.
THOMAS MELLON,
Merchant Tailor,
No. 1028 Market Street.
A STYLISH FIT GUARANTEED.
The choicest assortment of foreign and domestic goods to select from.

WINCHESTER & Co.,
GENTLEMEN’S
Furnishing Store,
AND
PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
Shirt Manufactory,
706 Chestnut Street.

BECK & KIRBY,
FINE
Merchant Tailoring,
No. 708 Arch Street,
Philadelphia.

JOHN P. DOHERTY,
Merchant Tailor,
1340 Chestnut Street,
Philadelphia.

The choicest assortment of foreign and domestic goods to select from.

WINCHESTER & Co.,
GENTLEMEN’S
Furnishing Store,
AND
PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
Shirt Manufactory,
706 Chestnut Street.

BECK & KIRBY,
FINE
Merchant Tailoring,
No. 708 Arch Street,
Philadelphia.

JOHN P. DOHERTY,
Merchant Tailor,
1340 Chestnut Street,
Philadelphia.

NO ONE SHOULD FAIL TO GET THE NEW SONG.

SMILE FOR ME
YOUR SWEETEST SMILE.

A very beautiful song and chorus. Sang with great success for weeks at Simmons, Shoemaker & Swett’s Minstrels, by G. W. Harley, and by Miss Josephine Baker, at the Arch Street Theatre. And by Mr. Dason, of the Haverly Minstrels; Miss Lee Edwards, of the Female Minstrels; Miss Susie Winner, of the Winner Sisters; Miss Carrie Grayville, at Wood’s Museum; Miss Coral Leigh, Jas. Collins and Martha Wren. With variations by Hassler’s Orchestra.

Words by FRANK H. WADE,
Music by RALPH ROLAND.

PRICE, 35 CENTS.

It is one of the most beautiful songs ever written, and although just published, it has become a universal favorite. The success of the song is richly deserved.—Saturday Evening Mirror.

PUBLISHED BY
LOUIS MEYER,
1413 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Sent post-paid on receipt of price.

NEW MUSIC TRIED AT THE PIANO.

$4 SIlK HATS.
All the fashionable styles.

E. S. CONWAY,
MANUFACTURER,
No. 1620 Market Street.

A general assortment of
STIFF AND SOFT HATS.
ALL THE LATEST STYLE.
IF YOU CARE
TO LOOK INTO THE
SCIENCE OF CLOTHING YOURSELF,
we think you will find
that the Study we have given the subject
WILL SERVE YOU IN MANY WAYS.

1st. We have collected in our Ware Rooms the largest variety of tried fabrics.
2d. We have scientifically worked out the sizing and shaping of Ready Made Clothing, so as to fit all forms.
3d. We have educated workmen, and classified labor, securing higher efficiency, and systematized every part of the business, to obtain true economy.
4th. We act upon the belief that a small profit is better than a large one, because in this way we do a large business, which not only pays us best, but serves our customers with more reasonable rates. Our prices are positively fixed, and stated in figures on tickets. Acquaintances and strangers are treated exactly alike.
5th. Always giving a dollar's worth of goods for a dollar, we most cheerfully refund the money where customers are not pleased and return the goods uninjured within the 10 days we allow for examination and inquiry. This we state on the Guarantee given with each article at the time of purchase.

The stock on hand is the largest and best we ever had, comprising Boys' Goods as well as Gentlemen's Wear. The Department for Shirts, Underwear, etc., is very complete, and our White Shirts are as reliable as other goods, because they are of our own manufacture. We still make great quantities of goods to order for those who prefer Ordered Clothing. Steam Elevators carry Passengers throughout the building, and the best attention is paid to every order by mail or personal visit. Easy Rules for Self-Measure, and Patterns of Materials supplied on application. Made up goods are sent by Express or Post when request is made, stating color and price desired. Payment can be made to the Express Co., and if goods do not suit, we will return the money, and be at the expense of their return to our house.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
The Largest Clothing House in America,
S. E. Cor. SIXTH & MARKET Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

JOHN C. BAKER.
ESTABLISHED 1830.

JOHN H. DUNCAN.

JOHN C. BAKER & Co., 815 Filbert St., Phila.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PURE COD LIVER OIL FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES.

We desire to call the attention of Physicians and Druggists to our new combination of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Phosphate of Lime, an elegant preparation, containing fifty per cent. of Oil, and twelve grains Phosphate of Lime to the fluid ounce. By our improved method of manufacture we obtain a permanent emulsion in which the Lime is held in suspension, forming a white milky fluid entirely unobjectionable in taste, and easily taken by delicate patients. Judging from the flattering notes already received from Physicians and Druggists, we believe we have the most desirable and effective preparation of this character now in the market, and one worthy the attention of the trade and profession everywhere.
University of Pennsylvania.

The University of Pennsylvania, the oldest educational institution in the Middle States, and the fifth in point of seniority in America, began the present Academic Year Sept. 15th, 1875, being the fourth in the new buildings erected at 36th and Locust streets, West Philadelphia.

The University is composed of five Faculties, under the supervision of one Board of Trustees.

I. The Faculty of Arts, organized 1755. Its students receive a thorough philosophical, literary, linguistic, historical, mathematical, and scientific education, with a large choice of elective studies during the last two years. Graduates receive the degree of B. A., and after three years, and on the presentation of a satisfactory thesis, that of M. A. Provost, Dr. Chas. J. Stille; Vice Provost, Rev. Dr.C. P. Krauth; Secretary, Prof. F. A. Jackson.

II. The Faculty of Science, in the Towne Scientific School, organized in 1871. Its students, after a two years drill in the elementary branches of a scientific and general education, have the choice of six courses of study, viz: (1) Analytical Chemistry; (2) Geology and Mining; (3) Civil Engineering; (4) Mechanical Engineering; (5) Architecture; and (6) A more General Course of Scientific Study. At the same time a course of study in History Literature, and the Modern Languages extends over the four years of the curriculum. Students receive the degree of B. S. on graduating, and that of M. S. after two years of Post-Graduate study, terminating in examination and the presentation of a satisfactory thesis. Dean, Prof. J. P. Lesley; Secretary, Prof. R. E. Thompson.

III. The Faculty of Medicine, fully organized in 1769, and recognized both at home and in Europe as standing in the front rank of the medical schools of America. The course of instruction has recently been reorganized in conformity with the principles proposed by the National and Local Medical Associations, the curriculum being made more methodical, and the results of the course of study ascertained by yearly examination. Graduates receive the degree of M. D. after three years course of study. Special advantages for clinical study are presented by the neighborhood of the fine University Hospital, which contains — beds. Dean of the Faculty, Dr. Robert E. Rogers.

IV. The Auxiliary Faculty of Medicine, organized in 1865, holds its sessions during the Spring and Summer months, and its instruction is free to students and graduates of the Medical Faculty for the study of collateral branches of medical science. Its graduates receive the degree of Ph. D. Dean of the Faculty, Dr. S. B. Howell.

V. The Law Faculty, organized in 1789. Its certificate of graduation is sufficient evidence of legal preparation to procure admission to the Bar of the Commonwealth and city. Dean of the Faculty, Prof. E. C. Mitchell.

The buildings, recently erected, for the accommodation of these Faculties, in West Philadelphia, are hardly equalled in point of size and convenience by any in this country. The principal building is occupied by the Faculties of Arts, Science, and Law; that to the west by the two Medical faculties; while on the south side of Spruce Street is the University Hospital.

For further particulars see catalogue.
PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS.

N. H. EDGERTON,
Successors in Philosophical Instruments to Jas. W. Queen & Co.,
924 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

VERTICAL LANTERNS AND LANTERN SLIDES.

SELECT DANCING ACADEMY

Entrance on Twelfth Street.

All the new and fashionable dances taught. Private lessons singly or in classes at any hour to suit own convenience. Boston and Gliks taught correctly in five lessons. Applications from private residences, schools, seminaries, etc., will at all times receive prompt attention. Ladies and gentlemen desiring it can receive instructions separately, in private class or at their residences. For terms, circulars, etc., apply or address, Prof. Asher, Twelfth and Chestnut Streets.

DUTCH OR GERMAN DYSPEPSIA TEA.

J. W. HUNTER,
GENTS'

Furnishing Goods,
1733 SOUTH STREET.

Custom made SHIRTS a Specialty.

E. S. CONWAY,
MANUFACTURER,
No. 1620 MARKET STREET.

A general assortment of
STIFF AND SOFT HATS,
ALL THE LATEST STYLE.

JOSEPH FERRIS,

SILK HATS,
All the Fashionable Styles.

PHILADELPHIA.

Guaranteeing a perfect fit; latest style of cut, and satisfaction, we respectfully solicit a call.

J. DEXHEIMER & SON,
No. 117 North Ninth Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

THE FINEST,
THE BEST,
THE CHEAPEST,
THE MOST STYLISH

THE PRINCIPAL TAILORS.

J. DEXHEIMER & SON,
No. 117 North Ninth Street,

Guaranteeing a perfect fit; latest style of cut, and satisfaction, we respectfully solicit a call.

$4 SILK HATS,
All the Fashionable Styles.

E. S. CONWAY,
MANUFACTURER,
No. 1620 MARKET STREET.

A general assortment of
STIFF AND SOFT HATS,
ALL THE LATEST STYLE.

JOSEPH FERRIS,

SILK HATS,
All the Fashionable Styles.

PHILADELPHIA.

Guaranteeing a perfect fit; latest style of cut, and satisfaction, we respectfully solicit a call.

J. DEXHEIMER & SON,
No. 117 North Ninth Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Guaranteeing a perfect fit; latest style of cut, and satisfaction, we respectfully solicit a call.

