University of Pennsylvania.

The University of Pennsylvania, the educational institution second in point of seniority in the Middle States, and the sixth in America, began the Academic Year Sept. 16th, 1878, being the sixth 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 130 beds. Dean of the Faculty, Dr. Joseph Leidy; Secretary, Dr. James Tyson.

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.
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OVER THE PIPE.

I'm afraid you're laughing, old fellow,
To think that a bookworm like me,
A rusty old bachelor student,
A victim to Eros should be;
You think that my life is a gay one,
With meerschaums and authors and books,
Without any cares of a family:
A life is not all that it looks.

Far up from the world here I'm buried
With Hegel and Berkeley and Mill,
And my pipe is a genial companion,
But something is wanting me still;
And the smoke-clouds that roll to the ceiling,
As they slow one by one melt away,
I fancy take features familiar,
And I long for the phantoms to stay.

No matter exists, insists Berkeley,
I smile as I look on the page,
And read of the curious idea
So learnedly put by the sage:
For a beautiful face I remember
Smiles back from the paper to me,
And sinks farther down than the logic,
Where useless all logic would be.

Don't envy my garret, old fellow,
For authors and similar folk
Can scarce satisfy the soul's hunger:
Like meerschaums, they all end in smoke;
And I'd give Aristotle and Plato,
All thinkers and thoughts, old and new,
For one smile of a face I remember,
For one touch of a hand that I knew.

C. A. P.

THE ENTHUSIAST.

The enthusiast has ever been regarded as a fit object for ridicule. No matter what may be the object or purpose about which he is so enthusiastic—a desire to free an enslaved race, or to discover a principle as yet only supposed—let him but talk of his plans, let him only endeavor to excite in those around him a tithe of the interest he feels in the matter, and immediately he is hailed as a fanatic, and a hobby-rider, a fit subject for the loudest laughter and the coarsest wit. In the novels, he is the man who is forever button-holing all whom he meets, zealous in his attempts to convert them to his view of the case, forever riding a hairless hobby and endeavoring to drag all men up behind him. Of course, the man who continually drags in his pet schemes, whether they be for the amelioration of the human race or the demonstration of perpetual motion, is not the most agreeable companion imaginable; but, after all, the number of enthusiasts who can be included in the last named classes, is very small.

Your true enthusiast is one who is thoroughly in earnest. The world's great want, not only in this, but in all ages, has been earnest men. Men who believe there is something in life more than mere eating and sleeping; who believe there is something for them to do, and are determined to find that something and do it. Men who refuse to drift idly in the current of public opinion. This has been the want of all the past, is the want of the present. Too many men, like the sluggard, desire "a little more slumber, a little more folding of the hands to sleep." The world is doing well enough, only don't let us get up any enthusiasm. These customs were good enough for our fathers, they will do for us. There has been too much, I say of this, and I honor the man who can break away from it, and boldly proclaim the message which he believes he has been intrusted with.

It has been urged, however, that the enthusiast is too often a man of one idea. Grant it. What of that? Who are the men who have made the past and are moulding the present, but they of one idea? Men like Luther, Calvin, Latimer, Knox, Cromwell, Mohammed, who believed that they had a message to deliver and a work to do, and woe be to them if they said and did it not. These are the men who have made the past what it is to us—a living, breathing reality. It is unquestionably true that the man
who attempts too much, spreads too great a surface and becomes too thin. Allow the Mississippi to flow over the entire valley, and it will become a huge shallow pond, sufficiently deep to float a row-boat; confine it, however, to that single channel which it has made for itself, and it is what we call it—"the Father of Waters." Men must be specialists to be anything. The man who is ready for anything and everything, like Micawber, "waiting for something to turn up," is the man of many ideas—is nothing. The large hearted philanthropists who weep for the miseries of the whole world, may be a very nice sort of men, but after all, do they do as much as the man who labors to remove the trouble existing at his door? We admire grand old Martin Luther as he utters that noble answer to the Elector of Germany, which has thrilled the heart of Christendom for over two hundred years, and which will ring through all the ages yet to come; yet to my mind the picture of poor John Fitch is also a grand one. Fully convinced that he is right, and persisting in making others see the truth, he is met with the cry fanatic, visionary, until, driven by poverty and the insults of the men whom his invention afterwards enriched, he flees to the far West, confident that the future will vindicate his claims, and the Delaware yet be crossed by steam. And he did not rely in vain. Although nearly a century has passed away, men are at length convinced that to John Fitch and his "steamboat" they owe the invention of steam as a motive power for vessels. Is there not likewise something grand in the character of Whitney, laboring for years to prove his right to his own invention, and at last dying a poor man while a thriving state appropriated the profits of his invention. Let it be emphasized, that the men who have accomplished anything have been enthusiasts—men of one idea. Galileo, Copernicus, Columbus, were all denounced as visionary, fanatic, enthusiasts. Where would the world be to-day had these men been men of common sense and not enthusiasts?

Let the students of history tell us if, at the times when enthusiasm was wanting among men, all advancement not only in the mechanical arts, but all original investigation was not likewise wanting. The danger is not from too much enthusiasm but from too little. Men are by nature conservative. The great difficulty is always in forcing them to see the good that may lie in the new. The enthusiast has been the great forerunner of all social and political changes. It is only when men feel strongly that they act strongly. And yet men in our day write as though enthusiasm were something to be guarded against, something to be avoided.

COLLEGE VACATIONS.

I am afraid that among the multitude of charges brought against American college-students—some true, some false—there is one which might be urged, even if it has not already been, with considerable truth, namely, that they do not employ their vacations as profitably as they might, nay ought to, do.

There are two ways in which these summer holidays of ours may be regarded; the more common view being so nearly universal that I doubt whether the other has ever presented itself at all to fully nine-tenths of our number. There is not one of us who has not heard—I might almost say there is not one of us who has not uttered—the remark, at the close of the June examinations, "well, thank fortune, we have nothing more to do until September," showing conclusively the way in which we are in the habit of regarding the approaching holiday; nor do I suppose that a single one of the readers of the University Magazine would be disposed to deny that the prevailing idea in the minds of the students in regard to vacation, is that it is a period to be devoted exclusively to that occupation which is denoted by the somewhat vague, yet perfectly well understood expression—having a good time. Now while this view of the matter is, as I say, almost universal, there is another and a much higher one, which I hope to be able to suggest at least in this article.

Why do we come to college? To be educated, of course; any of us would give that answer to the question, without a moment's hesitation, and in that is summed up the whole matter. To be educated—not to have anything put into us, but to have what is there drawn out. To have the faculties of which we are possessed trained and strengthened so as to prepare us to take, in after life, the place to which, through them, we are entitled. The studies which we pursue neither are, nor do we think that they are, in themselves, of any practical value in bringing about this latter result; their object is simply to develop our hidden powers, to give us the capability and the love for study necessary to our success if we wish to become men of culture in the future, nothing more. For nine months in each year we are subject, on this principle, to an unvarying routine of studies, some of them a burden to us, perhaps, others a source of pleasure, occupying, if we work fairly at them, all our time, or quite as much of it at least as can be given to study. In this respect we are passing through a course of discipline similar to that of the German Gymnasium, or the English Public School or College, the University course proper in either of the countries last referred to corresponding more nearly, in the former especially, to our special schools (for example, law, medicine or music), with the important difference that very many of us have no subsequent technical course in prospect, and look to the time spent in college, for most, if not all, of the culture we shall be able to attain. Now, considering the matter in this light, what I wish to point out is, that the vacation is of quite as much importance, as any other part of the year.

Every one of us, there can be no doubt, has some specialty, some branch of study for which he has by nature a peculiar fitness, but which, if touched upon at all in the college course is necessarily treated only as one among many, scarcely more than mapped out before him in such a way as to render the pursuit of it pleasant and profitable to him when his full powers are directed toward it. Yet that particular department of science or art or literature is the one above all others in which he is fitted to excel, and unless he takes hold of it at this time, even if he does not, as is most likely, altogether fail to recognize his fitness for it until too late, he will probably never be able to gain the fuller and most successful mastery of it, and his life will be less rounded and complete than it ought to be. But when is he to gain this mastery? When, but during the vacations.
After nine months of college work the time comes when we are examined as to the progress we have made in the different studies—languages, mathematics, physical science, metaphysics—which we have been pursuing, and we lay them aside, some of them, perhaps, never to be resumed, and are left to our own devices for the next three months—three months at a time of the year which, unsuited to the performance of an unchanged round of formal recitations, is yet, thanks to the appliances for securing coolness and comfort which we all of us possess in our own homes, admirably fitted for enabling us to pursue studies which are rendered by the interest we take in them a pleasure to us, not a task. We enter upon it fresh from the effort which the examinations just finished have compelled us to make, and with our minds set at rest by the comfortable reflection that all our past work has been thoroughly reviewed, has had judgment passed upon it, and has been laid aside, leaving us absolutely free to devote all our attention to any subject which we may desire to take in hand. If the vacations are not the most profitable parts of our college-life, it is simply because we have not the disposition or the energy requisite to make them so.

Now I do not mean that it is necessary, or desirable even, for us to pass many hours every day in close and unremitting study of some particular branch of knowledge for which we may be especially fitted by nature or by our previous education; that would require powers of self-sacrifice and self-control not to be found, unless in exceptional cases in men so young as the majority of American college-students. My wish has simply been to express my disapproval of the way in which vacations seem commonly to be regarded—simply as times of rest to fit us for the labors of the following year. They ought not to be so looked upon; not only should they be employed for the purpose which I have been endeavoring to suggest above but, also as the best, nay the only time allowed us for the study of those "lighter arts" which, although altogether omitted from a college course, are yet absolutely essential if one wishes to attain to any degree of culture. Some knowledge of architecture, of painting, of the literature of our own and of other countries, of modern languages, and of numberless other things that could be mentioned is absolutely necessary for every educated man, and when is he to gain this knowledge except during his vacations? Certainly, if he does his work fairly, not during term-time, is it likely, then, that he will have any better opportunity of doing so when he is dependent upon himself for his support?

It seems to me that this view has been taken by the college authorities. See how they have continually been adding to the length of vacations. We all remember hearing our grandfathers virtually the age. It is for him that the scholar labors, the imagi say that they had only two weeks holiday in August, or our fathers that a month was all they were allowed, probably accompanying the statement by some unflattering remark regarding the "youngsters" who require three months out of the twelve to recruit their wasted energies. Were that the sole object of vacations I think few sensible people, graduates or undergraduates, would be disposed to differ from them, and it would not be easy to find persons willing to sacrifice a quarter of their time at what is probably the most critical period of their lives; but I for my part am fully convinced, and in this article have endeavored to show, that such is not the case. One fourth of the entire year has now been placed entirely under our own control, whether it is or is not the most important part of our college course, depends solely upon ourselves. N. S. N.

BOOK WORSHIP.

Among the vast masses of books that are every year thrown upon the public how few will ever be handed over even to another generation, and fewer heard of a century hence? And yet, in every library we can find books that were written not only a generation or a century ago, but oftentimes many centuries. These are the masterpieces of their age, and by them we know the habits, customs and language of our forefathers. They are not only valuable because of their intrinsic merit, but of their connection with antiquity, and for these reasons we are bound to preserve them. The magnificent ruins of Ancient Greece and Rome would be an unsolved enigma were it not for the immortal works of Thucydides, Xenophon, Plato, Livy, Tacitus, and a host of others no less noted. In those times books were scarce, and there are few remaining; but, from the allusions of Horace, Aristophanes and Terence, we know that countless works which were then well-known are lost to us.

Books belong to the age in which they are written, as exponents of the manners and language of that age, and better than any history do they perform this duty. Books are a landmark by which we may trace the progress of the intellect. The works of Shakespeare are pre-eminently of the Sixteenth Century, and no less are the works of Tennyson of the Nineteenth. Thus, to the antiquarian who wishes to know the customs of the past, books are a present help; but such men are seldom found, and the masses are guided in their choice by the living critics.

Thus, from one generation to another—Dante, Shakespeare and Milton are idols of literature; yet, even in their works few are well read. Not long since, we heard of a prominent gentleman who, in collecting a library, when advised to purchase the works of a Scott, Thackeray and Dickens, replied that these authors would soon be out of fashion. Here was a man who was merely acquainted with the literature of to-day, and beyond that, had read nothing. It is true this may be an extreme case, but nevertheless it is a true one. Probably in no other country could we find such total disrespect for literature of the past. I have spoken of Shakespeare, and yet how much rather would the average American choose some popular novel than the works of this, the greatest of literary idols.

Book worship in America is really confined to the few. The horde of voracious readers eagerly devours the latest fiction, and then never gives it a second thought; but the average reader is virtually the age. It is for him that the scholar labors, the imaginative invents, and the tuneful sings.

The great authors of one generation are once read by all classes. This is when their works are new and fresh, and their phrases are all modern. Gradually they are familiar to the educated only, and afterwards the student is their sole worshiper. In every immortal work it is the thought that is lasting, the language soon falls into oblivion, for all living tongues must change. Some years ago a movement was made by Mr. Craik to give the true poetry of the great authors without their language, but while this might be admired for the life and spirit of the transposer, which would be infused to the original, still the fine shades of meaning
and the sublime thought must be impaired, for if we could find a man to transpose the language of these treasures without injury, that man would be as great a genius as the original writers. No man could alter the transcendent plays of Macbeth or the Tempest without injuring them by every change. The only way for the people ever to do is to read every work in the original. A translation is often considered nearly equal to the work itself, but this can only be effected by the genius of the translator, for change of language must in some degree alter the thought. Thus, when the language becomes dead, the general reader turns to other and newer works, although they are far inferior in every respect, for it will ever remain for the cultured to admire the beauties which lie hidden under phrases that have long since died out of common use. Hence, book worship must, and ever will be a worship of the few and not of the many; and it remains for the few to keep fresh the memories of the shining lights of other centuries.

Milton, probably the grandest imaginative poet that ever existed, was even in his own time but little appreciated; whilst now he is revered and loved, by the educated only. Americans are a people too Athenian in taste to search into the relics of the past in order to find material simply for reading. It must ever with them be the newest that is most popular, and never until all are educated to a refined, literary taste will the ancient authors be admired and allowed their due share of merit. There is a class which is well posted on the views of critics, with regard to the olden works; some have even tried to read a few of the most celebrated, but a failure to admire their beauties can be easily foretold, for such people seldom go deeper than the mere text, thinking they would be able to read one of these works just as they would the latest fiction. This class, with more or less perseverance, always gives up in despair and moulds its opinions to the critics it has read. This is true book worship, for it is giving homage simply as it is given to idols. In other countries, there is no doubt much of this form of idolatry, but here we are to a great extent free from it. With this class there is the desire to read, but not the desire to learn, in order to understand the style, and thereby appreciate the author. It is for this class principally, that the attempts to modernize the ancient have been made, but the success of such endeavors will ever remain with the genius of the modernizer, for it will be his diction and his version of passages that perhaps have a dozen different shades of meaning. The great question, “Are great authors to be allowed to become practically obsolete,” can have but one answer, and that is in the affirmative, unless the masses can be educated to a sufficiently high standard of literary taste to be able to appreciate these great authors in their own language.

R.

PUSH.

Just now “push” is at a discount. People are suffering from an unhealthy excess of energy, which was the leading characteristic not only of business, but of everything else, from preaching the gospel, to dissipation and driving fast horses, during the period between 1861 and 1873. Therefore, it would seem that any praise of active and stirring qualities, and any admonition to cultivate them, would be rather out of place. But now that the powerful re-action has come against push as inseparably connected with vulgarity and prodigality, a little reflection on the cultivation of the go-ahead in man’s nature, from one who has suffered from the lack of that cultivation, will be, I think, not uninteresting, and moreover, quite instructive.

Push is all-important to everyone, but especially to one setting out in his life-work. The sooner he learns that everything depends on his energy and activity, the better it will be for him. If, therefore, he sets himself diligently to learn this while he is in college, he is doing a wise thing. The men who have distinguished themselves in Philadelphia during the present century, have been those who were prominent in Philo and in the class—those whose energy and push have brought them to the front. Whether a man is studious or not, is of minor importance, so long as he shows a disposition to “put through” anything he takes hold of; for the lack of this disposition will be seen effectually to preclude all progress in after life; while the lack of culture, although it may retard that progress, cannot entirely prevent it in one who is determined to advance. Many a disappointed lawyer or physician has thrown the blame of his ill-fortune upon bad luck or want of influence, when in reality he has only his own want of activity and energy to blame. He has waited for some one else to open the way to success for him; he has neglected opportunities to make a name for himself, when a little more than the ordinary amount of push on his part would have accomplished his object; and then when the inevitable result has come, and he finds himself growing old without influence or reputation, he blames the circumstances instead of himself. Or sometimes he stops short in his endeavors, because—for the first time in his life (for man is an extremely self-conceited animal)—he has made the discovery that it is a matter of some doubt whether he really is a genius or not. He becomes discouraged and comes to the conclusion that he has no talent for anything, and had better grub at routine work. He has, perhaps, just come from college; he has stood well in his class at graduation; he has spoiled an admiring audience at commencement, and exhibited his talents and culture in the solution of some immense moral or political problem; he has had his little rap at Tyndall, Huxley and Darwin, and has made the Atheists, Communists and Free-traders tremble and quake for fear. So young “my Lord” starts off in business or the study of a profession, an admirable specimen of self-conceit. Then the revulsion comes. The field is terribly broad and he finds himself for the first time thoroughly his own master. If he be a man, even though he be a conceited man, he must feel the responsibility and pause to take a survey of the new position in which he finds himself. Then is the time when grit begins to tell. The difficulties in his way seem insuperable. If he has energy and push he will brush them away one by one; but if he lacks these qualities, he will relapse into a position where routine work is all that is demanded of him, and therefore, where there is no possible chance of his distinguishing himself.

Or he may be the unhappy possessor of an indolent disposition;—I do not mean by this that he is a lazy man by any means. Everyone knows what laziness is. Those who have come down to breakfast late, and made themselves generally disagreeable because
things are not hot, and those who, after having put on their slippers in the evening, are asked to face rain or cold in order that some of the female members of the household may go abroad—know that laziness is par excellence the indisposition to physical exertion. Indolence might be termed the lack of energy in the mind to bring its power to bear upon the body so as to work in unison with it. Consequently, any work which is purely physical, and which can be performed without the aid of the mind, may be well done by an extremely indolent man. Or, on the other hand, he may be an insatiable reader, and yet may dread the active exertion of putting his thoughts on the information which he has gained in the course of his reading, on paper, or of placing them finally before an audience.

All these evils then must be overcome by energy and personal exertion. A man who is determined to succeed will succeed in spite of everything. He may be mentally slow, or physically weak; but the energy with which he will compel the weak body, by the mere force of an active and energetic mind, to perform all that that mind requires to be performed, will make him successful in spite of everything.

There is still another thing to be considered in this connection, and that is, that if a man does not work for himself, nobody else is going to do it for him. The world has plenty to do to take care of itself, without looking to the welfare of those who do not appreciate her favors. Take, for instance, the success of Sir Robert Walpole, a success which was due entirely to the energy which he pushed himself into notice, and finally made himself necessary to those in power. Disraeli was coughed down by the mere force of his restless energy.

If, therefore, push will do so much where one would expect it to do so little, and where moreover so little was deserved, must we not conclude that the cultivation of it will repay, at least the exertion incident to a careful consideration of the matter. T.

HORACE ODES, i. 8.
Lydia, say,
By all the Gods I pray,
Why spoil you Sybaris by your love still?
Why does she shun
The campus' dust and sun,
Why rides he not with equals in the drill?
Why fears so much
The Tiber's flood to touch,
Nor among the wrestlers nor boxers will be told?
Why among the girls,
Toying with their curls,
Spends he his time, as Achilles did of old?

COMMUNICATION.
MESSRS. EDITORS:—I have often been amused by hearing some of our ardent and patriotic youths in Philo praising to the skies the British Constitution and the British Monarchy, as things for us, with our poor substitutes for them of political equality and Republican simplicity, to emulate. I had often heard of the ridiculous pomp which surrounds the sacred person of Her Majesty, but had no idea of the extent to which it is carried until I happened upon a book entitled, "Who's Who in 1878." From which book I take a few statistics to show the aforesaid enthusiasts the accompaniments of their lauded monarchy.

"The Royal Household" comprises 214, many titled, and all, I presume, of high birth. Some of their offices sound rather strange. Rt. Hon. Wm. Beresford is Master of the Tennis Court; Edward Mash Browell is Sec. Board of Green Cloth; the Earl of Coventry is Gold Stick in Waiting, as are also three others; there are four Pages of the Back Stairs, a Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, a Gentleman Usher of the Green Rod, and a host of Clerks of the Closet; Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting and Equerries. Besides these 214 officials, there also belonging to the Household fourteen gentlemen of the Privy Chamber, forty-four Officers and Gentlemen-at-Arms (the Body Guard of the Sovereign on Public and State occasions), eight Officers of the Yeomen of the Guard, and thirteen Officers of Arms, making a total of 293 in the Queen's Household; the sprigs of royalty of course having private establishments of their own on a smaller scale. Of course, very many of these positions are purely honorary, but I think it is safe to presume that a salary is attached to most of them, and it must be truly delightful to the poor of England to see titled funksies receive honor and money for doing nothing. What an opportunity Thackeray neglected for satirizing these Court Snobs; what a sublime ambition to an English youth to rise to be Her Majesty's Master of the Tennis Court.

How would it work here? "Who's Who" already styles Rutherford Hayes a Sovereign Prince, and it does not require a very brilliant imagination to see Ben Butler installed as Keeper of the Silver Spoons. The Speaker of the House might be Ex officio Master of the Imperial Bowling Alley, and so many Congressmen are poor sticks already, that the change to Black, Gold and Green Sticks would not be very violent. Instead of Pages of the Back Stairs, we might have Vassals of the Front Steps, but we had better retain the common title of Billiard Marker instead of the complicated one of Secretary of the Board of Green Cloth; while at the present time that half of the population of Ohio, which does not hold office already, are Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting for Something to Turn Up.

On the whole, I think we would prefer the simplicity of our Federation to the foolish ceremony that seems to be inseparable from monarchy.

M.

—Fifteen of the boys, at Northwestern University, wanted to go on a botanizing expedition, and take one of the girls as guide; but every boy wanted a different girl, and the scheme fell through. —Ex.

We wonder that it never occurred to the bright intellects of Northwestern University to take fifteen guides.
It has now been about three months since we heard our Provost say from the rostrum in chapel "College Exercises will be resumed on Monday, September 16th." We suppose all the students have been looking forward anxiously—we will not say with dread, to this day; Seniors, because they expect to take the lead in all the college affairs; Juniors, because they will have escaped from patronage and can patronize the Sophs. and Fresh.; Sophomores, that they may have the pleasure of initiating the Freshmen; and lastly, the Freshmen—well, we can all imagine why a Freshman is anxious for his first day at college.

We do not doubt that all of us are heartily tired of loafing so long and have come back with a determination to distinguish ourselves as students and classmates. And as we are now about to enter upon another year of college life, to some of us our last year, it is a good time to form new resolutions and to determine to carry them out.

All of us have the interests of our Alma Mater at heart, and we should now endeavor to further those interests at the best of our ability. In these columns we have repeatedly called upon the students to take a renewed interest in their Alma Mater, but we again appeal to our fellow-students to work even harder than they have in the past.

We suppose it is constitutional with the average college student to grumble, but oftentimes this very grumbling has a more serious effect than one would at first think. We often hear students complaining of the standing our college has among the other similar institutions in the country. And because it has not the name of being the first, therefore it is of no value as an educational institution. Such talk as this is as reasonable as complaining generally is.

That our college has as high a reputation as Yale or Harvard, we would not presume to say; but we do maintain that a student who is willing to apply himself can obtain as good an education at our University as he could receive at either of the above-named colleges. We have a faculty of which we may well be proud; our lecture rooms and laboratories are well supplied with all needful educational appliances, and our class rooms are large and commodious.

But let us inquire upon what a college depends for its reputation. Is the reputation of a college dependent solely upon its faculty and buildings, or is it also dependent upon its graduates and students? Have not the men who have been nurtured by their Alma Mater a great deal to do with making her reputation? Can an illustrious faculty make great men if they have not willing minds to work upon? We think a college is dependent upon her students and graduates for the advancement of her interests. But if they take no interest in her welfare, she cannot succeed despite the best endeavors of the faculty.

But how can students advance the interests of their Alma Mater? By being industrious and willing students, taking advantage of every opportunity she offers them for advanced study; by taking an interest in all societies and college organizations which are for our own good and which tend to strengthen the ties which bind us to our Alma Mater; by defending her whenever she is spoken of disrespectfully by students of other colleges, and by joining the Alumni Association, attending college entertainments, and not forgetting her after having spent four pleasant and instructive years within her walls.

The May number of the Concordiensis, of Union University containing an account of the Inter-Collegiate Athletic Games at Mott Haven, May 18th, came to us too late to be noticed in our issue of last June, and we were compelled to wait until now to call the attention of our readers to the gentlemanly manner in which the Concordiensis championed the cause of Mr. McNulty, the winner of the 220 yards dash. We quote the paragraph precisely as it was printed:

"On the 220 yards race Lee fouled Waller and Waller fouled McNulty, whereupon they were ordered by the judges to run again. Waller, of Columbia, was too exhausted to run again and Lee wouldn't. Why he wouldn't is a question. Some people think he didn't dare."

It is hardly necessary for us to make any lengthy comment upon this, so we will merely quote the report of the race from the New York Sportsman, an acknowledged authority in such matters, to show the "some people" of the Concordiensis that some other people have the audacity to disagree with them.

"Lee, with one of his rushes, secures first place and goes on two
years ahead of every one, Waller and McNulty have a scramble for second position. In the struggle they come together, and Waller, in saving himself, throws out his hands and touches Lee. The finish is—Lee, Waller, McNulty. Time, 23 3-5 seconds. The latter enters a protest against Waller, but says nothing about Lee. The parties leave the track and then some of Waller's friends come and enter a protest against Lee. This is irregular and the judges should not have entertained the last protest. It should have been made by Mr. Waller in person, and that too before he left the track. The proper decision would have been—Lee first, Waller and McNulty to run over again, and we must say that we thoroughly endorse the resolution of Mr. Waller and Mr. Lee in refusing to run over again. Mr. McNulty gets the prize, but there is no honor with it.

We are a little curious to see what the Concordiensis will have to say concerning the subsequent decision of the referee, which awarded the prize where it belonged—to Lee.

We remember in the early part of last spring, the Columbia papers were almost totally given up to one subject, viz.: The Henley Regatta. This was discussed in every form one could well imagine and everything seemed to be done to create enthusiasm. All this of course drew forth the customary sarcasms from our sister college has fairly gained the only victory that the college press throughout the land; but "there is nothing like success," and success has succeeded this time so well, that the expectations of the most sanguine have been realized and our college oarsmen have ever won in Europe, and quieted a legion of croakers. These are two results which she may well be proud of as they were honestly won by untiring industry and good fortune.

We suppose that we will be treated to the customary rushes and can-fights at the beginning of the term. This traditional antagonism between Soph. and Fresh. had better be done away with, but as it seems impossible to root it out altogether, it should at least be lessened somewhat or carried on in a different spirit.

A friendly trial of prowess would not be objectionable, but it is impossible to keep down all ill-feelings. The worst party always plans revenge. In other colleges the question of the mastery between the two classes is settled in a few contests; but at our college it seems to require a whole term to settle the disputed point.

Why a Freshman should not carry a cane or bag, is known only to a Sophomore. But it has been decreed by the Sophs. If Sophmore and Freshman must fight, let them settle it in a few rushes; but let them not treat us every morning for a whole term to such play—it grows too monotonous and childish.

We have delayed issuing the Magazine this month, thinking it better to wait until the commencement of the college term. The next number, however, will be published as usual on the first of the month.

probably many of the readers of the University Magazine, who have bought the "Record" for the last five or six years as regularly as commencement day comes round, are under the impression that it is an old established feature of the occasion. But, important as it seems to us now, it is surprising how young it really is. The last Record is headed Vol. VIII., No. 1, which would indicate that the first was published in '71, but this is evidently a mistake, as the Record of '70, which happens to be in the possession of the writer, is marked No. 5. The mistake probably arose by copying from former Records, where the same inaccuracy occurs. When first started it wore a much less pretentious appearance than at present. It was merely a four-page paper, containing little more than what is now included under the head of "College Organizations." The principal, and almost the only thing which the former editions contained, that has been generally left out in the later, is a list of trustees, professors and instructors of the University—copied directly from the annual catalogue. But everything we have has grown in the last ten years—we have larger buildings, more numerous associations, more college celebrations, more everything, and, in accordance with this spirit of increase, the meagre little paper has given place to a substantial-looking pamphlet. We must be careful not to let it grow any larger, that it may not kill itself by sheer over-growth. Each class wishes, of course, to surpass the last, in this as well as in any enterprise; but the expenses of Senior year should be lessened, not increased. Unless the writer is misinformed, many believed that the last Record would not be published on this very account.

The Record has not only grown, but it has changed somewhat in character. Yet in many respects it has always been the same. For example, year after year, it repeats the old tale of self-conceit. There is nothing under the sun more outrageously conceited than an average number of the Record. Let me quote a passage or two from that of '77, passages written by members of '77 about themselves; from "The Class" first, that they are "men of all kinds and tastes, but they will adorn any station which they may be called upon to occupy"; from "Class Day" a few pages further on, "Thus ended the Class Day of the class of '77, one of the most popular classes in the University; liked with equal fervor by both students and professors. . . . Happy and honorable has been her career." If the editors did not go out of their way to be conceited it would be less blameworthy; but read "A Complaint" in the last Record, immediately after the "Baccalaureate Sermon." We might quote examples from different Records where truth is infringed on almost as much as taste. The editors of the last say, "It has been the custom of all reporters of class days"—and other celebrations as much they could have said—"to give credit to the good parts and suppress the bad ones, . . . and well it should be." Certainly, Messrs. Editors, if the facts are not mutilated.

Imitation—I will not say copying—is often very traceable from year to year; and that by no means in what is necessarily alike. The frontispiece of '76's Record is a picture of three men with pens in their hands, and the names of the committee under them. The frontispiece of '77's Record is a picture of three men
with pens in their hands, and the names of the committee under them. The frontispiece of '78's Record is a picture of five men, burlesques of the committee. The reader will remember the picture of course and recollect the revolvers, the clubs, the dog, the cannon, scattered among the editors, and the significant remarks upon the wall; so, of course, it was not copied from '77's. No, but look at a second picture in '76's: three men stand in threatening array, one with a blunderbuss, another with a club, and a dog and cannon on either side, and underneath the note, "Professors, students, etc., who may take offence at anything herein contained are earnestly referred to the above editorial staff, the members of which are most anxious to give satisfaction." Compare, too, the "Gormandizing Gobblers" of '77's with the "Mighty Munchers" of '78's; or the silhouette and poetry on the last page of '77's with that in '78's, immediately before "College Organizations." The writer would not, of course, insinuate that any board of editors ever copied directly from a previous one, he is merely remarking how little different one Record is from another.

It has been remarked above that the Record has somewhat changed in character. It has become more of a class matter. It now tells more of what such a class has done than of what the University is doing. Worse than this, a tendency is manifesting itself which should be checked instantly, it is becoming more and more a committee's affair, over which the class has lost control, a convenient way for saying personal things about anyone not on the committee, while the class takes the odium, a sort of parting shot fired in the name of the class, at those whom the members of the committee personally either dislike or think ridiculous. This power was outrageously and meanly abused by the last committee. Take but a single example, the silhouette above referred to; there are others but that is the worst. There was no excuse for it. The editors showed a lack of policy, for it transferred the sympathy of the reader to the subject; a lack of taste, for they meddled with a subject that was none of their business; a lack of politeness to their fellow-student, and of delicacy to one the Record had no right to mention; a lack of manliness, for it allowed no reply; and, without the palliation of wit, it was an insult to their class, the audience, and our college. If the original of the previous year showed a want of taste, the copy showed a want of sense. Until a class can choose a committee that can be trusted to edit a Record with common decency, and distinguish humor from scurrility, that class has no right to have a Record. There has been a regular deterioration in this respect in the two last: '77's fell below '76's, '78's below '77's. Let us hope that '79's will be free from the fault. Editors of the next Record, if you want a good one, please design a new frontispiece, and keep conceit and ridicule within their proper bounds.

CENSOR.

—He is a pretty strong-minded fellow and quite " set " in his way. When he starts up suddenly and mutters, " No! I'll not turn Presbyterian on any account! " we are compelled to think that he means something. What?—College Mercury.

—A Philo sent this motion to the Secretary: "I move you that I be excused from this session of Society." Upon the other side of the paper were written these words: "Alice:—Keep your blunders away, I like it much better without." Fact.—Penna. College Monthly.

SEASIDE SKETCHES.

I.

"I never will forget," I said, and then a long breath taking
In view of the tremendous lie my spirit now was making.
"I never will forget," I said, upon the sea beach lying,
And darkly hinted to the maid of going off and dying.

The beach a happy background made, the pale moon o'er us streaming.
Revealed to my enamored gaze, her dark eyes softly gleaming,
Her rosy cheek and rosy lip,—what hero could resist her?
I dropped my Hamlet-attitude, and rising, warmly kissed her.

We vowed all sorts of reckless vows, round oaths of true love taking.
Bab! seaside moonlight-evening oaths are hardly worth the breaking.
To-morrow some deluded swain will blindly hover round her;
I wish him joy; I must confess, delightful have I found her.

Diana is no silly maid
And has no silly lover,
The dripping sea's beneath her feet
And the blue sky above her;
And coldly lone she wanders round;
But, see what she is doing,
She sheds her genial light abroad
And countenances wooring.

I'm sorry for you, gentle moon,
How dismal it must be
To hover all the moonlight night
Above the briny sea?
But when I'm stretched upon the beach
And one is by my side,
I thank you kindly, gentle moon,
You've helped me to my bride.

The following table comprises the names of the different schools of learning in the United States that have received private bequests and endowments during the year 1877-78; also the amount given to each:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>School</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tr>
<td>Harvard</td>
<td>$320,000</td>
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<td>Yale</td>
<td>100,000</td>
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<td>Dartmouth</td>
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<td>Middlebury</td>
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<td>Williams</td>
<td>10,000</td>
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<td>Antioch</td>
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<td>Cornell</td>
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<td>Union</td>
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<td>Brown</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Dickinson</td>
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<td>Rochester</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ohio Wesley</td>
<td>30,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rose Polytechnic (Indiana)</td>
<td>107,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Columbia</td>
<td>10,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mass. Agricultural College</td>
<td>1,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>McCormack's telescope offered to Washington &amp; Lee, and University of Virginia on unfulfilled conditions</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Cal, on conditions not yet fulfilled</td>
<td>176,000</td>
</tr>
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Phila Inquirer.
COMMENCEMENT ORATIONS.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Having heard that you invite communications from the students, I venture to express to you my views upon what I think is a great defect of our commencement customs; I refer to the speeches by members of the graduating class. Of course a proposition to abolish them would raise a great storm among the old fogies who stick to everything that is old, and oppose every innovation; but I am glad to see that the Johns Hopkins University (soon to be, if it is not already, the foremost University of America) has decided not to adopt this custom, and I can only hope that such a worthy example will soon find followers. The reasons which call for the doing away with the speeches are two: 1st. That they are useless. 2d. That they are tiresome. Let us consider these in their order.

1st. They are useless. Very probably this is a consideration that has never occurred even to the many who have looked upon them as evils, though necessary ones. But let me ask, what is the use of six or seven of the "honor men" of the graduating class enlightening an audience on the future of the American Republic, the need of education, the rapid progress of invention, (a favorite topic, embellished with many reflections upon the "iron horse" which is Commencement Day dialect for "locomotive") and a variety of abstract and metaphysical subjects? Certainly the audience is not benefited, with the exception of the family of the youthful orator, who listen open-mouthed to his eloquence and wonder how the audience can be so indifferent while "our Willie" is talking about the "Influence of Monasticism upon Medieval Thought," or some other subject about which he knows as little. Or, are Commencement orations useful to the orators? Far from it; they are more apt to injure them by making them ridiculous. To be sure, it is pleasant (to some people) to think of holding an audience spellbound by one's eloquence; but who can do that? Though, after all, it is "nice" to be spoken of as "——, a bright young man—in fact one of the speakers at the last Commencement." Or, once more, is the average Commencement speech useful to the University as affording a fair test of the education that she imparts to us young men? Argument on this point is superfluous; and all I say is, God forbid.

In the second place, Commencement orations by the graduating class are tiresome. In this opinion I think I shall be universally upheld. As Commencement now is, encumbered by eight or ten orations, it is regarded simply as an infliction by many who go simply out of respect for the University; and the only wonder is that the audience pay as strict attention as they do. Some of the country colleges, I believe, have an oration delivered by each member of the class (numbering perhaps forty or fifty); from this happily we are spared, but we have enough as it is. Of course I do not mean to say that all commencement speeches are tiresome. I have heard some magnificent orations in the Academy of Music, such as the Master's oration at the last commencement, and even some by the graduating class; but I think that what I have said will apply to a very large majority of cases. In short, the custom is of a piece with the ridiculous system of "honors and grades" (that might be practiced with signal success in the kindergarten) and the old-fashioned method of arranging studies so as to leave the smallest possible choice to the students to exercise any choice in the matter, and it will probably be long before we have in America a real University system free from such old-fogyisms.

The writer is conscious of the defects of what he has said, considered as an exhaustive attack upon such an old established custom; and he wrote it rather in the hope of inducing some one else to discuss this subject in a future number of the Magazine, so that we may all learn other grounds for the abolition of the custom; or else some reasons for retaining it, stronger than what have been given on the other side.

P. K.

NEW BOOKS.

A SYSTEM OF PUNCTUATION. By John G. R. McElroy, A. M. Professor of Rhetoric and the English Language in the University of Pennsylvania.

We have read somewhere an anecdote of an old writer of the time when marks of punctuation were just coming into general use—or misuse—who printed his book without a stop and added a page or two, at the end, of solid periods, colons, commas, and the rest, gravely telling the reader that, "as he had the dish before him, he might salt and pepper it to suit himself." Whether this old wag was right or not, it is certain that many intellectual feasts have been spoiled by too much or too little seasoning by the cook; and though Professor McElroy would by no means insist on unvarying rules, and wisely directs in many instances to "season to suit the taste," yet certain general rules for punctuation being founded on the laws of the construction of the sentence, are as closely to be observed.

It is here, we think, that Professor McElroy's rules have peculiar value; for they are derived a priori from necessary and acknowledged laws, and not a posteriori from the usage of the best authors, though confirmed by extracts from them. We cannot help contrasting, in particular, Professor McElroy's clear and easily applied distinction between the colon and the semi-colon with the formula by which we were taught their relative value, somewhat similar to another that is referred to in Sect. VII: at a comma a pause was to be made "long enough to count one in," a semi-colon was represented in the same manner by two, a colon by three and a period by four. Of course we were not directed to count out loud, but to pause the necessary time, and we were taught that this represented the value of the stops.

The rules are not only briefly expressed, but illustrated with numerous examples and explained with copious notes; and the whole is so printed in different kinds of type that the connection of one part with another is shown directly, in a way that reminds us of the Syllabus of our Freshman days.

We recommend the book particularly to many of the contributors to the Magazine, whose MSS. convey the impression that their authors employed inky-legged spiders to write, and intoxicated house flies to punctuate, for them. If Professor McElroy could induce them to read, mark, and inwardly digest his little manual, we would owe him a debt of gratitude which, we fear, we never could repay.—Published by Porter & Coates. On sale by Mr. Ryder, at the University.
PENN AND PENNSYLVANIA SKETCHES.

In the June number of the Magazine, the time of the winning crew in the race between '79 and '81 should have been 11 min. and 3 sec., instead of 11 min. 21 sec., which was the time of the last boat.

Hughes, time in the 220 yards dash should have been 33 sec., instead of 23 sec., as stated.

At the last meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, held at St. Louis, Prof. Barker was elected President for the ensuing year.

Prof. Kendall, Jr. responded to the toast of "Our Sister Colleges" at the Alumni Supper of Pennsylvania College.

The address before the Literary Societies of Muhlenberg College was delivered by Prof. Thompson.

At the last meeting of the Athletic Association, held at the close of last term, the following officers were elected for this year: President, Wm. M. Stewart, Jr., '79; Vice-President, F. L. Wayland, '80; Treasurer, S. Lewis, '79, (re-elected); Recording Secretary, Dick, '79; Corresponding Secretary, Roberts, '79.

The building for the Dental Department is now under roof and will be ready for occupation in a few weeks.