J. DEXHEIMER & SON,
No. 117 North Ninth Street,
The attention of students is respectfully called to this card, and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

Remember the name and number, BRADY’S, No. 424 NORTH EIGHTH ST., PHILADELPHIA.
The Pennock Brothers florists

William Kuebler, B. & W. EISEMAN, FINE SHIRT DRESS SHIRTS

E. C. WELLS, dress suits

F. J. FAIRCHILD, BOUQUETS, WREATHS

W. J. FAIRCHILD, ENGINEERING INSTRUMENT MAKERS

Joseph Zentmayer, Microscopes and Microscopic Apparatus

Heller & Brightly, Engineering and Surveying Instruments, 33 N. Seventh St., Philadelphia.

Central Old-Established Loan Office, Money loaned on Goods of every description cheap to repay advances, WATCHES, JEWELRY, INSTRUMENTS, CLOTHING, BOOKS, &c.

Henry Nuss's SHIRT MANUFACTORY, KING, SEYBERT & CLOTHIER

Centennial Muslin, WAMSUTTA MUSLIN

Issues, Desiring to get VISITING CARDS

No. 1420 CHESTNUT STREET.

C. K. & W. D. HAMMITT,
FAREWELL TO SEVENTY-SIX.

FROM THE UNDERGRADUATES.

Farewell, how unwelcome the day when we part,
How unwelcome the word we must speak,
That sends from our college life into the world
Our mates there their life-work to seek.
But, comrades, that word must be spoken by us,
And 'Six must as surely depart,
So join with us now as we bid them farewell
And wish them God-speed from the start.

EULOGIUM.

Their BULLIT of Plumbum the mark always PIERCED.
Their New( and) BOLD projects e'er thrived,
Their ROBINS so loud in the BUTTON-WOOD sang
That their BLIGHTed PARK scarcely survived.
Their GENTH at consumption of supper was fine,
He chewed up the CAMPBELL before,
Then emptied the WARREN, devoured the WOLF,
AND-REWS that he didn't eat MOORE.

Their Senator, too, is the joy of the town,
The Prince of good FELLOWS is here,
The cheerful ha Ha'as of the Moody KELLIE
Refresh us like glasses of — milk !
And there is Jack IREDELL, precious tho' small,
Who shudders at sight of young girls,
(Once he snatched from his MAGGIE a lock of her hair
And pulled down a set of false curls.)

And LANDRETH, so HANDY, and spandy, and nice,
With his dear little dimples, sweet boy !
And LARRY, susceptible, loving, and mild,
Of the ladies the pet and the joy.
Then SELLERS and POTTS with their terrible beards,
Suggestive of harvested FIELDS
Which the bitter tear-drop PATTERS-ON like the rain,
For oh ! what a harvest it yields.

And PEARCE, with his Titians, who tore up the oaks
To hurl at great Jupiter's head,
It is said the SUPPLER was a cousin of theirs,
But then it is only a "said,"
And SAUNDERS, the poet, the painter, the fiend,
The boot-black, the angel, the elf,
His poems are much like the Syllabus famed,
For they lift you right out of yourself.

Yes, yes ! we will miss you old 'Seventy-six,
But 'Seventy-nine is the last,
The Freshman of 'Eighty are pressing along,
Then 'Six will belong to the past.
But why should we try to postpone the sad word,
So to this our amens we affix,
For 'Seven, and 'Eight, and for 'Nine now we say—
"FAREWELL, TO OLD 'SEVENTY-SIX."

LIBERTY AND NECESSITY.

In the whole scheme of creation, vast and multifarious as it is, embracing alike great and small, simple and complex, mind and matter, there are to be traced only two principles which have their part in the making of the universe—the principle of necessity and the principle of liberty. There is a too great cause to fear, in our modern days, that we shall disregard the latter of these principles and give an undue prominence to the former; a prominence none the less mistaken because the results of necessity intrude themselves upon our attention, and force expressions of wonder and amazement, even, perchance, from the lips of the most unobservant. The principle of necessity has worked itself out in visible nature, in all its bewildering variations and perfect harmonious composition. It is the will of God creating and verifying a universe, and carrying forward His original creations with an admirable regularity and beauty which can never fail to excite wonder in the human race. The principle of liberty, on the other hand, is exhibited in the operations of the mind, as it is not bound, but rather binds external nature. It is to be traced in the glorious careers of great men upon earth, in the triumphant deeds of mighty conquerors, as well as in the more unobtrusive actions of a life which has accomplished the victory, far more arduous and nobler than the soldiers', the victory over ourself. It is to be found lying at the base of the noblest actions of mankind. The very universe itself could have had no existence had not the principle of liberty, the principle of volition, been vested in the Maker of that universe.

Yet, it is no wonder that our minds are taken by storm when we look at the manifold and surprising results of the principle of necessity. Their very humblest forms teem with interest and beauty to the student; and, as we ascend ever higher in the scale, and leaving simple matter, pass from the wonders of the vegetable
world, by imperceptible degrees, higher and higher into the varying ramifications of animal life, beholding all this, it is indeed no matter of amazement that the world bows down almost to this principle of necessity alone, which is capable of such mighty manifestations in what we see around on every side of us. And when to all this we add that the mind itself has come into being at the decree of that universal necessity, it would seem as if this were amply sufficient for man's attention, and as if he could find nothing further to occupy him in existence.

But there are two very different paths for that highest of necessity's products, mind, to pursue. It can look down, it is true, on the great wonders of the world of nature, with its matter and forces acting in such beautiful accord and ceaseless regularity. But it can look also to something wholly apart from these, which is no way dependent upon them for its existence, but is dependent alone on the spirit of liberty. What an endless, glorious study is that of the mind itself exercising its voluntary operations, in accordance with the principle of liberty! What a superb glance back into the annals of the past which tells us of the destinies of the nations of the world, of the histories of past races, and people who have lived, and thought, and acted their part in life's drama, and left their experience behind them for our instruction! All this is the result of the principle of liberty. That principle it is which has raised men superior to temptation, has filled them with high and noble thoughts, has stirred their souls to the very depths, has inflamed, it is true, envy, jealousy, passion, but at the same time bravery, loyalty, generosity, a thousand virtues without which life would be like a vast work shop, without the rest of a moment from the busy hum of the machines which restless necessity has set to work. The principle of liberty is one we cannot afford to disregard; it permeates our lives, our actions, our thoughts. Without it, no civilization, no capacity to seize, enjoy and profit by the operations of necessity, no literature, no morality, no truth, no religion.

But, there is a difficulty to this assertion which is often proposed, and which is plausible enough at least upon its face. It is this: If the principle of necessity be so beautiful in its order and harmony, and so beneficial to mankind, and, above all, if its results be the handiwork of God, is it not better worth while to devote ourselves to its considerations alone than to trouble ourselves with the party productions of human minds? These must be surely far inferior to the direct productions of an all-wise and all-provident Creator.

There is, I say, a sort of surface plausibility to this argument which may make it to many carry them away with yet, and yet it is only a very faulty quibble. No man can deny the benefits that flow from the principle of necessity, nor pretend to refuse the recognition of their manifold use and wonderful beauty. Let there always be men who shall spend their lives over them, and they will confer unnumbered blessings on the human race. Science has had already many a great genius who has been, and should be honored. The task is noble that they have fulfilled, and the task is nobler yet which they leave to their successors in the future. But all this alters not a hair's breadth the value of the results which flow from the principle of liberty. It has been God's pleasure to arrange nature Himself, to fix its laws and its forces, to keep it ever active in its unwearying round, and to provide against all obstruction in the way of its development and co-ordination. But it has not pleased Him to deal so closely with the affairs of mankind. He has chosen rather, to confer upon them the inestimable privileges of free will and liberty. Endowed with these, man is master of nature in a noble sense, which puts him far above all other created beings. His great faculties of reason and volition, which he alone exerts in common with God, create and overthrow empires, stir up wars and commotions that shake the world, form laws, breathe poetry, give shape to art, master nature, call necessity to their aid and build up a civilized world from a mass of barbarian ignorance. For it is not material welfare alone that constitutes a true civilization, but also "energy, brilliancy, and grandness of the intellectual nature," in a word, everything which flows from this great principle of liberty. It is only in regarding this principle that we can become aware of what it has not pleased the Creator himself to conduct, and which he has not made us fully to comprehend—how we may guide better, and direct our fellow men, and how we may master ourselves. It is only by regarding this principle that we can ever 'earn to comprehend the highest and most God-like portion of creation. Without it all necessity would count for nothing, as regards the satisfying of the wants of human race. Your iron might be fellow forever in the mine, the tree sprout to an infinite size, the rushing stream flow to eternity—all by the law of necessity—but if the spirit of liberty be not present these can never be made subservient to the uses of mankind, nor could they have ever existed, save by the will of that same spirit.

It is only when these two principles of liberty and necessity are exercised in full accord that we begin to realize the full development of civilized existence. It is the mutual co-ordination of these principles only that we can recognize the full importance of them both—neither must be neglected, neither exalted. It is only when they can flow on, both equally recognized, that justice can be fairly said to be accomplished. If they had tongues, we cannot doubt but that they would say, like the two Dromios:

"Nay then thus,
We came into the world like brother and brother,
And now let's go hand in hand, not one before another."

L.  

Cut if you wish, but cut with care,
And be sure you're not seen by your Professare.
Cuts are healthy, and you should not spare
Them simply to please your strict Mastare.
Not even if you go off a tear,
To smoke, and play checkers, or play pokare.
Of course you know that you're the loosare;
But rest assured it's no more than fair
To cut as often as your Professare.
Then if you're invited by the Facultare
To meet them in their chosen lair,
'Tis easy to tell them, then and there,
That you had a feebile grandmothare
And she your presence was unable to spare.
If this won't do, get up and swear
That the guilty one is your Professare,
Who has the name of being a sly cuttare,
That you had a feeble grandmothare
To meet them in their chosen lair,
To smoke, and play checkers. or play pokare.
But rest assured it's no more than fair
To cut as often as your Professare.
Then if you're invited by the Facultare
To meet them in their chosen lair,
'Tis easy to tell them, then and there,
That you had a feebile grandmothare
And she your presence was unable to spare.
If this won't do, get up and swear
That the guilty one is your Professare.
Who has the name of being a sly cuttare,
And can't keep marks in a good manare.
Then cut if you like, but cut with care,
And be sure you're not seen by your Professare.—Cornell Era.
THE RELATION OF PROFESSOR AND STUDENT WITHIN AND WITHOUT THE CLASSROOM.