Dr. Thomas French, late of the University, has been elected Prof. of Physics at the Urbana University, Urbana, Ohio.

OTHER COLLEGES.

The University of California, Johns Hopkins University, and Michigan University, have abolished Commencement orations.

University of Virginia.—A scholarship in the Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques at Paris, has been allotted to the University of Virginia. The standard for graduation at the University of Virginia is 75 to 83 1/3.

University of Chicago.—The debt of the University has been reduced to less than $100,000. President Abernethy re-signed, and Dr. Anderson was elected in his place. The only two secret societies there are, the J. K. E. and the Y. T., but a third is to be started in the fall.

Trinity.—The library containing 18,000 volumes, of which some 400 are duplicates. The library fund amounts to between $20,000 and $30,000. The trees on the Campus are to be cut down, and the Campus is to be adorned with fountains, walks, and smooth lawns.

Rutgers.—'78 entered college with 62 members, and graduated with 32; 25 A. B's and 7 B. S's. The laboratories were open during July and August for special courses in blowpipe analysis-mineralogy, analytical chemistry, etc.

Princeton.—'80 was forced by circumstances to give up the usual Sophomore celebration last spring. The Campus has been renovated this summer. The size of the building of the School of Science will be doubled by the time the alterations are completed. The Trustees and the Faculty are seriously considering the expediency of putting their veto upon the customary "cane spree" this fall.

Dartmouth.—Some of '81 amuse themselves by listening under the windows of a society hall during initiation.

University of Michigan.—The following is a synopsis of the sweeping changes lately made in the requirements for graduation:

"Five exercises a week during a semester, whether in recitations, laboratory work, or lectures shall constitute a Full Course of Study. The completion of twenty-four such Full Courses is required to obtain the recommendation of the faculty for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, or of Civil Engineer, or of Mining Engineer. The completion of twenty-six such Full Courses is required to obtain the recommendation for the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, or of Bachelor of Science, or of Bachelor of Letters." "It is not essential that the exercises constituting a Full Course shall all be in one and the same branch of study. Thus, a part (two for instance) may be in Mathematics, a part (say two) in Greek, and a part (say one) in Latin, etc., making a total of five." In the Classical Course nearly one-half, eleven and three-fifths Full Courses out of twenty-four, is to be filled in with elective. In the Latin Course, thirteen courses out of twenty-six are electives, and of the thirteen prescribed, one is really electives, as the only restriction is, that it be a course in some science. Students in the new course, candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Letters, have out of twenty-six courses fourteen and two-fifths electives. Students in the English Course will be required to complete only one course in Mathematics. The Civil Engineers are to have three courses elective, the Mining Engineers one."

The Faculty of Harvard are considering the question of having an Elective in Chinese.

Monmouth.—230 students, but fifty of these young ladies and gentlemen have been ordered by the faculty to disband their secret societies or leave. It is stated that, if the faculty is successful in this, the institution receives $20.00.

Four hundred colleges in the United States; three thousand seven hundred Professors.

Twenty-six ladies graduated at the last Commencement of the New York Medical College for women.

Yale has 114,000 books in her library, and Harvard 228,000.

The last graduating class at Oberlin numbered thirty-one.

Harvard will soon boast of the finest gymnasium in the country. The erecting of it will cost $50,000.
THE UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.

PRINCETON has decided to confer the degree A. M. only upon those who take a special post-graduate course.

The Dunkard Church has founded a College at Ashland, Ohio. The buildings are being erected at a cost of over $100,000, and will be among the finest in the State. An Endowment Fund of $180,000 has been subscribed which, it is expected, will soon be doubled.

At Amherst the proportion of professors to students is as 1 to 14; at Hamilton as 1 to 10; at Lafayette as 1 to 9-7; at Rutgers as 1 to 12; as Yale as 1 to 10; at University of Pennsylvania as 1 to 10. -Ex.

E. E. Read, the colored student who applied for admission to Harvard, failed to pass the examination.—Phil. Inquirer.

"Let me give you my definition of Metaphysics. It is when two fools get together; each admits what neither can prove, and both say, 'hence we infer.'"—Ingersoll.

DE ALUMNIS.

'21.—Rev. Chas. W. Nassau, D. D., a graduate of the class of '21, died at his residence, in Trenton, N. J., on the sixth of last month. Dr. Nassau was born in Philadelphia, in 1804, and was consequently in the seventy-fifth year of his age at the time of his death. After graduating at our University, he studied theology in Princeton Seminary, and became a Professor, and afterwards President, of Lafayette College. For the last twenty years of his life, he was Principal of the Female Seminary, in Lawrenceville, N. J. Dr. Nassau was dignified and courteous as a gentleman, able and successful as a teacher—a graduate of whom any college might be proud. May we graduate many more.

The catalogue of Alumni of the University of Pennsylvania, published a short time ago by the Alumni Association, is, we understand, undergoing correction for a new edition. As it is desirable to have the catalogue as complete as possible, the committee having it in charge will be pleased to receive any information concerning any of our graduates of the Department of Arts and Towne Scientific School, and also any corrections of mistakes in the former edition. The circulars addressed from time to time to the Alumni have not been as generally responded to as they ought to have been, while the members of the committee themselves are, of course, unable to collate the material. We would therefore urge everyone, whether graduate or undergraduate, who can furnish the date of birth or death of any alumnus, or any other items of interest, to give the committee the benefit of their information, by communicating with either the Editors, or the Corresponding Secretary of the Society of the Alumni, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

EXCHANGES.

We have read with great interest the Class Day exercises at Amherst as printed in the Student. We were particularly pleased with the oration on the "The Scholar and the Specialty." The reasoning is cogent and generally well expressed, the examples carefully selected and the illustrations striking. We are sorry we cannot praise the poem that follows it as highly. The blank verse is entirely too blank, and reads like a hash of chopped up prose. That part, however, which is in rhyme is really good, and it is a pity that the poet did not write all in the same style. The Ivy Ode is good, so is the Ivy Oration; the Grove Oration is easy reading and very enjoyable; but as we are to be critics, we pass them by to the Ivy Poem. Though containing in some places some really poetical ideas, yet the poem is faulty just as the one noticed above. When the author read it, it must have sounded as if, to use a somewhat inelegant, though expressive phrase that we have seen somewhere, "he spat it out half-chewed." Thrice in the refrain the author repeats the verses:—

"The moon is bright in silver light,
The sun is golden o'er us."

How could the golden sun give out the silver light? If silver and gold were so easily convertible, our financiers might have had an easier problem to solve. The poet, moreover, made a mistake, in our opinion, in selecting as his text, "Morituri Salutamus," as he evidently intended to remind us of "Morituri Salutamus;" and then we can scarcely avoid drawing comparisons.

The Commencement number of the Hamilton Lit. is the best we have received for some time. The opening essay, on the "American Novelist," would be a credit to any magazine in the country; it shows not only a wide range of reading, but good judgment in selecting examples and great power of analysis. The short sentences give it a nervous character that we like. We are rather surprised though that the author, in selecting examples of American novels, did not mention more particularly the "Yankee" novels of Mrs. Stowe, which are about as distinctively American as any that he selected. We wonder too that Oliver Wendell Holmes is not noticed at greater length. In our opinion, he is the Dickens of America; his humor is far more delicate, and his Elsie Venner and Guardian Angel stand in the front rank of American novels. However, the essay is an excellent production, and if it didn't take a prize it should have done so. The same number contains a thoughtful article on the Ethics of Longfellow's poetry, which we enjoyed very much in spite of its formidable title.

The Earlhamite for July contains a beautiful poem, "The Reapers." We have little space to spare this month, but we cannot forbear copying a few stanzas:—

I saw the morn, half wakened, stand
Upon the glowing hills, and fair
The fingers of her rosy hand
Played through her wealth of golden hair.

The dew hung bright on trees and plant,
And o'er the yellow harvest field
Like javelins on a golden shield.

Among the ranks of ripening grain,
I saw the wind-waves chiding run,
As billows sport upon the main,
And sea-ward roll to meet the sun.

It reminds us very much of Longfellow. The leading article in this number is an emphatic answer in the negative to the question, "Shall I study German?" and some of the points are so peculiar that they demand special notice. "Nothing, perhaps, in the circle of language is more easily learned than the simple, uninfluenced American speech as it appears in common conversation." The au-
The collegebred German scholar can rarely speak German readily, but we think a similar argument would apply equally well to the study of any language not even excepting the French. The next argument is, that by studying German our speech will become Germanized; which, even if true, applies to all tongues but the vernacular. A proof of the purity of our language, the astonishing assertion is made that we have escaped all dialects.

We wonder if the author ever heard of Pennsylvania Dutch? which, by the way, knocks in the head his assertion that English is always learned so readily by the immigrants. The most astonishing arguments, however, are reserved to the last. The author graverly argues that in learning German we will adopt the German institutions, the German Sabbath and the German infidelity, and would become as the men who would "tax churches and let in beer saloons free"; and, then the article ends with a grand transformation scene of railroad riots, communism and German nationalism about as foreign to the subject as the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah.

We have received during the vacation four copies of the Meteor, of Rugby, England. Owing to its not containing any essays it is rather hard to review justly. From the last number, however, we can glean a good deal of interesting information about the school. Cricket is played as enthusiastically as in Tom Brown's Schooldays, the Rifle Corps is flourishing, though beaten by Eton in a match, Lawn Tennis is played to some extent; the Natural History Society is active, and next term a chess club is to be started. The exchange department is well conducted, and columns are devoted to cricket scores, &c. We are indebted to the Meteor for a courteous notice of us in the number for May 28. A review of our June number, however, is so curious that we quote it to give our readers some idea of the way in which our college customs are regarded abroad and the mistaken views held of them, -

"In the University Magazine we notice an account of Class Day. "The last thing on the programme was," we are told, 'the presentation of various small mementoes to certain members of the class." We observe that Mr. McDowell, a gentleman with 'a fine crop of down,' received a small razor with a blade about four feet long; that Mr. Church, the temperance man, was presented with a demijohn because of his convivial habits. What is a demijohn? we wonder, and why is it presented to so convivial a person as a tempeance man? A man, who is stated by the Magazine to be expecting to get married, bore off, we learn, a cradle, while another individual, of small stature, had a clean bib fastened round his neck.

The Meteor seems to be under the impression that Class Day is the same as Commencement, or, at least, that it is under the control of the faculty. We would inform our benighted English friends that Class Day is a yearly celebration of the graduating class by the students, for the students and entirely independent of the government of the University, and that few of the professors ever attend even as spectators, though cards of invitation are always sent them by the committee in charge. We don't know what to make of the Meteor's ignorance of the word "demijohn" and would suggest that in severe cases of ignorance we have frequently known this distressing malady to be promptly relieved by a dose of dictionary. And, while the editors of the Meteor are consulting that useful volume, they might also observe that the plural of "memento" is formed simply by the addition of a "s. On the whole, however, we are pleased with the Meteor and will read it with interest in the future.

The College Message prints the well-known poem of Wm. Pitt Palmer—"Light." While we admire the taste displayed in the selection, we by no means admire the custom of adorning the columns of college papers with such productions. As well publish Milton's Paradise Lost in continued parts. Besides, these borrowed plumes are apt to contrast pretty sharply with the dingy feathers. So, in this case, the adjoining article on "Sunbeams" sounds rather flat. By the way, this sounds rather queer: "They (the sunbeams) are as free as heaven, and almost as great a blessing." The Message contains one article that is really interesting. "The Reminiscences of Five Years at College," and one that is really doleful, an "Account of a Visit to a dying man"; and one that is really amusing, an editorial, condemning in round terms William Cullen Bryant and others for assisting at the unveiling of a statue to "the Carbonari; leader Mazzini," by which "another shock has been given to the nerves of all true lovers of freedom."

We picked up the Nassau Lit. expecting to find something in it worth reading; but with the exception of the first article, "Reminiscences of Joseph Henry," by a professor, it is a very poor number. The deterioration is steady, and the exchange department is the worst of all. The editor does not try to criticize but contents himself with a few polite sneers at everything he lays his hands on. In reviewing the Hamilton Lit. he says, "We chanced upon Homer's Ulysses and Dicken's Mr. Pickwick. It opens thus: 'It may seem absurd to the careless reader.' It certainly seemed so to us." We suppose this is intended to be smart; but, Mr. Exchange Editor, that kind of criticism requires very little brains. We don't suppose that the Nassau Lit. will believe us, but the essays in the Hamilton Lit. far surpass those of our genial friend from Princeton.

Soon after writing our opinion of the pleasing method adopted by the College Message of adorning its columns with selected poems, we took up the University Herald (Syracuse University) and were startled by seeing on the first page the familiar poem attributed to Milton, beginning:

I am old and blind,
Men point at me as smitten by God's frown;
Afflicted and deserted by my kind,
Yet I am not cast down.

The cultivated taste of the exchange man of the Bowdoin Orient picked out this poem as one of the two "readable articles in the Herald" and he accordingly copied two stanzas, wishing he had space for all. It may be news for both the Orient and the Herald to learn that it was not Milton's last poem; and that he never wrote it at all. The author is a Quakeress of this city named Lloyd, and the poem, though at first universally admired as Milton's, and actually inserted in an edition of his works published at Oxford, is not now to be found in any standard edition. More than this, the Herald's version is incorrect, particularly in the ninth stanza, the first line of which should be:

instead of
"It is nothing now,"
"It is taught to me,"
which obviously does not rhyme with the third line:
"When airs from Paradise refresh my brow."
The first line of the tenth stanza should be—
"In a puree clime,"
instead of
"In a puree clime,"
which is forbidden both by sense and sound.

We have received since the publication of our last number, copies of the following exchanges:—Acta Columbiana, Amherst Student, Archangel, Ariel, Bowdoin Orient, Brunonian, Campus, Canadian Spectator, Cheltenham Record, Chronicile, Colby Echo, College Herald, College Index, College Mercury, College Message, College Olio, Collegian and Neotierian, Columbia Spectator, Concordiessis, Dartmouth, Denison Collegian, Dickinsonian, Earhamite, Hamilton Lit., Illini, Jewell, Lafayette College Journal, Meteor, Nassau Lit., Oestrus, Parker Quarterly, Penna. College Monthly, Princetonian, Targum, Trinity Tablet, University Herald, University Quarterly, Virginia University Magazine, Volante, Washington Jeffersonian, Wittenberger, Yale Courant, Yale Lit.
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HORACE B.I.-ODE XI.

For you, for me, to seek what end the Gods have giv'n
Leuconoë, is sin 'gainst gracious Heav'n.
Go not, with trembling awe, Bab'lonish charms to test,
To bear what e're shall be how much the best.
Whether, from mighty Jove, oft winter rages round,
Or no more, on th' opposing rocks that bound
Etruria's sea, it maims the ponderous wave,
Still be thou wise, filter thy wines, and have
Thy hope, that's now for life's brief span too long, curtailed.
Nor has th' envious stream of time once failed,
E'en while we talk, to press its onward, fleeting way:
On morrow's dawn rely not, seize to-day.

CAROLUS.

IN THE MORNING.
AFTER THAT WALTZ OF VON WEBER'S.

"Lex scripta," the written, the written, the statute,
Non scripta, non scripta, the unwritten law,
Include and include and, not only the customs
Of certain and certain and certain,—O pshaw!

Here now I am reading this chapter of Blackstone
To the time, to the time of the waltzes last night;
Von Weber, Von Weber; and Blackstone and Blackstone!
I wonder why waltzes won't stop after night?
Ah me! How we floated together, together,
Adown, and adown the bright depths of the room,
All under and under the wraithing of banners
And into perfumeland of bloom and of bloom.
As one and as one,—and our soul, the mad music—
Her heart beating time unto mine, unto mine
We waltz away, waltz away, out of the finite
Afar and afar into—Bosh! it is nine.
And here is my Blackstone awaiting my pleasure—
Ah! well, I suppose it is time now for it
I forgot in the dance I was briefless, and now I'll
Forget the dance, too,—Lex Scripta the writ—

THE PHONETIC PRONUNCIATION OF LATIN.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I have read with great interest, "Teacher's" article on this subject, which appeared in the May number of your Magazine. I must congratulate "Teacher" on the courtesy with which he treats a subject on which he displays so much antagonism; but am constrained to disagree with him on many important points. There are two grave questions in regard to the matter: First, Did the Roman of the Augustan Period pronounce by the phonetic method? Second, If they did, does it follow that we Americans, Englishmen, Teutons must adopt it in reading and speaking Latin? As far as sounds can be recorded in writing, the Roman grammarians have left us evidence that the educated pronunciation in the time of Cicero was according to the Phonetic method. There was, too, a lingua rustica in which Story sees the source of many peculiarities in the Italian language; and, indirectly, of changes in the pronunciation of Latin. At all events Teacher makes but slight controversy on this point. A parenthetic hit at "disagreement" among the advocates of the Phonetic system and an implied slur on the system because fathered by German scholarship, are the only arguments he advances on this question. The differences are trivial, and worthy, perhaps, of passing notice. And whatever we may say of German deductions, he is a bold man who will array himself against Germans in their stronghold—the toiling collection of facts.

On the second point Teacher has a much stronger case. Granted that we have a written collection of Roman sounds, can we express them thoroughly and uniformly with modern voices? I think not. With precisely the same written directions an American and a German would leave the impress of their peculiar accents on their efforts at pronouncing Latin. I agree with Teacher that one can no more have two mother tongues than one can have two mothers, and that speaking two languages indifferently generally means just what it says, and is not the compliment it is sometimes meant to be. In this fact lies his strong point, as a too slight regard for it is the only weak point in Dr. Klapp's pamphlet. It militates only against the "perfection" which I am sure I should never dream of claiming for any system, and in no wise touches the expedience of adopting the Roman Pronunciation. I do not say that we must adopt it, but that we may do so, with every reason of historic accuracy and present fitness to encourage
us. Because we cannot have perfection, must we reject an improved though still defective system? Defective not because Phonetic, but because human, defective in circumstances while all other systems are defective in essence. Suppose instead of saying with Dr Klapp that “it forms a universal pronunciation,” we say that subject to accent and dialect it is nearer a universal pronunciation than any other; and we still commend it highly. There remains untouched his two strong claims that it is logical and easy, claims I think, that cannot be disproved.

“The disastrous effect it must have on English spelling and pronunciation,” is, in my opinion, a chimera. The same argument would apply with equal force to the study of any modern language or any system of pronouncing Latin. Change of English pronunciation from the study of foreign tongues is an affectation except after years of expatriation, and we cannot if we would expatriate Americans into Romans. English spelling is as likely to be influenced by changes in Latin pronunciation in the future as it has in the past. The small weight my experience may have is in favor of my views. Like Teacher I have had my vicissitudes; I have been taught to pronounce Latin by one English method, three Continental and one Phonetic, but could never see the slightest effect of these changes on my English. My observation of pupils who have learned the Phonetic system has never detected any injurious result in their English, and I should be very glad to hear the experience of others, as I am sure their testimony would strengthen mine. The “just enough ground” yielded by the Continental method is a very uncertain quantity; we know to our sorrow that it means very different things in the minds of different Grammarians, while the Phonetic pronunciation gives a firm basis left us by the Romans, which differences of accent may modify, but do not radically change. We never knew any “disastrous effect” on English from the method of pronouncing Greek in use at the University.

As regards Euphony, “fancy,” says Teacher, “a Roman Catholic Mass sung with the Phonetic pronunciation.” I fancy it would sound no worse than one of Heine’s songs with Mendelssohn’s music. Greek is musical despite the sounds which when used in her “twin-sister” are, we are told, foolish, and suicidal. I will grant to Teacher that the Roman system is not “as pretty as the Italian, but it is not as barbarous as he implies. It would be as pedantic in ordinary conversation to speak of Cicero as Kikero, as it would be to speak of Paris as Paré, but the former seems as much at home in a Latin sentence as the latter does in a French one. Regarded as an expedient and apart from its historic accuracy the Phonetic method is, in my opinion, superior to the English and Continental in being easy and logical and little inferior to the Continental in euphony. I assert—not in a “lordly” or “imperial” way, but with the modesty of one who has already changed his opinion on this subject and is ready to do so again on evidence,—that it is easier to pronounce Latin by the Phonetic system, than by the system Burke used. It is easier to travel in a rail-way coach than in a post-chaise. In both cases discoveries have been made since Burke died. The institution under which Burke flourished and the language which was the vehicle of his noble thoughts, are alike monuments of the English principle of accepting what is expedient rather than the theories of the doctrinaire. In the opposition to the Phonetic system I see another peculiarly English quality conservatism. I see it without regret, for I believe it will make the ultimate success of that system the greater.

ALUMNUS.

THE ORGAN

In days of old, when children had no music in their school and none at home, when that combination of discordant sounds, a brass band, was in its infancy, and therefore perfectly harmless when even the church organ was considered an invention of the devil, how refreshing it was to hear ground out upon an asthmatic hurdy-gurdy the story of Fra Diavolo, who was wont to recline on a rock, and the romantic adventures of the ill-fated Troubadour. Certainly it was very pleasant to be informed by a dirty, greasy Italian, who never had a home, that there was no place like it. There was always something very plaintive about the discordant tones ground from a barrel organ. Discords never sound better than when they are produced from the hand-organ; which fact is probably owing to its being used in the open air.

But times have altered now, and machine music is not so popular as it was. The solitary organ grinder goes his rounds unaccompanied by throngs of admiring children; even the superior attraction of a grinning monkey is received with indifference, for people can see so many monkeys now-a-days. The fact that good music is no longer a rare commodity has driven the last nail in the hurdy-gurdy’s coffin. It is with a sad heart and an empty pocket that our organ grinder turns his steps homeward, (?) and he sighs as he thinks of those halcyon days when there were no such things as brass bands, and amateur orchestras, and when he alone dispensed the latest operatic airs to a grateful public. As with the hand organ so is it with party organs of every kind. In fact, it can no longer be disputed that people have grown sick and tired of organs. Years ago, when people were content to be led around by the nose by a few who did all the thinking, a party organ, as the exponent of that few, was all that was necessary. But a radical change has come over that state of affairs. As day by day, men are becoming more and more accustomed to do their own thinking and to rely on themselves more, and on others less, just so slowly but none the less surely is the organ losing its power. How disgusting and contemptible are the wails ground out on it now. It is regarded with distrust by every one except a limited few, who, as good old conservatives, still pin their faith upon the glorious party organ. People have learned that in a political statement made by a political organ, the chances are all against its being strictly true; in short, the world has outgrown the party press.

The organ is worn out. It creaks and groans with its old, old tunes, and they who turn the crank have lost their admirers, because the children have become men and women, and can do something better with their time and money.  

DIAPASON.
BOOK WORSHIP.

In the September number of the University Magazine there appeared an article on "Book Worship," which concluded by saying the great question, "are great authors to be allowed to become practically obsolete," can have but one answer, and that is in the affirmative, unless the masses can be educated to a sufficiently high standard of literary taste to be able to appreciate these great authors in their own language. How often do we make this complaint without stopping to consider whether it is really so great a misfortune as we would at first imagine, and whether we are not over hasty in laying the blame to a vitiated taste. In the first place, then, let us see whether this so-called neglect by the people of the old, that is the classical, literature is not merely the natural effect of change of circumstance. Every literary product is written under the peculiar influence of its age, and therefore for its age alone, since the writer cannot foretell the character of the next. When the age has changed the practical effect, not to say the meaning, of the work must be partially lost; and, as the writer of the article above referred to intimates, it becomes incidental history of its own time. But, as few can afford to read a volume for a chapter of history, this secondary value is naught to the masses, while the primary value is, so to speak, second-hand. This reason applies to the thought alone, but a similar one would apply to the form of the thought and even below that to the language itself. The people do not neglect the classics so much as the classics fall short of fulfilling the present conditions. The only classic that can continue popular is the Bible—which deals in divine, and therefore in eternal, truth—while here the old interpretations are not those of our age; and, as regards language, a revision is being made even now. The "literature of the day," on the other hand, grows up with us, it reflects ourselves, it is fresh; the old literature is dry fodder, while the present is growing grass. A great deal of the boasted appreciation of the classics as classics, among the "literati" is mere affectation. It is considered the thing to admire them; other people praise them and therefore they ought to be admired. Those who have studied themselves out of their age may delight in "those magnificent Greek Choruses," &c., &c., but to the modern popular mind, the true exponent of the age, they cannot be what they were to the old Athenian civilization. They must necessarily be affected by the death of the conditions which they illustrate, and they must in a measure die with their language.

In the second place, do we by this partial disregard injure ourselves as much as is generally declared? He who lives in a peculiar climate must have a peculiar kind of diet; change the former and you must change the latter also. So our mental food must not be exactly the same as that of those who have lived in other mental climates; we must have contemporaneous literature. We cannot enter into the spirit of an old book as we can into that of a modern one. We need to see ourselves and not our great-grandfathers. Of course by this it is not meant that the older literature need not be read, but simply that it has not the force and application that modern literature has.

Then, too, many of the present specimens are as good, and often better, than the older. Here, to be sure, conservatism will raise her hands and cry out about the "models of antiquity, on which all that we have is built." And that is just the point I would make; we build from models and with the benefit of previous experience, and why should we not build as well as our forerunners? That we do, the conservative, of course, will not admit. The battle between conservatism and innovation has always been hard fought, but innovation is steadily conquering, and it will conquer in this point as it has done in similar ones before. Truth is lasting and is transmitted from pen to pen, gradually assuming the form and application suitable to the incoming age. The wit and wisdom of the East has been echoed again and again in the West. Literature as well as history "repeats itself;" "all is said" as some one has sententiously put it: whatever is written now must be the same as before, and the probability is that it will be improved. Every worthy literary product as it dies gives up its life to others, and so, as the fabled Phoenix of old, is revived by its very death. Modern literature, then, is lasting truth with modern coloring, and we can appreciate both; ancient literature is lasting truth with ancient coloring, and we can appreciate the former only.

In the last place, is it desirable, as far as progress is concerned, to pay very much more attention to the classics than we do? We must not be continually beginning at the same point—we must "lay not again the foundations." Not every one should be a book-worm. The idolatry of books pays too much attention to the models, too little to the copies, in looking at the starting point forgets the goal.
very large scores. After a splendid inning of 2 3/4 hours, E. T. Comfort was caught out by Brewster for 65 runs and was carried triumphantly off the field on the shoulders of the wearers of the scarlet and black. It was noticed that he played a careful game and defended his wicket well, the bowling rendering the latter easy. At 6 P. M. on Wednesday the stumps were drawn with Kimber and Carey at the bat and 239 runs scored at the fall of the ninth wicket.

The game recommenced on Thursday, at 11:15 A.M. with Kimber and Carey rapidly running up the score for the Haverfordians, until the latter in his over-anxiety to score was run out. Then closed the first inning for Haverford for 263 runs, a very large score to play against.

The first inning for the University commenced with Harris and Magee at the bat facing the bowling of E. T. Comfort and Kimber. But the University men seemed disheartened and demoralized by the remarkable good fortune of their opponents on the previous day; and the inning closed with 48 runs. This inning was noticeable for the good bowling of Kimber and Comfort, and it must be confessed careless batting of the University men. Jones made a very good catch at mid-on from Hopkinson's bat. The University team, not having scored one half of the Haverford's score, followed their innings and met with somewhat better success in their second inning, mainly through the commendable playing of Hopkinson, Brewster and Magee, who did their best for the red and blue of their Alma Mater. The inning opened with Morris and Sims at the bat, the former being quickly bowled by Kimber for nothing. Two wickets went down without a single run being scored. Brewster and Hopkinson went to the bat seemingly determined to make a stand, and they did make a most creditable one, causing Captain Haines to change his bowlers—Carey being put on, but as quickly withdrawn for obvious reasons, as the score testifies. Brewster was caught at long on by A. Baily for 13 runs, very well put together. Hopkinson was finally caught at square long leg for a very creditable score of 40—a capital inning, deserving of credit as the only really effectual stand made against the bowling of Kimber and Comfort. He did some very good all-round batting, giving the fielders plenty of work. The other batsmen were retired with but small scores, only four making doubles, and the inning finally closed with 107 runs. Total for both innings, 145 runs, this being badly defeated by the Haverford eleven by one inning and 118 runs. It suffices to say that such an overwhelming defeat was unlooked for and is totally inexplicable, the University eleven being composed of good cricketers. The defeat can only be attributed to their not having played together as the Haverfordians have, to a certain extent. In any case, the University men had the sympathy of the fair sex as evinced by almost all the ladies wearing the University colors, and as defeat grew more and more certain their loyalty seemed to increase, and it was undoubtedly they who spurred Brewster and Hopkinson to greater effort. A number of University students were present on both days, and, strange to relate, one of the members of the faculty—Professor McElroy—attended on the second day, for which good example he deserves the gratitude of all the college. It is earnestly to be hoped more will follow in his footsteps.

Of the University eleven, Brewster, Hopkinson and Law, and E. T. Comfort of the Haverfords will play in the Philadelphia-Australia match.

**SCORE, Haverford College.**

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**RUNS AT FALL OF EACH WICKET.**

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**ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.**

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**University of Pennsylvania.**

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**GRAND TOTAL,** 145 runs.

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**ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.**

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<td>Baird</td>
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and such like, the world hears rather much of in these latter times.

The world owes them a living, and who, on finding that society makes no such recompense, avenge themselves by a vain attempt to frighten it with the cry of "wolf!" in the form of hard times.

The second cry comes mainly from two classes; one being that of office seekers who, having failed to obtain a coveted position, raise their foul hands in holy horror against their victorious opponent and his party, and cry "unclean! unclean!"—the other being that limited number who imagine that a Republic is a mere synonym for political vice.

The last we hear from "Protestant logic-choppers and drones," mostly of that persuasion which is "uncertain whether it is saved or damned." These men add their little all to what they imagine is the death song of the world's morality.

Thus is painted for us a picture of the Anti-Rembrandt school, made more striking by having the glowing colors of present miseries painted on the white background of past happiness. It is my purpose to answer, as far as may be in the limited space of a magazine article, some of the statements made by these social hypochondriacs, and to see if the present is so much worse than the past, as we are led to believe it is. On the whole, we may find the present the better.

I admit that times are hard and that labor is depressed. But times are not half so bad as they are represented, nor so bad but that they may be worse; neither are they near so hard as they have been in the past. We learn magnitude by results. The present depressed state of the country has developed two results whereby the magnitude of its depression may be calculated; one, a disorganized labor strike; the other, a Dennis Kearney (no very formidable man). The hard times following the Revolution resulted in an organized rebellion and a Daniel Shays. Somewhat more series matters. The period marking the close of the last century and the beginning of this one, was made notable by a season of extraordinary social severity. The price of food rose to an exorbitant height; and in England, especially at Birmingham and London, there were were bread riots. The year 1800 has gotten itself written down in history as the "dear year." No such uprising of the people, no such fighting for life with one's neighbors, has yet marked the present hard times, declared by these men to be the worst the country ever saw.

Again, the domestic condition of the workingman of this century is infinitely better than that of this century's "father" or "grandfather." At the close of the 17th century, the working population of England, especially in the rural districts, lived in huts covered with straw thatch, and were considered in prospe-
The study of physical science is one in which we are all particularly interested, and of which we should have at least a general idea, as it is daily becoming more important, through the recent investigations of scientists. It is true that in the old course of study only a general idea of the subject was given, but it was enough to enable students to pursue the study intelligently by themselves. As it is now, there will be some branches of the subject that will not be treated of at all. We are now speaking of the unfairness of this arrangement to the present Senior class alone, as we are not aware of the course of study which will be pursued by the other classes.

No doubt the members of the last Junior class did complain a great deal on account of the amount of mechanics they were required to study. Indeed, it was admitted by the professor that so much mechanics was unnecessary for students who were not going to take a thorough course in physics, but was necessitated by having classical and scientific students classified together in his room. If these complaints had any effect in producing the present change, we are sorry. But why deprive students of the instructive and entertaining lectures after the hardest part of the course has been gone through. If the subjects above stated, Light and Electricity, are omitted from the course, or at least from the course pursued by the present Senior class, it will be a loss which they cannot make up by any extended course of reading outside of college. As our prevost said in an article contributed to one of our periodicals, in regard to the Harvard examinations for women, physical science must be studied under the care of a competent instructor, and illustrated by suitable apparatus.

The study of geology is no doubt a very useful one, and one which will be interesting to the students. It is not because geology is substituted for physics that we find fault, but because it is thought necessary to substitute anything for the study of physics. It seems to us, however, that geology could better be dispensed with as a study in the Department of Arts, than physics; for it is a subject of which one can get a pretty clear idea by a course of reading at home.

We call the attention of the members of the Freshman class to the notice of the leader of the University Orchestra, published in another column of the Magazine. We understand that it is the desire of the Orchestra, in the coming year, to increase, if possible, their numbers. Quality, of course, is as desirable as quantity; but any fear in regard to the standard of excellence required should not deter students from applying for admission to our musical organizations.

There are, no doubt, among the students of our college many who have some musical talent, but are kept from joining the Glee Club or Orchestra on account of modesty, or lack of confidence in their abilities. It is impossible for the leaders of the musical societies to tell who are musicians...
and who are not, unless the students themselves express their desire of joining the organizations. We hope that the Class of '82 has some musical talent, and that it will do its part toward making the concerts of the Glee Club and Orchestra—as they have been in the past—the most pleasing entertainments of the college course.

TACT.

The lessons to be learned at college are far from being confined to the class room, nor are the mere recitations the most important lessons. There is one vastly more useful than any of these if we wish to apply ourselves to study it. This can be learned anywhere; but probably nowhere is there a broader and finer field of examples than at college; and at no other age are we better prepared to profit by these. This lesson is fully expressed by the one word, tact. Now, on first thought, it does seem strange that tact is such a very needful acquisition, but I think on maturer deliberation that you will all agree with me.—

Tact is:

“...A discerning sense
Of decent and sublime, with quick disgust
From things deform’d or disarranged, or gross
In species.”

“...It is that feathery touch which turns instinctively from everything, however trifling, which can needlessly wound the sensibilities of another, or recoil with pain upon ourselves.”

How often has everyone been stung by this want of tact, and small though the hurt may be it will swell until it ranks like so much poison. It has been aptly said, “the tender mercies of the tactless are cruel.” Little does the man think what pain and bitter thoughts he brings upon another by the slight remark to a friend afflicted with deafness, “that it is very hard to make him understand”; or, if a friend has an impediment in his speech, to be beforehand with him in the use of the word he wishes to express; or, if the friend be aged and his sight is growing dim, to be constantly making side remarks which draw attention to the weakness; or, if the unhappy man is lame or wanting an arm, to be forcing assistance upon him when he does not need it. These are all examples of a want of tact; and one which may change warm friends to bitter enemies. Men of great minds often neglect to notice the finer touches which seem to be so small as to amount to nothing, but which really form a far greater quality than even their minds could comprehend. It is not the size, nor rapidity of production, nor high coloring, or any such quality that makes a Raphael or a Michael Angelo, but the fine shades of meaning which their genius seemed to infuse into the painting.

Washington was a talented leader, a good general, a kind husband and father, and in every respect a great man; but if he could speak, how much of his success would he attribute to that tact which seemed to make him say the right word in the right place so that not only by his deeds but by his words did he please the people.

We often hear of amusing cases of want of tact among our rustic friends. A good instance of this occurred when a young man was invited out to dine. When asked how the dinner pleased him, he replied: “It is very good what there is of it”; but on perceiving his blunder, immediately thought to correct it, and continued “and there is plenty of it, such as it is.” Again, three gentleman were appointed on a committee on which there was some arranging to do which required considerable thought and much mere manual labor. In apportioning the work, one of the committee said, “Here, you do this manual labor and I will do the brain work.” This one remark was talked of for weeks and caused no end of unfavorable criticism against a gentleman of unquestionable ability; but yet a certain lack of this very important element, tact. How often we hear men say of some person, “Well, no doubt his intentions are good, but he has such a disagreeable way of putting things.” All these cases have actually occurred within the range of a very limited observation. If this lack of tact is such a common trouble ought we not all to pay great attention to the cultivation of it. For if one would win the hearts of his fellow men, no instrument has a keener edge for the execution of that work than tact. And tact is a quality which may be possessed by all who try to, even almost to the degree in which the great apostle had it, who, we are told was “all things to all men, that he might by all means save some.”

A COMMENCEMENT DAY IN 1762 AND WHAT IT WAS LIKE.

[The following account of a University Commencement in 1762 was read at the last supper of the Alumni, by Mr. Wallace.]

On Tuesday, the 19th instant, a public commencement was held at the college in this city, in the presence of a learned, polite and very brilliant assembly. Every part of the public hall was crowded with spectators. His Honor the Governor (who is one of the trustees of this institution) was pleased to attend the whole day. A great number of the clergy of different denominations, together with many other gentlemen of learning and the first distinction from the neighboring parts, were likewise present.

The exercises were opened in the morning with a salutatory oration in Latin by one of the candidates. This was succeeded by a forensic disputation, which gave very high satisfaction to the audience, as it was on a subject that greatly interested many of the last supper of the Alumni, by Mr. Wallace.

The following gentlemen were admitted to degrees at this commencement: Samuel Campbell, John Cooke, William Hamilton, Samuel Jones, John Porter and Stephen Watts, to the degree of Bachelor of Arts; John Beard, Nathaniel Chapman, William Edmiston and William Paca, to the degree of Master of Arts. Henry Merchant, formerly a student of this institution, having
pronounced an elegant, spirited English oration upon the study of
the law, was admitted to a Master's degree; also the Rev. Mr.
Morgan Edwards, the Rev. Mr. Joseph Mather, the Rev. Mr.
John Simonton and Mr. Isaac Smith, of Nassau College, now
student of physic, to the honorary degree of Master of Arts;
and Mr. Thomas Pollock, tutor in the Academy, to the honorary
degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Everything was conducted with the utmost decency and order.
The candidates acquitted themselves in every part of their exer-
cises to the satisfaction of all present, and have derived consider-
able honor to themselves and to the institution.

TWO OF THE GRADUATES.

The "son of the institution" by whom the ode was written
was Francis Hopkinson, who graduated, A. D. 1757, in the first
class of the college, and who, in the Congress of 1776, signed the Declaration of Independence. The present
glee club, it was observed, had therefore an ancient and honora-
ble pedigree. The William Hamilton whom the degree of
A. B. was conferred was William Hamilton of the Woodlands,
(now the Woodlands Cemetery), and the owner, we rather suppose,
of the very ground on which the college (which in his time was
in Fourth below Arch) in this day now stands.

T H E  P U N.

Several of our best writers and most powerful thinkers—
notably Addison in the last century and Dr. Holmes in this—have
ridiculed and condemned punning as not only vulgar, but also
exceedingly rude and unrefined. Johnson has also declaimed
against it in strong and forcible language, administering a scathing
rebuke to its indulgers and patrons. This dislike of punning is
found among men in private life, also; men who, though their
opinions have never appeared in print, are frequently heard in
friendly conversation and tête-à-tête, speaking of their great con-
tempt for such foolery. Such a dislike must have strong grounds;
there must be some firm foundation on which argument can be
built, and such a foundation the opposers of punning claim to
have, in that it destroys the unanimity and beauty of the lan-
guage; it often turns the mind from a pure channel into one of
a baser current; it makes the descent from the sublime to the
ridiculous painfully acute; in short, that if it is tolerated, all that
is noble, inspiring and pure will be twisted around, by a miser-
able play upon words, into the direct opposites. They advance
proofs of the fact that the system of punning will render our
tongue much more ambiguous than it naturally is, and that foreign-
ers will find far more difficulty in mastering a language naturally
hard to understand.

The friends of punning declare that to make a good pun re-
quires skill and acuteness of understanding, and that, on this
account, they are superior to their—as they think—unfortunate
companions who either cannot or will not reply in the same
strain. Superior, indeed! Let those who have studied human
nature judge who are superior, the common-sense man, who
knows how to pun, and who does pun sometimes—when he wishes
to make a brilliant repartee, or when necessity otherwise requires,
but who generally refrains from such a dangerous pastime—or the
man who makes punning a business, whose reputation is based on
this ground, whose only stock of amusement lies in the pun. The
two extremes have been brought forward—the haters of the pun
and the lovers of the pun. The majority of mankind do not
give the subject much thought; they take it as a matter of course,
laughing at a play upon words that strikes their fancy, and turn-
ing up their noses at that which it does not please them to think
good. On the whole, we are rather kindly-disposed towards the
pun, for it makes a dull evening go faster; it enlivens a party dis-
posed to be sleepy; if remarkably witty, it brings out a good-
natured laugh; and among pleasant, intelligent people it is the
source of much amusement—only momentary, to be sure, but
nevertheless, for the time being, sufficiently entertaining. This is
why the pun passes among us, unchecked. A good pun—one that
does not shock the cultivated taste, nor outrage the tender sensi-
bilities—is not always to be condemned; but of all miserable at-
ttempts to be witty, those of the habitual punster are the most
pitiable. A bad pun—granting, as many do, that the pun is, in
itself, bad—must be a badness of a superlative nature, some-
thing that should not be countenanced.

The opera-bouffes and extravaganzas of the present day actu-
ally run over with puns; and it is owing to this fact that the
theatres are always well-filled when one is announced. The pun
produces roars of laughter among the "gods of the gallery," and
the writers of plays know this full well. There is a stroke of pol-
icy about this, and the pun causes the treasury to fill up and the
manager to rub his hands in delight. This very fact shows where
the pun is most effective,—not among well-bred, intelligent peo-
ple, but among those who, failing to catch the really witty
passages, can, without any great force of application, perceive the
double-faced meaning of the author. The punster is often the
very reverse of the wit; he is not even allied to the humorist, ex-
cept in rare cases. Sometimes the pun is excusable, as when
Horace plays upon the word malos. An old friend is criticizing
his satires, and warns him against writing libellous (malos) verses.
Horace silences him by remarking that he has never been guilty
of bad (malos) verses, and that he need entertain no fears of his
future on that account. It is related of Queen Elizabeth, that at one
time losing her temper on account of some presumption the great
Lord of Burleigh took upon himself, she exclaimed: "Though
you be burly, my Lord of Burleigh, you shall make less stir in my
kingdom than my Lord of Leicester.

Not long ago, a boy at boarding-school, who was much given
to punning, was locked-up in a closet by his mischievous com-
panions, and was told that he was not to be freed before making a
pun. The captive was not to be subdued. "Open (oh! pun)
the door!" he cried out, and his jailors at once released him.
There are cases in which the pun saves one from ridicule, and is
perhaps allowable in cultivated society. Such cases are few. The
man or woman who has a keen wit and a ready tongue can substi-
tute for the pun something of a higher order, and therefore more
cutting. The pun is never as forcible as the witty repartee, even
though the pun is itself intended for a repartee. Words have been
played upon in true earnest, at times when the heart is full, and
anything but sport is intended. Thus, sometimes, by means of
the pun—if it can be called such in this new light—men find a
What should be stopped, and what will be stopped, if the defenders of the purity of our language will rise up against it, is the abominable habit of quibbling, of turning the course of conversation out of its natural and graceful current into one unnatural and awkward, by a wretched system of the lowest kind of wit; of rendering what is clear and straightforward, muddy and ambiguous; and, alas! sometimes, of changing the pure and undeformed into a pit of contamination and filth. Will that rising generation, from whom the educated world expects so much, viz.: the college student—join their voices to those of older and more experienced men, in condemning the habitual use of this system? Will they do more—will they take the place of those who have left and are leaving, and, putting their shoulders to the wheel, strive to put out and put an end to this crying evil of the times? When one cannot indulge in a debate, when he cannot engage in an ordinary conversation—without some miserable punster arising and turning everything into a jest and a mockery, I, for one, say it is time to cry "halt!" to such an offensive custom. B. L.

An Irishman, who had been sick a long time, was one day met by the priest, when the following conversation took place: "Well, Patrick, I am glad you are recovered. Were you not afraid to meet your God?" "Oh, no, your reverence. It was Meeting the other party that I was afraid uv!" replied Pat.—Penn College Monthly.
The following match games of base ball were played last Spring by the Freshman nine, class of '81:

March 9, Freshmen,..........23;  Amateurs,..........15;
March 15, Freshmen,..........19;  Amateurs,..........14;
March 22, Freshmen,..........12;  Amateurs,..........14;
March 23, Freshmen,..........18;  Medicals,..........8;
April 5, Freshmen,.......... 9;  Medicals,.......... 4;
June 11, Freshmen,..........19;  Hamilton,..........11;
June, 13, Freshmen,..........25;  Belmont,..........19;
(ten innings.)

Boulton, of '79, sails for Hamburg on the third of this month. He expects to spend some time in that city and make himself thoroughly acquainted with the German language. We wish him a safe voyage and success in his studies.

The σ chapter of the new Faternity A. B. Φ., has just been instituted in the University. The Faternity was founded within the last year at Cornell, and has already three chapters:—A, at Cornell; B, at Lehigh and Σ, at our University. We learn that seven members have been enrolled in A. B. Φ.

The Freshmen have selected the following gentleman as officers:

President, Hentz; 1st Vice-President, Fuller; 2nd Vice-President, J. B. Thayer; Secretary, Seitzinger; Treasurer, Remak.

Eight members of the Junior Class have elected Mathematics.

'S1 has received five members this year.

At the last meeting of the Glee Club, Mr. Nelson was elected leader, Mr. Claxton, secretary, and Mr. H. L. Jayne, treasurer.

OTHER COLLEGES.

Yale.—The following is a list of the boats owned by the Yale Boat Club:

Eight-oared barges, .................. 2
Six-oared barges, ........................ 7
Whitehall boat, ................................ 1
Double sculls, ................................ 4
Pair oars, ................................ 3
Singles, .................................. 21—(4 paper.)
Canoes, .................................. 3

One hundred Freshmen still out on conditions. It is said that the Faculty talk of letting them all in, and allowing them to make up their conditions before Christmas.

A new rule of the Yale faculty, that any upper classman detected molesting a freshman shall be dropped into the next lower class, no matter how high his standing, has prevented hazing this year, and the freshmen occupy the junior's fence without hindrance.

Dartmouth.—The number of freshmen in the Academical department is 63, in the Chandler Scientific School, 5. The number of medicals is 87.

Active measures have been taken toward the formation of a University Nine, with every indication of success.

A petition, signed by every member of the Senior class without exception, has been sent to the trustees respectfully requesting them that there be but eight speakers on the commencement stage of '79.

Amherst.—The college now has the largest number of students it ever had. The freshmen class numbers ninety-nine.

The freshmen had a class meeting last week and elected class officers for three weeks, after which time they will elect for the rest of the year.

Trinity.—'78 graduated 15 Bachelors of Art and 2 Bachelors of Science.

The rooms in the new building are very good, particularly in price, and there is some dissatisfaction thereat. No rooms are to be had for less than $150 per annum.

Thirty-six applied for admission last June.

The Trinity Tablet says: "We were all glad to hear the Bishop preach the last sermon in the old Chapel." Imagine the worthy man's feelings when he read that!

Vassar.—Vassar College is to have Professor S. L. Caldwell, D. D., for its new president. Dr. Caldwell leaves one of the chairs of Newton Theological Seminary (Baptist) to take the position. The choice appears to be generally satisfactory. Dr. Caldwell, now in his fifty-seventh year, is a graduate of Colby University, and has been a professor in the Newton Seminary for five years. He has published several monographs relating to New England history.

Vassar college has now property and endowments valued at $1,000,000. The number of pupils has for several years ranged from 350 to 425. There are six male and three female professors, with twenty assistants.

Among the new students are two Japanese girls—Miss Stematz Yamagarver and Miss Shige Nagai—who have been studying in New Haven, Conn., about five years. They speak English fluently.

East Tennessee University.—The trustees of this University have passed a resolution asking the Legislature to change the name of the college to that of the "University of Tennessee."

Pennsylvania College resumed Sept. 3d. Freshmen admitted 37.

Colby University. Freshmen Class 60.

Northwestern University graduated twenty-seven, including four ladies. There was no Senior Class day.
BARBARA.
Pretty?—Just look at her eyes, do,  
And her sweet little head on one side!  
Flirts?—Just a little she tries to—  
(But this is, you see, an aside!)
Neat?—Her white muslin and roses  
Beat the lilies that toil not, by half!  
Gay?—So, at least, one supposes  
When one hears her low, merry laugh!
Clever!—How gravely she'll ask you  
What the date is of Babylon's fall!  
Witty!—Quite often 'twill task you  
With her fancies to keep up at all!
Quaint—as an old brocade dress is,  
Worn by our great-grandmamma!  
Innocent—as the caresses  
Of children and cherubim are!
Rare—as some exquisite salad,  
Sweet smelling, dainty, and choice!  
Dear—as some charming old ballad  
Sung by a tender low voice!
Sure everything loves her that's human—  
Great or small, poor or rich, low or high!  
And the beasts too, besides men and women—  
And what's worse for me—so do I!

DE ALUMNIS.

'43.—George Dawson Coleman, an Alumnus of our University, died at his residence near Lebanon, Pa., on the 9th of September. Mr. Coleman was born in this city in 1825 and graduated in 1843. The deceased was largely interested in the manufacture of iron and steel, and built and operated the “Lebanon Furnaces,” at North Lebanon. He was for two years a member of the lower house of the Legislature, and three years a member of the State Senate. He served as a Commissioneer to the Vienna Exposition, and at the time of his death was President of the Board of Public Charities, his term of office expiring next December. Mr. Coleman was one of the wealthiest men in the state, and at the same time one of the most generous. During the Rebellion he gave ten thousand dollars to equip the 93d Pennsylvania Volunteers alone, while his private charities were numerous. He leaves a widow and several children.

CLASS OF '82.

Department of Arts.


Towne Scientific School,


“Tommy, can you tell me what b-e-n-c-h spells?” “No, ma'ma.” “You youngn' numb-skull, what are you sitting on?” “Tommy (looking sheepish)—'Don't like to tell.'—Ex.
EXCHANGES.

We were glad to see that the *Packer Quarterly* thinks that "our notes on Exchanges seem just and well made." It is pleasant to have our labors appreciated, and if we have aimed at any one thing more than another in our correspondent column, it is to be just; so, while we have praised whatever in our opinion was praiseworthy, we have not hesitated to criticize sharply what deserved criticism. We fear we are not as good natured as the young ladies who run the *Packer Quarterly*, as they are often generous before they are just—not, however, in this case, we hope. It is certainly a rare gift to be able to pick out something good from every exchange mentioned.

*T Penna. College Monthly* is one of our best exchanges. The "College Locals" are generally good, and we have often been indebted to them for clippings. The number before us contains a short though interesting account of German Student Life, and if pages 161 to 169 were not missing in our copy we might find some other good things. We would suggest that the editors pay more attention to their exchange department and not content themselves with three or four lines of comment anecdotally upon those papers that they notice at all. We don't like the way the *Monthly* has of filling out a page with a commendatory notice of itself copied from some other paper. It reminds us of the way that country newspapers widely advertise reviews of pride upon the readable articles. The *Monthly* has no need to praise itself; it had better keep up to its present standard and other papers will do the puffing.

We are glad to see that the *Princetonian* has at last ceased talking about their hazing troubles. The last fragment of exquisite humor is contained in the number for May 13th. It begins in this interesting manner:

"Dialogue between a father and a Princeton Seminarian.

Father—I was preparing my son to enter Princeton Seminary, but in consequence of these late outrages I am to send him to Auburn.

Seminole—What outrages?

Father—Deadly Assaults.

*Seminole*—It is true that our enemies laid violent hands on one of the brethren, but we have put them to flight; and, although at first they laughed us to scorn, our name has now become mighty among them. Now in our midst (sic) the lamb and the goat lie down together, and all is calm and peace." [So on for a column and a half.] Princeton students must be easily amused. Now that we have entered upon another year, *O Princetonian*, let bygones be bygones, and start something fresh.

We were much interested in reading, in the *University Quarterly* for July, a biographical sketch of Prof. Draper. We wish that articles of this kind were more frequent in our exchanges. The *Quarterly* is typographically excellent; but, with the exception of the article above mentioned, we did not remark anything particularly noticeable; except, perhaps, the parting song of the class of '78 which we have no doubt sounded very well.

The latest number of the *Washington Jeffersonian* that we have received (May, 1878) contains a very interesting and well written article on "The Norman in England." It is a pity that the author did not revise his article more carefully for he would surely have noticed an error in the concluding portion. We quote:—"As the swollen stream which bursts forth from its channel, and for a time buries the face of the landscape under its waters, deposits a rich alluvium, capable of producing the most delicate flowers and the stateliest trees, so the Norman language, which for a time eclipsed the native tongue of England, at last subsided and left behind it the elements of new beauty and fertility." Would it not have been better to say that the Norman language, being compared to a flood, "overwhelmed" instead of "eclipsed" the native tongue of England? We like the *Washington Jeffersonian* extremely; it is conducted in a most dignified manner, and contains none of the disgusting personalities inseparable from some papers. We like one of the editorial remarks so much that we copy it: "To the student, therefore, we say: all communications thankfully received; but be sure that you revise your productions carefully and avoid as far as possible using such expressions as, "Let us strive, then," or "Let us endeavor, &c;" and do not quote from Longfellow's *Psalm of Life*.

We were disappointed in the *Volante*. There is generally something interesting in it; but this time we cannot conscientiously praise "The Homeric Poems: Their Influence on the *Esthetic Culture of Ancient and Modern Times." Why will college students grapple with such subjects? especially when limited to three columns, and when the previous number of the same periodical contained three columns of "Sources of *Esthetic Culture." The influence of such articles is anesthetically rather than aesthetic.

The *Yale Lit.* closed a brilliant year with a particularly good number. We liked especially "Plated Ware," by which the author intended shams of the social kind. The *Lit.* also contained a novel article on Chinese verse which we read with great interest. From the specimens of Chinamen whom we see in America we were not prepared to find that poetry has been so successfully cultivated in China. We copy two stanzas of a love song as a specimen:

"Maiden fair, so sweet, retiring,
At the trust I wait for thee; Still I pause in doubt, inquiring Why thou triest thus with me.

In the meadow sought we flowers, These she gave me—beauteous, rare, Far above that gift there opens The dear giver—lover, fair!"

Here is an extract from a poem almost Horatian in its hiliarity:

"Old age hastens on, as each fleet hour passes, Though Spring every year illuminates the glade; So boys let's be jolly, and fill up our glasses, Ah, why should we sigh for the flowers that fade!"

The article is to be continued, and we shall read it with interest.

We cannot agree with the editor of the "Portfolio" in this number in his estimate of Thackeray's Helen and Laura. It is rather too much to say that "Laura is, beyond all doubt, one of the grandest successes achieved in modern fiction, in the faithful and natural delineation of the character of an ideal heroine." To our mind, Thackeray failed here for the same reason that he succeeded in other places. He was too much accustomed to satire to stop even for those whom he intended to be his heroines; and all through his novels his satire leaks out in speaking of them and in their speech, unconsciously perhaps, but undeniably. Thackeray did not write to better our opinion of ourselves, but to better us by showing us, even by the acts of his pet heroines and heroines, how mean and pitiable our selfishness and snobbishness become when viewed impartially. In the story of his Highness, the Prince of Fairoaks, anyone of us can derive more wholesome reproof than from volumes of sermons. The rest of the *Lit.* is as interesting as usual.

The *Ariel* is mainly occupied with the philosophy of the Class Day and Commencement exercises. We cannot say that we admire the Latin Salutatory in this number. As it is written by a young lady we forbear criticism and merely say that we think it had better been left out. The "Home Hits" contain paragraphs like the following:

"What is the size of your corsets? asked a lady of one of our male seniors a short time since. "How do I know anything about the size of corsets, as I have only been around them and not in them," he musically replied."

What fun! Young men, go west to a co-educational college. The best thing about the *Ariel* is its editorials, which are well written and to the point. The editors are much outraged at hearing the University (of Minnesota) called a "school" and argue the point with much earnestness.

We are very glad to hear that the *Columbia Spectator* has proved to be such a decided success at the end of its first year. The valedictory of last year's editorial board lays it somewhat to the fact that "no puerile literary articles or verses, no 'literary grinds' or prize essays" are published and also to the independent stand that has been taken upon all questions. We have heard from other sources that the *Acta* is not so successful financially. How is this? Is the *Spectator* crowding it off the course? We should judge that the *Spec* had some trouble in finding "literary articles" to suit them, as we notice that three articles, or nearly as many pages, are written by Cornicula. We have no fault to find, however, as they are all good.

Since the publication of our September number, we have received the following exchanges: Amherst Student, Canadian Spectator, Colby Echo, Dartmouth *Oestrus*, Niagra Index, Penn College Monthly, Trinity Tablet, University Press University Monthly, Yale Conrunt.
When you have Children going to School, it is very expensive to buy New School Books, as they change very often, every new division they go to requiring other books. We have fitted up a large, well-lighted room in our New Building for this, our School Book Department, which is the largest of the kind in the United States, where can be found all kinds, from the Primer used by the Little Ones to the Text-Books in the Senior Classes of our Colleges.

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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.

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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 130 beds. Dean of the Faculty, Dr. Joseph Leidy; Secretary, Dr. James Tyson.

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.

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RONDEAU.

At Sorrow’s step we turn to flee;
For, petted long by youth and glee,
We shrink instinctive from the stern
Sad face of her whose fingers burn—
Not ours, we cry, to bend the knee!

But soon we weeping, powerless, see
Our little realm laid waste. Ah, me!
Our mean estate too late we learn
At Sorrow’s step.

O mistress dread, Adversity!
Dear lessons still we learn of thee—
To friends beloved still may we yearn,
Their hands still press—with sad concern
Still may their warm heart ready be,
At Sorrow’s step.

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A PLEA FOR A COLLEGE HOME.

The desirability of extending the usefulness of the University and of giving to its collegiate departments as national a reputation as its Medical school has attained will be conceded by all its friends.

The advantages which the city of Philadelphia presents for students in any department of learning are very great. Among these may be mentioned its homes unsurpassed for comfort and economy, and for elevated and refined society: its public institutions, literary resorts, libraries, museums, scientific halls, and lecture rooms; its churches of every denomination; its places of innocent amusement and recreation; its walks and parks and gardens. In addition to which other attractions might be named together making Philadelphia as desirable for a student’s residence during his college course as any city or town in the United States, to all parts of which it easily accessible.

Students who reside at their own homes in the city would be benefited by association in a more enlarged degree with others from abroad. That esprit du corps which is so feeble here compared with other collegiate institutions, would be increased by greater communion with each other: and the affection of the students for their fellows, and their common Alma Mater would be less ephemeral and continue after graduation to an extent that is not witnessed now.

It is true that Philadelphia is better supplied with genteel boarding houses than perhaps any other city in the Union: and also, that many private families receive into their homes young people who are educated here: but it is believed that parents at a distance who might otherwise be induced to send their sons to the University, are deterred from doing so because none of these are under any control on the part of the college authorities.

In lieu of the “dormitories” existing elsewhere, a College Home could be erected on grounds adjacent to the college, and placed in charge of a competent overseer, and under the supervision of a Committee of the Trustees, or an Agent of the Faculty. At this home, students either belonging to the city or from a distance, might be received and enjoy at the same time all the advantages of college life, and the useful auxiliaries that our city presents. Parents residing away, would then feel assured that their sons would at once form proper acquaintances and associates, and that their habits would be properly cared for.

Association with their fellow-students at other times than merely in the recitation or lecture rooms, would increase their affection for, and their emulation of each other, and be of mutual advantage in their studies. Nearness of access to the libraries, offices, laboratories, and other appliances of their college work, would enable them so accomplish more than when living in separate homes.

The introduction of the system would, beyond doubt, largely increase the number of the students, and thus add to the efficiency of the institution. The plan here proposed, is believed to be not difficult of accomplishment.

Within the last seven years all the present University buildings have been erected. The departments of Arts, Science, Medicine and Surgery and Dentistry, including an extensive Hospital, have been provided with structures well adapted to their respective uses. The whole forming a most beautiful pile, which is at once the pride and ornament of West Philadelphia. Besides all this, large endowments have been secured, which not only give assurance of present prosperity, but are a token that our citizens are falling into line with that large hearted liberality which in other places has been so conspicuous.
The past success is an earnest of what may be accomplished in the future. The University of to-day is so changed that the graduate of thirty years ago recognizes scarcely anything of his old Alma Mater. If the spirit that has of late years animated its Board of Trustees, its Faculty and friends, continues, another generation will witness still greater strides. Its growth should never stop.

Ground can now easily and cheaply be secured in the immediate vicinity of the College Halls. Comparatively little effort compared with that heretofore exerted in other directions would secure the needed endowment. Will not some of our liberal-minded and cultured citizens act on the present suggestion, and give it form and life: thus securing the lasting gratitude of generations to come?

ALUMNUS.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

As I read ALUMNUS's article in your October number, I rub my eyes and wonder 'whether I be I.' Now, however, that I have the May number before me, I see that ALUMNUS, like Homer, must have nodded while he wrote.

(1.) My "implied slur on the system (of phonetic pronunciation for Latin), because fathered by German scholarship," turn out to be a slur on the archæologist for mistaking a china egg for a real egg, new laid. Surely, ALUMNUS does not believe a man could breathe the atmosphere of any large city, in which a single newspaper is printed, and not know something of German industry! Besides, I had conceded as many facts as his whole party had discovered or should choose to discover.

(2.) ALUMNUS has completely failed to catch my meaning in the reference to Burke. Perhaps I was not clear. I assumed that my readers understood that language has a physical, as well as a moral, relation to man. The organs of speech have (1) a congenital, and (2) an acquired, adaptation to the making of certain sounds. Hence, I said, the compatriots of Burke and Daniel Webster will find the older "Continental" pronunciation easier than any "Roman" method. This, of course, is a question of fact, to be settled by experience; and I certainly may be wrong. The argument I adduced, created only a presumption in favor of my view. I never dreamed of getting from it anything more. What, then, in the name of all that is logical, has the railway or the post-office to do with it,—matters that are purely material, and which hold no necessary relation to mankind? Language is one of his faculties, and is to be exercised in accordance with the laws of his being. I can no more speak as I please,—in one sense,—than I can digest my food in my lungs. I did not say, "Because our forefathers have done so and so, we must do like them," but "Because we are of Teutonic blood, we will find any not Roman system easier than the Roman." I concede again, that I was arguing a priori in questions that experience must settle; but I went only so far as to state what the outlook was, from that a priori point of view. I was not opposing, "Let well enough alone!" to an argument in favor of change: I was trying to ground myself on fundamental truth. Yours truly, TEACHER.
her opinion that 'it was not one of the Senior Class, for they are all gentlemen.' I must say that, comparatively speaking, or even absolutely speaking, the very small amount of complacency contained in this would offend no one whose sole determination was not to find fault. Add to this the important fact that the paragraph was headed "A Compliment," which well-nigh renders its modesty fastidious.

"It has become more of a class matter. It now tells more of what such a class has done than of what the University is doing. Worse than this,* a tendency is manifesting itself which should be checked instantly, it is becoming more and more a committee's affair, over which the class has lost control." Certainly, the object of the Record should be to tell us about the class and not about the University. The students and the faculty have each a means of giving information about the University; the former in the Magazine, the latter in the annual Catalogue. It is not very hard on the Record, probably "Censor" himself by this time perceives his blunder, to say that it is "worse than this." But our in dignant "Censor's" ideas, or else the expression of his ideas, are singularly chaotic. I do not deny that the committee have the absolutely speaking, the very small amount of

* The italics are my own.

BOATING NEWS.

The initial regatta of the Nautilus Boat Club, of Reading, Pa., held on the Schuylkill at Reading, Saturday, September 28th, was a great success. The banks along the course were lined with spectators, and the bridge overlooking the course served as a grand stand for hundreds of ladies and gentlemen. The events consisted of a four-oared, Senior single scull, pair-oared and Junior scull races, the distance in each race being one mile and a half, straight away. The first events of the day were the trial-heats of the four-oared shell race. The contestants in the first heat were the West Philadelphias, G. N. Heaton (stroke), M. Fulton, III., S. A. Abbott, II., H. Lane (bow), and the Nautilus, of Reading, M. B. McKnight (stroke), S. R. Seyfert, III., W. Hayman, II., L. L. McIlvaine (bow). At 10.30 A. M. the word "Go!" was given, and the Nautilus with a few quick strokes took the lead, which they kept throughout the race, crossing the line in 9 min. 28 sec., winners by some ten lengths. Time of the West Philadelphias, 10 min. 1 sec.

The entries for the second trial heat were the Pennsylvanias, Wm. B. Cobb (stroke), A. L. Kappes, III., J. M. Andrews, II., J. W. Barr (bow), and the College, R. L. Hart, '79, (stroke), D. Kennedy, '79, III., W. M. Stewart, Jr., '79, II., James Bond, '77 (bow). At the start the crews shot away together, the College having a little advantage, which they slowly increased, and at the Eckert Bridge (over half the race) they had a lead of two length clear water. The Pennsylvanias here undertook to pass through the west pier of the bridge, which is worth nearly a length, but in doing so, through bad steering, struck a scow and broke an out-rigger, which put them out of the race. The College rowed home slowly from this point, passing the line in 9 min. 54 sec.

The races in the afternoon began with the Senior single sculls. Entries—Julian Kennedy, of the famous Yale crew of '76, and H. McMillen, of the Vesper Club. These men are both well-known in boating circles, and a fine contest was expected. At the signal to start, Kennedy shot ahead, rowing apparently with little exertion, and, although it was a fine race, he appeared to have it all his own way, and at the end put on a beautiful spurt, finishing in 10 min. 21 1/2 sec., with McMillen a short distance behind. Next came the final heat of fours between the Nautilus and the College. The greatest interest of the regatta was centered in this race; especially were the young ladies of Reading interested, as upon the result depended the fate of the beautiful silk banner which they had made for this event. At 4 P. M. word was given, and the crews got off well together, the Nautilus pulling a stroke of 40 to the minute, the College, 38. But the better knowledge of the course, and the superior training of the Nautilus crew, showed itself at the first bend in the river. From this point they took the lead, and kept it till the end; and, notwithstanding the repeated spurs of the College, came in a length and a half ahead, in the good time of 9 min. 18 sec. Time of College crew, 9 min. 22 1/2 sec. The pair-oared race was a walk-over for Rennert and Henderson, of the Quaker City. Time, 10 min. 30 sec.

The last event was the Junior single sculls. Entries—S. R. Seyfert, of Nautilus, and R. S. Sorver, of Quaker City. Seyfert gained a length in the first hundred yards, and easily increased his lead, paddling home in 11 min. 50 sec.

The great success of the Regatta was due to the politeness of the members of the Nautilus Boat Club, and the promptness with which the events took place.

ROLL TAKING IN CHAPEL.

In the year 1873 the old system of taking the roll in chapel was abolished and a new one established. Under the old system the first honor man of the Senior class was accustomed to go up on the platform and call the roll of the whole college, and every student answered for himself. Under the new system the roll is given to a single member of each class, who is informed that at the end of every week he must report the absentees during that week. It is very hard to see the advantages of this new system, while its disadvantages stare us in the face.

The University would not dare to ask a student to keep watch over his fellow-students and to report them if they did not behave themselves; and yet, it asks him to report them if they do not come to chapel. It is very hard on this student thus to be made a spy, and he is constantly kept in fear that by a mistake he may injure one of his classmates, and perhaps prevent him from taking an honor. Besides which a class mate will frequently ask not to be marked absent when he has stayed away from chapel that he might have twenty minutes more study, and if the roll taker refuses he feels
We know that we are venturing upon dangerous grounds when we enter the domain of politics, but as we are mere lookers-on and not committed to the interests of any party, we may escape without injury. We will confine our attention to college politics, as seen in class elections and elections in the various college organizations. College politics is one of the most important topics discussed outside of the class-room, and class elections and appointments are as much commented upon in college as national politics is in the world at large.

The object of an election is, or should be, to select the man best fitted for the position, and not to place particular friends in office. There is no vital principle involved in the result of a college election, and a student should not be governed by any personal feeling of like or dislike in voting for officers of his class. But the college student is not an exception to the average man in this respect; he is too often controlled by “party” or “clique” feeling. We cannot expect a man to sacrifice his personal feelings at once for the good of his class; but what we object to is the opposing of a man of recognized ability and voting for one of inferior ability, but who happens to belong to his “set.”

One of the worst features of college politics is the ill feeling which commonly grows out of an election. There is no reason why a clash of opinions should not be carried on in a perfectly honorable manner, so that no student need feel aggrieved. But we fear that there is often too much—what in common parlance is called—“wire pulling.” Students are well enough acquainted with each other to render the extolling of the merits of any candidate altogether unnecessary; and a student should refuse any request to pledge his vote.

We do not mean to advise students to keep out of college politics, but for every one to take a renewed interest in all class matters. If there were more class feeling and every student took an interest in class elections, there would be little chance for “electioneering;” and, consequently, less ill humor shown over the result of an election.

We were very much surprised as well as gratified to hear that in future the library will be open for one hour before college every morning. This announcement may seem strange to our college contemporaries who are accustomed to have the use of the libraries of their colleges. But we have not been thus favored. Indeed, it has been asserted by students, who had read of it in the catalogue, but had never seen the inside of it, that the University library was a myth. We can now assure them that it is not; but a real fact as stated in the annual catalogue. We have heard students complaining because the library was not open for their use; to a certain extent they had some ground for their complaint, but not much. The librarian used to open the library for the benefit of the students on Saturday mornings, but stopped doing so because no students took advantage of the opportunities thus offered them. We cannot blame students for being unwilling to walk out to college on Saturdays. It is unfortunate that our University has no dormitories, so that students might always be within easy reach of the college buildings. Neither can we blame the librarian for he is engaged in his professorial duties on college days; indeed, we ought the rather to be grateful to him for being willing to open the library for us on Saturdays.

As students are able to have the use of either of our large city libraries for a moderate fee, the need of a college library has not been greatly felt. Our library is, however, quite large and filled with excellent books. We hope to give an account of it in a future number of the Magazine. Dr. Haupt, the assistant librarian, has charge of the library in the mornings. As yet, no arrangements have been made by which students may take books out of the library, but we hope such arrangements will soon be made.

In behalf of the Senior class we thank the Faculty for the change they have made in the course of study since the publication of our last number. In the October Magazine we complained of the unfairness of the course of study, as then pursued to the Senior class. But since that time the course has been changed, much to the gratification of the class. The Seniors are now permitted to attend Prof. Barker’s lectures on physics and have given up Prof. Lesley’s lectures on geology.
The Faculty at first thought of making physics an optional study, but as there was no branch to make it optional with, they determined to incorporate it in the regular course, but without recitations. The class is required to attend Prof. Barker's lectures three times a week and will also be required to pass an examination on these lectures at the end of the year. Prof. Barker is lecturing at present upon Light. Hereafter the study of physics will be commenced earlier in the course and will be finished at the end of Junior year.

A CURIOSITY.—There is now at the University a machine invented and constructed by F. T. Freeland, '79, T. S. S., which will play with anyone the game of Tit-Tat-To. It has never lost a game. Everyone knows that the Chess Automata were frauds, that is their moves were made by an accomplice hidden somewhere. But this machine, the first of its kind, is entirely self-contained. There is in it a mechanical table of all the different games, which is transferred to the hoard by pushing a lever. It was exhibited at the last meeting of the Franklin Institute, and for a complete description of it, accompanied by drawings, we refer our readers to the next number of the Journal of the Franklin Institute.

We are sorry to announce that Mr. J. M. Gest has been compelled, by pressure of other duties, to give up his position as Reviewing Editor of the Magazine. Mr. Gest has been connected with the Magazine in some capacity since Freshman year. He has been one of the hardest workers on the editorial committee, and the absence of his willing pen and ready suggestions will be greatly felt by the remaining editors. Mr. Gest has had charge of the "exchanges" for the past few months and we venture to say has given satisfaction in that department not only to our subscribers, but also to the editors whose periodicals he has reviewed. Though he is no longer one of the editors, we still hope to publish articles from his pen.

Mr. J. D. Brown, Jr., '79, will succeed Mr. Gest. We extend him a hearty welcome and will predict for him success in his department, from our acquaintance with him in Philo.

We invite the attention of those of our readers who are interested in what is done in other colleges to the Monday edition of the New York World. This issue, the second page of which is devoted to the Book Reviews and College Chronicle, is mailed for $1.50 or 50 cents for four months. All subscriptions should be addressed to The World, 35 Park Row, New York.

CONTRIBUTORS to our columns are requested to send in their articles on or before the fifteenth day of the month preceding publication. Please write with ink and on only one side of the paper.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL DEPARTMENTS.

On Wednesday morning, October 2d, the opening lecture of the present course of lectures in the Medical School was delivered in the chapel. The new building erected for the use of the Dental School and Medical laboratory, was opened and dedicated at the same time. The chapel was crowded to its utmost capacity with medical students and citizens interested in the medical school. The audience was a very masculine one, very few ladies being present.

Provost Stille, in presenting the building to the Trustees, on behalf of the contributors, said: "The novel and particular attraction which we offer to you at this time, is a building specially fitted up for practical instruction in laboratory work. This building, which has cost with its equipments nearly $50,000, has been erected during the summer by the contributions of certain public-spirited citizens, whose names both gratitude and propriety forbid us at this time to conceal." The Provost then gave the names of the contributors, about thirty in number, including several members of the Medical Faculty and prominent citizens.

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, who was the representative of the Trustees on this occasion, formally accepted the building and dedicated it to the use for which it was erected. Dr. Mitchell reviewed the advance which science has made within the last fifty years, and in speaking of the establishment of lectures on dental surgery at our University, said that two chairs had been created by the Trustees—one of Mechanical Dentistry and Metallurgy, and the other of Operative Dentistry, Dental Histology and Dental Pathology. The students will share with the medical students the instruction in physiology, pharmacy and anatomy.

In speaking of the duty which the community owes to a great school of learning, the doctor said: "In place of endowing this and that small college, and struggling to create universities with inadequate means, let it recall the fact that it has here an old and firm organization, a school proud of its wholesome capacity to change when change is needed. This Commonwealth, and the rich within it, can reach us with help which was never more needed than now. * * * They can enable us, by larger salaries, to secure the whole time of the highest talent; and now that our laboratories are complete, they can place in our grounds a competent and endowed free library, which would also supply an urgent want of all this western portion of Philadelphia. Last of all, they can help us, and the help must be large, to do in a measure for animals what we have done for men. They can aid us in the next great enterprise to which, in the confidence of wholesome growth, this University already looks forward—the creation of a great American School of Veterinary Medicine. Here are our present wants. Shall we not find some Pennsylvanians waiting to respond to our appeal?"

Dr. Mitchell's address was very able, and was listened to with eager attention by the audience. We regret that we are not able to publish the entire speech. It is to be sincerely hoped that some public-spirited citizens will respond to the doctor's appeal for a library and School of Veterinary Medicine.

A full account of the new building will be found in the April number of the Magazine.
The Fall meeting of the Athletic Association was held on Saturday afternoon, October 26th, on the Germantown Cricket Club grounds. The weather was very pleasant, being rather warmer than the past few days. The number of spectators, however, was not so large as at the former meetings of the Association. There was a very good representation of the fair sex who took a great interest in the different contests and were ever ready with their applause. The number of entries in the various games was as announced on the programme, was 1.30, P.M.; some and Mr. George McCall, '79, as starter. The time for the first lap Miller took the lead and steadily increased it until the fourteenth lap Miller took the lead and steadily increased it until the

The men were well bunched for the first three laps, but on the fourth lap Miller took the lead and steadily increased it until the

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and Church, '80, who made his first appearance on the track. The men got a good start; Church took the lead, with Thayer a few yards in the rear. They kept the same relative positions until the last half of the last lap when Thayer made a splendid spurt. Both men ran hard, but Thayer, who was still in good condition, forged ahead running the race in 5 min. 25 sec., Church two seconds behind. The running on the home stretch was very good, both men doing their level best, but Thayer had evidently been running a "waiting" race. The spectators grew quite enthusiastic and the contestants were greeted with a storm of applause at the finish. The time in this race last year was 5 min. 43 sec.

The next event was the strangers' 100 yards dash. All the men entered started but one: N. C. Perot, G. C. C.; Lee, ('79) P. C. C.; Hallowell, P. C. C.; Geyelin, C. B. C.; O'Doherty, C. B. C. Lee took the lead at the start and was several yards in advance of the other contestants at the finish. The other men ran well and showed a good race. Lee's time was 10 1/4 sec. Geyelin second. The time last year was 10 sec.

Dick ran the quarter mile race after the strangers' 100 yards dash, Hughes still refused to run.

The last event of the day was the tug of war, open to the Boat and Cricket Clubs. There was only one team, Young America C. C., entered beside our college team. The University Boat and Cricket Clubs. There was only one team, Young America C. C., entered beside our college team. The University team consisted of Messrs. Reath, '79; Hazlehurst '79; Adamson, '80; Milne, '81; Seitzinger, '82 and Mcllvaine, '78, who took the place of Mr. Lewis, '82. At the word "heave" both teams settled down to a steady pull. The Young America were larger and heavier than the college men, and their superior weight soon began to tell. For about forty seconds neither side had any advantage, but the University team then began to waver while the other men still kept a straight rope. The Young America at last pulled the University men over the line. The time of the tug was 1 min. 4 sec.

DE ALUMNIS.

'75—C. W. Freedley has returned from abroad and is practicing law in this city.

'77—Crozer Griffith is studying medicine in the Medical School.

'78—Law—Blight, Corry, McCollin, Ruddrow, Scott, Stetler.

Theology—Bent, Breed, Craven, McDowell, MacKubbin, Shepherd.

Medicine—Hatfield, Henry, Mcllvaine.

Business—Buckley, Hoffman, Clark, Harris.

Knowles and Craven are traveling in Europe together.

Church is with Cramp & Sons.

Elwell, Helme, Norris and Murphy are in Europe together Elwell and Murphy return next month. Helme and Murphy will spend another year on the continent, probably ascending the Nile. Houston is in Europe and will remain there for a year.

McCarter is taking a post-graduate course in Chemistry. Rowland is Prof. Sadtler's assistant.

PENN AND PENNSYLVANIA SKETCHES

Mrs. Bloomfield Moore has given ten thousand dollars to our University as a memorial of her late husband, to be called the "Bloomfield Moore Fund." The Trustees in accepting this gift say, "The income shall be perpetually applied to enable those women (not exceeding six in number in any one year) who are, or who propose to become teachers, to avail themselves, without cost to them, of the instruction which is now or hereafter may be given to women in the University, subject to such alterations, with this object in view, as the Board of Trustees may prescribe."

We were mistaken in saying that eight members of the Junior class have elected mathematics. The mathematical section has ten members.

The Senior class elections were held on Thursday, Oct 10th. A lively time was anticipated, as there were three candidates for the presidency; but before the day of the election, Mr. Gest was the only nominee, the other two having withdrawn. Mr. John M. Gest was unanimously elected president. The other officers are as follows: 1st Vice President, H. S. Prentiss Nichols, 2d Vice President, Tosui Imadate, Recording Secretary, Richard Montgomery, Corresponding Secretary, J. Douglass, Brown, Jr., Treasurer, Wm. Lorenz, Jr. The Seniors will elect Class-Day speakers in a few weeks. Mr. Gest has appointed the following executive committee, H. S. P. Nichols, J. D. Brown, Jr., A. M. Hance, Saunders Lewis, Jr., G. W. B. Roberts.

At a meeting of the class of '80, held Oct: 2d, the following gentlemen were elected as officers for the ensuing year, President, Erskine Neide, 1st Vice President, A. L. Stout, 2d Vice President, C. E. Day, Corresponding Secretary, R. E. Wright, Recording Secretary, Charles Wadsworth, Treasurer, Joseph Stokes. The election for Junior Day orators was fixed for the first week in November.

The class of '81 has elected the following gentlemen as speakers for the Cremation: Mr. Marks, of the Department of Arts and Mr. Prevost of the T. S. S.; Mr. J. A. Henry will deliver the poem on that occasion.

There is but one lady in our University at present; we hope to see many more at the beginning of next term when the Provost commences his lectures.

We are sorry to hear that Prof. Lesley is prevented, by sickness, from lecturing to his classes this term. Prof. Lesley has recently returned from Europe. While there he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Dublin. Mr. Hall, Prof. Lesley's assistant, will take charge of the professor's classes during his indisposition.

Dr. Taylor has taken Dr. French's place as Prof. Barker's assistant. Dr. Taylor is a graduate of Dartmouth, '74; he received the degree of Ph. D. from Gottingen 1876.
Mr. T. R. Neilson, '77, has been obliged, on account of want of time, to give up the leadership of the Glee Club. The club have elected Mr. H. A. Clarke, Professor of Music at the University, as leader. By the permission of the Provost, the club will hereafter meet for rehearsal in the college building. Prof. Barker has very kindly given them the use of the small cabinet organ in his physical laboratory.