The importance of any discussion in which professor and student are brought into contact cannot be denied, for out of this daily intercourse of teacher and pupil grow all the questions which the authorities of a great university find themselves called upon to solve.

It is a very common notion that all the differences which arise between the professor and student are due solely to the carelessness, viciousness or disrespect of the student. That this common notion is also a common error, I think to be capable of demonstration. We may safely predict that at least one half of these differences either arise from a misunderstanding, or are the result of Professorial dislike or indifference. It is a wild idea which, by laying all the blame for "college rows" at the door of the student, would intimate that the young men are a set of "fiends incarnate," who, from sheer devilishness, destroy each others' clothing, break boldly and openly the laws of the institution, and set at defiance its constituted authorities. It is absurd to argue that all this arises from the innate badness of the students; there must have been some other cause which set this trouble "en train," some wrong done by Professor to student, some carelessness on the part of the constituted authority which might be construed by the student into open slight, and if the case were to be investigated it would be found that the trouble resulted not alone from the innate depravity of the student.

The differences between authorities and students which have arisen in our University are, to a great extent, due to the indifference of the Faculty to the students, and their doings outside the class-room. What occurs within the room it would be improper to criticise, though it may be said, in general, that if a student be treated uniformly like a gentleman by a Professor, his self-respect will compel him to preserve the proper order and decorum.

But of our treatment without the class-room we may speak, and, if necessary, complain. It must be acknowledged that there is nothing which will better promote the friendly intercourse between our professors and ourselves than a kindly interest and sympathy displayed by them toward us. Confidence once established between us, there will be heard no more every-day complaints of "impudent, careless, lazy, students" from them, or of "unfair, prejudiced, uncompromising Professors" from us.

To keep up this confidential intercourse between us it is necessary that they should see all sides of our character. We would have this interest extend beyond the class-room and our daily studies. We would have them sanction with their presence all the innocent pleasures and pursuits of our classes, societies or college organizations. We have our glee clubs; let them be encouraged as branches of the musical professorship at the University, and let their instruction be sanctioned by the presence of the authorities at the concerts given by them as evidences of their musical progress. We have our Literary and Scientific Societies, of which the Professors are the ex officio members; let this membership be something more than a mere name. When we read in the early minutes of the Philomathean Society the presence of Professors at its meetings, of the interest taken in it by them, of the confidence which was inspired by the friendly intercourse of instructor and instructed on equal ground, can we say that this age is progressive in which this confidence is lost? The meetings of this venerable Society still take place, her yearly prize-contests and commencements still take place, but no friendly Professor has for five years been present at the meetings.

When, in contrast, we look upon our sister college at Princeton, with her two great literary societies, whose roll teems with an active membership, in which figure the names of Professor as well as student, we find no difficulty in deciding wherein lies their success. It was the privilege of the writer to be present at the exercises of commencement week at Princeton, last summer, and it was there that the lesson of the necessity of Professorial interest in college organizations, recorded in the preceding lines, was taught him. At Concert, Junior Orators' Day, Cannon Exercises, Athletic Games, as well as at the Commencement and Baccalaureate, might be seen the interested and kindly faces of the Professors. Nor does their interest end here; their counsel and advice are always readily and cheerfully given with regard to the best way of conducing these exercises.

How different is it with us at our University. Our Ivy Days, Class Days, and Junior Days pass unnoticed by the Faculty; our Baccalaureate Sermons have only a scanty attendance, to keep up the respectability of the college, and all our "college joys" are unnoticed and unshared by them.

But we are beginning to wake up. Professors, it is to be hoped, are beginning to see their mistake, and the presence of two professors at our Glee Club Concert, (with the congratulations and assurances of interest from two more,) and of one (himself an accomplished athlete,) at the Athletic Sports, inaugurated a new era in college experience. Let us hope that the work thus begun may not be abandoned; let us strive to reestablish the bonds of union which should exist, and which once did exist, in our university. Let our professors unbend from their lofty position, and interest themselves in those committed to their charge, that they, too, when they leave us, may leave behind them such a record as those who have preceded us delight to show, of the names of Reed and Frazer, who, dying, left such tender memories behind them.

And we, too, the students, will not fail to do our share to repay our instructors for their interest and support, and as our mutual confidence grows, there will be no more wrangling over points which common politeness would decide, no more defiant resistance of the constituted authorities, no more general carelessness, inattention, and indolence. When this point is reached, then, and not till then, have we fulfilled this important condition in University success.

QUIZ.

The author of an epic poem entitled, "A Descent into Hell," used to worry Jerrold very much. At last the wit grew irritated with the poet, who, bounding upon him with the question, "Ah! Jerrold, have you seen my 'Descent into Hell'?" was answered with quick asperity, "No; but I should like to!"—Vir. Univ. Magazine.
THE CONTESTS OF THE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

The games of the Athletic Association took place on Saturday, May 13th. The track, which was kindly loaned by its owner, Mr. Robert Steel, to the Association, for this occasion, was in excellent order, being neither dusty or muddy, but hard and firm. The day was all that could be desired, being both clear and cool. Some time before the games began, the audience commenced to assemble. They consisted of a goodly representation of the lady friends of the competitors, to the number of about fifty, and from one hundred to two hundred of the students of the college. At 12 o'clock the gong sounded, and the track was cleared for the first event, viz: One hundred yards dash. The entries for this were so numerous that they were obliged to run in heats. The first heat was run by R. P. Robins, '76, H. L. Geyelin, '77, and A. M. Kerr, '77, and was won easily by Geyelin, in 10 3/4 seconds. The second heat was run by A. Hewson, '76, W. D. Kelly, '76, and E. D. d'Invilliers, '78, and was won by Kelly, in 10 3/4 seconds. The final heat was postponed till later, in order to give the men time to rest.

The second event was the standing jump. The entries were Andrew, '76, (President of the Association), James Bond, '77, and H. L. Willoughby, '77. It was won by Willoughby, who threw 16 feet 9 inches, (exactly last year's distance). Stovel was second, jumping 8 feet 8 inches on his third trial. Next, Moore, 8 feet 6 1/2 inches. Next, equally, Reath and Dick, each 8 feet 5 1/2 inches. Next, Kerr, 8 feet, 1 1/2 inches.

The next event was throwing the hammer—which weighs 10 pounds. The entries were H. W. Andrews, '76, (President of the Association), E. A. Crenshaw, '77, and H. L. Willoughby, '77. It was won by Willoughby on his third trial, jumping 9 feet 6 inches, (exactly last year's distance). Stovel was second, jumping 8 feet 8 inches on his third trial. Next, Moore, 8 feet 6 1/2 inches. Next, equally, Reath and Dick, each 8 feet 5 1/2 inches. Next, Kerr, 8 feet, 1 1/2 inches better than last year.

Next came the final heat of the one hundred yards dash. Kelly and Geyelin were ready at the mark. Great interest was manifested in this heat, and bets were freely offered on Geyelin, but no odds given. At the shot they sped off together, Kelly obtaining the betters tart—a beautiful start that called forth the cheers of the crowd. Onward they sped, keeping their positions to the rope, which Kelly dislodged, amid the deafening yells of his friends. Geyelin came in about three feet in the rear. Kelly's time was 10 1/2 seconds, 3/4 second behind last year's time—but be it remembered that last year the dash was run on turf and down hill, this year on a dirty track as level as a table. Kelly was highly complimented on his style of running, which is both graceful and firm.

The fourth event was the three-mile walk. The entries were E. A. Crenshaw, '77, E. Law, '77, and E. S. McIlvain, '78. The betting was heavily on Law, with Crenshaw as second. At the word they started, Law immediately taking the lead, with Crenshaw somewhat behind, and McIlvain in the rear. At the end of the first half mile McIlvain had passed Crenshaw, and led him by 26 seconds. As they passed the half-mile post Crenshaw withdrew, as he was entered for the mile run. On the other two went, McIlvain slowly but steadily closing the gap. This he was unable to do entirely, and both came down the home stretch on a splen-
that is, the games were highly successful, and in many of the
events superior to anything that has been accomplished this year by
any college. I neglected to mention that all the competitors,
guests, and ladies were gaily bedecked in the colors of the Associa-
tion—red and blue—as were the judges' stand and the coaches
which were provided for the guests.

The Judges—C. P. Blight, '76, Geo. S. Philler, '77, J. C.
Patterson, '78, and S. H. Walsh, '79,—and the Time Keepers—
W. H. Patterson, '76, and S. H. Walsh, '79,—all deserve great
credit for the efficient manner in which they performed their re-
spective duties.

SECRET SOCIETIES IN OUR UNIVERSITY.

Secret societies are gaining strength in our University as
well as in others. Five are now represented here, viz, Delta Psi,
Phi Kappa Sigma, Sigma Chi, Phi Chi, and Zeta Psi. Of the
undergraduates Delta Psi numbers 31 members, Phi Kappa Sigma,
23; Sigma Chi, 14; Phi Chi, 5; and Zeta Psi, 4. The writer proposes,
in this article, to treat all these societies fairly and squarely and
to make no unjust discrimination between them.

Secret societies have always been looked upon with a suspicious
eye by a majority of the community; they have always been re-
garded as hot beds of every vice and crime mentioned in the
decalogue.

Many loving parents would as soon see their sons lie on the
bed of death as see a society badge on the lapel of their vest.

It is urged, in the first place, that these organizations are
necessarily bad, because they are secret, and that if any good were
in them, what object in keeping it quiet? We would answer to
this feeble question, that if the Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights
Templars, etc., are necessarily evil in their tendencies, because
secret, we will willingly admit the force of the argument when
applied to secret societies at college.

Secondly, it is argued that many a boy has entered a society
as pure and good as he could be, and has come out a perfect fiend.
This is no doubt the case, but people forget the fact that pure
boys have become and do become impure who never heard of a
secret society. College students are not all villains by any means,
and on examination we think it will be found that a smaller pro-
portion of college students turn out badly in after life than those
who never went to college.

Education in our universities as everywhere else tends to
heighten the tone of a man's morals, and instead of making him a
beast makes him a rational animal. The argument has been made
that while these secret societies may contain good men, at the same
time it is a noticeable fact that the worst men are always members
of them.

This is true also, but it is a poor argument that, because bad
men go to City Councils that no good man should dare enter for
fear of being contaminated. If you wait for the bad people in
this world to pass a resolution requesting the good people to re-
form them, in all probability the world will reach a very low con-
dition of depravity in a very short space of time.

At our own University, during the past year, the societies have
succeeded in obtaining some first-class students for members,
students, the mention of whose names are a sufficient guarantee of
the character of the organizations that they represent.

A new society has been started, or rather an old one has been
revived, with much promise of success, and so that instead of our
secret societies containing only the scum and refuse of the college,
they now contain some of our best material.

A remark of Dr. McCosh, which, at one time, appeared to
tickle the ear of the anti-secret society element in the community,
deserves a passing notice. This learned gentleman gives it as his
opinion that it is on account of these secret societies that politics
have become so debased, and that college fraternities give birth
to and carefully foster the corruption which leads to political rings
and "jobs" of all kinds.

Will the thinking members of the community just consider,
for a moment, how many of our corrupt politicians ever came
from a college of any kind, and having considered this, let them
see the absurdity of Dr. McCosh's remark.

In conclusion, the writer would say that he never has been, is
not now, and never expects to be a member of any college secret
society, but, being fortunate enough to count many of their
members among his most intimate friends, he has found out, not
from what they say, but from what they do, (for actions speak
louder than words) that college secret societies have been un-
warrantably abused and assaulted by those ignorant of their real
worth and merit.

Even the devil is entitled to his due, and while not agreeing,
perhaps, with all the minutiae of the fraternity system, let us at
any rate judge the tree by its fruits, and if we are willing to grant
them this privilege, the societies have lately, at any rate, "brought
forth good fruit."

F. A. L., Jr.

The Second Concert of the University Glee Club will be
given in the chapel of the University, on Monday evening, June
5th, at 8 o'clock. At that time the Club will have completed the
first year of its existence. It was organized about the first of
June, 1875, and then consisted of a double quartette. Since that
time it has increased the number of its members to nineteen—
twenty being the limit. The members are distributed as follows:
First Tenors, Messrs. Junkin, Lowrey, and Rowland; Second
Tenors, Messrs. R. P. Robins, Neill, Burton, and Nevin; First
Basses, Messrs. T. Robins, McCollin, and d'Invilliers; Second
Basses, Messrs. Hewson, Bond, Griffith, Church, and Breed.

At the concert the Club will have the valuable assistance of Mr.
Haas, who will act as pianist. Great care has been taken in select-
ing the programme, all trashy music has been avoided, and nothing
but good, substantial music prepared.

We trust that the Club will have a large audience—the just re-
ward of a year's hard work and perseverance. The Club proposes
to give a concert at Atlantic City about the end of June or the
beginning of July. It will be the duty of all who may be there
and who feel an interest in their University and its Glee Club to
do everything to encourage this undertaking, which can be made a
source of great pleasure, not only to themselves, but to the Glee
Club.
JUNE 1, 1876.

With this number closes the first volume of The University Magazine. To all of our kind friends, who have lightened our task by their efforts, not only to obtain subscriptions, but to secure an elevated literary standard, we return our heartfelt thanks.

To the Philomathean Society, whose strong arm we have constantly felt supporting us, we return our heartfelt thanks. To the professors and students of the University, by whose prompt reply to our cry of need the Magazine was first made a living being, and by whose unfailing aid we have continued to thrive, we return our heartfelt thanks.

To the college press of the country, whose words of encouragement have brightened our path, whose careful advice has corrected many of our youthful mistakes, and whose excellency has presented to us a model of what a college magazine should be, we return our heartfelt thanks.

Examinations are now past, and the long vacation is before us. Some of us may roam among the mountains, some may revel in the enjoyments of the sea-shore; some may retire to quiet nooks, some may throng the palaces of the gay; some may travel far, some may remain at home, but there are none, we hope, who will not at some moment remember the Magazine. It is hard to say "Farewell," and one loves to dwell upon the word and hold long and press warmly the hand that is to leave us. We want to have one real good talk before we part, and to tell you how sad it is to think that all of our college joys are so soon to end. How small and insignificant seems the work of the year when we compare it with the pleasure which our Alma Mater affords us? She, too, we must leave, and all of our kind professors. But there is work to be done in the summer as well as in the winter of our boyhood. There are books to be read, there are sights to be seen, there are private, secret aspirations to be acquired, and a thousand other things to occupy our minds. Summer is a time for rest, but not for idleness. When you come back next fall, think, ye Juniors, ye will be Seniors, the class to whom the Freshmen look for advice and seek amongst for models. Sophomores, ye will be Juniors, no more to worry the Freshmen. You can carry a cane, a bag, or even wear a stove pipe, and instead of being attacked for it you will be respected for it. Freshmen, ye have out-grown your babyhood, and are no longer to be ridiculed, accused of wearing "a coat devoid of skirts, sir." The hair will soon appear upon your virgin lip, and you will call yourself a "college man." Then the new Freshmen—the class of '80—will appear; first they will giggle with delight at the honor of being Freshmen, then they will frown heavily on the Sophomores and swear that they themselves are the best class in college, then they will get thrashed and keep quiet until '81 boasts as loudly as they did. All these, and countless other changes will have taken place before we will again hear the welcome hoo rah! and cry of "Here's to good old Penn." Other thoughts will fill our minds, other faces fill our hearts;

"But still when friends are nearest,
And when joys are dearest,"

let there be one little spot in all our hearts, green to the memory of The Magazine. But let us part with a smile—we meet again in September—so, kind friends, with a warm pressure of the hand, and a heart full of good will, we wish you all—Farewell.

We are pleased to announce that the University of Pennsylvania has a handsome representation in the Centennial. In the Pennsylvania Educational Department building, which is octagonal in shape, having a central room and eight others radiating from it—may be seen and examined many deft and curious specimens of the handiwork of our scientific students. The Senior Class have a model of one section of the old Market Street bridge that was burned, which is a perfect prototype of that memorable structure. It is constructed in such a manner as to admit of the ends of the arch resting on two solid wooden piers. The truss work and bolts are beautifully executed, and seem true to nature. There is a model of a section of another bridge which is equally carefully done and no less worthy of praise. The model of a roof which is among our contributions, commands the attention of every passer by. There are also a number of models of cog-wheels, arranged so as to change the direction of the power in many ways. All of these are fitted with handles and can be worked by all who may desire so to do. Besides these models, there is a fine collection of mechanical drawings, executed by members of the different classes. Quite a number of those done by the Junior Class call for special commendation, on account of their accuracy and delicacy. There is another thing there that demands our attention and elicits our praise, and that a file of The University
On the evening of the 2d of June, the Fraternity of Delta Psi will hold their reunion, in the Academy of Music. As there are many people in college, and hosts more outside of it, who have not a little curiosity to see what is done by these mysterious organizations at their reunions, etc., they had better take this opportunity and attend the Academy of Music on the 2d of this month. The exercises will consist, for the main part, of an oration upon the subject of “The History of Secret Societies,” to be delivered by the Hon. Steward L. Woodford, and a poem, to be delivered by Mr. Chas. P. Russell, of New York. Bishop Doane was to have delivered the prayer, but he finds that it will be impossible to be present on the evening. As yet, his successor has not been chosen. After the exercises, the members of the Fraternity will adjourn to the Foyer, where they will partake of a supper—the best that the land can produce. The invitations for the reunion have already been distributed, and may be exchanged at F. A. North’s music store (Chestnut street above Thirteenth,) for reserved seats. It is our advice to the college and the public in general that they should all endeavor to be present at Delta Psi’s reunion, where they may be sure that they will spend a most enjoyable evening. Members of other Chapters, who may be in the city, are cordially invited to send their names to the editor of the Magazine, and he will see that they are made as comfortable as the circumstances will admit.

The Reunion of the Phi Kappa Sigma Fraternity will be held on Friday, June 30th, 1876, at Horticultural Hall, Philadelphia. The convention will be held on the following day, at the Continental Hotel. Exchanges please copy.

TO SAPPHO.

Maid of Lesbos! sad is the lonely island,
Ay, and low the tones of the fame of thy land;
Thee, its maidens, are weeping in vale and highland,
Wailing, too, thy land.

Glory filled thy home in the earlier ages,
Born of heroes, and warriors, and priests, and sages;
But a night came down on its glorious page—
Wail we its ages!

Set its day with all its great time of glory?
Nay, a voice of thee there arose in story,
Which shall sound when earth is grown old and hoary.
Telling its story.

Filled with fire that rose by the Parian valleys,*
High awaked thy Harp by the vine wreathed alleys.
Where the flowing stream through the green plain sailles
In thy sweet valleys,

Lay thy native maid in the sun’s bright setting,
Drinking thy rich harp-notes till, earth forgetting,
Saw thy isles of bliss through the vines’ green netting.†
In the sun’s setting.

Shall a voice awake in the years swift flying
High enough to mourn o’er thy country’s dying,
Or to sigh for love with thy soul’s proud sighing,
Songstress undying?

None shall rise, not even in thine own island:
Fades the song and soul in each vale and highland;—
Sigh I only, deathless maid, over thy land,
WEEP I for my land!

C. P. H.

Prof. to Fresh.—“What is a circle?” Fresh.—“A round straight line with a hole in the middle.” —Ex.

Scene.—(Latter end of a lengthy sermon.) Old Gentleman, asleep in a pew; square collection box on the end of a pole comes along; wife nudges old gentleman; old gentleman gazes at the box for a moment, shakes his head, says: “No, I thank you; don’t smoke,” and falls asleep again.