The University Orchestra have commenced rehearsals under the leadership of Mr. Britton, '79. They have volunteered to furnish the music on the evening of Philo's Biennial Celebration. But one new member has been received since last year. The orchestra is composed of the following gentlemen: Messrs. C. A. Willits, W. H. Ingram, W. K. Hewson, W. E. Mitchell, Geo. Junkin, Jr., E. R. Dick, J. R. Smucker, C. O. Herring, O. Hopkinson, Jr., J. L. Jackson, R. DeSilver, J. C. Morris, Jr., and B. D. F. Harrah.

The following officers have been elected by the law students: '79 President, Herbert Smith; 1st Vice President, W. N. Spackman; 2nd Vice President, H. G. Horstman; Recording Secretary, F. M. Wirgman; Corresponding Secretary, F. A. Cunningham; Treasurer, T. M. Etting; Executive Committee, W. J. Smyth, H. L. Geyelin, J. K. Bakewell, W. D. Kelley, E. S. Daly, J. W. Martin, J. A. Siner.

'80 President, J. Burke Hendry; 1st Vice President, F. A. Lewis, Jr.; 2nd Vice President, J. T. Hale; Recording Secretary, John Scott, Jr.; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Dulles, Jr.; Treasurer, Thos. A. Edwards.

Eight of the Scientific Juniors have elected civil engineering; two geology and mining; four chemistry and three architecture.

Prof. Barker will deliver a lecture on Electric Illumination in the Academy of Music, November 14th.

By a new rule adopted by the Glee Club, graduates who have not taken their Masters degree may become members of the club.

Philo's Biennial will be celebrated on Friday evening, December 20th. Prof. Thompson will deliver the address on the occasion.

The University Foot-ball Team will play the United Cricket Clubs of Philadelphia, on Friday, November 1st; Swarthmore, November 24th; Princeton, November 9th. They have challenged Columbia for Saturday, November 16th. All the games to be played on the Germantown grounds, at Wayne station.

The Freshmen played a match game of foot-ball with the High School, on Saturday, October 12th, beating them by two touchdowns to nothing.

Voluntary Classes.—We give below a schedule of the voluntary classes recently formed for the year's work. From present appearances it seems that they will be vigorously carried on by the professors and supported by the students who appreciate the advantages so freely extended to them.

Voluntary Classes...

Professor Jackson reads the Greek Testament with the Seniors and Juniors Arts on Mondays, at 9 A. M.; and Cicero pro Cluentio on Wednesday, at 9 o'clock, and Friday, at 4th hour with the same classes.

Professor Muhlenberg is engaged upon Demosthenes de Corona with the Senior Arts, upon Monday at 4th hour, and meets the class in Hebrew on Thursday, at 9 o'clock.

Professor O. H. Kendall lectures the Seniors (Science and Arts) on Friday, 4th hour. The subject for this term is Approximate numerical calculation, the text book being Skinner's Approximate Computation.

Professor McElroy has the Seniors (Arts) on Tuesday, at 9 o'clock, and the Juniors (Arts) on Friday, at 9 o'clock. With the former class he intends to read Chaucer, and, if time permits, the later English poets up to Shakspere. With the former class he is engaged in a critical reading of Shakspere's Julius Caesar.

The orations of Cicero pro Cluentio, with Prof. Jackson, and of Demosthenes de Corona, with Prof. Muhlenberg, are read for prizes offered to members of the Senior class.

NEW BOOKS.


Prof. Haupt's "Manual of Engineering Specifications and Contracts" supplies a want that has long been felt by young engineers; and will take an important place in our technical libraries. The preparation of specifications is no easy matter; the ability to do so presupposes an intimate acquaintance with the plan of the proposed structure, a thorough knowledge of the kind of work to be done, and a practical familiarity with the methods adopted by workmen. But more than this is necessary; the contract must be so drawn up that it can bear but one possible construction, there must be no ambiguity in any part of it; every possible contingency must be provided for, nothing of any moment whatever should be left to implication, or to the good intentions of either party. Those interested in the subject know too well the results of defective contracts—lawyers know something about them, too; and a moment's consideration of these results is sufficient to impress us with the value of a work that undertakes to show how to avoid them.

Prof. Haupt has prepared a thorough exposition of every thing pertaining to Engineering contracts, arranging the work under the following heads: Drawings, Estimates, Specifications and Contracts; giving a complete resume of the engineer's office work, from the inception of the ground plan to the letting of the contract and entering upon the construction; and his is the only book, which treats of this important part of the engineer's duties, available as a text-book or manual.

An extended set of tables and rules for measuring artisan's work, materially enhances the practical value of the book. The selections of actual contracts, etc., given in illustration, are drawn from the best practice, many of them pertaining to well-known and prominent structures, and they may be considered as "standard" in the department to which they belong.

We are pleased to learn that Prof. Haupt's work has already been adopted as a text-book by many of our technical schools; and we predict for it a hearty reception by practicing engineers, and especially by the younger members of the profession.
OTHER COLLEGES.

Trinity.—A ball-ground 100 x 200 is being graded, to cost $150. A lawn tennis club has been organized. $410 has been raised to build a boat-house. '82 contains 45 members.

Cornell.—There are 109 Freshmen, who make things lively for the Sophomores.

Yale.—The entering class of Yale numbers 120. In the Sheffield Scientific School 61 are already enrolled. There are nine additions to the Sophomore class; Linonia is flourishing, and now boasts about 120 members.

Chicago.—Ω Chapter of Z. Φ has been re-established here. Its rivals are Δ, K. E., and Φ, Υ. There are several colored students, who are treated as equals by their white classmates. The faculty refuse to insert the college advertisement in the Volante, thereby greatly disgusting the editors.

Dartmouth.—By a new rule of the Athletic Association, any man, in order to take a prize, must beat any previous record he has made.

Forty-seven new students registered at Rochester; over fifty at Syracuse.

Lafayette.—The following gives the additions to the several classes at the opening of college: Seniors, 1; Juniors, 1; Sophomores, 13; Freshmen, 80. Total, 95. The number of names registered in the Treasurer's office is 98. The distribution is as follows: A. B., 53; B. S., 21; Ph. B., 10; C. E., 8; Special, 3.

Princeton.—At the last meeting of the Boating Association the report of the retiring president showed a debt of $441. Nearly one hundred of this is due to different tradesmen and manufacturers of boating material. For the remainder, about $370, suit was brought against the Association; and the suit going by default to the plaintiff, Mr. Elmer E. Green, of Trenton, relieved the Association by advancing the sum, to be repaid at its convenience, without interest. '82 numbers, in the Academic Department, 91; in the Scientific School, 15.

The annual cane spree between the Sophomores won thirty-one; the Freshman, eighteen; and seven were drawn.

Bowdoin.—'78 graduated 15 out of 27. Of these, Classical, 11; Scientific, 4. The average age was 27 years, 9 months.

Northwestern.—The Northwestern Song Book (128 pp.) is in the hands of the printer. The class of '82 numbers 21 ladies and 41 gentlemen.

California.—It appears from a communication in the Oestrus that some of the young lady students persist in practicing gymnastics "in a boisterous manner," thereby shocking the conservaties.

Brown.—There have been this year 97 applicants for admission to Brown University. Of these, 69 have been admitted to the Freshman class, 10 to advanced classes, and 8 to pursue select courses of study. The college has thus had an accession of 87 students. During the summer about twenty of the students served as hotel waiters, at Martha's Vineyard.

Tufts.—Freshmen in Divinity School, 3; in Academical Apartment, 14.

Amherst.—A Freshman was recently the victim of a practical joke by a mock duel with a Sophomore, a grave Senior acting as referee. The faculty, not having much sense of humor, suspended for one year the Senior and the Sophomore; but so much indignation was excited among the students that the faculty took it back.

The Seniors at Amherst have chosen their optional studies as follows:—History, 65; Astronomy, 40; Geology, 28.

Union College has about fifty new students, thirty-eight of these being Freshmen. Nearly one-half take the scientific course.

The Senate of the University of London has taken the necessary official action in reference to the admission of women to degrees. Female candidates will be admitted forthwith to the matriculation examination; and all such as have already passed the general examination for women, will be considered as having matriculated, and will be admissible (after the required interval) to the first degree examination in either of the faculties.

EXCHANGES.

We were much pleased to receive our first copy of the Berkeleyan (University of California). It contains a number of readable articles, among which we notice particularly a critic upon Tennyson's Lady of Shalott. Says the author: "The 'fairy lady' is the lonely soul of one of those whom the world calls dreamers. Their days are spent in spiritual solitude; the passing world sees, with vague curiosity, nought but the surroundings." We wish we had had room for a longer quotation, as the article is very original—at least so far as our knowledge goes. The exchange man says that "mens sana in corpore sano is a truth too important to be overlooked." We think it so important that it deserves to be quoted correctly. However, as it appears in an extract from the Colby Echo, it may have been wrongly printed there; but we can assure both the Berkeleyan and the Echo that, for real good Latin, they cannot improve upon it.

The Niagara Index, speaking of a book-notice in our September number, says that "authors who entrust the criticism of their works to college boys need not expect to derive from such sources any vast amount of real benefit." Strange to say, we had attributed the absence in the Index of notices of new books to the wisdom of their authors upon this very point. When the tone of the Index is sufficiently improved so as to render it possible for it to obtain book reviews we shall expect notices of them to appear in its columns. Until then we can only say that the Index speaks for itself; and, we must say, with perfect justice.

We were much interested in reading "The Lounger," in the Yale Courant. It is in this amusing kind of light reading that the Courant excels. There is a good, but by no means complete, article upon "Literary Fecundity." The author is no enthusiastic admirer of Daniel Deronda and the later works of Dickens and William Black, and handles great names without gloves. What he says, however, would have been better if he had taken more time and pains; the article having evidently been written in a hurry by a ready writer.

The editorials of the Rochester Campus are well written, although they give the dark side of things in the remarks upon Class day and Class SUPPERS: "Money spent on college class affairs is money practically thrown away—it yields but an infinitesimal amount of profit. The fact is beginning to be appreciated that a
man comes to college for some other purpose than solely to take part in boat-races and keep up class spirit—which, by the way, no one seems able to give an exact definition of, or to tell just what it is—and it is to be devoutly hoped that the day is not far distant when class days and suppers will be remanded by public opinion, together with hazing and cane fights, to the realm of played-out hunbugs." It is not our business to go into extended argument upon disputed points, but we would like to know what would become of the Campus if there were none of that feeling which prompts class celebrations. We have generally found it to be the case that those students who had no "class spirit" seldom had spirit enough for anything else, including the college paper. We would advise the Campus to refrain from publishing squibs such as the following:—

**WHEN ONE GREEK MEETS ANOTHER.**

Says Jamesey to Pat., "Could you tell me the time o' day, Pat?"

Pat up with his stick and hit Jamesey over the cap.

"Faith, Jamesey, my boy, 'less your sines were completely gone,
If you'd harkened a bit you might just have it strike one;"

"Sure," then, says Jamesey, "there's luck in this weighty old flour-sack,
For its lucky I was failing to meet you an hour back."

We acknowledge the receipt of the *Asbury Monthly*, Vol. 1, No. 2. It contains several articles showing thoughtful preparation, particularly those upon "College Oratory," and "The ground of the belief that things are as they appear to be." We welcome this newcomer into the field of journalism (as some of our exchanges are fond of saying) and exchange with pleasure.

Another addition to our exchange list is the *University Magazine* (Univer-
sity of North Carolina). The most prominent piece in the number before us is a lecture on the Nineteenth Century, a very eloquent and interesting production. The style is sometimes marred by its luxuriance, and a little pruning would have improved it. We suppose, however, that this results from Southern enthusiasm, and as such we do not greatly object to it. A bare page is given to a critical discussion of one of the magazine's articles that is connected with the school. There is life enough at St. Paul's to put up a gymnasium costing $12,370, a part of which is paid in. We wish we could borrow some of their gas enthusiasm. The *Horo Scholastica* is published by a Missionary Society, accounts of which are printed in this number, and present a curious medley of photographs, "sleds," "skates," "songs," "donations to Orphan-ages," etc. The Missionary Society probably believes in muscular Christianity. The notes on exchanges are very good; we copy them for the benefit of exchanges which do not receive the *Horo*.

The *Canadian Spectator* (Montreal) is much excited over Dominion politics. There is an entertaining article copied from *Truth*, from which we clip the Ritualistic view of the Low Churchman:—

"The man who would impoverish human life till not a pleasure was left in it; who deems its various afflictions and its feebility vital constants; who understands the wholesomeness of its passions; to whom science is but another name for the devil, the love of art rank Paganism, the love of beauty idolotrous and sensual; the man to whom Luther's grand exhortation, 'Sin boldly and leave the rest to God,' comes as flat blasphemy, but who compounds for the courage of sincerity by the cowardice of self-deception—that man could not be mistaken for the Broad Churchman of the muscular school, who puts on his priesthood only with his surplice, and for the rest of the time is a jolly good fellow no hunbug in him, as an English gentleman should be." We were unmoved by reading in the *Spectator* a flaming advertisement of "D'ISRAELI'S TONIC BITTERS, now EARL BEACONSFIELD." This is the self-thought that amuses an American.

The *Earlamite* is a real good little boy is almost as bad as to be a heathen. He has read a good little boy. Of those who do so young and innocent, that he has thought of doing otherwise. I would call in question the propriety of education that will admit of a child getting such distorted notions of life, such a character, of society, of morals and education. Shall we not as strenuously protest against moral preceit as against mental peculiarity? As for the "big boy," there is no hope for him:—

"He is state in youth, bene an old bachelor, lives a tedious life, too good to live and not fit to die, but children, beware." The spring crop of amusements and orations are not quite exhausted. The *Nassau Lit.* is quite full of them, and so is the *Hamilton Lit.*, which last contains a particularly fine piece on "Resemblances in English Poetry." But for really fine writing the essay on "living in the College Magazine" surpasses all. We quote:—

"If there is an imagination that the images we put into our minds are the material of the mind. Have you ever wondered what a noble, grand and useful thing is memory? All of our really bright and learned men were blessed with good memory. The literary man finds a good companion. The mathematician must remember well what he has learned in order to solve future problems. All of us are striving to acquire education."

The literate man finds a good companion. The mathematician must remember well what he has learned in order to solve future problems. All of us are striving to acquire education. The literal man finds a good companion. The mathematician must remember well what he has learned in order to solve future problems. All of us are striving to acquire education. The literal man finds a good companion. The mathematician must remember well what he has learned in order to solve future problems. All of us are striving to acquire education.
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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.

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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 130 beds. Dean of the Faculty, Dr. Joseph Leidy; Secretary, Dr. James Tyson.

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.

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Thou, who, rising from the eastern wave,
Dost shed thy tranquil light
On all around, on all above,
Goddess of beauty and of love,
Pacing majestically on high
Through the silver-spangled sky,
I welcome thee! thou guardian of the night!
I gaze upon thy sweet, pale face,
And in its loving, kindly look
I read, as in some mystic book,
The tale of many a time and place
Where thou hast seen,
And yet will see,
All that has been
Or is to be.

I think of thy joy, as smiling down,
Thy front unruffled by a frown,
Upon some youth and maiden's sweet,
Who, with the waters at their feet,
Are wandering on the glittering beach
Thinking of nought, wrapped each in each.
Bathed in the glorious splendor of thy light,
In which a future, how'er dark, seems bright,
They feel a happiness words could not tell
In the halo of thy magic spell.

Such scenes as these]
Thy spirit please.
Alas! what woe
Thy face doth show,
When, in a few short short hours of time
Thou gazest on all sin and crime!
Men's souls bereft, their bleeding hearts,
Their bitter, unappeased woe.

I seem to hear thee, heart-sick, groan
As thou readest all that lies
Hidden from our blinded eyes.
Could'st thou but tell us when, and where
We might such wickedness ensnare,
And could'st thou from this awful doom—
That o'erhangs us like a pall,
And doth our very soul enthrall,—
We stricken mortals but release,
Then might'st thou gladly set,—in peace.

THE LECTURE SYSTEM.

It must be evident to everyone in our college, giving the matter any attention whatever, that there has been of late, a marked increase in the number of hours per week devoted to lectures: in other words that the lecture system is becoming more generally adopted. Now this is a new move, and like all new moves is open to investigation. Let us therefore investigate whether the move which we are making is one in the right direction.

It is universally accorded, I think, that the purpose, the "end in view," of the collegiate department of any university is, as Mr. Luke would say, "culture:" that is to say, the obtaining of a liberal, not a technical education. The question at once arises, does the lecture system best fulfill this purpose? does it best meet this "end in view"? We hold that it does not. The education which we receive at college is catholic or it is nothing. It requires nothing more of a man than the possession of a few grains of common sense, as raw material to be worked upon (in some cases the amount of common sense required is astonishingly small), and certainly every means of education employed should partake of this catholicity. Now the lecture system as a means of education, does not fulfill this condition, and for this reason, that it is unfair.

It is unfair to the student in that his education is contingent: first, upon his ability to take intelligible notes; second, upon the ability of the instructor to impart information intelligibly. First, upon the student's ability to take intelligible notes. And here we have the not unfrequent case of a man hard of hearing, and so

I pity thee,—thou planet lone,—
in the end presenting as notes a series of half-finished sentences perfectly unintelligible. Education has here ceased to be a question, of mental capacity, and has come to depend on our hearing better or writing faster than our neighbor.

In the next place our education is contingent upon the ability of the instructor to impart information intelligibly. What a vast field is here opened, too vast indeed for discussion in a single Magazine article. In fact a whole volume might be filled with the discussion of this one point. It was only the other day that we were informed by Prof.—— of the fact (?) that knowledge is no knowledge at all unless it can be imparted; and it made us sad, for we thought how very little knowledge there really was in this world of ours. But without further discussion of this point, it amounts simply to this: that if the instructor happens to be a good lecturer, we receive a certain amount of information as “stock in hand;” if he happens to be what might be called a “muddy” lecturer, this information becomes an unknown quantity.

This, then, is our liberal education. We guarantee a broad catholic education to every man, provided he has good hearing, can write short hand, and has the rare good fortune to be under a man who can impart knowledge intelligibly to others.

But besides all this there is another difficulty which presents itself in the use of the Lecture System, which is, that if properly carried out, the system requires more time and attention than can be given it at college. Canon Kingsley, in an address to students, gives the following excellent advice: “Let me warn you, that none of you will profit by any lecture, unless you study at home the text-books recommended by the lecturer.” Now to do this, situated as we are at college, is simply impossible without doing great injustice to other studies. The careful preparation of a lecture implies first, the deciphering of one’s own hieroglyphics, usually a very difficult piece of work; second, a careful study of three or four text-books “recommended by the lecturer,” in rhetoric, for instance: Whatley, Theramin, Bain, Day’s Art of Discourse, English Lessons for English People, and How to Write Clearly. Again, to quote Canon Kingsley, the lecture avails us nothing, “unless we use our eyes in hard study, personal study, continuous study, and study, too, rather of one subject (the italics are ours) than of many subjects.

Now it may be asked do not these objections apply to the use of the Lecture System in our technical schools of law and medicine, etc.? Certainly not. A deaf man will not study law; a man whose whole time is occupied in taking notes, will be paid in the end by a knowledge of stenography. As for the lecturers, they, as a rule, know what they are about; having by long experience acquired the qualities of good lecturers. Again, a student of medicine has nothing to do but to study medicine, and can, therefore, conscientiously devote his time to all the “text-books recommended by the lecturer,” a couple of dozen if necessary.

Thus have I endeavored to point out a few of the objections to the Lecture System as a means of liberal education, in view of which it behooves us to be strictly conservative in adhering to the text-book which has the advantage of imparting information without the disadvantage of making itself personally disagreeable.

THE UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.

THE DISADVANTAGE OF BOOKS.

Every civilization has had its peculiar aims and therefore its peculiar training. Greece sought for the beautiful in all its forms, while Rome loved the sturdier arts of war and agriculture. Now the tendency is toward a less exclusive range, for the “thoughts of men have widened with the process of the suns,” and we are embracing in the most intimate acquaintance truths of which the wildest speculator of the ancients never dreamed. While this extension is—and justly—the glory of our time there is a depreciating feature which is more generally overlooked than its importance warrants. It is an evil increased by our most important means of education, the multiplication of books, and on that account the more difficult to remedy. We are taught the discoveries and demonstrations of the greatest minds that have preceded us, both facts and principles; but one thing we are not taught: how we ourselves may put this store of learning to use in those cases that cannot be included in any curriculum, yet must be met in life by every one of us. In a word, we are trained to learn the thoughts of others, we are not trained to think for ourselves.

I have laid this partly to the charge of books. We are apt to suppose that in books we are possessed of the very soul of mind, and that reading is the only essential to mental culture. But let us be careful, remembering the example of that former philosopher who discovered the elixir of life, yet but half aware of its properties, drank himself to death; for just so a careless use of books will render for us even their own learning useless. If we look at the older systems which had no books, we remark their comparative freedom from this fault. Compare for an instant our vaunted lore, with the wise simplicity of the Grecian sage whose only knowledge was that we know nothing, yet who dictated to the Athenians the most practical lessons and the soundest policy.

But now that the University has usurped the place of the ἀγωνία, the teacher confines the thoughts of his pupils to a particular method instead of letting him investigate in his own way and explaining the difficulties as they suggest themselves. Now, in such studies as the classics (and not foreign or dead classics alone) how often we find one-sided annotations, longer than the text and studied quite as faithfully. The average student is made to depend far too blindly on the opinions, accurate or not, of some ancient theorist or some modern experimenter, strengthening his powers of memory at the expense of his powers of reasoning.

Lord Bacon has said, “reading maketh a full man; conference a ready man and writing an exact man.” He might have added, “but thinking beautifeth the whole,” for thought, and thought alone, will make the fullness original, the readiness effective, or the exactness complete. The loss we sustain, therefore, by this want of thought, is incalculable. To take a single concrete example, it is particularly injurious in our use of books themselves. “Thought,” says the poet, “is deeper than all speech.” And it is only kindred thought that breaks away the rock of formal language and brings to light the golden vein; and this is but one
A COMMUNICATION.

PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 15TH, 1878.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—So much discussion has lately taken place in your paper, in regard to the Roman pronunciation of Latin, that I beg of you to give me a hearing, if you can afford me space. I feel that it is incumbent on me to speak, as it was I who first threw this bomb-shell into the quiet and pleasant little circle of our Philadelphia classical students; especially, as I am becoming more and more convinced each day of its truth and utility. I think we are bound to consider with due respect an opinion, delivered with great care, by very eminent scholars, both at home and abroad. I am afraid there are some who have looked into the matter so casually, or not at all, that they think it a marked eccentricity, that it is endeavoring to be forced on the literary world by a few American scholars—I may as well speak plainly—by Harvard University. Emphatically this is not the case! Harvard has adopted it, but all the principal colleges in our land have either adopted it, or, at any rate, permit it, save one—the University of Pennsylvania. Now I propose to review, very briefly, some articles that have appeared in the Magazine, in regard to this subject, and also to give some of my personal experience in the teaching of this, the so-called “Roman Method.”

But before doing so let me thank “Teacher” and “Alumnus,” for the gentle and considerate way in which they have used me; especially is this due to the former, for he is opposed to the method, and, while I am compelled to disagree with his arguments, I can fully appreciate his personal kindness; therefore, I hope he will understand that anything I may say is not directed towards him, but simply a discussion of the published arguments.

The arguments seem to me to be confined to two heads;—(a) Is the Roman Pronunciation the one that was used in the Classical Period? and (b) Shall we adopt it?—The former has been so fully discussed that we may dismiss it very briefly. “Teacher,” “Alumnus,” and I think, all other scholars who have looked into the matter, acknowledge that the pronunciation of the vowels and consonants were those laid down in the method, as near as may be. Yet here I would fain be just, and I am willing to omit the clause, originally expressed in my pamphlet, “his pronunciation would not have been marked.” When I wrote this sentence, I confess I was not thinking of accent. That he would have been perfectly understood I am convinced, but I think the marks of both essayists, in regard to our only having one mother-tongue, is a very just criticism. The accent, I dare say, reasoning from analogy, would have betrayed the speaker. Thus much, I am willing to concede. In all the other points, I believe both gentlemen agree with me.

And now, shall we adopt it? I think, if we are convinced it is correct, we are bound to adopt it for many reasons. In the first place, it is necessary to make us finished scholars. Pronounce post-classical Latin in its corrupted form, if you please, nay, I would urge it; but how much post-classical Latin does the average scholar read? Very little. We might just as well say, that we must spell all Latin words the same in all eras, as to pronounce it all the same. We can date almost exactly where some of the changes in spelling took place, just as we can in English. Witness the last few years, the change in spelling from ‘honour,’ ‘favour,’ ‘colour,’ and the like, to ‘honor,’ ‘favor,’ etc.

Now I say that we, as finished scholars, should pronounce classical Latin as it was spoken, and post-classical Latin as it was spoken, and Italian as it is spoken. What is the use of language having a History, if we disregard it? “Teacher” urges that it is “one fundamental principle of comparative philology (asserted, if not inherent by nature,) to each nation to use or refuse such sounds as it pleases;” granted, for the language of that nation, spoken at that time, but it is not a principle of philology to make an ex post facto law, in regard to the pronunciation of a former period. Why, the instant you admit such a principle in any science, you run the risk of overthrowing the whole fabric. Again, I fail to see the analogy, which “Teacher” draws, between “the discovery of Mycenaean tombs” and “the burial of the dead in modern England,” and the question of the classical and the degenerate pronunciation of Latin.

And now the question of the utility arises in the effect that the Roman pronunciation of Latin will have on our own language, and the ease or difficulty of its acquirement. I think “Teacher” is dealing with shadows, in imagining the disastrous results of its adoption. The organs of speech are formed alike in all cases, and they can be trained to acquire an infinite number of sounds. The mere fact that my father pronounced Latin in one way, is no reason that my organs of speech should have a congenital formation to accord with that. “Teacher” is right, this is a question of fact, and, as fact, it stands as I say. If a child of American parents happens to be born in France, and never learns his mother-tongue till late in life, he will speak French as purely as a boy whose ancestors have lived for hundreds of years in France, and his English (acquired in after life) would be as much Gallic-English, as the French boy’s English. If “Teacher” really believes in the damage that can be done to the Queen’s English, by learning another pronunciation, why should French or German be taught with the proper pronunciation, provided, of course, that only a scholarly, and not a practical use, is to be made of it? Why not pronounce these languages as we do English? And yet, I fancy, neither “Teacher” nor any one else would advocate teaching these languages in this manner.

Again, experience comes in; I have myself learnt the Roman Method, and taught it to boys of all ages (i. e. from nine to nine-
I was not far from right, when I said that the Roman Method have been brought by your correspondent, and I have proved that would become universal. Yours truly,

I was told in Oxford, that there a Eton I did not visit, but I am told they use the Roman Method. if they did not, they told me, their schools would be deserted! she think of the Roman Method? In reply, let me give a few facts. At Cambridge University it is adopted by all the Colleges! not visit to any extent, but I think anyone will acknowledge that is being rapidly adopted all over the Continent. Germany I did not visit any further, but at the same time I am entirely unwilling to carry it to the extent of shutting my eyes and ears and other senses with the argument that the old way is good enough for me. Nothing is good enough, if there is a better. The instant a man ceases to strive after an Ideal (however difficult, or even impossible of accomplishment it may be) that instant he is lost.

I fear I have already trespassed too much upon your space. A word more and I have done.

Happening to be abroad quite lately, I determined to look into this matter very fully. I visited Educational institutions and had converse with many classical scholars in England, France, Switzerland and Italy. In all of them, I found the Roman Pronunciation adopted, by some of the more advanced scholars in its entirety, by others with a little of the old prejudice still clinging—this was the case in Italy, where the pronunciation is adopted, save that they still in many places cling to the pronunciation, not as in the orthodox Continental Method like s, but as in modern Italian, like ch; but, from what I could learn, this is fast being supplanted. I think I may safely say that the Roman Method is being rapidly adopted all over the Continent. Germany I did not visit to any extent, but I think anyone will acknowledge that there the same may be said. But let us direct our chief attention to conservative, stubborn England, she who has kept her English Pronunciation in the face of all the rest of Europe; what does she think of the Roman Method? In reply, let me give a few facts. At Cambridge University it is adopted by all the Colleges! I was told in Oxford, that there a very few of the smaller Colleges still cling to the old method, but they are fast yielding, and, if they did not, they told me, their schools would be deserted! Eton I did not visit, but I am told they use the Roman Method. Rugby I did visit; there they use the Roman Method. Now in the face of all this, shall we still hold out, and fall in the rear by so doing? No, a thousand times.

I think, then, that I have disposed of the two objections that have been brought by your correspondent, and I have proved that was not far from right, when I said that the Roman Method would become universal. Yours truly,

William H. Klapp, M. D.
HE MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY, THE ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES, AND THE MINING RECORD OFFICE, LONDON.

The Museum of Practical Geology is intended to exhibit the rocks, minerals and organic remains, illustrating the maps of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom; also, to exemplify the applications of the mineral productions of the British Islands to purposes of use and ornament; to show, in fact, the results which have been obtained from the efforts of thought and industry brought to bear upon the raw material supplied by nature.

The collection divides itself into two principal groups:

I. The Natural Materials—Geological and Mineralogical—which may be studied as to their lithological characters, their geological order, or their mineralogical constitution.

II. The Artificial Productions, exhibiting the results of human labor aided by science. Besides these, there are three secondary, but important divisions:

1. The Mechanical Appliances, which are used in working the raw materials.

2. The Historical Specimens, which have been added with the view of preserving in juxtaposition with modern manufactures, the productions of other ages and countries, for purposes of comparison.

3. The Foreign Minerals imported in their natural state.

There are other objects, valuable from their educational character, which cannot be wrought within the above divisions. They are geological and mining models, showing the various phenomena occurring in those districts which have been explored in search for minerals.

The Museum originated from a representation to the Government in 1835, by Sir Henry Thomas De la Beche. The Geological Survey had recently been commenced, and it was suggested that means, therefore, existed of collecting "specimens of the application of geology to the useful purposes of life." The suggestions of Sir Henry received Government approval.

The Museum of Economic Geology as it was first named (now the Museum of Practical Geology), was placed under the direction of its originator, and in 1837 allotted apartments in Craig's Court to receive the nucleus around which has gathered the present collection. Within a short period the collection became so valuable, that in 1839, Mr. Richard Phillips, F. R. S., was appointed curator, uniting with it the duty of analytical investigation. A laboratory was attached, analysis of minerals, rocks and soils made, and instruction given to students in chemistry and metallurgy.

From this originated the Royal School of Mines, united with this establishment in which branches of science are taught, having a special bearing upon mining and metallurgical industries.

As the Geological Survey progressed, the Museum was rapidly extended. The original idea of a collection, so practical in its character, and so adapted to the wants of a great commercial and manufacturing community, being felt to be a correct and useful one, presents came from persons interested in those particular branches of industry which it was intended to illustrate.

In 1838 a representation was made to the Government by the British Association for the Advancement of Science, to the effect "that with a view to prevent the loss of life and property which will inevitably ensue from the want of accurate Mining Records, it is a matter of national importance that a depository should be established for the collection and preservation of such Mining Records of subterranean operations in collieries and other mining districts." The result of this was, that an office was established under the title of the Mining Record Office; Mr. T. B. Jordan was the first keeper of Mining Records, and they are now as they have been since 1845, kept by Mr. Robert Hunt, F. R. S.

In 1845 the Geological Survey, with the Museum of Geology, were placed under the departments of Woods and Forests. The necessity for increased accommodations became so pressing that the present building was erected. It was opened to the public in 1851, by His Royal Highness, the late Prince Consort, and in the same year Sir Henry De la Beche delivered his inaugural discourse at the opening of the School of Mines.

The Geological Survey has in its progress been constantly adding to the stores of the Museum of Practical Geology, and it is now especially rich in those illustrations which show the progress of life upon the globe. Its Paleontological Collection, whether regarded as an object of scientific interest or as guides to the searcher for minerals, are of the highest value. The mineral groups, either in their earthy or their metallic divisions, have a large commercial interest and must convey to all attentive minds an instructive lesson. In the year 1851 the value of the mineral products of Great Britain and Ireland were £25,000,000, in 1876 they were valued at £58,691,832.

The Building The building itself must be regarded as one of the illustrations of the main object in view. Designed by Mr. James Pennethorne, who, co-operating with Sir Henry De la Beche, made it in all particulars an illustration of the applications of geology. The Piccadilly front of the Museum is constructed of Yorkshire dolomite, or magnesian limestone, the same as used in the New House of Parliament. The Jermyn street front is built partly with the same material and partly with Suffolk bricks. The steps at the entrance are of Peterhead granite, and at the doorway is a slab from the Merrivale slate quarries, of North Wales. The pavement and steps leading into the hall are Portland stone; the base of the sides of the vestibule is of Irish granite, the upper portion being polished Derbyshire alabaster; and the pilasters on either side of the head of the steps are of grey Peterhead granite.

The Vestibule and Hall are devoted to exhibition of the building and ornamental stones, with such miscellaneous articles as could not be placed on any other floor.

The Lecture Theatre entered from the main hall is constructed to seat 500 persons, but a much larger number can be accommodated. In this room are delivered the lectures to the several classes of the Royal School of Mines, other and smaller rooms are especially devoted to certain classes.

The Library is situated in the Piccadilly front of the building and contains 25,000 volumes, together with the most important periodicals published in England and America relating to the science taught in the school. These are available for the use of...
The new Dental Department is a monument of the liberality of the friends of the University. It was erected entirely by contributions from those who desire to see the usefulness of the University increased, and on the day of the opening was handed over to the Trustees free of debt. The recent gifts of Mrs. Barton and the University of Philadelphia have done a great deal for the University, but she University is gradually approaching completeness in the sense of attention to the address of Dr. Mitchell delivered on that occasion of the opening of the new Dental Department. We would call attention to the address of Dr. Mitchell delivered on that occasion, and to the latter part of the address in particular. Our University is gradually approaching completeness in the sense of teaching all branches of knowledge in which students require such special training as is given in a college course. The citizens of Philadelphia have done a great deal for the University, but she has fully rewarded them in the superior educational advantages which she offers to their sons and—may we soon say—to their daughters.

The new Dental Department is a monument of the liberality of the friends of the University. It was erected entirely by contributions from those who desire to see the usefulness of the University increased, and on the day of the opening was handed over to the Trustees free of debt. The recent gifts of Mrs. Barton and Mrs. Moore show that the ladies, too, are interested in the advancement of learning in our city. The gift of Mrs. Moore is of peculiar significance; it is to be applied to the founding of scholarships for ladies in the departments to which they are now admitted. Our University has not yet fully entered the ranks of co-educational colleges, admitting female students only to special departments; but we understand that the authorities of the University are willing to admit ladies to all departments of the college as soon as circumstances shall seem to warrant it.

We publish this month the last of a series of articles on the Pronunciation of Latin. The article is by Dr. Klapp, a review of whose pamphlet in the April number of the Magazine started the discussion. These articles, five in number, have been written by teachers who are able to speak with authority on such subjects. The discussion has been in regard to the relative merits of the "Roman" and "Continental" Pronunciation of Latin. The advocates of these two systems have given their reasons for believing their system to be the true one, and, we presume, each one is now as fully persuaded of the correctness of his system as before.

We have also received answers to the article "Censor Censured," in the last Magazine. We have refused to publish these, as they of necessity had to descend into personalities, which are better left out of all discussions in regard to college matters.

Prof. J.W. Shoemaker, President of the National School of Elocution and Oratory, has been appointed lecturer on Elocution in the University. The study of Elocution has been greatly neglected in our college. We have had no instructor in this subject since the resignation of Dr. Cleavland several years ago. All the training that has been received in elocution for the last few years has consisted of rehearsing a chapel speech about five for two mornings, and then speaking it in chapel.

The orator is not born an orator, but becomes one by hard study and constant practice. There may be some oratorical geniuses, but they are very few. We fear that this lack of instruction in elocution and oratory has been evident on commencement days and class-days. The orations have always been well written, but they would have been more appreciated if they had been delivered with better effect. An increased interest has been taken in elocution this term. A member of the Freshman class has been trying to form an elocution class. Dr. Stille has told us that the club petition the faculty for a room in which to hold their meeting and has promised to give the class his assistance.

Prof. Shoemaker is well-known in this city as an authority upon questions of oratory. We give him a hearty welcome to our corps of instructors.

We have received a circular from the University Chess Club, stating that, of themselves, they have been unable to collect the required sum—$3,000—for purchasing the late Prof. Allen's Chess Library. They have therefore accepted the proposition of the Philadelphia Library Company to furnish half the money, on condition that the Chess Club furnish the other half, and that the books be placed in the Chess Room of the Ridgway Building, to which the members of the Club shall have access with the privileges of stockholders. The circular asks those who have already subscribed to continue their subscriptions on the new basis.

On the 17th of this month the Class of '81 will "cremate" two books which are not very popular with the class. Cremation is a comparatively new custom with us, having been instituted by the Class of '79. It is capable of being made one of the most enjoyable of class celebrations—if such sad occasions can be enjoyable—and should not be allowed to degenerate into a college brawl. Last year the Sophomores were interrupted in their exercise; we hope that this year the members of other classes will be satisfied to be spectators, or else stay at home.
FOOT-BALL.

Swarthmore vs. University.—On Saturday, November 2nd, a game of foot-ball was played on the back campus, between teams from Swarthmore College and the University.

The game was called at 3 P.M. Captain Elliott, of the University, winning the toss, took the west side with a slight wind in his favor. The ball was kicked off by Swarthmore, but was soon rushed down towards their goal by the University men, who succeeded in making a goal in five minutes. In the twenty-five minutes following they scored two goals and three touch-downs, and when time was called at the end of the first half of the game, the score stood four goals and eight touch-downs for the University team to nothing for Swarthmore. After the usual rest, the teams changed sides. The Swarthmore team having the wind in their favor now, struggled hard to make a goal, but with no better success than before, for when time was called the score was nine goals and sixteen touch-downs to nothing. It is but justice to say that this was the first match played by the Swarthmore under the Rugby rules. They have good material, and with practice will doubtless make a strong team.

Princeton vs. University.—On Saturday, November 9th, the second match between the foot ball teams, of Princeton and our own College, took place on the Germantown Cricket grounds at Wayne Station.

The weather and grounds were in fine condition, and the teams seemed prepared for a tough game. The following are the names of the men comprising the teams: Princeton—Ballard, captain; Bradford, McDermott, Devereux, McLaren, Brotherlin, McAlpine, Loney, Bryan, Waller, Wimer, McNair, Miller, Larkin and Cutts. University—Elliott, captain; Bailey, Brastow, Dick, Drayton, Hance, Harrah, Hart, Hewson, Jamison, Lee, Robinson, Stewart, Thayer and White.

Game was called at 2.30, with W. E. Dodge umpire for Princeton and G. W. Hunt, for the University; A. Wylly, referee. The home team had the "kick off," and the ball was sent well down toward the enemy's goal. After two or three scrimmages, Brotherlin captured the ball and started for the University's goal, where he made a touch-down within the first five minutes. After the second kick-off there was some fine playing, but the ball was kept near the University's goal most of the time. Lee made a good run into the field, but unfortunately slipped, when McDermott got the ball, and having a fair field scored another touch-down for Princeton. There was a grand scrimmage after the third kick-off, but McLaren succeeded in getting the ball out and scored a touchdown for his college just before time was called, making three touch-downs for Princeton to nothing for the University.

After a rest of fifteen minutes game was again called, the teams changing goals that they might divide the advantages of wind or ground, if there were any. For the first half hour the University men prevented the visitors from scoring anything, although at the expense of making safety touch-downs. At last Brotherlin started for the goal, but was pinned by Lee just before he got over the goal line. In the scrimmage that took place after Brotherlin was let up, Princeton scored another touch-down. After this
break, Cutts got the ball and with a splendid drop-kick sent it flying over the bar, scoring the first goal of the game. McDermott secured another touch-down and McNair a goal, when the University men seemed determined to do something and worked harder than ever. Lee at last got the ball, and with surprising quickness, succeeded in getting a fair kick at the ball, which sent it over the heads of the Princetonians and between their goal-posts. This goal was greeted with loud cheers, as it was the first score the University men had made. During the next scrimmage game was called. The score then stood, Princeton two goals and five touch-downs; University, one goal. The University men may well be pleased with their score, as they won the first goal that has been made against the Princetonians this year.

After the match the visiting team were taken to the St. George Hotel, where they refreshed their inner-man after the hard work of the afternoon.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA VS. COLUMBIA, on Saturday, November 16th, the University Fifteen met the Columbia College Fifteen for the first time, at the St. George Cricket Club Grounds, Hoboken.