*Temperat Archilochi musam pede mascula Sappho.

†Sappho puellis de popularibus.
THE DECLINE OF CRICKET IN PHILADELPHIA.

Will The University Magazine let me have a little talk through its columns on this subject? It is one which concerns every undergraduate, and which deserves the serious consideration of all those who take any interest in the well-being of the University. For cricket has been in America particularly a Philadelphia game, and whether it is to die out altogether or to be again revived must depend, in a great measure, upon the "rising generation."

But, in the first place, does anybody doubt that the game has declined in Philadelphia? Possibly a good many cricketers, who have not thought much on the subject, will be greatly surprised to hear it affirmed; and probably the gentlemen in the management of our leading clubs will scout the idea, and pointing to the record of last summer's tournament, ask if Philadelphia did not show better cricket then than ever before? True; Lee's 18,000 men the day before he surrendered were the best soldiers he ever commanded, but the C. S. A. was on the decline then just as cricket did not show better cricket then than ever before?

The men who have kept at their cricket regularly for the past ten years are, of course, better players than ever; but the fact remains that there are far fewer men who play cricket now than there were seven or eight years ago, and the number decreases every year. If anybody doubts this proposition, let him look at the record.

A great cricket revival occurred just after the war. The old cricketers, who, in the words of a famous scribe of cricket, "had exchanged the cricket-bat for the sabre," on their return from the field found the game flourishing in the hands of the boys who had carried it on in their absence. The old player and the "colts" vied with each other in their enthusiasm. The Germantown was reorganized, and shortly opened their present magnificent ground, superior to any in America, and probably unsurpassed by any abroad.

The Merion came into being, and, thanks to private liberality, was able to obtain a small ground at Wynne Wood, where it contended with the Eleven of the University classes, and the third Elevens of the older clubs. From '66 to '71 were the halcyon days of the game. For several years during that period the Philadelphia and Young America could each muster four elevens, and the Germantown and Merion three each. And all good, bona fide elevens. Now, some of our leading clubs have to beg, borrow, or steal players from their neighbors to make up eleven apiece; second eleven matches are of but rare occurrences, and I think there has been but one third Eleven in the past three seasons.

And what a lamentable falling off in esprit du corps, and the spirit in which the matches are played! In old times, a match game meant something; even when it was only the third or fourth Elevens the honor of the two clubs was still at stake, and the fight was well fought to the bitter end. Every old cricketer will remember how any of the lower eleven matches were played at Camden or Germantown, a senior player of each club was always on hand to umpire and see fair play.

And a match in those days meant four good, square innings, or so much thereof as was necessary to decide the game "sec. reg." The play was to win a match for the club, not to allow individual "crack" players the selfish pleasure of making high scores, in order to boast of their averages. What can be more utterly tame and uninteresting than a match such as now is played? In the first place, there is no "match" about it. It is begun any time between 11 and 1 o'clock, consequently every player knows that it cannot possibly be played out, and that at once takes away all interest in the result, and brings it down merely to a question of individual scores and just takes out all the very best and most admirable features in the game.

Could anything be better calculated to bring the game into contempt than the "first-class matches" played this season? Compare them with the splendid series of "neck and neck" matches which used to be played every season between the Philadelphia, Germantown and Young America Clubs, and then say whether cricket has not declined in Philadelphia. And where are the young players now? There are none. I think I am safe in saying that not a single young player has been brought out in either of the two older clubs in the past two or three years. And when your present players are "bowled out," who are to take their places? That is a tough question, gentlemen, and as you cannot answer it, you are free to admit that I am right when I say that the game is going down hill. And now, as Artemus Ward would say, "Why is this thus?"

I aver that it is owing entirely to the gross mismanagement of the leading clubs during the past six years,—management which has been characterized principally by imbecility and selfishness. And I will, with your permission, "maintain the issue in this behalf" in a future number, hoping, at the same time, that what I have said may draw out some remarks from those who may differ with me.

SHORT LEG.

C—x, of '77, advertises: "Wanted, by a boy, a situation in an eating house. He is used to the business."

R—ss—I, of '77, says he wants washing. The truthful Swede!

KISSING DIRECTORY.—Buss, a kiss.

Rebus, to kiss again.

Pluribus, to kiss irrespective of sex.

Syllabus, to kiss the hand instead of the lip.

Blunderbuss, to kiss the wrong person.

Omnibus, to kiss all promiscuously.

Erebus, to kiss in the dark.

Incubus, to have to kiss some one you don't like.

Harquebus, to kiss with a loud smack.—London Fun.

At the last athletic meeting at Cambridge, England, the running was very good. The quarter-mile was made in 51 2 sec.; the one mile in 4 min. 35 sec.

A DISTINCTION.—"I say, Pomp, wot de 'stinction 'tween poetry and wot dey call 'plank verse?""

"Why I tell you Nebuchazezzer! when I say:

Tumble ober mill dam,
Come down slam,
dat's poetry; but when I say:

Tumble ober dat dam mill,
Come down ker plash,
dat's plank verse."
JUNIOR DAY.

The 5th of May, was "Junior Day," and will be long remembered by the students in general, and by '77 in particular. The exercises were held in Horticultural Hall, which, long before the hour of commencing, was crowded with the elite and beauty of the city. At four o'clock the class, clad in cap and gown, marched up the centre aisle and took their seats upon the stage. Hassler's Orchestra supplied the music, and delighted every one with the skillful and artistic manner in which they performed their part.

The exercises were opened by the Salutatory, by the President of the Class, Mr. Edmund A. Crenshaw, who welcomed the audience in a neat and appropriate speech, in which he expressed his joy, nay, his amazement, nay, his exultation, at the magnificent display of bonnets and ribbons before him. He was followed by Mr. Francis A. Lewis, Jr., the subject of whose oration was "American Knowledge." He dwelt long and forcibly upon the old maxim, "Knowledge is Power," and drew a comparison between European learning and American, which was far more truthful than patriotic. Mr. John Neill, Jr., then delivered the motto Oration upon the Class motto—'ο λόγος ἐκλέκτος ἡγεμόνας, not in word but in deed. He introduced his subject by a statement of the importance and interest which every College man attaches to his class motto, and then illustrated the force and truth of '77's motto in a novel and scholarly way. The next oration was by Mr. Horace W. Sellers, his subject, "Culture Necessary to Rulers." Mr. Sellers, pointed out the fact that to be a ruler a man need not be a tyrant nor an ignoramus, and maintained his point in a most praiseworthy manner.

Mr. James Bond, brought the literary exercises to a close with an Oration on "Society." He said that society was the cause of much of the ill feeling of this world, and was responsible for more than it was commonly credited with. After the close of Mr. Bond's speech, the floral bequests of the friends of '77 were distributed to the members, and then the Class passed out. I must again revert to the music, which, between the speeches was enchanting. The Executive Committee: Messrs. F. A. Lewis, Walter Cox, George S. Philler, Samuel Y. Heebner, and Isaac N. Gordon, deserve unbounded praise for the admirable manner in which they prepared and executed their designs. Altogether the day was a highly enjoyable one, and '77 may congratulate herself on having had a Junior Day that has been unequaled for many years past.

CHAPEL SPEECHES.

In the Academic Department of the University, every member of the three upper classes is obliged to declaim twice during the collegiate year. The Juniors and Sophomores are permitted to take their choice of any of the speeches which have been delivered by the best English or American orators, or to select some oratorical passage from the great masters of English prose. The Seniors deliver original speeches, written, and afterwards committed to memory.

When we take into consideration the fact, that on an average as many as two hundred speeches are delivered during the year by the members of the Junior and Sophomore classes, it can be imagined how hard it is for them to find a speech that has not been spoken at least once before, and, consequently how dry and uninteresting a business their speaking becomes. Indeed, the fact that a speech has been spoken two or three times before, seems rather to recommend it than otherwise to the average student. The comparative virtues of South Carolina and Massachusetts, the invincibility of the American colonies, and the necessity of reform have all been impressed upon us with oratorical fire, and alas! with but too great regularity. The shallow effusions of shallow men, and the splendid efforts of the world's greatest orators, have become alike stupid and dull in their staledness.

Another class of those who do not speak original speeches, include the members of the class who try to appear extremely intellectual, and who, as means to that end, give us abstruse extracts from Ruskin's "Seven Lamps of Architecture." or "Carlisle's Heroes and Hero worship."

Those who write and deliver original speeches, may also be divided into two classes. In the first class, are those who give us a common-place unoratorical essay on a commonplace subject. How many times have we heard of "the tiny insect in the far off Pacific, which after many, many years of toil, at last completed its coral habitations." How often have we been informed that "science has burst the bonds which formerly held her with an iron grasp."

The members of the second class adopt exactly the opposite method. They take an abstruse subject entirely beyond their grasp, put together a lot of unmeaning sentences full of big words, and deliver their conglomeration in a half supercilious way. The Freshmen are of course impressed, because they go on the principle that everything is fine which they cannot understand.

The speaking at the Univeristy, it can thus be seen, is neither interesting to the audience nor instructive to the speaker. But it could be made both interesting and instructive. It is a noticeable fact that Americans are not the speech-making people that they once were, and this decline in oratorical power can be directly traced to the lack of proper instruction in the art of extemporary speaking in our institutions of learning. From the present system of instruction the future lawyer or statesman will have learnt nothing that will be of any practical use, except perhaps, a little more grace in gesture, but from a system which included extemporary speaking, he would learn that which in after life will be more useful than all his other college studies put together.

Cannot those in power make some provision for our instruction in extemporary speaking, in the art which, of all others, it behooves a citizen of a republic to cultivate.

R. H. J.

The other day Mr. K—les, of '78, was accosted in the street by a young lady, who said, "My dear Mr. K—les, won't you please send me a volume of your lovely poems?" K—les blushed at first, but soon briny pearls welled into his moon lit orbs as he sighed, "I fear it is all taffy." Gone to meet Saunders.