The following are the names of the Columbia team:—Haugh, '81, S. M.; Potts, '80, S. M.; Cornwall, '79, S. M.; Hyde-Clarke, L. S.; De Forest, '82; Wilson, '81; Francke, rushers; Herrick, L. S.; Lincoln, L. S.; Weaver, L. S.; Burton, '77; Captain, Seaman, M. S., half-backs; and Morgan, '80; Le Doux, '81 and McCosh, M. S., backs. Their uniform was blue and white caps, blue shirts, white knee-breeches, blue stockings. Umpire, B. P. Clark, '82. University of Pennsylvania, Elliot, '79, captain; Hart, '79; Lee, '79; Stewart, '79; Dick, '81; Bailey, '81; Jamison, '81; Drayton, '81, rushers; Hawson, '79; Brastow, '81; Thayer, '81, half-backs; Hazlehurst, '79; Hance, '79; Robinson, '81, backs. Umpire, G. W. Hunt, '79. Referee, R. N. Merritt, of Stevens Institute.

The game was called at 3.08 P.M., and the University having won the toss took the western goal. Herrick, who is an old Harvard man, kicked off very prettily and the game was opened. Following closely after the ball the Columbia's rushers were soon engaged in a lively scrimmage with the University's, who, in five minutes, so forced Columbia backward that she was forced to make a safety touch-down. Again and again in spite of Columbia's efforts and some very fine running on the part of Herrick, Weaver and Seaman, the New Yorkers were forced to make several safety touch-downs. The running of Lee and Dick for the University was excellent, and elicited the admiration and applause of the University men present as well as the New Yorkers. When time was called the ball was out of bounds about half-way down the field and the game at this point stood five safety touch downs for Columbia and none for the University. After a rest of ten minutes the game was again begun. This time Columbia kicked with the wind, and Bailey, of the University, kicked off the ball, being caught by Weaver, who taking a free kick, sent it back to Thayer, of the University, who passed it to Bailey, who in turn rushed it so well up to Columbia's goal that they were forced to touch-down for safety amid yells from Pennsylvania. By good play on the part of the University, Columbia was shortly afterwards forced to make another safety touch-down.

Made stubborn by this lack of success, Columbia went doggedly to work, and Seaman getting the ball made a beautiful run, which forced the University to make a safety touch-down. Shortly after another one was scored for the University. During this time all the University team worked well—those who were especially noticed were Lee, Hart, Dick and White—the first in running and the latter in some very creditable dodging which seemed somewhat to surprise the spectators. Finally in the midst of a terrible scrimmage, with Lee at its head, very close to Columbia's goal, time was called and the exciting contest ended. Had it lasted but a few minutes longer there is every probability that the University would have made at least a touch-down against Columbia. As it was the game ended in a draw, neither side scoring. The University had a decided advantage in having only five safety touch-downs against Columbia's nine.

CRESCENT FOOT-BALL CLUB VS. FRESHMEN—On Friday afternoon, November 15th, at 3 o'clock, teams representing the Crescent Foot-Ball Club and the Class of '82, met on the back campus to participate in a friendly game of foot-ball under the Rugby rules.

'82 won the toss and chose the west end. In the first inning each side displayed very vigorous and spirited play and neither gained any advantage. After a short rest they began again, and after forty-five minutes more of unremitted effort, time was called with the score remaining 0 to 0. The Crescent Team was obliged to make four safety touch-downs; the Freshmen one. Mr. Elliot, of the class of '79, acted as referee; Mr. G. C. Thayer, of '81, as umpire for '82; and Mr. E. A. White, of '81, as umpire for the Crescent Team.

DON'T.

Sophomores, don't single out anybody to bear the brunt of the Bowl Fight. Notoriety is not fame, and it is rather unpleasant to be known forever, both in college and out, as the "Bowl-man." Then a great many people who hear the fellow's name mentioned in that connection, think that he is the lowest man in the class, and despise him accordingly. Besides it is decidedly disagreeable to be treated with the indignity that many a man in this position has had to bear, and should he care to carry the matter into the courts, he would doubtless be sustained in a criminal prosecution against his assailants for assault and battery.

It is deplorable that any foolish trick that anyone cares to perpetrate will be perpetuated ad nauseam usque by a mob of college men. Thus this utterly unpardonably silly custom has lived on in spite of its constant condemnation by the public prints, and of the fact that most men in college look upon it as disgusting.

The Sophomores would really show themselves more wise, both in manners and morals by a masterly inactivity in this matter.

The Bowl-man of '79.
The Bowl-man of '78.
THE TOKEN STAR.

Low and sweet the music sounded,
Dancers flitted everywhere;
Heart to heart with joy rebounded,
None for me beat there.

Weary grew my heart with waiting,
Forth I wandered 'neath the sky;
Moon and stars their beams seemed dim;
Happy all, save I.

Ah, sweetest joy! those fleeting hours
Spent with Bertha, lovely maid!
At our parting listening flowers
Heard the vows we said.

Must I think those vows are broken?
Oh my love! art thou untrue?
High in Heaven, an answering token,
Rose a star to view.

Far outshining any other,
Twinkling, it looked down on me;
But its twinkle, laughter rather,
Seemed but mockery.

Long I stood, and deeply pondered;
"Can the heart of woman love
With such love as man's," I wondered,
"Then so faithless prove?"

Still that twinkling star shone brightly.
Deep in thought, I did not hear
Steps approaching, onward lightly
Tripping, they drew near.

Fairest hand was laid upon me,
Starting suddenly around,
Blushing, smiling, gazing on me.
Bertha sweet, I found.

Dreamily the music sounded,
Softly now the star looked down;
Lone no more, my heart rebounded,
Love its Love had found.

DE ALUMNI.

'67—E. E. Law has been elected Assemblyman from the eighth ward of this city.
'77—Graves is teaching in the Institution for the Blind.
'77—Shaefer, B. S., is assistant to Ashburner, '76, on the Second Geological Survey.
'78—Lewis is an assistant to F. Slataper, Chief Engineer of the Pennsylvania Company.
'78—Whitney is Instructor in Descriptive Geometry in the School of Industrial Art.

—Elwell and Murphy returned from Europe on the roth of November.

CAROLUS.

CALVIN.

PENN AND PENNSYL SKETCHES.

CALENDAR.

Nov. 27th, Concert of University Orchestra.
Dec. 17th, Cremation.
Dec. 18th, Concert of University Glee Club.
Dec. 20th, Biennial Oration before the Philomathean Society, by Prof. Robt. Ellis Thompson.
Dec. 23d, Symposium of the Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity, under the auspices of the Iota Chapter, of Pennsylvania, at the rooms of the Penn Club.
Dec. 24th, Bowl-fight.
Dec. 24th, Term closes.
Dec 27th, Performance of Dramatic Club at Pottsville.

Jan. 2d, Term opens.

PROF. BARKER delivered a lecture on Electric Illumination, to a well filled house in the Academy of Music, November 14th. He gave a complete history and description of all methods of electric illumination up to the time of the discovery in Edison's laboratory, at Menlo Park. It was expected that a description would also be given of Mr. Edison's reputed discoveries on this subject, and that his electric light would be shown. In both these particulars the audience were disappointed; Prof. Barker giving a very satisfactory explanation why they could not be shown. The lecture was illustrated by a great many beautiful experiments.

At the close of his lecture, Professor Barker said: "I can only say that the successful accomplishment of this problem—to put in the place of each gas-burner a burner with as much light, only milder and softer; that can be turned on and turned off; that costs from one-third to one-half less than gas; that obviates all danger of fire; that is perfectly perpetual; everything about which is absolutely consumable—has been achieved."

We understand that Prof. Lesley has sent in his resignation as Professor of Geology. The resignation was not accepted, but he was granted a leave of absence for a year.

At a meeting of the Faculty of the T. S. S., Prof. E. O. Kendall was elected Dean to succeed Prof. Lesley.

At a meeting of the Senior class, held November 14th, the following Class-day speakers were elected: Class-day Orator, H. T. Dechert; Poet, G. S. Fullerton; Prophet, J. D. Brown, Jr.; Presentations, H. S. Jefferys. At the same meeting, Mr. Claxton was elected Ivy-Orator.

The President has appointed the following gentlemen to edit the Class Record: Claxton (chairman), Colket, Dechert, Dale, Fullerton and H. F. Jayne.

The class has selected Messrs. Broadbent and Phillips to take the photographs of the members of the class. Messrs. Broad bent and Phillips are one of the best firms of photographers in the city. They have taken the class pictures for several years and have always done good work.
The following are the subjects announced for prizes in the Senior Class. Prize offered by the Trustees:—"Ancient and Modern Systems of Colonization;" Henry Reed Prize, "Comparison between the Poems of Chaucer and Milton as Illustrating the History of the English Language in Those Epochs."

The following are the subjects for the Junior Prizes: "Artificial Methods of Illumination." In the Department of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy:—"The True Philosopher the Friend of True Religion."

At a meeting of the Chess Club, held November 22nd, the following was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be extended to the Franklin Scientific Society for their kindness in allowing us the free and unrestricted use of their hall for our meetings, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Franklin Scientific Society and that it also be inserted in the University Magazine.

The Matriculate Greek Prize of the first rank was taken by G. Remak.


An interesting feature of the next Glee Club Concert, will be an original Glee written for the Club by C. I. Junkin, '77, and set to music by Prof. Clarke.

The following Executive Committees have been appointed for the year: '80, Geo. Junkin, Jr., F. L. Wayland, J. S. Dickson, C. O. Hering, J. W. Adamson. '81, W. H. Fox, E. A. Ballard, Lawrence Townsend, E. S. Blight, R. B. Schelling.

The Glee Club at present has nineteen members: Messrs. Junkin, '77, Rowland, McCollin, d'Invilliers, Church and Henry, '78; Claxton, Jeffrey, Stockton, Nevin, Hance, Colket and Comegys, '79; Dickson, Harrah and Junkin, '80; Milne, '81, Fuller and Haupt, '82.

The Club is actively engaged in rehearsing for the Concert which is to be given during the week before Christmas and hope to show great improvement, thanks to Prof. Clarke, and the new constitution which makes attendance at rehearsals compulsory.

Mr. Fink, '82, has been endeavoring to form an elocution class. The first meeting was held on November 15th. It was well attended, but not very orderly. The members of the class are going to present a petition to the faculty, asking for a room in which to hold their meetings. Provost Stillé has promised them his support.

The Chess Club is flourishing. A tournament among its members is now in progress, and the game with Cornell, which it was feared the latter had abandoned, has been resumed quite briskly, the U. C. C. having a slight advantage. Any student desiring to become a member can do so by handing his name to W. P. Gest, G. R. Savage, Jr., or J. C. Montgomery.

The game of football on October 12th against the High School was played by the Sophomores and not by the Freshmen, as stated in the last Magazine.

On Tuesday, November 12th, a match game of football was played on the back campus, between '80 and '82. The elevens were as follows: '80, Adams, J. W. Adamson, C. Adamson, Church, Dickson, Gest, Murphy, Smucker, Hughes, Perot and Bonnell; J. W. Adamson acting as captain. '82, Thayer (captain), Remak, Fuller, Hentz, Allyn, Schomberg, Hunter, Townsend, Heyburn, Lewis and Smith.

The game resulted favorably for '82, though at the end of the first inning '80 was a little ahead, having one goal and one touch-down to three touch-downs for '82. In the second inning, however, '80 made nothing while '82 increased her score to twelve touch-downs. It should be said in justice to '80, that three of the best players on her regular team, including the captain, were unable to play, and their places had to be filled with substitutes.

The game throughout was marked by a lamentable ignorance of the Rugby rules by which the game was played, and fouls were of frequent occurrence. We would recommend that since we are to play the Rugby game, the present aimless practice before chapel be dispensed with and scrub-matches played with Rugby rules, as this is the only way the new game can be familiarized to the average player.

At a special meeting of Graduates of the Episcopal Academy, Undergraduates of the University of Pennsylvania, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, We heard with sincere sorrow of the death of our former teacher, William Newton Meeks, and

Whereas, We desire to express our deep sense of the loss we have sustained, therefore, be it

Resolved, That while recognizing the wisdom of Divine Providence which orders all things aright, we, his former pupils, fully realize our loss in him, both as a teacher and a friend, ever ready to advise and help.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the daily papers, the University Magazine, and that a copy of them be sent to his bereaved family.


Prof. K——. "Some of the gentlemen of this class are evidently cut out for professors, they have such a thirst for imparting information in the class-room."

We were unsuccessful in getting a holiday from Wednesday to Monday including Thanksgiving. The Provost laid the matter before the Board of Trustees, but they refused to grant it.

Two Japanese girls are at Vassar. It is a beautiful and affecting sight to see the American girls teaching them to slide down the bannisters.—Ex.
OTHER COLLEGES

Columbia. The Acta complains that the students do not take enough interest in foot ball, attributes it to their having no recognized leaders and says that "'78 is to be censured for leaving matters in so confused a condition."

Complaint is also made that crews are entered for different regattas without sufficient training, and the popular impression being that they are representatives of the college, the latter's reputation suffers accordingly.

The system of handicapping at the last athletic contests proved on the whole a success.

University of Rochester. The Juniors have been given one voluntary hour a week in Sanskrit. They are required to devote five hours to preparation for it.

Earlham College will in future be the only Quaker college in the West.

Princeton. Dissatisfaction is expressed by the Lit. at the new system of conferring M. A. which renders it possible for graduates of other colleges, "Seminoles," and others to obtain it with less work than a Princeton graduate.

Lawn Tennis is quite popular and a tournament is being played to decide the championship of the college.

Princeton has ten well-endowed fellowships.

Yale. The Courant sharply reproves the foot-ball team for careless training, and says that the Amherst XV. undoubtedly showed superior skill, and were only defeated by the greater strength of the Yale men. In college '81 is the champion class.

The students are a good deal troubled by sneak thieves.

Harvard. The new gymnasium, the gift of a recent graduate, will be the finest in the country; it will probably cost $100,000 when completed. Only the basement and first floor are up as yet.

Bicycling is the fashion at Harvard; and races, for which the Crimson offered a cup, formed part of the Athletic Sports this year.

The four classes this year number 800; of these 233 are Freshmen.

Trinity. "The Freshmen have been greatly excited of late over the question as to whether or not they should give the usual burn. . . . After a great display of oratory and scriptural knowledge, it was decided to continue the custom."—Tablet

The Boat-Club has been unfortunate. By the suppression of a savings bank, its money deposited there has been lost and the erection of a boat-house for which plans and arrangements had already been made will have to be postponed for another year.

The New Library has been opened and is well patronized by the students.

New York University is asking for a Glee Club.

Rutgers. The requirements for admission have been raised.

The R. B. A. is in difficulties and is trying to raise money by issuing bonds.

University of Virginia. Mr. W. W. Corcoran has made another magnificent present to the University. This time it is $50,000 for the establishment of a Chair of Natural History in the Brooks Museum.

Mr. McCormick's offer of his fifty thousand dollar telescope to the University was conditional upon the latter's raising sixty thousand dollars to build an observatory to put it in. The Alumni have undertaken the work and have good hopes of success. About eight thousand dollars have been already subscribed.

Amherst has 335 students.

At Brown new dormitories are being erected.

At Colby 32 Freshmen have joined the Y. M. C. A.

Wittenberg. The students amuse themselves by going chestnutting.

EXCHANGES.

First among our exchanges this month we light upon the Nassau Lit., and we are, upon the whole, fortunate in so doing. It opens with a brief but interesting criticism on Shelley's "Adonais," in which the writer, besides giving an analysis of the poem, compares it to three other elegiac poems by Moschus, Milton and Matthew Arnold, and declares it to be "the most perfect and the most generous of this exquisite and noble tetralogy." "The Stone Face" and "An Evening with Tennyson" are short and rather commonplace discussions, the one of White Mountain scenery, the other of the character of the Laureate's shorter poems; but the poem "Forgiven" is much finer than those commonly to be met with in college papers. It is quite long; but the closing lines, describing the final scene between the two lovers of Cecile, whose death has been brought about by Francisco, through revenge, are full of dramatic force; and we venture to quote—

"Then the sun burst forth,
And threw its light upon the fisher's face;
His sunken eye-balls rolled; 'Jean Duverney!'
Francisco!'—Give me absolution," cried
The wretch; the monk was silent; then his voice
Rose tremblingly, 'Nomine Dei, te, te,
Absolevo.' 'Our Lady!' groaned Francisco,
And the monk went on: Et nomine sanctae Virginis—" Again he paused; then slowly,
'Et nomine Sanctae Virginis Cecili,
Te, te, absolevo—' and fell fainting.
With "Forgiven" on his lips, Francisco died.
The sun went down behind a bank of clouds,
And 'round the monastery screamed the gulls,
And day lapsed into night.
"

The principle on which the Lit. and Princetonian are conducted (which the former expresses in the words, "a college magazine should be made the exponent of the literary merit of the college; a college newspaper should give the news of the week, with thoughtful comments") is intelligible enough, and possesses many advantages; but we cannot comprehend why, in such a college as Columbia, the Acta, issued every three weeks, and the Spectator, issued every two, should both confine themselves to matters belonging to the province of the newspaper. We question the propriety of this course (which, we believe, has always been pursued by these papers) when there is but one periodical in a college; but when there are two we should certainly expect some
established at Rugby in order to carry Brown. Of considerable interest in the number before us is an account of delightful hours we have all spent with that most famous of O. R.'s, Tom recent "School-House" matches and "Scrummages by the Three Trees," the fact which he very plainly discloses, that he had not taken the trouble to read.

Unsophisticated and honest, frank-hearted and earnest, capable of inspiration when they "greatness and goodness" out at Wittenberg seem a little peculiar; at least by the present social system; that is to say, he failed to obtain a divorce from so alarming as this conclusion. Richard Realf " is a biographical notice of make their roguery a success." Though there are undoubtedly some good entered, they graduated confirmed rogues, with enough acquired keenness to morally very much worse than when they entered. . . . Cramming," from the pen of a professor who certainly does not mince mat-

The best part of the Hamilton Lit. is the Editor's Chair, which includes everything but the literary department. We were struck by a remark of the reviewing editor, in noticing an essay on the "Lady of Shallott," in the Berkleyan: "When it comes to reading poetry we prefer our's simon pure, and not interspersed and mutilated with short descriptive sentences." Rather good, when in the earlier pages of the Lit. "The Poetry of Whittier, Bryant and Longfellow" is illustrated by the quoting of passages from their poems in an article covering a page and a quarter (say half a column of the University Magazine), and "English Elegies" are similarly treated, though at greater length.

We have before us the first number of the Syracuseus, successor to the University Herald, conducted by the representatives in Syracuse of the A. K. E., Z. F. and 4 fraternity. The external appearanc of the paper might be considered too long. Rather objection that might be urged against them is that they are, perhaps, a trifle too long.

The Trinity Tablet publishes with each number a four-page supplement, giving an account of some part of their new buildings. The editorials are good; the rest of the magazine cannot be said to resemble them. The complaint of the editors that students do not manifest enough interest in the way of contributing articles, is evidently well-founded.

We add to our exchange list this month the Chrestomathean, of Thiel College. Judging from the number before us, although there is great room for improvement, it possesses the conditions necessary to a successful college paper and we hope to watch with interest its further progress.


From the Industrial Publication Co., New York, we have received "The Amateur's Hand-book of Pracitical Information for the Workshop and the Laboratory." It is one of those useful little manuals, now becoming so common, which give in this condensed form information formerly only obtainable by those having at their command a large library. It contains directions for roasting, lacquering, soldering, case-hardening, cementing, etc.
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The University of Pennsylvania, the educational institution second in point of seniority in the Middle States, and the sixth in America, began the Academic Year Sept. 26th, 1878, being the sixth in the new buildings erected at 36th and Locust streets, West Philadelphia.

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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. E. O. Kendall; 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 130 beds. Dean of the Faculty, Dr. Joseph Leidy; Secretary, Dr. James Tyson.

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.
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I.

I really can't believe it;
'Tis too strange to be true
That you are you and I am I,
And that I am not you,
And that you are not someone else.
Now think how strange 'twould be,
If in so many million souls
I'd happen to be me!

I'm sure that Adam was himself
For he was only one,
And there was no one else around
When heaven and earth begun;
But chances have been getting worse,
And Noah could not be
One hundred thousandth part as sure
That he himself were he.

And as for me!—preserve my soul!—
This nineteenth century,
The odds are such I can't believe
That I myself am me.
So many, many other men
Around me now I see,
I'm sure I must be one of them.
Alas! who can it be?

The chances are that I am Smith;
I hope I'm not, I'm sure;
To be a democratic Smith
I never could endure.
And as for Brown, although it is
A very genteel hue,
The very thought of it makes me
Uncomfortably blue

Perhaps I'm Jones; Alas, the thought!
And share my pedigree
With many thousand other Jones,
Who may perhaps be me:
I cannot bear the horrid thought;
Could I be sure 'twere he,
I'd like to choke the guilty wretch
Who got himself made me.

And must I always thus exist
Oh! must I always be
A nameless nomad in the mist
Of Mixed Identity?
No ray of cheering light shines in
O'er my perplexity.
Oh! wretched Smith, or Brown, or Jones,
Or someone else, or me.

PHILO'S BIENNIAL.

The Biennial Celebration of the Philomathean Society took place in the chapel on Friday, December 10th. The Biennial was omitted in the year '76, so this was the first time Philo. had appeared for four years. The evening was clear and the weather bracing, and as the invitations had been pretty thoroughly distributed among the old members of Philo., a large attendance was expected.

Before eight o'clock the chapel was nearly filled with an audience composed in large part of ladies. We noticed, in glancing over the audience, that the faces of old members of Philo., and especially those of graduates of recent years, were conspicuous by their absence. Can it be that Philo's children have forgotten her, or that they take no interest in her welfare? No doubt, if the subject of Prof. Thompson's address had been announced beforehand, the audience would have been much larger; at least, there would have been a much larger attendance of the male friends of the Society. The programmes were gotten up very neatly, and, in addition to the Order of Exercises for the evening, contained a list of the present members and officers of the Society (the name of Mr. E. E. Read was inadvertently omitted from the list of members).

At five minutes after eight the University Orchestra, under the leadership of Mr. Britton, began playing, and entertained the audience with some of their choice selections until the entrance of the Society.

At twenty minutes after eight, the Society, wearing the regulation cap and gown, and led by the Moderator, Mr. Roberts, and the orator of the evening, Prof. Robert Ellis Thompson, entered the chapel and took their seats upon the platform. All the members of the Society did not sit on the platform, but the Society was pretty fully represented.
Mr. Roberts then welcomed the audience in the following address:—

Ladies and Gentlemen:—We meet in these halls of learning to celebrate the Biennial of the only Literary Society which has had a continued existence within the walls of our Alma Mater.

This society for sixty-five years has illuminated the college life of hundreds, who have perceived and applied the culture that she has offered, and such culture undoubtedly forms one of the most important auxiliaries to a college education. It is a training of the practical use of mental habits and tastes, which in a majority of cases enlarges into a life-work of intellectual pursuits.

We are a social body, and the opportunity for wholesome intercourse amongst the students is another of the benefits of our Philomathean Society, which began as an infant, of course, but has long since developed into maturity and power, and is now sending forth her influences, such as the University Magazine, yet with all retaining and increasing her inward strength and vigor—but you, ladies and gentlemen, well know that our society's success has not been attained without persistent effort.

Our grandfathers did not found Philo. without labor, still they foresaw her future career of usefulness, and with the pluck of their fathers of 1776 determined to succeed in spite of every difficulty.

The Senior Class of 1814, on the 2d of October, 1813, met, as the resolutions state, for the purpose of founding, "a society for their advancement in learning." Their enthusiasm was liberally seconded by the faculty, and especially was valuable assistance rendered by the Rev. Dr. Beasly and Dr. Robert Patterson.

This was not the first attempt of the kind in the University; others had been started before, but none survived the class that gave them existence. In the words of our first Moderator, Dr. Crusé, "The then Senior Class of this University entertained the proposition and carried it through to form a society, the objects of which should be congenial with, and promotive of the studies prosecuted in the classes. It was to be for the mental, what the old gymnasium was for bodily strength, an arena for mutual improvement."

These are some of the facts of the origin of this society recorded in the archives. As we read on in her history we find that her members have always conscientiously endeavored to fulfill the original design of her founders.

At times, it is true, their efforts have seemed fruitless, and discouragements faced them at every turn, but again the star of prosperity shone brighter than before, and the former cloud almost seemed to have been sent to make the after-brilliancy doubly brilliant. Year after year have Philomatheans started out into the busy world of action stronger for their college training, and, also as Philomatheans, stronger in the less profound, but not less useful learning that they have derived from Philo. Over twelve hundred students have been enrolled as members, of whom we may well be proud, for many of them are men of first rank.

In every walk of life we can find Philo represented, and nobly so by her Senior members. Let these then be to us, fellow-undergraduates, a light unto our path to show the way to honor and distinction, that we may, after our active connection with this society shall have ceased, always continue to emulate the examples of our predecessors, who have so well fulfilled our motto, "Sic ad astra."

Within the last few years we have some reason to believe our society has improved; but all things must advance, and so it should be with Philo. Guided by the work she has accomplished in the past, doing diligently that which we in our day find to do, may the unwritten pages of our society's future be filled with the records of wise use of practical and theoretical habit of thought and speech; the solid learning for which our Alma Mater so liberally supplies.

—After the playing of a waltz by the orchestra, Mr. Roberts introduced Prof. Thompson, the orator of the evening. This is not the first time the Professor has appeared before an audience in our chapel, and the society owed its good sense in selecting an orator from our own faculty, rather than one from another college merely for the sake of getting some one new. Professor Thompson took as the subject of his address "The Scholar in Politics." The subject, although it has been talked about and written about so often, was treated in a manner altogether new by Prof. Thompson. It would be impossible to give anything like an adequate idea of the many points of interest in the lecture, in the short amount of space which you have allowed for the account of the Biennial, so we will not spoil the address by giving selections from it, but hope you will give us an accurate report of it in a subsequent number. At the conclusion of his address, Professor Thompson was greeted with hearty applause, and from the complimentary speeches we overheard from the audience after the celebration, the lecture may be considered a grand success.

The Orchestra played the "College Songs" after the lecture. Mr. Roberts then invited the audience to visit the Philo. rooms. The society then left the chapel.

The College building was lighted throughout, and the audience visited the various parts of the building. Philo's rooms seemed to be the centre of attention, as they were filled with visitors for some time after the conclusion of the exercises in the chapel; and many were the compliments paid to the cheerful and comfortable appearance of the rooms.

Philo. has reason to congratulate herself upon the success of her Biennial. The exercises were conducted with the dignity becoming such a Society at one of such an age—sixty-five years. To the average audience the celebration of a literary society is not very interesting; but the opportunities of hearing such an address as was delivered before Philo. on Friday night, are very rare.

We were sorry to note that very few students who are not members of the Society were present. This shows a lack of interest in college institutions which is greatly to be deplored, not so much on account of a want of interest in any particular society, but a general indifference to college matters outside of attendance upon recitations.
THE IMPERIAL MINING UNIVERSITY AT FREIBERG IN SAXONY.

I.

The University of Freiberg in Saxony, 25 miles southwest of Dresden, was founded in the year 1765, on the suggestion of Count von Heynitz and Friedrich Wilhelm von Oppel, the lectures were commenced the following year. Both these founders presented to the institution a part of their drawings, models and instruments, and Von Oppel, for the nominal sum of $750, transferred his library, and gave rent free a part of his house as the first home of the University. The town, with its 17,000 inhabitants, is surrounded by mines, chiefly lead and silver, that have been worked over six hundred years, and there are also large smelting works, those near Freiberg, together with some of the mines belong to the state, the rest, both mines and furnaces, are under its control, so that every opportunity is given the student to visit and work in the mines, and at the furnace, the management of which gives employment to many graduates of the school. Students—State students receive aid from the Government; that is they pay only about $37 annually for their instruction. In return for which they are carefully watched over and instructed. They bind themselves not to settle outside of Saxony without first paying all that has been remitted to them by the Government for instruction or otherwise.

Free State Students (so called) must apply for admission as early as February, and produce a certificate of birth showing them to be between the age of sixteen and twenty-three, also a physician's certificate of health, together with a record of good character to the date of application. Their previous education must be in accord with the studies they intend to pursue at the University, and in the absence of a satisfactory certificate to that effect must pass an examination. This includes algebra, geometry, equations of the first and second degree, stereometry, plane trigonometry, and the use of logarithms, a facility in drawing, together with a neat legible handwriting; a knowledge of English or French is considered an advantage. Preparatory Mining Course—After a satisfactory examination the student must spend about four months in the mines, working practically from day to day as a regular miner. For the first four weeks four six hour shifts per week, and for the remaining time, five per week. For the first eight weeks he studies the mechanical preparation of the ores; spalting, sorting, washing, jigging, stamping, &c. The next six are devoted to work in the mine,—boring, blasting, masonry, timbering; one week in observing the haulage and method of raising the mineral to the surface, &c.; and lastly, visiting the whole mine with the underviewer or the director of the course. During this time a monthly report is made to the academical instructor of the student's industry, zeal and behavior; at the same time he is expected to hand in a report of labors, observations, and what he has learnt during the month. This course is incumbent on students who receive State support; other students, however, are privileged to attend. This course is under the direction of the lecturer on mining.

In order to prepare the student for the severer studies, and to fill in the neglected portions of his education, he receives at the same time instruction in elementary mathematics and drawing. In order to give time for this instruction, (Wednesday and Saturday), and especially for writing out a journal of the time spent, and experience gained, &c.; the visiting of the mines is restricted to four days in the week, when the student is required to present himself punctually on the pit head, at 6 A.M., for duty as before described. Students having worked a year in the mines are excused from this practical course, but not from at least two months orientation. Neglect or the betrayal of unfitness for the duties of a miner, may yet prevent the student from entering the University. At the beginning of this course there are certain small fees amounting to about $5.00, which go towards remunerating the miners, and for attendance of the lectures on elementary mathematics and drawing.

The evident usefulness of the preparatory course for the Mining students was such that in 1851 a similar course for Metallurgical students was arranged. This is conducted under the superintendence of the Professor of Metallurgy, and only in exceptional cases can he transfer his duties to another. This course begins about the first of August, and lasts four weeks, and must be attended by all those students who wish to hear the lectures on Metallurgy the following year. This is also incumbent on those who receive State support. The students meet every morning at one or other of the smelting works, and write down from dictation of the instructor a detailed description of the different processes and operations occurring in their presence, and which they are supposed to observe. Any spare time is spent with the instructor in visiting different parts of the works. Each student is required weekly to hand in a report with his original observations and drawings; these are handed in to the Professor at the end of the course.

The students are encouraged to continue their visits to the mines and Metallurgical works at all convenient times, especially on Mondays, when there are as few exercises as possible; and in the vacation, excursions are made to more distant points. The most deserving students receive State aid to enable them to extend their excursions into distant countries. In the spring and summer the Professors occasionally conduct an excursion of a day or two, and they sometimes make extended visits to distant points of interest with a few students.

Academical Instruction. The lectures are given in yearly courses, beginning on the first Tuesday in October, and ending with the last week of the following July: with vacations of about two weeks at Christmas, Easter and Whitsuntide, and frequent single holidays. The number of years spent at the University is not prescribed, but is commonly three or four. The student is also free to select the course of lectures he will attend; this choice he must make known in writing at the beginning of June for the following year, which must be in accordance with the final examination that he intends to pass and the progressive nature of the studies pursued. Students are obliged to take notes of the lectures and their accompanying worth, and to exhibit a journal of the same to the Professors. During the course there are occasional recitations in order that the Professors may learn the success or, otherwise, the success of his teachings, as well as the industry of his students. At the end of July there is a public examination, at this their journals, exercises, drawings and other work are all exhibited. At the end of the course the student wishing to enter the service of the State, must pass the "State examination."
EXPRESSIo.

De gustibus non disputandum, therefore I won’t attempt to answer P. K.’s article in the September Magazine on “Commencement Orations.” I would like to say (aside) to my fellows who are guided by thought rather than by a “tiresome” feeling, that if a man is to sit on a hard bench for four hours a day for four years, swallowing, without a word, the instructions of his masters and then is not bubbling all over with something he must say, or burst—then something is the matter with the system of education or the professors have been wasting their sweetness on the desert air.

Yes, mon ami piqué, the public demand at the College Com- mencements that the graduates have something to say and that they say it, and if they fail in this, the people feel with the old farmer, that the students had better go to “workibus behind the cartibus with the forklibus.” But P. K. is not to blame for his “tired” feeling, it is not altogether subjective, he is merely drifting with the sluggish tide of indifference to Oratory which seems to have taken possession of the University.

The University that boasts among its professors the author of “The Philosophy of the Human Voice,” Dr. Benjamin Rush, and Kinnersley,* and that it owes its first building to the great orator Whitfield.

It is sad to see young men of intellect and scholarship, to whom the country looks for her future teachers and leaders, stutter and stammer, or remain speechless, utterly unable to express the difference between Civilization and Barbarism, while outside such blatant orators as Butler and Kearney are turning the great mass of American working-men into howling mobs and leading them by the light of burning cities into the ditches and slums of anarchy and Communism.

If the noisy demagogue Cleon is successful, shall worthy Nicias never appear again in public? My gomen !

If by the art of Oratory the crafty Alcibiades can deceive Persian and Spartan and Athenian, in public and in private, friend and foe, shall Demosthenes refuse to use the art? No! If the traitor can use it so successfully for his own selfish ends, the patriot will count it a most valuable instrument in the people’s cause. And so he runs up steep hills until he can out-shout the hoarse waves. He talks with pebbles in his mouth until his articulation is fit to carry the keen point and sharp edge of his sarcasm. He buries himself in his underground study, and shaves his head between which was a cut of two vultures the sole possessors of the "Caterva Musicorum," which were few and far between) and the "crowd vulgus" and the "vulgus," made up the rest of the procession, while the “crowd” demoned. The third annual Sophomore Cremation was celebrated by the class of ’81 on Tuesday evening, the 17th of December. As on the former occasions the Department of Arts mourned over its “Freshman Syllabus,” while the Scientific School lade a melancholy farewell to “Plate’s German Studies.” The programmes had been thoroughly distributed at college, not only among the students, but also among the professors, and they had elicited much favorable comment on the part of the former, while no doubt some of the latter enjoyed a silent chuckle over the Soph’s proverbial effrontery.

The fact that the programme was chiefly composed in the tongues of the lamented showed both a delicate sense of regard for their feelings, and that their teachings had not alien entirely on barren ground. The first page contained the announcement of the Cremation in unexceptional Latin, and in the middle was the inevitable skull and cross-bones, gracefully excised by a serpent, and flanked by short and pungent thoughts upon the departed. On the second page was found the order of the procession, and on the third the programme proper, which ended with “Bacchanalia,” an explanation of which might be found in the remarkable quotation, “Tempus est a beere.” The last page was occupied by some appropriate German verses and Latin cuttings, between which was a cut of two vultures the soul possessors of Syllabus and Plate, and the legend, “Sic semper Freshmanis.”

The procession started at halfpast eight o’clock from the Public Buildings. It was headed by three stalwart sophomores in cap and gown, and then came the “Caterina Ministrum,” which was a large fife and drum corps. The “Feretrum” was a large open wagon, drawn by two horses, and it bore characteristic transparency, supported by a red devil (who had probably been loaned for the occasion), and explaining to the gaping public the object of the motley throng. The president and chief mourners, the “Diaboli ignes,” (which were few and far between) and the “tearful Sophomores” in antique leathers, made up the rest of the procession proper, while the “ignobilis vulgus” and the “crowd of Freshmen” lent additional lustre to the line.

*In the Memoirs of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Volume III, part 1, p. 191, it is said of the Rev. Ebenezer Kinnersley, Professor of English and Oratory, in the University of Pennsylvania. “He was the chief inventor of the electrical apparatus as well as the author of a considerable part of those discoveries in electricity, published by Mr. Franklin, to whom he communicated them. Indeed, Mr. Franklin himself mentions his name with honor, though he has not been careful enough to distinguish between their particular discoveries. This, perhaps he may have thought needless as they were known to act in concert; but though that circumstance was known here, it was not in remote parts of the world to which the fame of these discoveries extended.
The route was as follows:—Down Broad to Walnut, to Twentieth, to Chestnut, to Woodland avenue, to Thirty-fourth, to the rear Campus. Any one curious to know why Twentieth street was chosen should have heard, when a certain professor’s residence was passed, the soul-stirring and baby-awakening exemplification of the power of the “English Tongue.” The unique procession everywhere attracted great attention from the astonished and unsophisticated populace.

Upon arriving at the Campus the pyre was promptly erected and a circle formed. Mr. W. H. Fox, the President of the Class, then welcomed the large audience, and explained to them the causes and the meanings of the rites about to be performed. At a given signal the torches were applied, and the pile was in a moment blazing high over the heads of the assemblage, and the flames were wrapping the two coffins in a way that made the heartless Sophs. frantic with delight.

Mr. R. B. Marks then delivered the oration upon Syllabus, detailing in a spirited and vigorous manner the wrongs which his Class had endured for the last time at the hands of the condemned offender. Then after an agonizing dirge Mr. J. A. Henry read the poem, which was replete with witticisms and jokes of the class-room, and which fully deserved the applause it received. A Requiem to the remaining ashes was then sung with fitting solemnity. Mr. S. Mallet-Prevost followed with an elegant oration upon the miseries of the Scientific section of the Class during a year of Plate.

The formal exercises of the evening then closed, and in a short time the crowd scattered. Nothing to warrant the name of “Bacchanalia” took place upon the premises of the University. The order during the evening was quite good, with but a few exceptions. Among these the most serious and annoying was the intentional ruffianism of a number of medical students.

The Cremation on the whole was a great success, and much credit is due to ‘81 for her vigorous efforts in its behalf.

COMMUNICATION.

PHILADELPHIA, December 13th, 1878.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Could you afford some of your space, this month, to a subject that demands immediate attention? I refer to the wretched arrangement afforded for the safe (?) keeping of overcoats, etc., in the basement. At present, nothing is guarded; there are not enough pegs, by half, and the consequence is, if a man comes in late and finding no place where he can deposit his out-door clothing, puts it on top of some other person’s superfluities; this other person, sure as fate, coming down stairs in a hurry, and not seeing his goods at once, pitches the first-named individual’s ditto on the floor, which is not the best thing that can befal respectable clothing; umbrellas are constantly lost, and as to rubbers, you are sure to walk off in your classmate’s instead of your own.

Your obedient grumbler has, in the course of two years, lost exactly one overcoat, two umbrellas, and one pair of arctics, to say nothing of the numerous good hats which have been everlastingly ruined by being sat upon in class. Now a little trouble and a less expense on the part of the officers in charge would remedy this kindergarten system we are at present afflicted with. Let each student have his closet, which shall be of the simplest kind, and provided with lock and key. We shall then no longer hear of complaints about lost property, or be obliged to awaken the assistant janitor’s provanity by making applications for missing apparel.


WHY NOT?

Why should we not be allowed to sing and smoke in the Assembly Room? A good sing early in the morning puts a fellow in a tuneful mood, and how sweet it is on a four-hour day “to steal awhile away from every cumb’ring care” and smoke a soothing cigarette in the Assembly Room, none know but those who have experienced these joys.

How a cigarette does enlighten the understanding and quicken the affections! What a glamour it throws over the abstrusest studies, till Dr. Barker’s angles are no longer critical. We become intensely interested in him Ann Eliza and Poll Eliza, and we can soar with Dr. Kendall to heights illimitable.

By-the-way (nobody says “by-the-by,” although the books always print it that way) why not have singing in chapel? Anybody with half an eye (even with so imperfect eyes as those that Dr. Barker—backed up by Baron von Humboldt—wants us to trade for Zentmeyer’s microscopes), anybody with a fraction of an eye, can see that when the fellows come up stairs singing that wretched doggerel that combines the names of the Provost and Pompeiaus Africanus so dolorously, they are only indulging their musical instincts—they mean no harm. In fact, the “sing” is in them and must come out; and if there are no Christian hymns to be sung in chapel, they will surely roar Bacchanalian songs outside of it.

Now, we have a Department of Music, which is doing excellent work, and its head has shown that the Glee Club can sing Christmas carols as well as heathen songs. Why could not the Glee Club lead the chapel singing? I would not insist on their being surpliced and coming in procession with the Provost, though that would be very decent and might give the professors a chance to wear their gowns—they all want to, but nobody dares revive the custom. In case the procession project fails, I don’t see why we should not have a choir from the Musical Department—of mixed voices of course.

We want to see the ladies in chapel. Why not? They could take “sedes discretas piorum,” and their presence would prevent unseemly rushes, and shame the Seniors into silence during prayers. At present the time which belongs to the chapel service is taken up by the bewildering abstractions of the first hour.

Speaking of piety reminds me of sin—the sin of others. And I know of hardly a worse pet sin in college than the class supper, except perhaps cremation and the bowl-fight. The class supper sins against fraternal feeling by separating those men who know that it is wrong for them to put $5.00 into a night’s feed from those who don’t think so. These last meet together with the avowed intention of getting outside of as much good food and liquor as possible. Some of the fellows whose development is more intellectual than animal, make the speeches for the rest, who meanwhile devote themselves to culture in the opposite direction. It is in charity to the weaker brethren that I would draw the veil over the closing scenes of a class supper. I am informed by a competent caterer that an ample collation can be provided for $1.00 per head. Now, why not have five bimonthly “class receptions,” where the fellows might have a good chance, to wear their gowns—they all want to, but nobody dares revive the custom. In case the procession project fails, I don’t see why we should not have a choir from the Musical Department—of mixed voices of course.
We regret that we are compelled to announce that a spirit of petty rowdiness has manifested itself among some of the students. We refer to the fact that a professor's room was entered on a certain Friday night and some of the furniture carried off. Had the affair required any display of courage, or had it been attended with any danger to the students concerned, we should at least have given them credit for being daring. But since it was done at a time when detection was next to impossible, to say nothing of what they call it, it was a very small piece of business for young men to engage in.

The fact of its being done on Friday night has laid Philo open to the charge of being concerned in it. The college building is opened on that night for the benefit of the society, and the Provost considers us responsible for its safety. We hope it was not done by members of Philo. We cannot see how any one member or any number of members could be so cowardly as to be willing to allow the whole society to be involved in such a matter for the sake of their own so-called "fun," for we presume this is what they call it. It may have been done by those who are not members of the society; but this is still more cowardly, to enter a room under cover of a society with which you have no connection at all.

We do not think that Philo can be held responsible for matters of which she has no knowledge and which it is impossible for her to find out. Philo holds her meetings in the top of the building, and it is utterly impossible for her to keep watch over the second floor at the same time. Our Provost has said that we must make regulations to prevent such occurrences in the future or we will not be allowed the use of the building. This is the first time such a thing has occurred in the New Buildings and we hope it will be the last. The Provost has always been very ready to open the college for concerts, society-meetings, etc., but of course he will not be willing to do so if the students cannot be trusted.

The College Boat Club have received a circular letter from the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, asking them to unite in getting up the American Henley Regatta.

The club have not as yet decided whether to join or not, but we hope they will.

The question of the championship in boating matters in this country has been very difficult to settle. Having no system in forming their regattas, challenges had to be sent and several preliminary races rowed before the championship was near a settled thing, and then it was quite often unsatisfactory. If the Henley regatta system is adopted, we shall have a fair way of determining the championship every year. The success of the Columbia Crew on the Thames last summer has shown that we have as good material on this side of the water as in England, and there is no reason why the American Henley should not become as much a national affair as the English Henley. And there is also no reason why our University should not sometimes have the winning crew. We have fine water to row on, and good material from which to select a crew. We hope that the Boat Club will join the Association, and make active preparations for sending a crew to represent our University.

We would call attention, and the attention of the Faculty in particular, to a communication published in another column of the Magazine. The coat-room arrangement has always been a source of complaint, and H. H. B. has shown that these complaints are not without reason. We do not charge anyone with stealing the missing articles, nevertheless it is remarkable how things do disappear. It is to be hoped that some way be found by which the overcoats, etc., may be kept safe; the Faculty are "morally responsible" for such things.

We know that it is not polite to crow over your own success. Well, we do not intend to crow, but to congratulate our foot-ball team on their success. This year has been the first that our college has taken any active part in the games with other colleges, and the evidence she has given of ability to hold her own deserves a great deal of credit. Captain Elliott has been very energetic and always ready to arrange a match when it was possible.

It may be said that we are congratulating ourselves without reason. We admit that we have defeated outright only one of the college teams, but the playing that has been done, considering the limited training the team has had, speaks well for the future. The game with Swarthmore resulted in a blank for the visitors, with nine goals and sixteen touch-downs for the University team; the game with Columbia in a draw; and the game with Princeton, the champion team, in two goals and five touch-downs for the Jerseymen, and one goal for the home team—the only goal that has been won from Princeton this year.
CHRONOKRATOS.
The year is past; on noiseless wings
Time flies, and still, to great and small,
Now pleasure and now sorrow brings,
For he is here the lord of all.
Woe marks his course, the moments lag
And on our weary senses pall;
Sans the unwelcome daylight drag,
If dreary time is lord of all.
But soon he dries the tearful eye;
Mirth reigns in hamlet and in hall;
On wings of wind the moments fly
When joyous time is lord of all.
Here, as our studies we pursue,
Duty and pleasure on us call;
And we forget 'mid friendship true,
That time can be the lord of all.
But soon. e'er many suns have set,
We too must leave this college hall,
And part from friends we here have met,
For time is still the lord of all.
But, when at death the soul shall rise
And soar above its dull, cold pall,
Then, under Heaven's cloudless skies,
No more shall time be lord of all.

C. W., Jr., '80.

GLEE CLUB.
The Glee Club gave their first concert for the season of 1878-79, on Wednesday evening, December 18th. A propitious night and the anticipation of a good concert, filled every seat in the chapel and kept the ushers busy with supplying chairs. The entrance of the Club was greeted with generous applause, and the "Christmas Carol" with which they opened, was sung with a zeal and spirit that must have been born of these rapidly approaching festivities.

The second piece, "Wanderer's Return," by Abt, was well rendered, and was followed by a piano solo (a Romanza of Tannhäuser, by Liszt, et Valse, d flat maj., by Chopin,) by Mr. Felix E. Schelling.

A piano solo is generally regarded with grief by the average college audience; but the pleasure with which it listened to Mr. Schelling was unmistakably pronounced, and he has every reason to feel proud of his debut. We congratulate our musical fraternity upon this accession to their numbers, and Mr. Schelling upon the success of his reception.

The rendition of Marschner's "Serenade" was the best of the evening. The members of the club were manifestly in accord with the sentiments of this song, as were the fair though blushing hearers to whom it was d facto addressed. The encore was well merited

Mr. George Junkin, Jr., since he made his first bow, a Freshman, to a glee club audience, has always been a favorite with them, and the applause which welcomed him was doubled at the conclusion of an "Elegie," by Bazzini. "The Wanderer" closed part I.

Part II opened with "Merrily, Merrily Swell the Chorus."
The words of this glee were written by Mr. C. I. Junkin and the music composed by Prof. Clarke, both expressly for the Club. The audience manifested their appreciation of this really beautiful glee, in a manner worthy of the occasion. The words and sentiments are most felicitous, and the music inspiring and appropriate. Now that the possibility of a Carmina Universitatis Pennsylvanicae is demonstrated, we trust that every effort will be made to carry such a possibility into execution.

"The Parting Day," by Abt, was the next on the programme, and Mr. Schelling followed it with another piano solo.

"Hark above Us," by Verenzers, was sung with expression and feeling; but it was the college song, Molly Malone, that called forth the tumultuous response. The Club returned the compliment with the adaptation of "Mary and her Lamb" to the air of Ben Baxter, and the demand still continuing, these new and unfamiliar pieces, the Bull Dog and Old Noah, were added to the repertoire. The well known glee, "To the Bravest," by Mohring, ended the concert.

The vacancies in the ranks made by those who graduated last year, have been acceptably filled, and the Constitution has been amended to admit all graduates under the Master's degree.

Prof. Clarke, who succeeds Mr. Neilson, has made himself highly popular among the students by the interest he has manifested in their success. We congratulate the Club on one of the best concerts they have ever given; and extend to Prof. Clarke our thanks for his earnest efforts in their behalf.

"This is our opinion, it may not be correct, but it is our opinion."

THE ORCHESTRA CONCERT.
The first concert of the University Orchestra, for the season of 1878-79, came off on November 27th, 1878, amid the clapping of hands of a small but enthusiastic audience, and the incessant pattering of a multitude of uninvited and unwelcome rain-drops. The audience that assembled to bid the Orchestra welcome was small in way of numbers, but remarkable for its cordiality and appreciation. The Orchestra, numbering at present some seventeen members, was assisted by Mr. R. P. Robins, (B. A. 1876 and now a student in the Medical Department) and by a quartette from the Glee Club, consisting of Messrs. Rowland, Dickson, D'Invilliers and Claxton.

The programme opened with the "March" from "Tannhäuser," which was given with a skill and precision that showed the result of systematic drilling.

The quartette by the representatives of the Glee Club, the "Homeward Watch," was well given, but was, we think, an unfortunate selection on account of the difficult and peculiar nature of the music, which requires a full and well-trained chorus for an effective rendition. The encore, "Ben Baxter," is open to the same criticism, so far as it needs a chorus to give it its true character as a boisterous and jovial college glee.

The accompaniment of the Orchestra to Mr. W. K. Hewson's violin solo was so loud as to leave us no opportunity to criticise his performance. Mr. Robins acquitted himself with his usual
skill, and received his encores with customary grace. The perceptible lack of expression detracted somewhat from the full enjoyment of the music, but should be attributed doubtless to the formidable array of empty benches that stared at the singer. A large audience encourages a man to do his best, a small one discourages all great exertion.

The second part opened with Gounod’s “Funeral March of a Marionette.” This is a very difficult composition, but was excellently rendered by the Orchestra, and showed the great improvement they have made. It was decidedly their best effort, and well deserved the encore it received. Tranmeri was then played by the Orchestra, and showed the great improvement of the music, but should be attributed doubtless to the large audience. The orchestra received his encores with his customary grace. The performance was a gratifying success, and the best the Orchestra has ever given. May the next be even better, and may the orchestrists be multiplied exceedingly.

SYMPOSIUM OF THE IOTA CHAPTER PHI KAPPA PSI FRATERNITY.

The Symposium of the Iota Chapter Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity, was held at the rooms of the Penn Club on the evening of December 23rd.

At an early hour the members of the Chapter and invited guests to the number of one hundred, assembled at the rooms of the Chapter, and proceeded thence to the Penn Club rooms where the banquet had been prepared. There were present over twenty-five members from Dickinson College, some fifteen from Lafayette; there were also present representatives from Princeton, Yale, Penna. College, Lewisburg University, Franklin and Marshall College, Washington and Jefferson College, Missouri University, Ohio Wesleyan University, Bethany College, Va., and some others. Prof. Sadtler presided and stated in his opening address, that although this was almost the youngest Chapter of the Fraternity, it had enrolled over forty members, and among those present were eight Professors and Instructors in the University of Penna., five of whom were members of this Chapter. Prof. Sadtler then went on to speak of the good which was done by this and similar fraternities. Saying that they filled a want in the student’s life, which could be supplied in no other way. Their great aim was not only to bind their members together in ties of fraternal affection, but also to cultivate their social nature, so that the graduates of our colleges should go out to the world at the same time educated men and polished gentlemen. At the close of his remarks Prof. Sadtler introduced Mr. Tesl Imadati, who delivered an address of welcome in Japanese, the translation of which was read by Mr. Richard Montgomery. After an ode written by one of the members had been sung, Rev. Henry S. Lobingier, of Bethany College, Va., was introduced, and delivered the poem. The sentiments of the poem were loudly applauded, and a general desire was expressed that it should be printed. Mr. H. A. McKubbin, ’78, delivered the oration, taking for his theme, “The duty of the scholar with regard to the issues of the day.” Saying that the scholar should cultivate a fraternal feeling towards all classes of men. That the laboring man should be made to know that he is brother of him for whom he works, that there is no impassable barrier separating the rich and poor, but that they are all striving in their various ways to accomplish their daily work—all are heirs of one common heritage. At the close of his oration, Mr. McKubbin was warmly congratulated. After another song, the Iota March, composed by himself, was performed by Mr. E. G. McCollin, ’78, while the members filed into the banqueting room. The toast “Phi Kappa Psi” was responded to by W. Nevin, Esq., of Philadelphia, and “Absent Brothers,” by Rev. John Y. Dobbins, of Camden.

Letters of regret at their inability to be present were read from Hon. Carl Schurz, Hon. H. H. Bingham, Hon. F. E. Belzhoover, Hon. M. C. Herman, R. J. Burdett, Burlington Hatwok-Eye, from Mr. W. J. McKinley, University of Michigan, and also Va. Alpha Chapter, University of Va.

At a late hour the party broke up, well pleased with their entertainment and with the Chapter.

THE FRANKLIN SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

On beginning our meetings last fall the outlook was so unfavorable that we felt we could not continue the meetings in our present condition, and, had it not been for the energy of three or four, the Society would have been dissolved. But we felt that the Society belonged to the college as a whole, and not to its members; that it was delivered to us us in trust, as a good to ourselves and those who are to follow. We know the benefit we had already derived from its exercises and were unwilling to let the advantages of another year escape us, especially when the opportunities of improvement it offered to others would be lost with our own.

If the Society belongs to the students as a whole, it lies with them to support it. Seventy-nine has shown herself able and willing to take a large share in its duties, but we cannot go on alone, and we must soon leave you entirely. The question of whether the Society will live or not, lies in the hands of the lower classmen.

The benefit to be derived from our exercises is not an imaginary one. As a means of improving in oratorical powers it is more practical and agreeable than a regular elocution class or club. As a field for the exchange of new and original ideas it has actually proved a great success. Although our lecture courses have proved financially failures, we are trying to arrange for a course this winter, and hope to see it better supported by college men themselves than previous ones have been.

At present our prospects are brightening, and if ’81 and ’82 will take hold with a strong hand there will be little more to be desired. Our cabinets are in quite a flourishing condition, several new additions to them have been made. Considerable interest and spirit has been shown in our last meetings. We have on our roll seven names from ’79, four from ’80, three from ’80, three from ’81, and four from ’82, in all eighteen.
The election of officers for the second term were as follows: President, Robert A. Shillingford, '79; Vice President, N. A. Stockton, '79; Treasurer, G. H. Lewis, '79; Corresponding Secretary, S. H. Day, '79; Recording Secretary, C. C. S. Carpenter, '81; Curator, M. W. Brinkmann, '81.

DRAMATIC CLUB.

The third performance of the University Dramatic Club took place at the Amateur Drawing Room, on Friday, December 13th, and for the third time the travesty "Romeo and Juliet" was given. Owing partly to this and partly to the fact that this was the evening on which the election of officers was held in Philo, the audience was not so large as it might have been; but there were probably two hundred and fifty persons present and they were evidently well pleased, though but little enthusiasm was manifested during the evening.

The play was an excellent one and on the whole very well rendered, all the principal characters knowing their parts thoroughly but certain members of the chorus having evidently not devoted sufficient study to it. Mercutio was the best singer of the company, and the Apothecary the best actor, while great praise is due to Romeo in both capacities, and the Tybalt also was excellent. The intervals were very long but were admirably filled by a quartette consisting of Messrs. Junkin, Hopkinson, Hering and Knerr, and not, as the programme stated, by the University Orchestra. This correction is made at the request of members of the Dramatic Club. It is to be hoped that they will hasten the production of "Gamma Nu, or Our Fraternity," which they promise.

BOWL FIGHT.

'82's first bowl-fight took place on the campus, Tuesday, December 24th. The bowl was very prettily painted, and had been on exhibition in Bailey's window a few days before the fight—the pride of the Sophs, and looked upon with envy by the Freshmen. At half-past ten the Sophs. and Fresh., clad in the choicest of South St. clothing, assembled with determined looks. When the name of the last honor man in the Department of Arts was read out the Sophs immediately looked pleased, as he was rather small. But when Professor Kendall read out the names of two students in the T. S. S. with equal grades, and the same as the last honor on the other side of the house, the Sophs. seemed non-plussed and thought the faculty had gotten the better of them. Can it be that the faculty like to add variety to the fight? Fortunately for '82, only one of the bowl men was present. As soon as he made his appearance at the chapel door he was seized by the Sophs and hurried down stairs. He at last escaped. The fight raged furiously and with great destruction to coats, hats, &c. The bowl-man, too brave to stay away long, appeared in the fight when he was recognized, and after a hard tug put into the bowl. This closed the fight as the object is to get the man into the bowl, and as soon as this has been done the bowl belongs to the gentleman thus put in. This is the first time the bowl-man has been put into the bowl since the year '72. The Freshmen are not at all pleased that their man was put into the bowl, as they wanted to have the pleasure of breaking it.

PENN AND PENNSYLVANIA SKETCHES.

1878.

Dec. 26th and 27th.—Thirty-second Annual Convention of the Fraternity of Delta Psi, under the auspices of the Delta Chapter, University of Pennsylvania.

Dec. 30th.—Annual Convention of the Phi Kappa Sigma Fraternity, held at Barnum's Hotel, Baltimore, Md.

1879.

Jan. 2d.—Term opens.

Jan. 3d.—Installation of officers for second term in Philo.

Jan. 3d and 4th.—Convention of the Zeta Psi Fraternity, under the auspices of the Psi Chapter, at Troy, N. Y.

Jan. 20th.—Semi-annual examinations will probably begin.

At a meeting of the Athletic Association, held Wednesday, December 4th, it was resolved that the foot-ball team continue to play match games as long as the season shall permit, and that a committee be appointed to collect money to defray the expenses of the team.

The following gentlemen were elected as officers by Philo, on Friday evening, December 13th: Moderator, H. S. P. Nichols, '79; First Censor, H. H. Bonnell, '80; Second Censor, Geo. R. Savage, Jr., '80; Recorder, Wm. M. Stewart, Jr., '79; Secretary, G. H. Freedley, '81; Treasurer, W. E. Hall, '81.

Philo is in a flourishing condition; she has received several new members during the last term. It is hoped that her membership will be largely increased next term by the class of '82.

The subject of the "Joseph Warner Yardley Memorial Prize," in the Department of Social Science, is the "Comparative Merits of the Single and the Double Standard in National Currency."

Two additional prizes are offered this year in the Department of Civil Engineering, "The first, by a friend of the school, of works on Engineering of the value of $25, to the member of the Senior Class (Section of Civil Engineering) having the highest general average of scholarship; the second—the Van Nostrand prize—of certain technical works, to the member of the Junior Class (same section) with the highest general average."

There was no speaking in chapel during last term. The seniors delivered their orations in the Examination Hall before their class. The other classes have been excused from speaking. Mr. Shoemaker will have charge of this branch after the first of the year.

Dr. Stille's lectures on Modern History will begin about the first of February, after the examinations. These lectures are open to women, and we hope that a great many of the fair sex will take advantage of the opportunities thus offered them.

An outline of Dr. Stille's lectures will be published in the next number of the Magazine.
We copy the following from the catalogue ’78-’79:

**PROFESSORS.**

Department of Arts, Science, Medicine, (Auxiliary Faculty), Law, Dentistry, Professor of Comparative Philology... 14

Deducing those giving instruction in more than one department... 12

**DEMONSTRATORS, INSTRUCTORS, &C.**

Department of Arts and Science... 48

Deducting those giving instruction in more than one department... 48

**STUDENTS.**

Department of Arts... 132

Deducing those giving instruction in more than one department... 131

Whole number of students... 940

The following are the results of the class elections in the Medical Department for this year:

Class of ’79.—President, Thomas H. Cathcart; Vice-President, Edgar Hart; Secretary, William Clark; Treasurer, Theodore C. Wheaton; Historian, H. Freedley.

Class of ’80.—President, Howard A. Kelly; Vice-President, Joseph Ramirez; Secretary, Charles A. Currie; Treasurer, W. T. Lewis; Historian, Joseph Wills; Executive Committee, L. H. Taylor, Wm. Hughes, J. T. Gibb, Robert White, Frank Thomas.

Class of ’81.—President, H. H. Herbst; Vice-President, E. B. Hugell; Secretary, H. T. Williams; Treasurer, W. E. Berkan.

Scene in class-room. [Professor showing Carré’s ice machine to the class; assistant industriously working air pump.] Professor.—I have always noticed, gentlemen, that in this experiment as much heat is produced at one end of the lever as disappears at the other.

Dr. French, Dr. Barker’s late assistant, is Professor of Modern Languages at Urbana University, and not Professor of Physics, as stated in a late number of the Magazine.

The following are the officers of the Dramatic Club: Director, Rowland, ’78; Manager, Elwell, ’78; Assistant Manager, Savage, ’80; Musical Director, Moore, ’78; Chorus Master, Church, ’78; Secretary, pro. tem., Stockton, ’79; Treasurer, Colket, ’79; Head Usher, S. Lewis, ’79; Executive Committee, Rowland, Church and Moore, ex-officio, Comegys, ’79, and Fuller, ’82; Music Committee, Rowland and Elwell, ex-officio, and Stockton, ’79; House Committee, Lewis, McArthur, ’82, and Colket, pro. tem. The club now numbers seventeen.

Mr. Jeffreys of ’79 gave a select reading, composed mostly of selections from Bret Harte, at Tioga Station, on Thursday evening, December 19th.

—Dr. Krauth will commence lecturing to the Seniors about the first of February; the topic of his lectures will be “Darwinism and Associate Theories.”

—The Chess Club have withdrawn the circular of which we spoke in our last number and have issued another, in consequence of a better understanding with the Phila. Library Co. The Club have resumed playing in the game with Cornell.

—We are sorry to learn that Prof. Thompson has been seriously indisposed since the “Biennial.” He was suffering with a severe cold a few days before, although he seemed better the evening he delivered his address.

—Is the “F. S. S.” going to give us a course of lectures this winter?

—A game of foot-ball between ’82 and a team gotten up by Mr. Lewis, formerly of ’81, resulted in a victory for the Freshmen.

—The Moderator of Philo. has reappointed the present Magazine Committee. Mr. Roberts and Mr. Nichols, however, will exchange places on the Committee.

—The Biennial has had one good effect in brightening up the Philo. rooms. It would be well to have a Biennial quite frequently.

—On Tuesday, December 3d, of consumption, John E. Crew, of the Class of ’74. Mr. Crew was a hard student while in college, and graduated with honor. Previous to the time of his death, Mr. Crew was engaged in business.

—The hand of death has recently been laid very heavily upon Prof. Haupt. All of his children, three, have died within a week; two of scarlet fever and one of diphtheria.

The professor has our warmest sympathy in his affliction.
OTHER COLLEGES.

HARVARD. — It is stated that Mr. Peabody, a graduate of Cambridge, England, has been appointed coach of the Harvard crew, and even that he intends to row in their eight. Both these things, if true, are contrary to agreement, and Yale is quite excited about it. The Gymnasium will soon be completed, and is said to be very fine.

Seniors, 200; Juniors, 174; Sophomores, 218; Freshmen, 227; whole number in college, 819; whole number in the university, 1,332—twelve less than last year.

Yale has offered to help Harvard, financially, to send a crew to England to row Oxford.

A Finance Club has just been started by some of the members of the two courses in political economy. Mr. Thorp, ’79, is president, and Mr. Hart, ’80, secretary.

YALE. — The Glee Club have had attractive inducements offered them to make a western trip during the Christmas vacation. But a number have too vivid recollections of a similar trip two years ago, and the club will probably accept the offer.

The seniors have been given two new optional in English literature and history.

It is probable that the News, a daily paper, will be re-established early next term.

Yung Wing, a graduate, has presented to the college 1,300 books in Chinese.

Though much complaint was heard the past term over excessive work, English literature is the favorite optional of the spring term, when the subject will be Chaucer, under Prof. Beers.

PRINCETON. — The new plan of electing editors is working admirably, both with the Princetonian and the Lit. It is a novel experience with us to have contributions pouring in unsolicited — Princetonian.

The foot ball team was cheered on entering Booth’s Theatre the evening of the Yale-Princeton game. The Princeton Alumni gave a supper at Delmonico’s in their honor the same evening.

Subscriptions towards the payment of the boating debt are being raised. A canvasser of the senior class reports “eighty-nine unwilling promises and one payment of fifty cents.”

“In this game with Yale we played off the tie of last year. Was what is then left unsettled is now decided in our favor, and we now may claim, as we do, the championship of last game, as well as this.” — Princetonian. Yale comment “Opinions may differ.”

COLUMBIA. — No provision for new buildings for a gymnasium.

Grows.

A system of boating has been proposed “surpassing anything of the kind in American colleges, and only excelled by our sister universities in England.” The idea is to have two regattas a year, Spring and Fall, and class and department races, each to be rowed in eight-oared shells. Expense to each class, $400.

Nineteen more students than last year. Since 1872 the number has nearly doubled; it is now 246.

‘81 has started a Glee Club, which meets twice a week for practice.

The eight to contain seven new men this year. Thirty trying for the vacant places.

MISCELLANEOUS. — The Faculty at Trinity voted that all matter published in the Tablet and the Iron be first submitted to the Professor of English Literature. The editors of the Tablet replied that they would discontinue publication rather than submit, and the Faculty backed down.

Professor — “This is an intensely pathetic passage. Admetus looks upon his queen gasping her life away in his arms, and bursts forth with the cry, ‘μη προνοω!’ It is the cry of a despairing soul. How do you render it, sir?” Soph. (with emotion) — “Oh, don’t give it away!” (Class weep.) — Acta Columbiana.

Mr. William Winkley, of this city, who had already given $25,000 to Dartmouth, has added $10,000 towards the founding of a professorship of Anglo-Saxon.

There is talk of re-establishing at the University of Virginia an "Ugly Club," which was formerly, says the Magazine, a signal success. It is also proposed to issue once during each session a magazine in the interests of the secret fraternities. A committee representing the Sigma Chi, Delta Psi, and Phi Kappa Psi Fraternities has been appointed to make necessary arrangements.

Record of the Amherst foot ball team: Two defeats from Harvard and Yale, one victory over Brown, and a tie game with Yale.

A $500 prize fund has been established in the Department of Intellectual Philosophy at Hamilton.

The B. A. A. of Colby is endeavoring to arrange a series of games with Bowdoin and Bates for the championship of the State, to be played in the Spring.

Owing to “discourteous treatment” Cornell’s challenge to Harvard has been withdrawn.

‘82 at Washington contains the tallest, the lightest, and the heaviest man in college.

EXCHANGES.

We add to our list this month the University Courant from Urbana, Ohio. It is neatly gotten up, but from the hasty examination we were able to give it, it appears to be entirely wanting in college news or other items of general interest, and to be devoted entirely to Thanksgiving sermons and notices of missionary or literary societies. We are glad to exchange.

We welcome also to our table the first number of the La Salle Advance, published at La Salle College, this city. It has an attractive appearance and the reading matter is good. The proposal to establish a Roman Catholic University in this country, which is receiving such general attention from the various R. C. college papers, is warmly advocated by the Advance.

We have received a copy of the Irving Era. Want of space prevents further notice at present. Ditto the University Courier.

“Some will doubtless say,” says the Jewell, “that productions of college students are uninteresting to mature minds; that they abound in empty rhetoric, and the reading matter is good. The proposal to establish a Roman Catholic University in this country, which is receiving such general attention from the various R. C. college papers, is warmly advocated by the Advance.

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pears to be a characteristic feature of the *Magazine*, is in this number devoted to "Sir Simon, the Righteous," and the matter of the writer's account of the great Earl of Leicester is very interesting, though his style is rather abrupt—in fact jerky. The most interesting article is the one on "The Tardy Recognition of Poe and a Stout Compend of Griswold's Charges," in which the writer fiercely attacks the New England spirit of exclusiveness, the "close oligarchy of authors" which "constituted a self-protection union, where the by-play of 'you tickle me and I'll tickle you, approximated the interchange of honeyed compliments that passed between Nisotin and Vadeus before their rupture;" to which exclusiveness he ascribes the indifference with which Poe's works were treated during the Poet's life-time. Himself connected with the institution where Poe passed his college life, and where one of his fellow students still resides. The writer has espoused his cause very warmly and very powerfully, and we are anxious to see the rest of his paper, which is to be continued in the next number, "Modes of Legal Instruction" is written by one evidently thoroughly acquainted with the subject.

Somebody, in the *Earlhamite*, has "consented to offer classics," and random enough they are. We ought not to expect much perhaps, of anyone who begins by telling us that "He does not feel absolutely certain of having mastered the subject in all its details," and closes with the remark that in his next he will "offer some considerations somewhat more pertinent to the matter in hand"—and they will certainly need to be if they are to have any argument. We commend to this writer a careful perusal of the following articles on "The Values of Ancient Languages," which, while it does not by any means exhaust the opposite side of the question, is yet more than a sufficient answer to him. The controversy, if continued, promises to prove interesting.

We greet once more the *Williams Athenaeum*, which for some reason or other has neglected us for some time past; not, we hope, through any fault of ours. In its solitary literary article, Poe's "Raven" is treated very much as though it were the report of a trial for burglary, or rather the evidence taken at such a trial; but the author, for all his legal sharpness, makes a ludicrous jest of it, and yet that the lamp-light fell upon the Raven sitting on the bust above the door. Now, in point of fact, not only was the Raven not in the hall when he was spoken of as being in the lamp-light, but he never had been there, for he came in at the window. It is hard to conceive how anyone could write a "criticism" on a poem of which he knew so little, and almost equally hard to conceive that an editor allowing such a thing to pass. His next point is well taken, however. "How on earth," he says, "could that lamp throw the Raven's shadow on the floor when the bird was sitting?"

"On the pallid bust of Pallas, just above my chamber door?"

Poe ought to have said ceiling, so he ought. We knock under. We used to come in at the window. It is hard to conceive how anyone could write a poem, and yet that the lamp-light fell upon the Raven sitting on the bust above the door. Now, in point of fact, not only was the Raven not in the hall when he was spoken of as being in the lamp-light, but he never had been there, for he came in at the window. It is hard to conceive how anyone could write a "criticism" on a poem of which he knew so little, and almost equally hard to conceive that an editor allowing such a thing to pass. His next point is well taken, however. "How on earth," he says, "could that lamp throw the Raven's shadow on the floor when the bird was sitting?"

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Since the publication of our December number we have received the following:

For University of Pennsylvania, for Harvard, Yale, or Princeton.

The course is divided into four years, and the number in each class is strictly limited to twelve.

Work resumed September 18th.

Prospectus, containing references, mailed to any address.

1512 Pine Street. H. H. Brown. FRANCIS O’HEA.

Mathematics and Physics.

Mr. Francis O’Hea coaches private Students in the above subjects at his residence.

416 Wetherill Street, (Broad and Pine.)

References:

BY PERMISSION.

E. Otis Kendall, LL.D.
George F. Barker, M.D.
Otis H. Kendall, M.A.

Preparation for College.

London Styles, and London Prices!

We keep a Select Assortment of the latest London and Paris Novelties, received monthly direct, which we would be pleased to show you, and give you samples for comparison.

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Tailors and Woolen Drapers,

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A. J. Weidener,

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THE HOTEL LAFAYETTE.

Has already become well and favorably known to the traveling public, as one of the most substantial and beautiful edifices of the kind in Philadelphia.

It is as near fire-proof as it is possible to make a Hotel, and is provided with the best outside Fire Escape ever invented, besides an extra staircase of iron from roof to cellar, and a first-class Otis Elevator connecting with each floor. The means of egress are ample, there being three large entrances from the street, besides the basement outlet.

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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 130 beds. Dean of the Faculty, Dr. Joseph Leidy; Secretary, Dr. James Tyson.

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.
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HAPPINESS.

By G. W. H.

Some long for “a home by the deep rolling sea,”
Where the surging, restless tide
In moaning beats,—This could not be
The place where I’d abide.

For though the grand old ocean
Is beautiful and free,
His plaintive endless motion
Is weariness to me.

In the summer, when the leaflets
Dance on the branches high,
When the tall and stately monarchs
Rear their proud crests towards the sky;

When the fields in grace are bending
Their harvests to the breeze;
When, in harmony ere blending,
Is wafted through the trees;

The drunken, happy singing
Of heavenly songsters sweet;
When the bees are slowly winging
Their way before my feet;

To be in quiet seclusion
By some softly flowing brook,
Where, free from all intrusion,
I may rest me with my book;

Or, if, perchance, I’m weary
Of the burden and the care
Of which, in this world dreary,
I have borne my brimming share;

Then to have my love beside me,
To hear her whisperings sweet—
Whatever else betide me,
’Tis the joy that I would meet.

Against the frozen window pane—
When all is cold and bleak—
Then my warm and cheerful fireside
With pleasure do I seek.

Snug in a generous arm-chair,
In my hand some writings old,
Where tales of famed chivalry
Are in sweet rhythm told;

Or, if my heart is yearning,
And longing, still, to feel
The stories I am reading,
And make them true and real,

Then to have my love beside me,
To hear her whisperings sweet—
Whatever else betide me,
’Tis the joy that I would meet.

THE REFAURM OV INGLISH SPELING.

“I look upon the establishd sistem, if an aksidental kustom mae be so kauld, az a mas ov an omalez, the groeth ov ignorans and mischans, equally repugnant to good taest and kommon sens.”—BishoPp Thirlwaul.

INGLISH SPELING AND ITS ORIJEN.

The alfabet euzed bie the Angelz and Saksonz, in thaer erlier rietings woz the Roonik alfabet, the wun kommon to the Gothik family. When the naeshun woz konverted bie the Irish and Roman mishonareez, this alfabet woz chaenjd faur the Roman. Faur soundz which did not okker in Latin, the roonz wer retaend, our dieagraphs euzd aafter the manner ov the Selts. From then on, the speling bekaem maur and maur setteld until at the tiem ov the invaeshun there had bin a fikst aurthografy faur about ta hundred veers. Dooring the transishun period from Anglo-Sakson and French to Inglish, thaer wer great chaenjez in the spel- and pronunsheashun ov both Langwaejez. The French wurdz introdeust had, at ferst, ther korrekt pronunsheashun, but it woz soon impaerd. The speling suntiemz konfaurmd to the chaenj and suntiemz did not. In the faurteenth and fifteenth senteurez, a laarj number ov wurdz wer lengthend bie ailing silent e’z and dubling konsonants. Soon aafter the introdukshun ov print- ing the speling bekaem fikst, and so it haz remaend, while the langwaej, like aul uther hae bin slowly chaenjing. The combined akshun ov theeze fursez haz prodeust aulmost az much dif- frens between riten and spoken Inglish az thaer iz between two
The essential idea of an alphabet is that each elementary sound should have its own unvarying sign and each sign its own unvarying sound. The English alphabet has thirty act simple sounds, but the alphabet has only twenty-six letters.

Most of the consonants and a few of the vowels can be pronounced. B in debt, c scent, p add, f maff, g gnaw, h ghost, k knee, l balm, m mnemonic, n damn, p psalm, r burr, s sile, t latch, w know, x buzz, ch drachm, ph phthisic, th thorn, rh catarrh, gh daughter, and a head, e mullein, i plaid, o leopard, u guard.

Nearly every letter represents a number of sounds. A has seven sounds — ale, fat, far, all, air, ash, what. E five — mete, met, there, prey, there. I four — ice, ill, police, bird. O sixes — note, not, move, son, order, bosom. U five — use, us, bull, nude, urge. OO two — moon, wool. C two — can, city. CH three — child, chorus, chaise. D two — dog, worked. F two — fame, of. G two — got, gem. GH five — ghost, laugh, brugh, lough (lauk), hiccough. N two — ten, ink. P two — pen, Stephen. Q is aulwaes followed by u and this combination has two sounds — queen, conquest. R two — roll, ford. S four — sad, has, sure, mansion T two — tin, notion. TH two — thin, that. W two — wind, new, and when before h, it is sometimes pronounced as if it followed the h, what. X three — ox, examine, Xenophon. Y three — you, cry. Yonic. The remaining few have many.

There are many ways of representing the same sound. Long O has thirteen ways — so, bore, boat, foe, yeoman, mould, low, sew, haunt, beau, owe, door, oh. Laung E has twenty ways — he, Caesar, meal, heave, Beuchamp, (Beecham), league, intrigue, meet, replete, sleeve, receive, conceit, people, key, vox, machine, invalid, grief, gripe, quay, mosquito, caius, college, (keez kolley), etc., etc. To sum up the cases there are thirty-six in all.

The third sound that occurs in far, are, are, rt mortgage, rr burr, rps corps, wr write, rh rhyme, and rr rhymr. Faur the second sound we wood hav to represent separately.

Most of the consonants and all the vowels can be pronounced. B in debt, c scent, d add, f maff, g gnaw, h ghost, k knee, l balm, m mnemonic, n damn, p psalm, r burr, s sile, t latch, w know, x buzz, ch drachm, ph phthisic, th thorn, rh catarrh, gh daughter, and a head, e mullein, i plaid, o leopard, u guard.

Aafter deu deliberashun we miet arriv at sumthing liek this.

The modern form of English spelling is more complicated than the Old English spelling of the classical writers. The English language has thirty-six sounds, with an alphabet in which there is only one letter for each sound. The only way to represent the sounds is to use a combination of letters.

The modern form of English spelling is more complicated than the Old English spelling of the classical writers. The English language has thirty-six sounds, with an alphabet in which there is only one letter for each sound. The only way to represent the sounds is to use a combination of letters.

This article is spelled with the following alphabet, a modification of Roman's Semi-Phonotype:

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It is introduced gradually, and some concessions made to the present system of spelling.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]
Something like this has been the cry of the dissatisfied elements of society of late. I shall, for the time being, join their cry and write about one of the "in the way" machines. This machine is the College Poet. These human gristmills, whereof the grain is words and the flour rhymes, are in the road for several reasons. They crowd out more interesting articles. The college press is sui generis. It is like no other. Its articles are for a set; a set which demands matters of college news, and relating to college work. The more a college paper contains of this, the more it is appreciated. Such matter is crowded out by college poetry. They crowd out more important articles. The college paper is often the only means by which the students can reach the ear of the faculty. A bold step in the college paper will often secure a much needed change or even reform. None of this is there in college poetry. The college poet is no radical. He desires no change, but continually sticks to his ancient rubrics, women, the sea and the moon.

Even granting for the moment that the college poet does not over-crowd articles either more important or more interesting, still he is in the way. Articles in prose, be they never so dry, still are given a hearing. They will be read, and mayhap will do some little good and effect some little end. College poetry is never read, or, if read, is only read by the author and his most intimate lady friends.

Having devoted this much space to the poet as a machine in the way, let us look at him as he is. He is no genius. No heaven-born thoughts flow from his inspired pen. But rather flow earth-born jingling rhymes, and poor ones at that. This is his mission it seems to me, to find out how far the English tongue can be stretched for the purpose of rhyme. If he can get an easily flowing sentence which trips from the tongue with a jingle, his work is accomplished, he rests in peace, To the dogs with meaning. Great poets always are obscure, and why should he cudgel his brains to write a meaning sentence? Poor fool, would that he could learn the lesson that under every true poet's work there lies the deep meaningful emotions of his poetic instinct. Even when the college poet does condescend to write so that we poor mortals could understand him, his meaning is shallow and artificial. In his soul burns no fire of poetic feeling; but, rather, smoulder embers, dying, which give out the smoky exhalation of doggerel rhymes.

The college student is further unfitted for the dignity of the poetic office on account of his lack of experience with the world and his want of a knowledge of human nature. The poet must know whereof he speaks, or no true poetry will come from him. Someone has said that to have been able to write the Inferno, Dante must needs first himself have suffered a hell of sorrows. With him it was fact. With the college student it is theory. The latter rants about the passions and about love, while the only love he has ever felt is a boyish fancy for some pretty school girl. He sees her and forthwith the college paper is burdened with some sonnet to her which he and she alone read. The college student, in virtue of his very position as a student, a reader of books, is unfitted for singing of men and to men. His lessons have been learned and his experience gained by pouring over certain "dead vocables," good enough in their place, but poor materials out of which to make a poet who is a true hero. All unknown to the college poet are the deep emotions of a man's soul are the sentiments which are born of eternity, are the relation of men as Aristotle's political animals. Neither does he know man as he exists in and for himself. Poor work then must he make as he parades before the world the mass of his ignorance.

"I fancy there is in him (the true poet) the politician, thinker, legislator, philosopher; in one or another degree he could have been, he is, all of these." If the college poet could only be taught to know himself; to know the whence, why and where to of his existence, the world might probably it. To him, above all others, must Carlyle have had reference when he wished that young men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five could be hidden under a barrel or otherwise be kept invisible till they should emerge sufferer yet wiser men. As well could one of the "curled darlings of fortune" write about the pangs of poverty, as can the student write about human experience.

If the college poet must write poetry let him write it for himself alone, to be kept in the sanctity of his own private possession. But I beseech of him, don't let him burden the college press with his jingling effusions. I know of no other better words in which to express the college poets than those of Spenser (himself a true poet):

"Heaps of huge words uphorded hideously,
With horrid sound, though having little sense,
They think to be chief praise of poetry,
And thereby wanting due intelligence,
Have marred the face of goodly poesy,
And made a monster of their fantasie."