Prof. —"Where do you place the original place of the visible percep?" Student —"I think that is in the fine print.—Boston Univ. Beacon.
FOOT BALL RULES.

We clip the following from an exchange, and submit it to the Athletic Association for consideration. Foot ball at the University has now become so well established that it is necessary that we should have some fixed set of rules for our games. We think that the following are the best that we have seen—being simple, few and easy to remember and enforce.

RULES.

1. The goal posts shall be thirty feet apart, at least fifteen feet high, with a cross rope ten feet high.

2. The number of players in all class games shall be limited to twenty men on a side.

3. To win a game three goals out of five shall be necessary. To secure a goal the ball must pass between the goal posts, over the cross ropes, and touch the ground.

4. The choice of "goal" and "kick off" shall be determined by the captains. After a goal has been won sides shall be changed, and the losing side shall have the "kick off." The side having the "kick off" shall not advance in front of the line on which the fall is placed. The opposing side shall not approach this line nearer than forty feet. At the beginning of each goal the ball shall be fairly kicked from the ground and not "babied."

5. Each captain shall choose an umpire for his side, and the captains shall together choose a referee.

6. In class games a No. 6 ball shall be furnished by the challenging class and become the property of the victors.

7. The ball may be kicked or batted, but not thrown nor taken from the ground with the hands.

8. A ball shall not be held by any player unless he has made a "fair catch."

9. A ball having been caught on the "fly," i. e., having been caught from the person of any player since it touched the ground shall constitute a "fair catch."

10. A player having made a "fair catch" shall be entitled to a "free kick." A "free kick" entitles a player to a space twenty feet back of where the catch was made and ten feet wide, from which space the ball may be kicked or batted but not placed on the ground. Or a player having made a fair catch may continue to hit or kick the ball while running, but will not be allowed to hold it.

11. A ball having been caught behind the goal, after having passed between the posts and over the cross rope, may be returned in the same manner.

12. When a ball passes out of bounds, the referee, standing on the foul line with his back to the field, shall throw it in at least ten feet from the point where it went out, and in a line perpendicular to the bounding line. The ball so thrown in may be batted or kicked, but not caught.

13. In case of a foul on the field of play, the referee shall throw the ball at least twelve feet into the air from the place where the foul occurred, when it will be subject to the rules of article twelve.

14. No tripping, shoving, pulling, striking or hacking will be allowed under any circumstances, but shouldering will be allowed. Any person who persists in violating this rule shall, after having been once warned by the referee, be ruled out of the game.

15. No one shall be allowed to have projecting nails, gutta-percha or metal plates on any part of his shoes.

SOCIETY AND OTHER ELECTIONS.

We submit to the students of the University the following list of the recent elections of the different societies, etc., in college, and feel assured that they will meet with universal approval.

THE PHILOMATHEAN SOCIETY.

For the term commencing next September and ending with the Christmas holidays:—Moderator, Charles I. Junkin, of '77; First Censor, E. S. McIlvain, of '78; Second Censor, J. Prentiss Nichols, of '79; Treasurer, W. K. Lowrey, of '78. We have been unable to obtain from the Moderator elect any of his committee appointments, with the exception of The University Magazine, which is as follows:—John Neill, Jr., '77, Thomas Robins, '77, William P. Breed, '78, Henry S. Jefferys, '78, John M. Gest, '79, and the Moderator, who is an editor ex-officio.

For the past few months Philo has been picking up, whisking about, and making herself generally felt. With her new equipment of officers, we are confident that she will not only keep up this activity, but will, if possible, increase it. Seventy-seven always was a class for doing much and saying little, and now that she is at the head of Philo, we may all be well assured that the oldest society in the University will not lose her grip upon the students.

THE FRANKLIN SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

The Franklin Scientific Society held its election meeting on the evening of Friday, May 19th, and was fortunate enough to have selected from her long list of active members the following strong list of officers:—President, Howard A. Kelly, of '77; Vice President, Horace Jayne, of '79; Recording Secretary, E. G. McCollin, of '78; Corresponding Secretary, E. H. Brown, of '79; Treasurer, F. H. Lewis, of '78; Curator, H. LeB. Jayne, of '79.

We regret to say that we are unable to get any of the committee appointments of this society, but the President elect, having all summer before him, has not neglected his examinations for his committees. Wise man!

We desire to call especial attention to the new badge of this estimable society. It consists of a shield, divided diagonally, one-half enameled red, and the other white. Upon the shield is a handsome embossed gold monogram of the letters F. S. S., (Franklin Scientific Society,) the elaborate work and delicate carving of which call down universal applause. In the higher corner is the letter U., and in the lower one P., these letters being in plain gold. All in all, the new badge is a perfect beauty, and any man who wears it over his heart may well be proud of his connection with this young and active society.

THE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

The Athletic Association held their annual election on Monday morning, May 22d, with the following result:—President, H. L. Geyelin, of '77; Vice President, John Neill, Jr., of '77; Corresponding Secretary, Thomas Reath, of '79; Recording Secretary, J. Ogden Hoffman, of '78; Treasurer, George S. Philler, of '77. All of the elections were almost unanimous, and seem to meet with general approval.

We take this opportunity of stating that Mr. George S. Philler was elected as the delegate from the Athletic Association of the University of Pennsylvania to the Athletic Associations of American
Colleges, at Saratoga. He is sure to do his duty, and, what is better, do it well. It is our earnest hope that the University of Pennsylvania, which stands second on the list of colleges as regards muscle, will have a full and strong representation at Saratoga this summer. Nothing venture, nothing have. Go in, Freshmen, and do your best; you can’t be more than beaten, and that is no disgrace!

**THE BOAT CLUB.**

Since the publication of the article upon the College Boat Club, in the May number of this Magazine, the Club has abandoned its old method of election, and substituted one more in accordance with its intended character as a College Club. At the May meeting, the Club so amended the constitution as to allow candidates to be voted upon by the Electing Committee only, thus making the chance of non-election very much less.

The Electing Committee consists of five members, all of them very liberal in their views, and all men who would not reject a candidate unless accompanied by some very objectionable feature of character or reputation. The Club has now spread its arms wider to receive the students, and to be elected let them but come within its reach. They can no longer cry out that there is too much strictness in its elections, that it is a pseudo-secret society. More than ever are they to be reproached if they have no answer to the question, “Why has there never been a Boat Club to represent the University of Pennsylvania?”

**KOLLUM OF KOLLEGE KOMICS.**

C—x is willing to bet that he can eat more than any man in College. Give him air.

M—g—e, of ’76, it is said, will deliver an oration at the Senior’s Commencement. And yet we are told the nation is safe.

He was fishing in the pond, when his companion approached and asked: “Are you waiting for me?” he said, “No, I’m waiting for another sucker.” And behold, in an instant the waters were troubled.—*Niagara Index.*

Prof.—“Give me the meaning of *Virgo.*”

Fresh.—(somewhat nonplussed) “Girl, young lady.”

Prof.—“Give me the derivation of the word.”

Fresh.—“It is derived from *vireo*, meaning to be green.”—*College Transcript.*

A woman in Manlius, N. Y., has recently presented her husband with three bouncing babies. In these days of Women’s Rights that’s the Manlius’ act we’ve heard of in a long time.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

New Mexico is to be admitted into the Union under the name of “Montezuma.” A more appropriate name, considering the prevailing weakness of the inhabitants, would be “Threecard-montezuma.”—*Chicago Times.*

A captain caught an Irish boy in the middle watch frying some pork and eggs he had stolen from the ship’s stores, to whom the captain called out: “You lubber, you! I’ll have none of that!” “Faith, captain, I’ve none for ye,” replied the lad.—*Southern Collegian.*

A heathen Chinee interprets the Scriptural passage, “the wicked flee where no man pursueth, but the righteous is as bold as a lion,” thusly: “The flea he much badee, he stand still likee snake; when many wicked man walkee by, he shootee.”—*Southern Collegian.*

“You cannot keep me down,” shouted a somewhat windy orator at a public meeting in *New Bedford*; “though I may be pressed below the waves, I will rise again; you will find that I come to the surface, gentlemen.” “Yes,” said an old greaser in the audience, “you come to the surface to blow.”—*Southern Collegian.*

Long John Wentworth, ex-Mayor of Chicago, is entirely bald, except a little tuft of hair at the base of the brain behind the ears, and on one occasion, when riding in the cars, he frequently took off his hat and scratched back of his ears, when a waggish backwoodsman shouted out, “Stranger, drive ’em up into the clearing, and you can catch ’em all in five minutes!”—*Southern Collegian.*

A lady residing on Wallamett, in the classic shades of Yamhill, says, “My husband is the most even-tempered man in the world—he is always mad.”—*Ex.*

Irate Subscriber, (pointing to an objectionable article)—“What does that mean? Every statement is false.” Editor, (gazing reflectively on the article in question)—“I shouldn’t wonder if the whole article was a typographical error.”—*Ex.*

A Freshman was strolling along the beach where an Irishman was digging clams. Freshman asked—“Do the clams hide themselves in there?” “Be ye foolish or what?” “No, I’m only from the west.”—*Ex.*

It was in a New Jersey Sunday-school. The superintendent approached a youth of color, who was present for the first time, and inquired his name for the purpose of enrollment. The good man tried in vain to preserve his dignity when the answer was returned—“Well, massa calls me Cap’n, but my maiden name is Moses.”—*Ex.*

When a young farmer’s wife made her first boy’s pants precisely the same before as behind the father exclaimed, “Oh, goodness! he won’t know whether he’s going to school or coming home!”

A certain student astonished his landlady by asking for a chair on which he might place his coffee. On being asked the reason, he replied: “The coffee was so weak, I thought that it needed more muscle, will have a full and strong representation at Saratoga this summer. Nothing venture, nothing have. Go in, Freshmen, and do your best; you can’t be more than beaten, and that is no disgrace!