D. K. N.

[We present this month to our readers, "apropos" of our joining the Inter-collegiate Literary Association, a History of the origin and progress of the Association, by the well-known magazine writer, Col. T. W. Higginson. As it has never before been in print, we trust it will prove of interest to our readers.—Ed.]

THE INTER-COLLEGIATE LITERARY ASSOCIATION;
ITS HISTORY, AIMS AND RESULTS.

By Thomas Wentworth Higginson.

At a meeting of the Council of Regents of the Inter-Collegiate Literary Association (held Sept. 18th, 1877) the writer was requested to prepare for the Association a brief sketch of its history, character purposes and needs. This sketch will naturally divide itself into four heads, (1) History, (2) Aims, (3) Results, (4) Needs.

I. HISTORY.

This Association originated with a meeting held at Hartford, Ct., February 19th, 1874, under the following call:

"Inter-Collegiate Literary Convention."

The undersigned earnestly invite each of the colleges of the United States to send three delegates to an Inter-Collegiate Literary Convention, at the Allyn House, Hartford, Ct., Feb. 19th, at 10 a.m. The object of such a convention can be briefly explained. It has long been a subject of reproach that students from different institutions never met as contestants, except to display their physical powers; and it is thought that contests in scholarship, essay writing and oratory may be both pleasant and
profiterable. Discussions to this effect have been carried on in the collegiate and public press for several months past, the general tone of which leads us to believe that the movement will be acceptable. Correspondence with distinguished educators and professional men has elicited the fact that Presidents McCosh, Porter, Chadbourne and Stearns, Chancellor Crosby, Col. Higginson, James T. Fields, and others, are in cordial sympathy with us. If consistent with other engagements, Col. Higginson will address the Convention. It is recommended that delegates be appointed as quickly as possible, and that they consult their Faculty as to the best means of promoting the proposed contests. The success of the movement will largely depend on their ability and discretion; and if they come prepared to offer a plan, there is little doubt that, by fusion of all the good qualities suggested, a work will be accomplished which must quickly advance the educational interests of the country. We hope that post-graduate study and examinations will be one of the ultimate results. Hoping for immediate and judicious action, we remain

Williams College: (C. B. Hubbell, W. D. Edmonds, J. H. Herrick.)

Princeton College: (S. J. McPherson, W. F. Henney, G. B. Halsted.)

February 2d, 1874.

Fourteen colleges sent delegates to the convention. To those who have much acquaintance with college students, and especially to those who have watched the inter-collegiate regattas, it is needless to say that the meeting was marked by three qualities. These qualities were—a great earnestness of purpose, an extreme impulsiveness of feeling, and an ardent, though spasmodic, devotion to "Cushing's Manual of Parliamentary Law."

From these ingredients was extracted a provisional constitution, under which the first competitions were held, and which has now yielded to a more permanent and legalized organization.

It is due to the first organizers of the Association to say, that they showed great good sense and a wise moderation as to their plans. All agreed that the ultimate object should be to create some central tribunal, which should test the results of the various scattered colleges and universities of the country, and overcome their present provincialism by teaching them to study each others methods, and respect each others results. It was seen that this could only be done by a comprehensive series of examinations; but that this could only be created by degrees. It was therefore decided to begin with those competitions which should be easiest to carry out, and also most likely to arrest public attention. These were thought to be oratory and English composition. There was also an additional reason for selecting these. It seemed to these young men—and, for one, I fully concur in the opinion—that one of the first essentials for an educated American is the ability to stand up, look an audience in the face, and speak his mind. They therefore resolved to begin with the double department known in our usual college nomenclature as "Rhetoric and Oratory."

At the first competition, in 1874, prizes were accordingly offered in these departments only. In 1875 Greek and Mathematics were added; and in 1876, Latin and Mental Science. Judges have annually been appointed in each department; and prizes have been offered, furnished partly by assessments laid upon the several colleges, and partly by the generous contributions of various individuals, among whom may especially be named Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. John Taylor Johnston, Dwight L. Olmstead, Esq., and Mr. Gregory, of Marblehead, Mass. The colleges actually taking part in the first competition were six: Peinceton, Williams, Cornell, Rutgers, Lafayette, and New York University. To these have been added at different times, St. John's College, of Fordham, the College of the City of New York, the North Western University of Illinois, Madison University, the University of Syracuse, the Wesleyan University, of Connecticut, and Hamilton. The last named institution, after winning itself credit in the competitions, has withdrawn; but for reasons so inadequate, that I cannot but think they will be reconsidered. This college has proved itself too strong an advocate of good causes to be now allowed to throw up its case before it has even come to trial. Experience revealed great defects in the practical workings of the constitution: the same defects that have proved disastrous to all inter-collegiate rowing associations. The control of the organization was vested entirely in the undergraduates of the various colleges, and the management was necessarily very fluctuating, all action being based upon the hasty counsels of a new set of delegates every year,—these delegates being unacquainted with each other, and with the methods and traditions of the association. It was therefore judged essential to introduce a more permanent element into the organization, and a new constitution was therefore formed, whose aim is to distribute the control of the Association between three different classes of members, (1) the students of colleges and universities, (2) the Faculties of these institutions, (3) the honorary Fellows of the Inter-Collegiate Literary Association, consisting of its past prizemen, examiners, and such others as may be elected.

This constitution went into operation March 30th, 1877. An act of incorporation under the laws of the State of New York was also obtained, and this is the present legal position of the Association. It is now thoroughly organized, and the only thing left to determine is whether it may not be a little over-organized. The child is beginning to go alone, the only question is whether he is not so liberally furnished with arms and legs as to form a slight obstacle to walking. However, we have skilful doctors among us, who will not hesitate to use the amputating knife, if needful. Perhaps, indeed, they will rather enjoy it than otherwise.

II. AIMS.

It has always been understood that the original suggestion of this association was to be found in an article entitled "Intercollegiate Scholarships," and published in Scribner's Monthly for January, 1873. This article was the result of some study of the English university systems, made during the previous year. It suggested a plan by which those competing from different colleges before a central tribunal might receive "scholarships" available at any college they might select. The advantages claimed for the plan are thus stated:

The advantages are: 1st. The plan will, so far as it goes, test the methods of different colleges. 2dly. It will bring together
the students of different colleges in honorable rivalry, and help to remove that petty provincial spirit which is commonly the bane of our American colleges. 3dly. It will give a higher stimulus to competitors, as each represents his college and may do it honor. 4thly. It will make the several colleges look with pride upon their men of brains, as well as their men of muscle. Up to this year muscle has monopolized the only inter-collegiate arena.

It will be observed that this plan was identical in substance with the plan developed by the young men of the colleges; but that it began at the other end. The plan of the writer in Scribner was to begin with the "Scholarships" and develop the other contests; the plan of young men was to begin with the competitions and come to the scholarship afterward. This last is the plan of the Inter-Collegiate Literary Association, and there are now negotiations going on which indicate that this ultimate aim—the "scholarship"—may now be within its reach. But even without these, the results of a mere system of examinations may be very important. No one who has not been officially connected with our colleges can know how marked are the local limitations, even of the largest. I do not speak without knowledge, having been for some years a working member of an examining board, connected with the very largest, Harvard. In each of our colleges the professors are hard-working men, usually trained by the college itself, with after the advantage of a year or two in England, France or Germany. From these foreign sources they often bring new light and often evolve it from their own active mind. But of the companion institutions in their own country they usually know next to nothing, except by a glance at the printed catalogue; they have no time to visit one another, and the result is sometimes a sort of chauvinisme which makes them positively incredulous when you inform them that in some particular point some other college, perhaps some small "freshwater" institution, could teach them. Sometimes this isolation is broken through. for instance, an important stimulus was given to Harvard some years ago when Professor Hodge and Rev. C. H. Brigham called attention to the remarkable success of the freer methods prevailing at the University of Michigan. But it may, in general, be said that nothing is more needed in our different colleges than something which should practically place them side by side for mutual inspection, as is done in England by the organization of many colleges into one university. It is the main aim of the Inter-Collegiate Literary Association to fulfill partially this function. And a minor aim is to do for each college what is recognized by the English universities as so important, to have an examining body apart from the instructing body. This is held in England to be as important as is the separation of the three powers under the United States Constitution. By the present English university system the professors and tutors of the separate colleges at Oxford and Cambridge can conduct no examinations for degrees or honors. The central governing body of the University appoints examiners who set the papers, mark the results and give the verdict. So carefully is this guarded that in case of a disputed question, no examiner can vote who belongs to the same college as the candidate or has given him private instruction. There is thus a perpetual test, not only of the pupil, but of the mode of teaching whereas with us, as a rule, the teacher and examiner are almost always the same; and a teacher may carry his method to the very extreme of whim and no wider test will be applied to him or his pupils. It is partly in the hope of applying this wider test that this organization was founded. It is interesting to remember, meeting as we do in the city of New York, that a well meant effort was made some fifteen years ago, by an eminent citizen of this state, to meet just these deficiencies. He proposed that the Regent of the University of the State of New York—a central organization to which the different colleges of the state are supposed to belong—should appoint examiners before whom the best scholars of these colleges were to appear; and the successful candidates were to receive sums of money for the completion of their studies. He wished the legislature to make an appropriation for this purpose, but died with his object unattained. The aim of association is simply to accomplish a wider scale, the work left unfinished by Bishop De Lancey, to hold examinations, to test the results of different colleges, and then to "endow research." We cannot guarantee, of course, that our prize-men shall eclipse in their career all other graduates. What we hope for is that they may at least go out into the world, with the impression that it is larger than the four brick walls of their own particular college dormitory. In one of Hans Andersen's stories, the old hen informs her chickens that the universe is much larger than they suppose: that it extends at least to the farther end of the parson's orchard, for she has looked through the hole in the fence and has seen it. The Intercollegiate Literary Association may at least claim to supply the hole in the fence.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

In the last number of the Magazine there was an editorial in regard to the circular received by the College Boat Club from the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, but it did not state clearly enough its contents. The National Association is anxious to act in accordance with the wishes of the leading colleges and therefore sent circulars to each of them asking for answers to the three following questions: 1st, What three style of races would you prefer? 2d, What will be the most convenient date for the regatta? 3d Shall the races be confined to undergraduates or shall students pursuing a post-graduate course be eligible?

A committee of the N. A. of A. O., met on Saturday, January 11th and, after examining the answers sent, announced the following as the wish of the majority of the colleges in regard to these questions: 1st, The style of the race shall be single scull shell, four-oared shell and eight-oared shell. 2d, The date has not been definitely settled but the races will take place on the day previous to the regular regatta of the N. A. of A. O., sometime between the 1st and 15th of July. 3d, the races shall be open only to undergraduates and those who have taken their degree in the year of the regatta. These answers, though not exactly those made by the College Boat Club, seem on the whole to be very satisfactory. But if the Boat Club is going to send a crew to represent the University it must have more undergraduate members; and now that they have decided to take a share of stock (which I am told can be bought for $15 or $20) as an initiation fee, the students, in view of the chance of being appointed on the crew, should be eager to join.
FEBRUARY, 1879.

With this issue begins the newly appointed editorial board, though with one exception the members remain the same as they have been for the past six months. Everything will be done to maintain a high standard of literary excellence.

In our last issue there was a short article with reference to the frequent losses of property left in the cloak room, and also of the small number of hooks provided for our coats, &c. Since then matters have been slightly helped by a new cloak room having been fitted up, immediately adjoining the present one; but the liability to lose by theft (intentional mistakes) still continues, as no provision can, of course, be made to place our property in the small number of hooks provided for our coats, &c. Since the last half year. Those of the previous autumn being a sealed book, our minds are fresh for present business. Space will not permit an enumeration of all the benefits from the present system; but we only add that we are expressing the views of a majority of the students, that we are glad to have another opportunity of enjoying the present admirable system. We might also say that whilst our relations with our instructors are much more pleasant, in turn have the satisfaction of knowing that our text books have been used and thought over.

Progress is the order of the day and of the century. This is no doubt an original sentence. It is not, however, our intention to speak of sentences, but to make a few remarks on two organizations not hitherto noticed in our columns, viz: the social organizations of the Sophomore and Freshmen classes. The plans of these clubs require that each member shall entertain in a moderate, restricted manner the rest of the club at least once a year. The special object of this new departure is to promote good fellowship and class feeling among the members. In a local institution like our own, the life of undergraduates is a life of individual routine, monotonous in outline and detail. If these entertainments are more pleasant, they in turn have the satisfaction of knowing that our text books have been used and thought over.

To the Editor of the University Magazine.

Dear Sir:—After a long and careful observation of the poor success, or rather total want of success, attending their efforts I had almost made up my mind never to enroll myself with the noble army of glibbors; but the speedy adoption of the plan advocated, in your last issue, by "H. H. B." has emboldened me to make an attempt still more ambitious than his. It is true that to say that his communication was the cause of the improvement, would very likely be an example of the most common of fallacies, post hoc ergo propter hoc, yet, nevertheless, it was post hoc.
and by some chance it may be so in this case, too. My grievance is our Chapel service. I need not, I suppose, attempt to urge anything against it, it will be time enough to do that when any body can be found to advance a single point in its favor; it seems to the writer that it would be a fair subject of debate for Philos were not topics of this sort forbidden, to contrasts its merits, so far, at least, as the students are concerned, with the advanced scientific method of religious expression employed by the professor in "The New Paul and Virginia," which has, at all events, the important advantage that all might take part in it. Let me state here most earnestly and emphatically that I would not, on any account, express the slightest disrespect for those by whom these services are conducted, and that I refer merely to the method in which it is done. There is a large, I believe the largest, private school in this city where the daily chapel service is ten times more appropriate to its purpose than the form in use in the University, and while the objection would, of course, be at once made that the school referred to is a church institution, while the University services must be of a character so general as to suit everybody, yet it would surely be possible for one, or if need be for all, or the reverend gentlemen in the faculty (or the trustees for that matter) to draw up a manual or service of some sort which would meet the requirements and would enable all the students to take part in the exercises. This may be going too far at first; but one thing could certainly be done without offending anybody: we could have some music. Let the faculty make attendance at chapel voluntary, let the morning service begin promptly at 10 A.M., instead of about five minutes after as is now necessary (in order that the students may get to their places), and in the twenty minutes that would elapse before the beginning of the first hour there will be abundance of time for us to have, under the leadership and control of the members of the Glee Club, one or more hymns or other musical compositions in addition, if need be, to the present form of service, if possible, to one in which the students will be given some part. This plan, if so crude an idea can be called a plan, the writer had the pleasure of discussing with a member of the faculty (whose name for obvious reasons cannot be here given) and to his surprise that gentleman stated that he thought a plan of this nature if strongly presented by the students would be favorably considered by the faculty. He also advocated the Glee Club being permitted and encouraged to produce any music of a religious character, no matter how elaborate, that they might wish. If this suggestion have any value it will no doubt be taken up by the proper persons, the members of the Glee Club. They have always been liberally supported by the students, if they feel as they should, they may be glad of this opportunity to transfer the burden of gratitude to the other side. This system has been in successful operation at other colleges, and to an outsider there appears no weighty reason why it should not at least, be tried here. As to the voluntary attendance, I doubt whether there would be a sensible diminution in the number of students, and who knows but that there might be an increase of interest on the part of the professors, whose only appearance in masse at present seems to be when they come to gloat over their victims on days when the term averages are announced? Thanking you for kindly allowing me so much of your valuable space, and trusting that this matter will receive your attention and that of the students generally, I remain yours, etc.,

O. G. W.

To the Editors of the University Magazine.

GENTLEMEN:—I read with great pain the strictures in several of the daily papers on that form of manly sport which is rapidly acquiring the sanction of custom—the Bowl-Fight; and it is with sincere pleasure that I write to furnish you with a very powerful argument against its discontinuance. A few days ago the vacant lot at the corner of 37th and Locust was the scene of action of a drama interesting on many accounts, but chiefly as showing the educating influence of the University students, in the very faithful imitation of the Bowl Fight, (faithful, that is as far as circumstances would allow). The numbers, as well as the members engaged, were, to be sure, far smaller, and the object of contention instead of being an artistically painted wooden bowl, was only an old tin dish pan, thrown out into the lot by some neighboring housewife, but the dirty, ragged clothes were there, an the spirit, too, as evinced by the shouts of '81 and '82 sent up from one part and another of the struggling mass, while the bowl man sat quietly on a stump near the crowd, quietly, that is as to his position, but very unquietly as to his voice, for he was shouting '82 with all his might. Your sincere friend and well wisher,

Morum Veterum Amans.

THE INTER-COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

The Inter-Collegiate Literary Association did several decidedly good things at the meeting in New York on Jan. 10th. The first was to quietly stamp out the disposition of some of the younger members of the Association to confine its work to an annua pyrotechnic display of oratory. The resolution of Prof. Lewis, of Madison University, that "the Association is determined to continue the present mode of prosecuting its work and to fulfill the original intentions of its founders," left no doubt in the minds of any that the honors in Latin, Greek and Mathematics would still be offered. It was a good thing to promise no more money prizes. Now it will be an honest struggle for honor and not a grab for gold. The crown of laurel is enough. The promise of the Board of Trustees to establish at an early date a bureau of information for the Association, was a measure which the growth of the institution and the growth of its business make imperatively necessary. In the past this labor has all fallen upon the patient and pains-taking secretary, Mr. H B. Macauley. Both he and the ex President, Mr. Eugene Frayer, while steadily prosecuting their theological studies, have borne the burdens of the Association with unflagging energy and constant zeal. The election of chancellor Crosby of the University of the City of New York, president of the Board of Trustees, promises well. And if we can believe in the energy expressed in the whole bearing of President Alexander S. Webb an ever increasing prosperity is before the association.

Of course, the crowning event of the last meeting was the admission of the University of Pennsylvania to all the rights and privileges of the Association, and if next November we do not sweep the honors in Latin, Greek, essay writing and mental
stoop in the shoulders, and so has weakened his voice and made it
orator evidently studies too much and has given himself a decided
earnest His subject was "The Mission of Architecture." After
say something; 2d, Those
least important department of the association's work' The ora-
The oratorical contest makes the most show, but is perhaps the
unnecessarily) long vacation. But the time to preach this will be
in the next college meeting for concerted action in the matter. The orations might be divided into two classes: 1st, Those designed to
say something; 2d, Those written for the prize. The first speaker, Mr. C. H. Holden, of Wesleyan University, was evidently in
earnest His subject was "The Mission of Architecture." After
telling us in pleasing terms that the classic architecture was
intended to symbolize the intellectual, the ideal, &c., and that the
Gothic fulfilled its mission in figuring forth the sublime, the awful
and the supernatural, he labored to show us that the architecture
of the present and future, while not forgetting the lessons of the past,
moved toward the comfort and culture of the masses. It sounded like Philadelphia talk, and was, in matter decidedly
the best production, but it only gained the second prize, for the
orator evidently studies too much and has given himself a decided
stoop in the shoulders, and so has weakened his voice and made it
more liable to that dreadful fault, "the protracted meeting
twang." The second speaker, Mr. A. C. Wakeley, of Cornell
University, chose for his subject "The Satan of Milton and the
Mephistopheles of Goethe." When the subject was announced
somebody said that it was "two devilish bad to succeed" the evil
influence of which ill-omened pun was too much for the speaker.
Even the preconcerted applause with which two Cornell men
shouted his coming on the stage was not enough to
enthuse the
audience with any interest in the big devil who stamped and
snorted, or in the squirming friend of Faust.

The third speaker, Mr. A. H. Frick, of Williams, ventilated
his views on "Hamlet and his Soliloquy," which did not differ
startlingly from those of the author of "The Mad Folk of Shakes-
peare," and not all his fine delivery saved his trick.

The fourth speaker, Mr. W. T. Elsing, of Princeton, won the
first prize. His oration on "Hebrew Poetry," was earnest and
thoughtful, and being blessed with good powers of expression, he
delivered it to the satisfaction of the audience and the delight of
good Dr. McCosh, who sat behind him.

The next speaker, Mr. J. S. McWilliam, of the College of the
City of New York, next advanced, inflated with his subject, "A
Modern Knight." He had perfect command of his voice, which
was clear, strong and resonant; he is a master of gesture, and
was really enthusiastic in his subject, in fact so perfect was his
skill in the objective powers of oratory that he was half through
his effort before any one discovered that he was saying nothing.
When his hearers discovered that he was trying to apotheosize
brigadier-general Indian butcher, they relapsed into curses, not
loud but deep, on the baneful influence of New York juvenile
periodicals.

The next two speakers, Mr. W. H. Harris, of the North-
wester University, and Seaman Miller, of Rutgers, seemed to
have felt the influence of the thought wave started by our Prof.

Thompson's Biennial Oration, and treated on the relation of the
Scholar to Politics.

Mr. A. K. Fuller, of Madison, University, in his "Cowardice
in Journalism," slashed around and then stepped down and out
for Mr. J. A. McColl, of the University of the City of New York,
who showed us by his oration on "The Turkish National Char-
acter," that he had read diligently Dr. Freeman's "Turks in
Europe.

Altogether, the oratory was so creditable that our boys will
have to train steadily under Prof. Shoemaker to beat it the next
year. The contest might be improved by a prize-debate, and
another contest in extempor speaking on a given theme. If, in
the November contests, there were trials in chemistry and physics,

our University would shine, O that we could work in Freeland's
Tit-tat-to machine!

G. H. FRIED.

CONVENTION OF THE ZETA PSI FRATERNITY.

The Thirty-second Annual Convention of the Zeta Psi Frater-
nity, took place at Troy N. Y., on the 3rd, and 4th of January,
1879, under the auspices of the Psi Chapter.

Great preparations were made by the home chapter, and the
visiting brothers were entertained in the best style the town
afforded.

The attendance was large, but numerous telegrams were re-
ceived during both days from members who were detained by the
severe snow storm. A grand banquet was given at the "Troy
House," on the evening of the 3rd, to which the members did
ample justice. After a lengthy menu was thoroughly exhausted,
numerous toasts were offered and responded to in some very able
speeches W. W. McElroy, of the "Albany Evening Journal,"
presided, and at the conclusion of the toasts, read a very able
poem which was loudly encored. Judge S. B. Sumner also read
a beautiful poem, in which the humorous and pathetic were so
skillfully blended, that all who heard it were completely carried
away. After transacting much important business the convention
adjourned on the evening of the 4th, having previously decided
to hold the next meeting at Philadelphia with the Sigma Chapter,
on January 6th, and 7th, 1880.

The officials for the ensuing year are as follows: 1 A, E.
Copee Mitchell, LL.D., Dean of the Law Department of the
University of Pennsylvania 2 A, Ex-Governor Nelson Dingley,
Maine; 3 A, Col. Ethan Allen, New York; 4 A, J.
Burke Hendry, of this city; 5 A, E. H. Duryee, Newark, N. J.;
6 A, Hon. Charles Thomson, Albany, N. Y. Numerous regrets
were read, and after final preparations, all the members going
South gathered together, and bidding adieu to their hospitable
entertainers, left Troy in a special car provided for the occasion.
Altogether the Thirty-second Annual Convention was a grand
success.

The following incident illustrates the evil of using slang:
Sophomore (who has been listening to a very remarkable story).
"Was this before the war, Miss Jones?" Miss Jones (indignant-
ly). Why you horrid man, of course not, how old do you sup-
pose I am.
MARIA'S LAMB.
Tune—Ben Baxter.
Maria had a lambkin,
Of most prodigious size,
And when the butcher cut its throat,
She cried out both her eyes.

CHORUS.
A tip-top mutton chop,
Fol-de-rol riddle rop.
A very giddy mutton chop,
Fol-de-rol de ray.

It went with her to college,
But as a tiny bunch;
A dainty sample of its worth,
A portion of her lunch.

CHORUS.—A tip-top, etc.

What makes the lamb love Mary
As in its gore it drops?
'Cause Mary feasts on mutton,
And hankers of her chops.

CHORUS.—A tip-top, etc.

DE A LUMNIS.

'27— Rev. F. W. Beasley, D. D., for the past forty-four years rector of All Saints Church, Torresdale, Pa., died suddenly of heart disease, on Saturday, December 28th, 1878, in the seventy first year of his age.

Dr. Beasley was born in Philadelphia, in 1807, and was a son of Rev. Dr. F. W. Beasley, an eminent scholar and divine, who was Provost of the University from 1815 to 1825. He graduated in the class of 1827, and then studied theology at the General Theological Seminary, in New York, but did not graduate. In 1830 he was admitted to deacon's orders by the venerable Bishop White, and assigned to the charge of Trinity Church, Easton, where he remained four years. In 1834 he was ordained priest and took charge of All Saints Church, Lower Dublin, where he remained ever since.

Dr. Beasley was a quiet, unassuming man, an exemplary Christian and an affectionate parent, and was greatly beloved by his parishioners.

'39—Hon. Owen Jones, of the class of 1839, died suddenly on Christmas day, 1878.

Mr. Jones was born December 29th, 1819, graduated in the class of '39, and read law in the office of the late Wm. M. Meredith, and was admitted to the bar in 1842. He turned his attention, however, to agricultural pursuits, rather than to law, and took great interest in everything tending to promote improved methods of farming and stock raising.

He was a member of the Board of Revenue Commissioners. In 1856 he was chosen as a Democrat to Congress, from the Old Fifth District, and served in Congress from December, 1857, to March 4th, 1859. Soon after the breaking out of the Rebellion he interested himself actively in raising the First Pennsylvania Cavalry. He was commissioned Captain, in August, 1861, and soon after commissioned Major. In October following he was promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the regiment. He was with the regiment at Danville, and upon the appearance of Stonewall Jackson in the Shenandoah Valley, was sent there where his regiment engaged the rear guard of the enemy for several days. In May, 1862, Mr. Jones was promoted to Colonel and behaved with gallantry and distinction wherever duty called him. On the accession of General Hooker to the head of the Army of the Republic, Col. Jones resigned, and has ever since been employed with his private affairs and managing his large property in Philadelphia and elsewhere. Col. Jones was a man of great force of character, and was widely known in this city and highly esteemed.


Judge Cadwalader was born on the 1st of April 1805, he graduated in the class of '21, with high honors, and entered the law office of Hon' Horace Binney. He was admitted to the bar on the 30th of September, 1825, and through his high family connections and his natural abilities, rapidly attained to an excellent practice. He was appointed one of the counsel for the United States Bank, then under the presidency of Hon Nicholas Biddle, and this position naturally secured for him a considerable share of public attention during the exciting controversies which were occasioned by the hostility of Andrew Jackson to that institution. His political convictions carried him into the very centre of the Democratic party, to which organization he always maintained a steady, unflinching adhesion. In 1854 he was nominated and elected as a representative to Congress from the Fifth district. For over 20 years Judge Cadwalader wore the Ermine.

The late rebellion forced upon his attention many complicated questions, and all of them he decided with the strictest respect for the law, and at the same time with unflinching loyalty. He was a man of great force of character, possessing a vigorous, independent mind, which, with his attainments as a scholar, would have insured him, had he been ambitious, national fame as a statesman. He preferred, however, to draw himself away from the busy, turbulent current of politics and of every day affairs, and confined himself solely to the higher and more sacred, though less conspicuous, duties of the judicial station. No one ever had cause to doubt Judge Cadwalader's integrity.
PENN AND PENNSYLVANIA SKETCHES.

CALENDAR.

Jan. 30th. Concert of the Glee Club for the benefit of St Mark's Lutheran Church.
"  31st. Close of Examinations.
Feb  3rd. Regular college exercises resumed.
"  14th. Junior class-supper.
"  21st. Senior class-supper.
"  24th. Performance of "Macbeth" (Travesty), by Dramatic Club.
"  26th. Ash Wednesday.

At the regular monthly meeting of the College Boat Club, held on Wednesday, January 8th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mr. Calhoun Megargee; First Vice-President, Mr. E. B. Morris; Second Vice-President, Mr. W. R. Philler; Secretary, Mr. A. D. Smith; Treasurer, Mr. A. M. Hance, Captain, Mr. James Bond; First Lieutenant, Mr. R. L. Hart; Second Lieutenant, Mr. Thomas Reath.

E lecting Committee:

Mr. Pauley, '79, has received flattering offers from the Democratic party. It is to be hoped that they will not interfere with his college course.

The projected lecture course of the F. S. S., will probably consist this year of lectures by Prof. Thompson, on "Communism"; Prof. Baker, on "Solar Eclipses"; Prof. Marks, on "The Steam Engine," a concert by the Glee Club and Orchestra, and a fourth lecture by some one outside the University, not yet decided upon. It is expected that the first one will be given Feb. 27th, and the others will follow on the succeeding Thursdays.

The new chapel of the French Church of Saint Sauveur, was opened on Sunday, Jan. 5th. There were present from the University, besides Bishop Stevens and the Rev. Mr. Miel (the rector), Drs. Stille, Krauth, Muhlenberg, Sadtler, Prof. McElroy, and three or four of the students. The music is under the direction of Mr. Monteith, formerly of '79. These Sunday afternoon services are very interesting, and it is strange that they are not better attended by the students, who might naturally be expected to be present at them, if from no higher motive, as being excellent opportunities of improving their French.

A number of pamphlets containing an account of Mr. Freeland's Tit-tat-to Machine, have been reprinted from the Journal of the Franklin Institute, and presented to the inventor by that institution. They contain the most concise report of the machine that can be given and which probably take up, with accompanying drawings, from three to four pages of the Magazine. The machine is still in the University, and is constantly exhibited by Mr. Freeland to admiring visitors.

We have received the following catalogue of the Provosts course of lectures "On the History of the Principal European States," to be delivered before the Senior class, beginning this month:

I. Introductory.
II. Nature of the English Revolution of 1688.
III. Transfer of Power from the Crown to the House of Commons.
V. English Foreign and Colonial Policy, 1700-63.
VI. England and the American Revolution.
VII. England and the American Wars.
VIII. Sketch of the History of France under Louis XIV.
IX. Foreign Policy of France during the Eighteenth Century.
X. Some Unexpected Results in the Eighteenth Century of the System of Louis XIV.
XI. The Bourgeoisie and the Gens De Lettres in the Eighteenth Century.
XII. Sketch of the work of the French Revolution.
XIII. General Condition of Germany in the Eighteenth Century.
XIV. The Peculiar Position of Austria in the Eighteenth Century.
XV. Prussia and the Era of Frederick the Great.
XVI. Political System of the North-eastern Powers of Europe, and the Aggrandizement of Russia in the Eighteenth Century.
XVII. Internal Condition of Russia in the Eighteenth Century.
XVIII. The Turkish Empire.

Prof. McElroy has assigned the "Treason of Aaron Burr," as the subject for the Prize Essay, to be contested for by the members of the Freshman class.

On Friday evening, January 10th, 1879, the class of '82 partook of their Freshman supper, at "The Brunswick," corner Broad and Walnut streets. The attendance was very good, and the occasion enlivened by the presence of many of the wits and celebrities of the class.

After the repast, which all heartily enjoyed, the toast to "The Class" was ably and wittily responded to by Mr. Fuller.

Mr. Hexamer warmly eulogized "The Faculty," and was followed by Mr. Westcott, who appropriately dwelt upon the fair name and fame of "Good Old Penn."

"The Ladies" were then spoken of in the most flattering terms by Mr. Tunis.

Several college songs having been sung, after an infinite number of other toasts of more or less importance to the welfare of the class, and much joviality, the gathering was brought to a close, the evening having been fully enjoyed by all.

G. R., Jr. '82.

Scene in Dr. Krauth's room:

Senior.—Professor, I read in the paper the other day that there was a woman in New York who has been unconscious for twenty years, and in that time has taken nothing; do you think that is true?

Dr. K.—'O yes, sir, the grave yards are full of them.
On Thursday, Jan. 30th, 1879, Prof. T. G. McElroy began a course of lectures on the Elizabethan Drama, at 1707 Chestnut Street. These lectures are a sequel to a course begun December 5th, 1878, which has been very highly praised.

'82 has at last succeeded in procuring a class badge. They have adopted as a motto "videlicet," The Philomathean Prize Contests will take place the 3rd and 4th Fridays in March. The Judges are:—Dr. C. P. Krauth, D.D LL.D., Jos. De F. Junkin, ('74), F. A. Lewis, Jr., ('77), J. M. Gest, ('79), H. M. Christian, ('80)

The Foot Ball Team had their photograph taken on Saturday, January 25th, 1879.

The game of Chess between the Philidor Chess Club, of Cornell, and the University C. C., will celebrate its first anniversary next month.
EXCHANGES.

The Niagara Index contains a gushing article on Daniel O'Leary, whom it has discovered to be "in every sense of the word a perfect gentleman." The distinguished gentleman aforesaid has offered a prize for pedestrianism to the students of "The Seminary of Our Lady of Angels.

The University Courier opens with a "Metrical Version from Horace's First Satire," which is very good indeed. The Courier has made very decided improvements in the direction we ventured to point out last month, and now devotes considerable space to "Personals, College News," etc., which makes this number much less heavy than the preceding one.

The College Index is rather weak in a literary way. It would have been much better if those persons who "so willingly responded to our (i.e. the editors') request for contributions" had taken a little more time and expended considerable more thought on their productions, which now, alas, sadly show the want of it. Thelocals appear to be well chosen and the editorials are devoted to matters of interest to the students.

The Synodics, too, is weak in the same way; not certainly from any modesty on the part of its contributors in the selection of subjects, for we find "Lord Beaconsfield and the Turks," "The Battle of Hastings," "Socialism," and other articles of the same character, each occupying about as much space as a column of the Magazine. The Freshman letters are becoming dry, and if the writer cannot do better than the one in the number before us, their discontinuance would be an advantage to the paper.

The University Courier contains a good, though not very new, article on the benefits to be derived from literary societies. We sympathize with a board of editors who find it necessary to write a leading editorial on the "Greek Deities," and—dare we say it?—who venture the remarkable statement that "the United States has in her hands, in a great measure, the destinies of Europe. If a government here by the people is successful, European nations will not be long in attempting it, and the result will be such a tumbling of thrones as the world never before witnessed." Our own country is farther on towards solving the problem of just government than any other nation upon earth.

The retiring board of editors of the Berkshire gives us the result of past experience in the management of a college periodical, in an editorial which we should be glad to quote entire. Take a few extracts:—"Students are more liberal with their purses than with their literary efforts in sustaining a publication. All want to read, but no one wants to write and be criticized... We have received either biographical, metaphysical and critical articles, and of these the second-class predominated... We must have something light, something amusing; a conversational style would be good. Dialogues occur daily with us, which with a little judicious trimming and polishing would amuse others as they amuse us." We suppose that the "double editor" would be good. Dialogues occur daily with us, which with a little judicious trimming and polishing would amuse others as they amuse us.

The Virginia University Magazine for December contains the completion of the article on Poe. It is very like the first part, "only more so." That is to say while the thoughts are very good the writer so crumbles it up, so to speak, in sentences of about six words each that it is almost impossible to get hold of a good sized morsel of it. We hesitate about making this criticism for fear we may suffer at the hands of the exchange editor of the Magazine; and we hope, by the way, that when that individual intends to pour out the vials or his wrath on a University Magazine in future, he will kindly specify which he refers to; for his sarcasm this month was so scathing that we felt quite withered by it until we found that it was our North Carolina brother who had fallen a victim to his displeasure, and that we, for that time at least, were spared.

"Eternal Punishment" is ably treated "the two great heresies of modern times;" namely, from the doctrine of Calvin which "really destroys all distinction between Virtue and Sin" and "the teachers of Universalism" who "have abrogated the fear of punishment by asserting that all alike shall be admitted freely to happiness.

The Williams Athenaeum contains two good Christmas poems, the shorter of which we give entire:—

CHRISTMAS.
As the night fell softly, gently
Came to earth, the Saviour then.

In th' oblivion of the dead
Came to earth, the Saviour then.

Swiftly, silent time has sped;
Tongues and races deep are buried
In the obdiation of the dead;
Yet in future ages hoary,
Then, as now, shall live the story
Of the lowly manger bed.

We are sorry to note the following: "From the evidence in our possession we believe the dissolution of this Association (namely the I. L. A.) inevitable. Princeton intends to withdraw after the next contest, and Williams may as well do the same." Worse still, the Princetonian, discussing the last meeting of the Association, seems to be of the same opinion, in fact it says, "We move a withdrawal." We are sorry to find that this spirit prevails, as the University has now gone into the affair; but trust, although the reasons given for it seem powerful enough, that some remedy for the abuses complained of will be found and the Association conducted on better principles in the future.

We heartily endorse the statements of the Vidette concerning the nonsensical character of the pretensions to the rank of college of the hundreds of institutions scarcely deserving the name of academy which claim that title. "Mars Hill College," with its six departments, "I, Primary; II, Preparatory; III, Scientific and Literary; IV, Business; V, Vocal Music; VI, Bible," and its "pious pupils dispersed over many states" as well as those others whom the "president" thus touchingly refers to: "With hearts filled with sadness, we confess that some of our pupils are not faithfully hearing the cross, hopeful of finally wearing the crown; but these are only unfortunate exceptions." "Mars Hill College," we trust, is an extreme case, yet there are many which are almost as bad and which do incalculable injury to the cause of true scholarship, conferring degrees, etc. as though entitled to do so, and filling the country with shools of "college graduates" who would be unable to pass the examination for admission to an institution worthy the name. There is probably no more hurtful way in which the American fondness for titles of all sorts manifests itself than this.

The Amherst Student is good in every department except the Exchanges. It is decidedly a new thing to find the editors of a college paper mourning over a lack of college spirit and an over devotion to study on the part of the students, and if the case is really as bad as they make it out we are sorry for them. "Already class spirit in Amherst may be called a thing of the past. But since class spirit has gone there appears to have vanished with it all college spirit. When Amherst men meet other men from Yale, Harvard, and also from the smaller colleges, their talk of college life is, with rare exceptions, depreciatory, even apologetic. They appear to feel almost no pride or interest in their Alma Mater. Amherst has far too many students whose sole ambition seems to be to win high rank while they are here, rather than a liberal education, and with whom every moment spent in recreation or any other pursuit except the study on hand, is but time thrown away." "A Dream" is a very fair poem in hexameters, and a fanny article entitled "Why" is quite good. The Exchanges are devoted almost entirely to ill-natured attacks on the colleges which have shown their superiority to Amherst at foot-ball, and the whole set, from the whining over rough treatment by Yale to the absurd statement that "Amherst, at least, will not regret her part in conferring this honor (i.e. admission to the foot-ball convention) upon Princeton. We can pardon a little exaltation and pride in the recipient of this honor," are childish in the extreme.

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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, and all the other buildings by the two Medical faculties; while on the south side of Spruce Street is the University Hospital.

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THE RIVER AT NIGHT.

How sullen now at midnight hour
The gloomy waters onward roll;
Urged by some mysterious power,
Remorseless toward the Ocean goal!

No sunshine warms the chilly deep,
No balmy breeze lifts sparkling spray,
The lowering clouds appear to weep
The glories of departed day.

Thus flowing on, my own Life Stream
Has left the banks where flowers grew,
Nor shall of Youth, the genial beam,
Its warmth and joys again renew.

Then haste, thou troubled stream, beware,
The chill and darkness soon shall cease,
Beyond this slime are waters pure,
Blend with the Infinite—in Peace.

THE REFAURM OV ENGLISH SPELING.

"Nothing can be more disreputable to the literary character of a nation, than the histrue ov Inghlish authografy, unles it iz ov authoepy."—N. Webster.

The kweschun now arisez how shal theez 38 soundz be repre maur perfekt alfabet. Such a vast undertaeking az the refaurm of Inglish speling zented? Three methodz aar propoezd—To substiteut faur the oeld alfabet a hoely neu wun kontaening the rekwierd cumber ov needs to be kondukted with graet kaer. It seemz too much to letterz. To euz the laarjer paart ov the oeld alfabet and suppli-ment it with sum neu sienz. To keep the oeld letterz and to euz kombinaeshunz ov them to reprezent a sound faur which thaer iz no letter, just az we do now, oenly eech kombinaeshun wood be restrikt to wun sound.

The Roeman alfabet, being euzd in Ingland, Amerika, Frans, Italy, Spaen, and to a graet ekstent in Jermany and elsewhaer, iz so wiedly noen that it wood be folly to try to supplant it bie a neu wun.