**THE UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.**

**THE BOAT CLUB.**

Since the publication of the article upon the College Boat Club, in the May number of this Magazine, the Club has abandoned its old method of election, and substituted one more in accordance with its intended character as a College Club. At the May meeting, the Club so amended the constitution as to allow candidates to be voted upon by the Electing Committee only, thus making the chance of non-election very much less.

The Electing Committee consists of five members, all of them very liberal in their views, and all men who would not reject a candidate unless accompanied by some very objectionable feature of character or reputation. The Club has now spread its arms wider to receive the students, and to be elected let them but come within its reach. They can no longer cry out that there is too much strictness in its elections, that it is a pseudo-secret society. More than ever are they to be reproached if they have no answer to the question, “Why has there never been a Boat Club to represent the University of Pennsylvania?”

W. R. P.

**KOLLUM OF KOLLEGE KOMICS.**

C—x is willing to bet that he can eat more than any man in College. Give him air.

M—g—e, of ’76, it is said, will deliver an oration at the Senior’s Commencement. And yet we are told the nation is safe.

He was fishing in the pond, when his companion approached and asked: “Are you waiting for me?” he said, “No, I’m waiting for another sucker.” And behold, in an instant the waters were troubled.—*Niagara Index.*

Prof.—“Give me the meaning of *Virgo.*”

Fresh.—(somewhat nonplussed) “Girl, young lady.”

Prof.—“Give me the derivation of the word.”

Fresh.—“It is derived from *vireo*, meaning to be green.”—*College Transcript.*

A woman in Manlius, N. Y., has recently presented her husband with three bouncing babies. In these days of Women’s Rights that’s the Manlius’ act we’ve heard of in a long time.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

New Mexico is to be admitted into the Union under the name of “Montezuma.” A more appropriate name, considering the prevailing weakness of the inhabitants, would be “Threecard-montezuma.”—*Chicago Times.*

A captain caught an Irish boy in the middle watch frying some pork and eggs he had stolen from the ship’s stores, to whom the captain called out: “You lubber, you! I’ll have none of that!” “Faith, captain, I’ve none for ye,” replied the lad.—*Southern Collegian.*

A heathen Chinee interprets the Scriptural passage, “the wicked flee where no man pursueth, but the righteous is as bold as a lion,” thusly: “The flea he much badee, he stand still likee snake; when many wicked man walkee by, he shootee.”—*Southern Collegian.*

“You cannot keep me down,” shouted a somewhat windy orator at a public meeting in *New Bedford*; “though I may be pressed below the waves, I will rise again; you will find that I come to the surface, gentlemen.” “Yes,” said an old greaser in the audience, “you come to the surface to blow.”—*Southern Collegian.*

Long John Wentworth, ex-Mayor of Chicago, is entirely bald, except a little tuft of hair at the base of the brain behind the ears, and on one occasion, when riding in the cars, he frequently took off his hat and scratched back of his ears, when a waggish backwoodsman shouted out, “Stranger, drive ’em up into the clearing, and you can catch ’em all in five minutes!”—*Southern Collegian.*

A lady residing on Wallamett, in the classic shades of Yamhill, says, “My husband is the most even-tempered man in the world—he is always mad.”—*Ex.*

Irate Subscriber, (pointing to an objectionable article)—“What does that mean? Every statement is false.” Editor, (gazing reflectively on the article in question)—“I shouldn’t wonder if the whole article was a typographical error.”—*Ex.*

A Freshman was strolling along the beach where an Irishman was digging clams. Freshman asked—“Do the clams hide themselves in there?” “Be ye foolish or what?” “No, I’m only from the west.”—*Ex.*

It was in a New Jersey Sunday-school. The superintendent approached a youth of color, who was present for the first time, and inquired his name for the purpose of enrollment. The good man tried in vain to preserve his dignity when the answer was returned—“Well, massa calls me Cap’n, but my maiden name is Moses.”—*Ex.*

When a young farmer’s wife made her first boy’s pants precisely the same before as behind the father exclaimed, “Oh, goodness! he won’t know whether he’s going to school or coming home!”

A certain student astonished his landlady by asking for a chair on which he might place his coffee. On being asked the reason, he replied: “The coffee was so weak, I thought that it needed more muscle, will have a full and strong representation at Saratoga this summer. Nothing venture, nothing have. Go in, Freshmen, and do your best; you can’t be more than beaten, and that is no disgrace!

**THE UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.**

**THE BOAT CLUB.**

Since the publication of the article upon the College Boat Club, in the May number of this Magazine, the Club has abandoned its old method of election, and substituted one more in accordance with its intended character as a College Club. At the May meeting, the Club so amended the constitution as to allow candidates to be voted upon by the Electing Committee only, thus making the chance of non-election very much less.

The Electing Committee consists of five members, all of them very liberal in their views, and all men who would not reject a candidate unless accompanied by some very objectionable feature of character or reputation. The Club has now spread its arms wider to receive the students, and to be elected let them but come within its reach. They can no longer cry out that there is too much strictness in its elections, that it is a pseudo-secret society. More than ever are they to be reproached if they have no answer to the question, “Why has there never been a Boat Club to represent the University of Pennsylvania?”

W. R. P.
OUR EXCHANGES.

_Acta Columbiana_ for May, is before us. It is always a pleasure to read this journal, especially so when it is as well made up as is the May number. It opens with a capital article on “The Arabian Nights,” which presents a view of those tales far different from that generally received. A poem called “Tom Turner,” which is after the style of Hood’s Faithful Sally Brown, is worthy of some mention; but we think that if the author would turn his face in a new direction he would produce results still more satisfactory. The whole journal is well written and well edited.

_The Cornell Review_ for May contains “A Nursery Tale,” that is profitable reading for children from about twenty summers to about fifty. The article is a thorough exposition of the author’s idea, which is, that the comparison of nursery tales may help to lead to results which are all important to civilized mankind. An article on “Fraternity” also deserves notice. It is searching, complete, and strong. The _Review and Braunias_ are having some words about plagiarism. We hope that there is a mistake somewhere.

_The College Argus_ for May treats us to an article on “Ambition,” which is worthy of the prize in a primary school. An article on “Falstaff,” and one on “College Courtesy,” are well worth attention. There is also some interesting athletic news, which is a pleasing relief to “Ambition.”

_The University Review_ for April, comes to hand late better than never. The Review is full of good reading matter—some of it, perhaps, is a little heavy. There is one thing we must say, however, and that is that having “Clippings” on the first page looks very much as though there was a dearth of anything else. The _Review_ may congratulate itself that this is not so.

_The Crimson_ for May, is decidedly below par. When one picks up this journal they expect to find something worth reading in it—generally it is all worth reading—but this last number is a sad falling off. It contains a couple of silly “fillings,” a manful poem, and the rest of it devoted to muscle. I discuss all the other crews; it discusses its own crew; it discusses every man in its crew, and tells you that “all is in doubt.” Our friends in Harvard should do better than this, for it is abundantly within their power.

We extend our heartiest welcome to the _Boston University Beacon_. It appears for the first time with its pages well filled with readable matter,—neither too heavy nor too light. There is but one criticism that we can make upon it, and that is as to its make-up. Why are so many of the college magazines so badly arranged? To read some of them straight through is like commencing with pie, then turning to a thin, poor soup, and finishing up with greasy fried potatoes.

_The Cornell Era_ waxeth poetical. What is not poetry is a column of “personals” or “clippings,” or what is worse “Wit.” The Era seems to believe in the maxim, “Brevity is the soul of wit.” Oh! those Cornell men are princes of wit!

_The University Press_ for May 3d, is well worth the trouble of reading their abominable type and printing. Truly it is no “whited sepulchre.” The _Press_ is the worst blotch in a typographical way, and at the same time one of the most complete successes in a literary way, that has met our eye for a long time. Tis the candle under the bushel. But come, pull it out!

_The Golden Sheaf_ for May is on hand. The sheet is well printed, (study it _University Press_), but to make a long story short, heavy. And then ends up with eight columns of those everlasting “clippings,” etc. Does a clipping ever die?

_The Jewell_ is before us. It opens with four poems in a row. It must be the warm weather that makes all these sparrows chirp. The prose of the Jewell is good, especially were we pleased with an article on “Lucile.” We are interested to see what success the “Problems” will have.

_The Transcript_ put in its welcome appearance. Our Weslyan friends do not seem particularly delighted with cold water thrown upon their attempts at athletic sports by the Faculty. We can sympathize with ye, Oh! Western grumblers!
Put up in 1 lb., 5 lb., and 10 lb. cans.

Cosmoline

Petroleo Virtus Validissima.

"The most efficacious virtue from Petroleum."

The emollient and healing principle from Petroleum, highly purified and concentrated, without the use of chemicals. It has an absolute non-affinity for oxygen or moisture; a perfect bland soothing, oleaginous substance, applicable to the most sensitive condition, even to the eye, without the slightest irritation, and yet so homogeneous and dense as to exclude atmospheric action and other malleic influence. It is a Perfect Application.

When used as surgical dressing, and the bandages adhere to the wound, the subsequent applications may be made upon the exterior of the last fold, which it penetrates at once, thus avoiding the danger of re-opening the wound.

For Burns and Scalds it is invaluable. It allays the acute inflammation almost immediately, and thoroughly protects the injured parts from the action of the atmosphere. If used promptly and alone, the wound heals rapidly, even in severe cases, without sloughing, and usually without leaving any scars. For Cuts, Lacerated Surfaces, all kinds of Inflammation, Poisoning, and Skin Diseases Generally. For Piles and diseases of the rectum, uterus, and urethra, by injection. Hundreds of uses for it are suggested to the physician who knows its positive virtue.

It is incapable of decomposition, fermentation, or becoming rancid on any sore, in any climate or temperature. Cosmoline combines readily with White Wax for Ointments, Creases, with Sulphur, Iodine, Resin, etc., with Camphor, Gums, Resins, etc. It does not combine with proof spirits, Ammonia, or Caustic Alkalies. Coming from the same primitive source as Carbolic Acid, it has a peculiar affinity for that valuable remedy, and forms a superior vehicle for it; on account of its simple and positive character it is vastly superior to Olive Oil, Lard, etc., as a menstrum for other external applications. As an emollient, it is superior to Glycerine, especially the Rose Perfumed. Its non-affinity for oxygen or moisture renders it a perfect protection against rust when applied to surgical instruments.

To be had from all Retail Druggists. Samples and Circulars furnished.

The University Magazine

BARGAINS IN BOOKS.
LARGEST COLLECTION OF COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS
In Philadelphia.

BEST SELECTION OF COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS
BEST SELECTION OF COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS
In Philadelphia.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
SECOND-HAND BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,

HOLLOWAY'S CHEAP BOOK STORES,
Nos. 5 and 7 S. TENTH STREET, below Market.
The Largest Second-hand Book Store in Philadelphia.

J. W. CATHERINE
Successor to
JAMES A. JONES,
Sole Manufacturer of the
PARAGON
DRESS SHIRTS
No. 116
SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

BECK & KIRBY,
FINE
Merchant Tailoring,
No. 708 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

APPLEGATE'S
PATENT POCKET PORTRAITS.
Cut by machinery, at the rate of 50 per minute.
45,000 taken in the past four months. The neatest and most perfect likeness out. Price, a mere nothing.

JOHN A. LEHMAN,
Jeweler and Diamond Setter,
134 S. ELEVENTH ST., between Chestnut and Walnut.
PHILADELPHIA.

If you care to look into the science of clothing yourself, you will find that the Study we have given the subject will serve you in many ways.

1st. We have collected in our Ware Rooms the largest variety of tried fabrics.
2d. We have scientifically worked out the sizing and shaping of Ready Made Clothing, so as to fit all forms.
3d. We have educed workmen, and classified labor, securing higher efficiency, and systematized every part of the business, to obtain true economy.
4th. We act upon the belief that a small profit is better than a large one, because in this way we do a large business, which not only pays as best, but serves our customers with more reasonable rates. Our prices are positively fixed, and stated in figures on tickets. Acquaintances and strangers are treated exactly alike.
5th. Always giving a dollar's worth of goods for a dollar, we most cheerfully refund the money where customers are not pleased and return the goods uninjured within the 10 days we allow for examination and inquiry. This we state on the Guarantee given with each article at the time of purchase.

The stock on hand is the largest and best we ever had, comprising Boys' Goods as well as Gentlemen's Wear. The Department for Shirts, Underwear, etc., is very complete, and our White Shirts are as reliable as other goods, because they are of our own manufacture. We still make great quantities of goods to order for those who prefer Ordered Clothing. Steam Elevators carry Passengers throughout the building, and the best attention is paid to every order by mail or personal visit. Easy Rules for Self-Measure, and Patterns of Materials supplied on application. Made up goods are sent by Express or Post when request is made, stating color and price desired. Payment can be made to the Express Co., and if goods do not suit, we will return the money, and be at the expense of their return to our house.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
The Largest Clothing House in America,
S. E. Cor. SIXTH & MARKET Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.

Established in 1866.

WILLIAM HOLZER
MANUFACTURER OF DRUGGISTS', CHEMISTS' AND PHILOSOPHICAL GLASSWARE,
No. 1128 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Specialties.—Thermometers for Brewers, Distillers, Chemists, Sugar Refiners and Physicians. Hoffman's Apparatuses, Geister Tubes, &c. Special attention to Experimental Glass Blowing.

JOHN C. BAKER, ESTABLISHED 1830. JOHN H. DUNCAN.
JOHN C. BAKER & Co., 815 Filbert St., Phila.
MANUFACTURERS OF PURE COD LIVER OIL FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.
We desire to call the attention of Physicians and Druggists to our new combination of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Phosphate of Lime, an elegant preparation, containing fifty per cent. of Oil, and twelve grains Phosphate of Lime to the fluid ounce. By our improved method of manufacture we obtain a permanent emulsion in which the Lime is held in suspension, forming a white milky fluid entirely palatable in taste, and easily taken by delicate patients. Judging from the flattering notes already received from Physicians and Druggists, we believe we have the most desirable and effective preparation of this character now in the market, and one worthy the attention of the trade and profession everywhere.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

LARGEST COLLECTION OF COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS.
LARGEST COLLECTION OF COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
SECOND-HAND BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,

HOLLOWAY'S CHEAP BOOK STORES,
Nos. 5 and 7 S. TENTH STREET, below Market.
The Largest Second-hand Book Store in Philadelphia.

J. W. CATHERINE
Successor to
JAMES A. JONES,
Sole Manufacturer of the
PARAGON
DRESS SHIRTS
No. 116
SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

BECK & KIRBY,
FINE
Merchant Tailoring,
No. 708 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

APPLEGATE'S
PATENT POCKET PORTRAITS.
Cut by machinery, at the rate of 50 per minute.
45,000 taken in the past four months. The neatest and most perfect likeness out. Price, a mere nothing.

JOHN A. LEHMAN,
Jeweler and Diamond Setter,
134 S. ELEVENTH ST., between Chestnut and Walnut.
PHILADELPHIA.

If you care to look into the science of clothing yourself, you will find that the Study we have given the subject will serve you in many ways.

1st. We have collected in our Ware Rooms the largest variety of tried fabrics.
2d. We have scientifically worked out the sizing and shaping of Ready Made Clothing, so as to fit all forms.
3d. We have educed workmen, and classified labor, securing higher efficiency, and systematized every part of the business, to obtain true economy.
4th. We act upon the belief that a small profit is better than a large one, because in this way we do a large business, which not only pays as best, but serves our customers with more reasonable rates. Our prices are positively fixed, and stated in figures on tickets. Acquaintances and strangers are treated exactly alike.
5th. Always giving a dollar's worth of goods for a dollar, we most cheerfully refund the money where customers are not pleased and return the goods uninjured within the 10 days we allow for examination and inquiry. This we state on the Guarantee given with each article at the time of purchase.

The stock on hand is the largest and best we ever had, comprising Boys' Goods as well as Gentlemen's Wear. The Department for Shirts, Underwear, etc., is very complete, and our White Shirts are as reliable as other goods, because they are of our own manufacture. We still make great quantities of goods to order for those who prefer Ordered Clothing. Steam Elevators carry Passengers throughout the building, and the best attention is paid to every order by mail or personal visit. Easy Rules for Self-Measure, and Patterns of Materials supplied on application. Made up goods are sent by Express or Post when request is made, stating color and price desired. Payment can be made to the Express Co., and if goods do not suit, we will return the money, and be at the expense of their return to our house.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
The Largest Clothing House in America,
S. E. Cor. SIXTH & MARKET Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.

Established in 1866.

WILLIAM HOLZER
MANUFACTURER OF DRUGGISTS', CHEMISTS' AND PHILOSOPHICAL GLASSWARE,
No. 1128 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Specialties.—Thermometers for Brewers, Distillers, Chemists, Sugar Refiners and Physicians. Hoffman's Apparatuses, Geister Tubes, &c. Special attention to Experimental Glass Blowing.

JOHN C. BAKER, ESTABLISHED 1830. JOHN H. DUNCAN.
JOHN C. BAKER & Co., 815 Filbert St., Phila.
MANUFACTURERS OF PURE COD LIVER OIL FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.
We desire to call the attention of Physicians and Druggists to our new combination of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Phosphate of Lime, an elegant preparation, containing fifty per cent. of Oil, and twelve grains Phosphate of Lime to the fluid ounce. By our improved method of manufacture we obtain a permanent emulsion in which the Lime is held in suspension, forming a white milky fluid entirely palatable in taste, and easily taken by delicate patients. Judging from the flattering notes already received from Physicians and Druggists, we believe we have the most desirable and effective preparation of this character now in the market, and one worthy the attention of the trade and profession everywhere.
STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.
We having been selected by your Commencement Committee (in consequence of the superiority of our work over all Competitors,) to engrave your Invitations for June Commencement, will make you the following Offer:—

A Copper Plate (best style) for Visiting Cards, - - - $1.75, usual price, $2.50.
One Hundred Cards, printed from Plate, - - - $1.00, " " $1.75.

At these prices, lower than ever offered before, we hope to receive a large number of orders for Visiting Plates. Call and examine our styles, you are under no obligations to buy.

CHARLES A. DIXON & CO.,
THE WEDDING CARD EMPORIUM, 911 ARCH STREET.
PENNOCK BROTHERS, Florists, No. 1514 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

No. 925 Sansom Street, Philadelphia. I call the attention of Students to my Patented Improvement on Telescopes.

HENRY NUSS'S SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
251 N. EIGHTH ST., PHILAD.'A.
Branch Store, 739 Girard Ave.

Dear Sir: I would call your attention to my
New Place of Business, 1202 CHESTNUT ST., back room, where I have located for the purpose of making
FINE DRESS SHIRTS.
With six years' experience, I feel confident of my ability to guarantee satisfaction.

E. C. WELLS,
Philadelphia, March 1st, 1876.

LATE WITH T. L. JACOBS & CO.

FINE DRESS SUITS, SATIN LINED, $53.00
F. J. FAIRCHILD,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
1011 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

WM. J. YOUNG & SON,
ENGINEERING INSTRUMENT
MAKERS,
43 N. Seventh Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Patent Improved Transits and Mining Instruments.

JOSEPH ZENTMAYER,
Manufacturer of
Microscopes and Microscopic Apparatus,
No. 147 South Fourth Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Catalogues on Application.

CENTRAL OLD-ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
N. E. Cor. Ninth and Locust Sts.
Money loaned on Goods of every descrip-sale cheap to repay advances,

WACHES, JEWELRY, INSTRUMENTS,
CLOTHING, BOOKS, &c.

$1.25 SHIRTS,
ALL SIZES, WARRANTED
WAMSUTTA MUSLIN,
AND FINE LINEN BOSOMS,
Unlaundred, so that you see the quality.

KING, SEYBERT & CLOTHIER,
45 North Eighth Street, below Arch.