The sekond skeem haz bin adopted by Mr. Pitman and utherz. His alfabet mae be sunnwhot simplified. It wil be diskuered by kaerful analisis that the sound ov w is ekwivalent to that ov 66, will, pull; and that ov y to l, young= lung. Hence, we have two superfluus letterz, w and y. Theez kan be maed to taek the plaes ov two ov the neu wunz he invented. Let y be euzd fur the sound ov i in pie, &c. This it duy to sum ekstent aulredy, cry, my. Let w reprezent 66 in foot, pull. Then u wil reprezent öö, moor, and u wil be left in pozzesshon ov itz nateural sound.

The third skeem offerz the graetest chanz of sukses. The kombinaeshunz, faur instanz, sh in shut, and ee in beet, would soon be kast az wun tiep. Befaur laung the founderz wood invent shaeply abbreviashunz faur them, thus introdeusing a foenetik alfabet. In redeusing this skeem to praktis diffikulties ariez. The eusaes ov aur letterz aar so vaerius that it iz haard to desied between rieval klaemz. In eny kaes the aspekt ov a number ov wurdz wil be kompleetly chaenjed. Then this kiend ov speling iz assoesheated with vulgarity and illiterasy. Itz advantajes are, that it kood be gradeualy and eezaly introdeust, and wood rekwier at ferst no new tiepz. It haz bin caerfully elaboraeted bie Ellis, Jones, Burns and utherz.

Az a temporary koncesshun, Mr Pitman invented his Semi-Fonotypy, in which sum ov the soundz aar reprezented in two our three waez, so az to konfaurm maur to the prezent speling. Faux instunz, the laung o bie ox, o-e, o az in boat, mote, folio. This

THE RIVER AT NIGHT.

How sullen now at midnight hour
The gloomy waters onward roll;
Urged by some mysterious power,
Remorseless toward the Ocean goal!

No sunshine warms the chilly deep,
No balmy breeze lifts sparkling spray,
The lowering clouds appear to weep
The glories of departed day.

Thus flowing on, my own Life Stream
Has left the banks where flowers grew,
Nor shall of Youth, the genial beam,
Its warmth and joys again renew.

Then haste, thou troubled stream, beware,
The chill and darkness soon shall cease,
Beyond this slime are waters pure,
Blend with the Infinite—in Peace.
The English langwij bie reexon ov itz fitness, welth ov litera-
teur, and the raet ov inkrees ov thoez wic speek it, iz destind to
bekum euniversal. Grim, the Jerman filorlojist sez: —The English
langwij hav a veritabuj poer ov ekspeshun such az, perhaps,
ever stood at the kommand ov eny other langwij ov men. Itz
hiely spirituel jeenius and wunderfully happy development and
kondishun hav bin the result ov a surprisingly intime eunyon ov
the two noeblest langwijez in modern Eurup, the Teutonik and
the Roemanik. It iz wil noen in whot relation theez two stand
to wun another in the Inglish tung; the faurmer supplying, in
far laagger propaunshun the material groundwurk, the latter the
spiritual konsepsheun. In truth, the Inglish langwij, which bie
noe meer aksident hav prodeust and upbaurn the graetest poet ov
modern tiemz, az distinguished from the aenshent klassikal poe-
try, (I kan, ov kaurs, oenly meen Shaekspier), mae, with aul riet
to be kauld a wurld langwij, and, liek the Inglish peepul, appeez
destind to prevael with a swae muur ekstensive evan than at prez-
ent, ovur aul the paursunz ov the gloob.

Max Muller staetz that Inglish iz now spoeken bie 79,000,000
ov peepul. French, Jerman, Rushan, Spanisch, Paartugeez and
Italian, bie 232,000,000. Akaurding to the prezent raetz ov in-
vestment ov a numbur ov wurdz haz bin chanjed quiet laetly
not dependz upon the skeem and the meenz euzd to introdeus it.
In the liet ov theez faktz a refaurm of Inglish speling bekumz an imperativ
nessessity, not oenly in auder to provied adikwate meenz ov rep-
resentaeshun aurz aar not out of the speling klas.

The successive examination papers set by this Association are
superbly imprinted. This wood hold agenst the violent introdukshun
ov a neu alfabet, but with the third skeem there wood be no
diskloez the meaning intended. Wurdz liek rite and sole word
replaeast bie ceremony and only, aur a parafræez word be euzd,
but whot there identity kood be at wuns diskuvered. Thaer word
be nae muur dikfulty in reeding the riteings ov wun who pro-
nounst difrently from us than in understanding his speec.

Max Muller staetz that Inglish iz now spoeken bie 79,000,000
ov peepul. French, Jerman, Rushan, Spanisch, Paartugeez and
Italian, bie 232,000,000. Akaurding to the prezent raetz ov in-
kreese, in two hundred yeerz, Inglish wil be spoeken bie 1, 538,
000,000, and the utherz bie only 788,000,000. The in the liet ov
theez faktz a refaurm of Inglish speling bekumz an imperativ
nessessity, not oenly in auder to provied adikwate meenz ov rep-
resentaeshun faur our beauiful langwij, but oulo in simulp
justis to forinerz who wish to lern it.

With fonetik speling we kood spel eyn wurd we hord pro-
nounst and pronouns eny wurd we saw spelt. It wood be ov
graet valuu to mishonariz in redeusing a langwij to rieting. To
ekspluraer tryind to indikaeat the naem ov sum toun, river, &c.
To such rietez az Scott, Burnz, and Dickenz, when atemting to
reprezent dialektz and pekeuliariteez ov pronunshun. Bie itz
meenz we kood diskuver the eksakt pronunshun euzd bie eny
auther bie simply refering to his wurks. It wood be a mater ov
graet intrest if we kood do so with " Macbeth " or " The Fairie
Queene." It wood be ov immens valuu to feiteur filolozist b
rejestrating the kurrent pronunshun.

It wood be the meenz ov eduunshun in pronunshun. The most refend pronunshun wood bie jenerally adopted
bekauz that aloon wood apear in the bookz and paaperz. It wood
also redues the number ov variaeshun. Fonetik speling okeu-
piez les spaces. It haz bin kompunted that we pae the printerz
$150,000,000 a year faur sprinkling aur bookz with sielent let-
terz.

ITZ OBJEKSHUNS.

It wood destroi the historikal and etimolozikal speling ov the
the Inglish langwij. In a laarj number ov wurdz it haz bin de-
stroid aulready, and in utherz the speling iz such az to sujest a
fauls etimoloz. The chaej wood not be so graet az to prevent
the etimolozist diskuvering in them thae origjinal rootz.

It wood be impossible to distingwiss wurdz sounding alike but
having diferent meeningz. This wood be troo if wurdz wer euzd
sepraelest; but the rest of the sentens and kontekst wood alwaesz
diskloez the meening intended. Wurdz liek rite and sole word
replaeast bie ceremony and only, aur a parafræez word be euzd,
but whot thae identity kood be at wuns diskuvered. Thaer word
be nae muur dikfulty in reeding the riteings ov wun who pro-
nounst difrently from us than in understanding his speec.

THE INTER-COLLEGIATE LITERARY ASSOCIATION:
ITS HISTORY, AIMS AND RESULTS:

BY THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON.

(Continued from last month.)

III. RESULTS

After the publication of the paper on "Inter-Collegiate
Scholarships" in Scribner's Monthly for January, 1873, the
subject was widely discussed by the press and in private corre-
pondence, and a supplementary article appeared in the same
magazine for, May 1873, giving many of these criticisms. It
was feared that it would be hard to find examiners under the pro-
posed plan;—"we have so few unattached scholars," as Mr. C.
A. Bristed wrote. Experience has refuted this, and no one
has questioned the high character as specialists of those who have
conducted our more technical examinations. Again, it was
thought it would be hard so to conduct the examinations as to do
justice to the methods of different colleges; but here, again, there
has been no complaint, even in the mathematical examination,
where the evil of a variety of methods was naturally greatest.
The first report of the eminent examiners in this department—
three men as eminent as the nation could afford—gave conclusive
proof of the value of the whole system It revealed inequalities
and deficiencies in the whole system of collegiate training in this
department—defects that nothing could have brought to light
except an inter-collegiate examination.

The successive examination papers set by this Association are
before the world, and I have never heard any college official speak
of them but with respect. The list of examiners comprises emi-
The first need of an institution like this is doubtless money; but I am not one of those who think this the only, or even the main, need. The first essential is a good working organization, that shall clearly and easily accomplish its end of annually testing the results of the college work, in a modest way, but fearlessly and honestly. We have already, as we hope, the basis of such an organization, and have only to make such gradual changes as time may prove needful. We can honestly point to our work thus far, to our printed examination papers, to the names of our examiners, and to the honorable career of our prize-men. There is no question that these are commanding more and more the confidence of the community. We stand in a very different position from that occupied at the beginning, when all was an experiment and there was some natural suspicion that our main object was to produce a generation of spouters. We may be said, therefore, to have, in a manner, won our spurs and verified our credentials. This being the case, our next need is, unquestionably, an endowment. I believe that this will come; because no good educational enterprise ever yet failed in America for want of money. But it is worth while to emphasize the fact that there is hardly a point in the whole educational system where a certain amount of money, say fifty thousand dollars, will go as far as here. We shall have no occasion to waste a dollar on expensive buildings—that tomb of wealth in our college endowments. We shall need no salaries except the modest fees of our examiners and the faithfully won compensation of our secretaries. Even the present prizes of money may, we hope, be gradually changed into scholarships or fellowships, to be held by those who desire to study at home or abroad, and who will gradually be required, it is probable, to vindicate their claims by their work. This is the class with whom this Association desires to deal; we wish, as Mather did when he sought the presidency of Harvard College, not lapides dolare set architectos—not to shape the building, but the builders. After the generous aid received by this Association, even in its infancy, there is surely reason to hope that this high purpose may be fulfilled.

A REPLY TO THE COLLEGE POET.

"More empty things, I fear, than rhymes.
More idle things, than songs absorb it."

In the February number of the Magazine there appeared an article entitled the "College Magazine Poet," which made such an unwarranted attack upon this popular feature of our Magazine, that I, although belonging to neither of the two classes mentioned in the article, as only a reader of college poetry, have been compelled to assume its defense for the sake of fair play.

D. K. N., after first calling college poets "gristmills" and "set," it is carried on for the entertainment of the students and the promotion of their interests, and to call the whole body of students at a college "a set," is a misnomer. For where will you
ever find a body of human beings brought to it such close associations, whose aims and interests are so entirely dissimilar as among the students of an American college. Perhaps D. K. N., forgetting that

"'Tis with our judgment as our watches, none
Go just alike, yet each believes his own.""

thinks that because college poetry is not pleasing to him or to his "set" it must therefore be displeasing to others.

D. K. N.'s next point, that "they crowd out more important news," is questionable, from the fact that it has not often happened that the editors have been so overwhelmed with articles as for anything to be crowded out; at least I should not judge so from their continued appeals for articles. However, granted that they do crowd them out, abolish the college poetry and make room for more petitions to the Faculty and the Trustees. Would the Magazine be the gainer by this course? No! Variety is the spice of a college paper no less than of life, and were we to abolish any of its departments, it would then in truth be published for a "set" and not for the students in general. And furthermore would not this very increase of petitions weaken the force of this manner of reaching 'the ear of the Faculty'? After making these objections, D. K. N. then throws up this line of argument and says, "granted that the college poet does not crowd out articles either more important or more interesting, still he is in the way. Articles in prose, be they never so dry are still given a hearing." Here is the opinion of his "set" again taken for the universal opinion.

If D. K. N. had taken the trouble to observe the various readers of our Magazine, and also to read what the exchanges say of it, he would see that, outside of interesting college news, it is the poetry that is mostly read by the students, and in the exchanges it is the poetry that receives the most favorable criticisms. I do not mean that all the poetry in our Magazine is read or worth reading, but the point I wish to make is that "more idle things than songs absorb it;", that the objections he makes against the Poet's Corner could with equal propriety be brought against the so-called literary department. There are very few students, I think, who would not prefer to read such verses as Leila, Sven Duva, Barbara, Over the Pipe, etc., to an article of only the length of a column or two upon such broad subjects as Liberal Culture, Music, or the Four Great Religions of Asia.

After disposing of college poetry, D. K. N. next takes up the college poet. "He is no genius, no heaven-born thoughts flow from his inspired pen." Now, no one ever expects to see heaven-born thoughts in college papers, nor does the college poet profess to be a man of genius. His object is to write of something he has seen or experienced in verse, fair or otherwise, in place of giving an article out of the Encyclopaedia in prose. All D. K. N.'s other points, that "he is unfit for the dignity of the poetic office on account of his lack of experience," that he is only a student, and therefore unfit to write of human nature," etc., although no doubt true in many cases, yet are they not equally true of prose writers on the same subjects. I think also that if Carlyle, in the passage quoted, had meant the college poet, he would certainly have said so and not left it to be inferred by D. K. N.

Not to trespass too much upon the space of the Magazine, I will say in conclusion that had D. K. N.'s article been directed against a certain "set" of contributors, both poets and prose writers, he would have been perfectly justifiable, but thus to attack the whole class so indiscriminately was not so. If D. K. N. must be a critic, let him be a fair one and give honor where honor is due.

ME.

PHILO AS A SOCIAL ORGANIZATION.

It is a common complaint at the University, uttered so often that it is almost tiresome, that "we have no college life here," no "college spirit" to relieve the monotony of daily routine. The complaint is a just one, not only at this, but at other colleges similarly situated—Columbia for instance—whose students for the most part are residents of a large city, with their attention diverted from college studies and pursuits by the thousand interruptions and attractions of city life. We come from home in the morning and return in the afternoon, or in the evening if we have the misfortune to be scientific in our tastes. All our intercourse with one another in the meantime is unsatisfactory—before chapel, or surreptitiously in the class-room, with an iron-hearted professor very properly calling us to order. For two years the writer knew some of his classmates only by name, and this is by no means a solitary instance. We don't and can't know each other as things are now.

Nevertheless, we have in the Philomathean Society the strongest agent in college to change this state of things, were it only taken advantage of as it should be. It is a mistake to suppose that Philo is merely a literary and debating society; it is a society, first of all, in the strict sense of the word. There students, who otherwise would never meet at all, form not only pleasant acquaintances, but lasting friendships. There are none so "clique-y" as college students. The writer knows of instances of men who have, during four years of college life, made scarcely as many friends (of course, something more than "acquaintances" is here meant). Many others on entering college fall in with some exclusive set and look upon all others as outside barbarians, beyond the pale of polite society. Now, there is no influence so potent against such evils as a society like Philo, at once literary and social. I was talking recently to a new member, who expressed himself in the highest terms about one of his own classmates, an old member of the society. I assented, adding that I was somewhat surprised at his having come to the conclusion so late; when he explained that before joining he had had merely a speaking acquaintance with the student he was speaking of, and that he found that he had been entirely mistaken in his opinion of him. Very many in this way are totally ignorant of the real characters of those with whom they are brought in contact every day for four years, and neglect what is a real pleasure of college life.

This is all the truer for those who have not seen fit to join a secret society, as by belonging to neither they neglect a very easy method of becoming acquainted with members of other classes. We have not time to go into a discussion of the province of college fraternities at present; the point we want to get at is the part that Philo has to play, and it is perhaps not too much to say that more pleasure and profit combined can be had from it than from any (I had almost said any other) class-room in the University;
the pity is that the Faculty don’t seem to think so, or they would not have permitted the decease of our old rival Zelo, which lack of enterprise was a disgrace to the Faculty and the University.

Lastly, a word to the Freshmen. Philo is avowedly a literary organization, and no one who knows the character of the work done in its halls will dispute its right to the title. It has been the aim of this article to show outsiders, what all insiders perhaps know, that it has also claims to other advantages that should be appreciated most of all by Freshmen. It affords them the chance of forming an acquaintance with many members of higher classes at the very outset of their college course. '82 is as yet but poorly represented, having availed herself of the opportunity extended to her less than any Freshman class for years. Whatever is the cause of this apathy there is no doubt of its existence especially as it has been manifested in so many ways; and this has been written in the hope that it may reveal some of the hidden advantages of a society of this kind to those who need them most.

B. K. A.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Allow me to thank you for your kindness in inserting my former communication, and to beg permission to say a few words more on the same subject. As I stated last month, my only object was to “set the ball rolling,” to bring to the notice of the students, I scarcely dared hope of the professors, a matter which seemed to be deserving of careful consideration—the slovenliness of our present Chapel exercises. Nobody, I suppose, will imagine that I deemed it necessary that a letter should be written to inform either party of the fact; my intention was to propose a remedy which, if it had not merit of its own, would at any rate serve to open a discussion which could not fail to produce important results.

Under these circumstances I feel deeply gratified by the success which has attended my efforts. It is true that no organized movement of the sort I ventured to suggest has, so far as I know, been attempted by the students, but there has been, I think, quite general and on the whole, favorable consideration of the matter by them, and moreover—mirabile dictu—two most prominent members of the Faculty have honored me by referring, in their recitation rooms (and one of them, at least, more than once), to my letter. This is the occasion of my second effort. Had it not been for this I should have been quite willing to let the matter drop, and to allow others to take it up, if they consider it worthy their attention; but, as it is, the most essential point of my plan has certainly been over-looked by the two gentlemen referred to, and perhaps by other readers of the Magazine, and I desire to have my position at least clearly understood. I thought I had made it clear that my proposal was that attendance at Chapel should be voluntary. This I could not have done; for one of the professors tells us that the plan suggested would be no improvement on the present system, but would probably only produce greater disorder, quoting the case of a sister college where the “ripieno voices” of certain evil-disposed students produces so sad an effect that one of their professors always looks sick when referring to it. I do not know whether attendance at chapel is voluntary or required at that college, but I do not believe that any of their students, and I venture to assert that none of ours would, in the former case, go to chapel simply for the purpose of making a disturbance. Such conduct would perhaps justify the language of our second professor, who after taking much the same ground as the former, characterized the present behavior in chapel as “blasphemy,” and said that their discontinuance of the present services might become necessary on this account. (I glanced around the class to see how this direful threat was received; I must say that the prevailing expression was not one of grief—rather the reverse.)

Now is such a charge as the above warranted by the facts? There is the old, old argument “you would not behave so in church or any other place of worship; why should you do it in the college chapel?” I humbly confess my extreme stupidity, but often as I have heard this urged I am yet unable to see that it has any bearing whatever upon the question. We go to church because we wish to take part in the worship of God, or out of respect for some person or persons whose good opinion we value; we go to chapel (the Freshmen do, and those in the higher classes whose consciences are still tender in regard to “cuts” or excuses, to prevent our term averages being reduced. oz.

The behaviour of the one or two hundred young men shut up together under these conditions is, it seems to me, very much what might be expected. Very few make any pretence of attending to what is going on, and the rest talk or prepare the recitations of the day or engage in some similar occupation, of course with greater freedom in proportion to their remoteness from the platform. Here let me state that the Chapel of the University is a wonder of constructive skill; unlike all other buildings, galleries, domes, etc., having acoustic foci, every word, the professors tell us, spoken on the back benches is distinctly audible on the platform, but those of us in the former locality who have tried the experiment have been totally unable to distinguish what was being said at the other end of the room; not on account of the noise around us, either, for the case was the same on certain rare occasions,—such, for example as the visits of certain members of the faculty, to that neighborhood,—when moderately good order was maintained. Is it for fear of witnessing this “blasphemy,” by the way, that the professors so constantly deny themselves the pleasure of attending those delightful religious exercises? The Provost does not sympathize with them in this, at all events, for his invitations to the members of the Faculty to be present in chapel are, it is rumored, both frequent and urgent. It is said that they produce little effect.

Now, in conclusion let me once more state my plan. Instead of the present condition of things, which all must acknowledge to be very irreverent, however they may differ as to who is responsible for the irreverence, let us have a voluntary chapel service, to which the students may be attracted by music or even, if possible, by being allowed some more important share in the service. This those students who are capable of carrying it through will, I am convinced, be ready to undertake, if permission can be obtained from the Faculty. I may be mistaken, but I do not believe that the number of students regularly attending chapel would be reduced one-third by this step, and surely such reduction would be more than compensated by the change which would be produced in the attention of those present; for while on the one hand I believe that disorder such as is now common would then deserve all the hard things said about it by the faculty, I am just as strongly convinced that such disorder could not possibly occur or, if it did break out, would be frowned upon and put down by the students quite as energetically as could be done or could be desired by the Faculty.

Yours, etc.,

O. G. W.
The lectures delivered by Provost Stillé on European History of the 18th Century are meeting with great success. Most of the local papers have given favorable notices of them and some accounts of the several lectures. A large number of Ladies regularly attend—Dr. Stillé has evidently taken great trouble in preparing these lectures, and his vast fund of knowledge together with his easy fluent style and forcible manner of presenting his subjects make them not only instructive, but highly enjoyable.

Our attention has lately been called to the growing practice of defacing and destroying notices placed upon the bulletin boards in the Assembly room.

College students are proverbially thoughtless and sometimes their acts of thoughtlessness cause serious inconvenience to others. If this has been done through thoughtlessness, when the offenders remember what trouble they might have caused, we think they will not again be guilty of such childishness.

We would be sorry to think that a student of the University of Pennsylvania would descend to such an act through malicious intentions; but if, however, this has been done maliciously, it is then time for the students to take some united action to prevent a repetition of the same trouble. We trust that we will not again be obliged to complain on this subject.

In such colleges as ours there will always, of necessity, be less college spirit than at those institutions where students live in such close inter-communication as dormitory systems afford. And it is hardly fair to compare the college spirit shown by our students to that shown by the students of rival colleges. The fault is not in ourselves, but in our stars; that our University is situated just where it is and is without dormitories. But this fault can be, to a very great degree, remedied by the students themselves. Now let us see what progress is being made in that direction by examining the present condition of the various organizations:

First, as the oldest, comes Philo. She has celebrated her biennial, and taken in a number of new members from each of the classes, the Freshmen, however, are rather backward in joining. Her Prize Essays and Debates take place on the second and third Fridays in March, to which outsiders are admitted. These will be literary treats which many no doubt will avail themselves of the opportunity to attend.

The Franklin Scientific Society is, from all accounts, now in a flourishing state, though at the beginning of the year its roll was much depleted by the loss of '78. It has been more fortunate in securing members from '82 than Philo, and we learn has even secured three from the Department of Arts. Rouse up, Philomatheans!

The Athletic Association has, besides its regular fall games, accomplished much through its foot-ball team, and the laurels won the past year will not soon wither and be forgotten. A liberal number of Freshmen have joined.

The Boat Club has chosen a crew which has already begun training with Ellis Ward, with the intention of entering the spring regattas.

The Chess Club is flourishing: the game between Cornell and the University will probably be a draw. Challenges are to be sent to several other colleges. The tournament will take place this year as usual, between the various members who wish to participate.

The Glee Club has lately sung at several entertainments. Under the leadership of Prof. Clarke it is fast increasing its reputation and popularity. It will soon publish a college song book containing the songs of "Old Penn," and this will give us representation in the "Carmina Collegiensa."

The Orchestra has had, as we are informed by the leader, constant requests to play, but few have been accepted. The Dramatic Association has done more than ever to cultivate a taste for amateur acting among the students. A literary association has been formed of which we give a full account, which promises to do a good work. Lastly, and we can truly say not least, the secret societies are as prosperous as ever before.

In nearly all of these institutions there seems to be a livelier interest taken by their members and we must not overlook the fact that college spirit is slowly but steadily growing.

Cane fights, bag fights and rushes seem to be heirlooms of the higher classes of Freshmen and Sophomores. It is not our intention to enter into discussion of the merits, or more commonly, the demerits of this much hackneyed subject; but to commend the action of the present classes in not continuing this nuisance after the bowl fight.
The bowl fight should be the grand climax and end of all class disputes. Every effort is then exerted and whichever class is worsted should acknowledge defeat and look forward to a future of peace—at least till the ensuing September. One great trouble apt to arise from continuing these class struggles too long is the bitterness of class feeling between the members of the opposing classes which is naturally engendered and which when once fairly grounded will continue throughout the entire college course. The history of the classes at "Old Penn" shows the sooner these annual collisions cease the sooner does all ill-feeling arising from them disappear, and we venture to say that if they should cease entirely the traditional hatred of the Sophomore for the Freshman or the Freshman for the Sophomore would soon exist only as tradition. But if we say more in this strain before we know it we will have done what we promised not to do; viz: question the necessity of class fights. So without even hinting that class fights are not absolutely indispensable to a live college experience, we repeat emphatically our commendation of the action of the two present lower classes, in letting the bowl fight be the grand and final struggle for the season.

HITHERTO it has been the custom to celebrate Washington's birthday by holding services in the chapel for about an hour in the morning. This year, however, owing to the fact that the 22d of February fell on Saturday there was no chapel service. Many wish Washington's birthday might always come on Saturday as it is a great bore to attend college simply for chapel services for one hour.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

Permit another grumbler to set forth his grievance through your columns. The present cause for complaint seems to be the great difference which exists between the temperatures of the class-rooms of our college building. Each of the professors doubtless has his own ideas as regards temperature and ventilation, but would it not be for the common good if, by consulting together, these gentlemen could fix upon a common standard to which all should adhere? It would most assuredly tend to lessen the liability, which at present exists, to diseases of the lungs and throat. Nor are these sudden changes from overheated rooms to cool ones the only things which impair the health of the student. A far more productive source of disease is the execrable ventilation, or rather non-ventilation, which exists in some of the rooms. In one especially, the temperature ranges from 80° to 85°, while the windows are seldom, if ever, opened so as to change the air. Now, as each person consumes all the oxygen contained in four cubic feet of air, every hour, and since this amount must necessarily be replaced by a like amount of the poisonous carbonic acid gas, the state of the air in this room at fourth hour can be more easily imagined than described. It is, without doubt, that in such an atmosphere as this, those subtle organic poisons are engendered which form the germs of fevers and other maladies.
members present at any meeting, provided that a copy of the proposed amendments shall have been posted on the Bulletin Board for at least one week before said meeting.

BY LAWS.

OFFICERS' DUTIES

Art. 1.—The President shall preside at the meetings of the Association, and make all appointments not otherwise provided for.

Art. 2.—The Vice-Presidents, in order of seniority, shall discharge the duties of President when the latter is absent.

Art. 3.—The Secretary and Treasurer shall keep all the books of the Association.

He shall keep an account of all the monies received and expended, and minutes of all the meetings of the Association, an discharge all other duties usually pertaining to such office.

He shall make a written report at each annual business meeting, setting forth the work accomplished during the year, the condition and prospects of the Association, etc., etc.

REGENTS

Art. 4.—The Regents, or representatives of the Association shall keep themselves and the members of the Association thoroughly posted upon all transactions and enactments of the Inter-Collegiate Literary Association, and shall make all arrangements for the preliminary contests in each department.

COMPETITORS

Art. 5.—The successful competitors in the preliminary contests shall be in duty bound to take part in the contest of the Inter-Collegiate Literary Association.

AMENDMENTS

Art. 6.—These By-Laws may be amended or suspended by a two-thirds vote of the Association at any meeting.

A GOOD PAYING BUSINESS.

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED TO THE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

O'Leary goes back to Chicago $12,000 richer than he was before he began to walk. There are not many men who made $12,000 last week. It is equal to the Talmadgian salary for a year. It is as much as the ablest of the able editors of New York get; and about a quarter of a year's salary of the President. Not a novelist of the year has pocketed as much. Not more than a year. It is as much as the ablest of the able editors of New York.

SECRET SOCIETIES

Franklin Scientific Society was not to be omitted from the toasts and as we were ready to hear if '79 had here maintained her reputation, Mr. Shillingford rose and proved that she had highly distinguished herself. Mr. Claxton, in answer to "the Ladies" made some well-timed and very creditable remarks, as did Mr. Miller for the Chess Club. Mr. H. F. Stewart answered for the ex-members. This ended the toasts for the evening and after some pleasant singing the members departed one by one all agreeing that Senior Supper was one of the greatest events of the college course.

B. F. K.

JUNIOR SUPPER.

The Juniors held their Annual Supper at the Hotel Lafayette, on Friday evening, the 14th inst. At nine o'clock a goodly number of '80 men filled into the banquet hall and taking their appointed places, at once began the business of the evening. The feast was fit for the gods, though it was a noticeable feature of the occasion that there were no gods there, nor did any of the god's terrestrial alias—the Faculty—deign to put in an appearance, though '8a

THE UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.

On Friday evening, February 21st; the class of '79 met at the Hotel Lafayette to celebrate their last undergraduate supper. The Faculty were represented by Professors Seidensticker and Muhlenberg, this being the first class supper Professor Seidensticker has attended for many years. There were present a large number of the active members of the class and also a good representation of former members. At 9.30 P.M. the procession led by Mr. Gest, the President, entered the banquet hall and the festive occasion was inaugurated by a very able address by the President in reply to the toast "Our Class." He spoke briefly of the enterprise which '79 has shown in every college institution and of the many close friendships formed among the members, during our four years course. After food for the body more was provided for the intellect in a toast to the Faculty, which Professor Muhlenberg answered. He spoke of the pride we should feel when we look back at the long list of distinguished Provosts, Professors and Alumni of our University. Mr. Nichols was then called to answer for the Philomathean Society, and in a short, well-delivered address told not only of what '79 had done for Philo. but of the many advantages to be derived from Philo. The Secret Societies found an excellent expositor in Mr. H. L. Jayne who alluded to Fraternity as the highest type of friendship. Mr. Jayne's remarks were to a high degree creditable. President Stewart of the Athletic Association next responded to a toast to that institution, and by a few patriotic and well-chosen words gained a round of merited applause.

Mr. Hance now in answer to the Boat Club toast gave his ideas of the Boat Club, and its advantages and told of the liberal way in which '79 had helped to support it. Of course the Franklin Scientific Society was not to be omitted from the toasts and as we were ready to hear if '79 had here maintained her reputation, Mr. Shillingford rose and proved that she had highly distinguished herself. Mr. Claxton, in answer to "the Ladies" made some well-timed and very creditable remarks, as did Mr. Miller for the Chess Club. Mr. H. F. Stewart answered for the ex-members. This ended the toasts for the evening and after some pleasant singing the members departed one by one all agreeing that Senior Supper was one of the greatest events of the college course.

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B. F. K.
ple, they separated for their respective homes. This was truly a
nox ambrosia, and '80 will love to hold it in memory, as one of
the bright spots of her history.

SOPHOMORE SUPPER.

The Sophomore supper was held on Friday evening, February
14th, at the Hotel Lafayette. No member of the Faculty honored
the occasion by his presence, and after some delay Mr. Fox, the
President, led the festive party to the supper hall. After a "drill,"
in which every man exerted his powers of endurance to the utmost,
the regular toasts were announced as follows:— "The Class
and Old Penn," Mr. W. H. Fox; "The Faculty," Mr. Prevost; "The
Athletic Association," Mr. Lane; "Philo," Mr. Freedly; "The

Mr. Knight, the Corresponding Secretary, read numerous
regrets from Professors. During the evening many college songs
were rendered; and at an early hour the members left, heartily
enjoying their Sophomore Supper.

B. J.

PENN AND PENNSYLVANIA SKETCHES.

1879.

CALENDAR.

Mar. 6th.—F. S. S. Lecture "Vagabonds," Prof. Raymond.
Mar. 14th.—Annual commencement of Medical Department at
close of 11th Session.
Mar. 14th.—Prize Debate in Philo.
Mar. 20th.—F. S. S. Lecture "The Solar Eclipse of July 1878,"
Prof. Barker.
Mar. 21st—Prizes, Orations and Essays in Philo.
Mar. 27th.—F. S. S. Lecture "Steam Engine," Prof. Marks.

The Glee Club and Orchestra have been performing quite fre-
quently this winter. The Glee Club has given three concerts:—
Jan. 20th, at Bethlehem Church; Feb. 12th, at St. George's
Hall; Feb. 19, at Old Swedes Church. They also assisted at an
entertainment at St. Mark's Lutheran Church. The Orchestra
have furnished the music for three dramatic performances at the
Amateur Drawing Room.

The Philharmonic Orchestra, organized and conducted by
Mr. C. A. Willitts, formerly of '77, Arts, but now '79, Medical,
gave a very enjoyable concert on Thursday evening, February
13th. The Philharmonic is the best amateur orchestra we have
ever heard, and we congratulate Mr. Willitts and the members on
the great success of the concert. A double quartette from the
University Glee Club added much to the enjoyment of the evening
Jefferys, '79, gave readings on
Jan. 20th, at the Academy of Music.
" 22d, at Palmyra, N. J.
Feb. 6th, at Bustleton, Phila.

The Glee Club is making arrangements to publish a song
book of all the college songs sung at the University. They will
require a number of subscriptions in order to secure them against
loss. The price is to be about 75 cents per volume, bound in
cloth. There will probably be about forty songs.

The talented gentlemen of the various classes are invited to
make contributions of any songs they may have composed, or may
know of that have been written by graduates.

On Friday, February 14th, the Athletic Association met to
elect a Recording Secretary. E. R. Dick, the former Secretary,
having left college. Lawrence Townsend, '81, was the success-
ful candidate.

The following course of lectures on the History of Greek
Sculpture will be delivered at the University by Mr. Leighton
Hoskins. They will begin at 11 1/2 A. M., March 3rd, and be
delivered every Monday following. By order of the Board of
Trustees they are open to the public. Tickets for the course may
be obtained from the janitor, price, $5.00.

EARLY GREEK SCULPTURE.

No. 1. Introduction. Pre-historic Greek sculpture.
No. 2. The first archaic period and its remains.
No. 3. The Second archaic period and its remains.
No. 4. The transition. MYRON. Archaistic art.
No. 5. PHIDIAS, his life and his works.
No. 6. The companions and pupils of Phidias.
No. 7. Pupils of Phidias and other Attic Sculptors.
No. 8. POLYKLEITOS and his school. The rest of Greece.
No. 9. The Parthenon and the sculptures upon it.
No. 10. Other temple sculptors and remains of this period.

The second classical period.

No. 11. The transition. SKOPAS, his life and his works.
No. 12. PRIXTITELES, his life and his works.
No. 14. LYSSIPOS. Others Sculptures and monuments.

The decline of the Greek sculpture.

No. 15. The Macedonian period and its character.
No. 16. The Roman period and its character.

The three-year course in the Medical Department has brought
about many changes. The faculty, we understand, have adopted
a resolution to the effect that in the future all graduates of that
Department must receive their degrees in the regulation cap and
gown, which has not for sometime past, been customary; while
the students who under the new plan are thrown together more
intimately and for a longer time than before, have adopted in
each year a regular class organization with officers, etc., as is the
custom in other departments. The class of '79 is the first medi-
cal class which has ever had a class-picture taken.

In the Law School also there is, apparently, a healthy spirit
among the students. The Sigma Chi Fraternity, which became
extinct in the College upon the graduation of '77, is becoming
active again, we believe, amongst the lawyers, and we learn from
one of our exchanges that "The Convention of the Phi Delta
Phi (law school society) will be held at Philadelphia, June, 1880;
U. of Pa." We did not even know of the existence of this So-
ciety, which, if the notice is correct, must be firmly established
here.

Mr. Coleman Sellers, '73, delivered a lecture on the Power
Lathe to the Section in Dynamical Engineering, T. S. S., and
some other persons, present by invitation, in Prof. Mark's lecture
room, on February 12th. Those who attended the lecture speak
of it as very interesting.
After several unsuccessful attempts to organize a College Literary Association in connection with the Inter-Collegiate Literary Association, in the University, similar to those in other universities, on Thursday morning, Feb. 20th, the object was attained.—A Constitution and By-Laws were adopted, and other provisions made to make this move a permanent success.

Prof. Krauth, who has served several times as judge in the Inter-Collegiate Prize Contests, has been very anxious to see the effort succeed, and has given many valuable suggestions; and we learn that the present Constitution was reviewed by him before it was offered for adoption.

Prof. Krauth has given it as his opinion that our students have repeatedly written essays for the prizes in his branches equal to any he has seen by the students of sister colleges. This, from a man of such reputation as Dr. Krauth, should be taken as the highest encouragement to our representatives in the next year's contest.

Before adjourning the following officers were chosen to serve for the ensuing year:—President, J. D. Brown, Jr., '79; Vice-Presidents—The presidents of the four under-graduate classes—J. M. Gest, '79; E. Neide, '82; W. H. Fox, '81; H. A. Fuller, '82; Secretary and Treasurer, George Junkin, Jr., '80; Senior Regent, H. T. Dechert; Junior Regent, F. L. Wayland. Every member of the college is "de facto" a member of the Association, and the necessary funds are to be raised from the several class organizations.

THE GLEE CLUB CONCERT AT WICACOA.

A thousand hearts were made happy by the Concert of the Glee Club in Christian Street Hall, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 19th. It closed the season of a series of entertainments given to the Men's Bible Study of Gloria Dei (Old Swedes') Church. At all the previous entertainments, men only had been admitted (for want of room in the lecture room of the Parish) and when the ladies were invited, so many availed themselves of the opportunity that the Hall was filled to overflowing long before the time of commencing the concert.

In the presence of so appreciative an audience, the Glee Club were spurred to do their best. Toward the close Rev. Snyder B. Simes, the Rector of the Church, made a very neat speech thanking the Glee Club, its leader, and the Orchestra, which was ably represented by Messrs. Britton and Hewson.

GOTTFRID.

OTHER COLLEGES.

CORNELL.—The Chess Club Committee on Games consists of Messrs Ryder, Porter and Young. Games are being played with the University of Pennsylvania, Union College and the Ithaca Chess Club.

We are glad to correct our last month's statement concerning the formation of a Young Men's Infidel Association. The Review says it is a lie and accuses the Era of spreading the report, which can only have originated from the formation of a "Social Science League."

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY.—The Omicron chapter of Delta Kappa Epsilon is building a chapter-hall in Ann Arbor.

Two professors in the Medical School became so earnest in a discussion of the comparative merits of Homeopathy and Allopathy as to resort to fists, and finally pistols, to settle the dispute. Unfortunately somebody interfered before the question could be definitely settled.

Following the above excellent example, perhaps, the students in the Law School have been so disorderly (in fact blackguardly) as to bring upon themselves such rebukes from their professors "as have brought the blushes of shame to the cheeks of every ordering student." The Chronicle rightly calls such behaviour a disgrace to the department.

PRINCETON.—Two very fine courses of lectures have been arranged for the benefit of the students; the first on Cyprus, its Ancient Arts and History, by General Cesnola; the second on S. Bernard and his Times by Dr. Stons:

It is likely that the Sophomore Reception will be interdicted this year for want of a proper place to hold it.

A Princeton Book is to be issued by Osgood, Houghton & Co., of Boston, about the time of commencement. It will contain everything relating to Princeton which is of interest to students as well as to the Alumni.

A correspondent of the Princetonian has discovered "the heretofore unknown secret of the Library classification—the books of every department are equally distributed among all the other departments for the sake of that vital spice—variety."

SYRACUSE.—Party spirit among the various Secret Societies at Syracuse is so violent that a correspondent of the Herald tells us there were "not five men in '78 who would not have enjoyed the annihilation of all the others" and the election of officers and speakers in '79 was only accomplished with much labor and after many conferences.

COLUMBIA.—Semi-Annual is over and now the agitation is as to whether the Perideipuon (which says a Western editor is long for "bust") shall form a part of the Burial this year.

The Freshmen have accepted a challenge to row the Harvard Freshmen at New London about July 1st.

One or two of the lower-classmen intend to organize a "Columbia College Lawn Tennis Club." Whether it will come to anything yet is uncertain; co-education would probably make it successful.—Acta

Scene a darkened physical lecture room. "Suddenly through the gloom came a whisper, which though faint voiced the universal thought, "Oh what a co-education racket this would be!" The gas was turned up.

The Glee Club will stay at home this year and do their warbling "on the fence."

This is the time when class-history men are looking out for grinds, and no man's character is safe.—Courant.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Harvard "Culchaw" terns taffy into "toffee." This looks like another specimen:—

A lady named Mary Magin—ah
Had trouble in lighting her fit—ah
The wood being green,
She used kerosene.

She has gone where the fuel is dri—ah.
"The Volante" (University of Chicago)" of last month was mistaken in the name of the new fraternity about to make its appearance in our midst. It should have been Delta Kappa Psi, instead of Delta Psi. As all catalogues of college fraternities with, in reach omit this one, it is probably the initial chapter."—Volante.

A Junior proposes to place the following inscription over his private library:

"The Lord helps those that help themselves,
The ancient poet sang;
The Lord helps him who helps himself
To books in this chebang."—Index.

Phi Beta Kappa is the oldest, Delta Beta Phi the youngest Greek Letter society. The former was founded at William and Mary in 1776, the latter at Cornell in 1878. William and Mary is next to Howard, the oldest college in this country.

The questions, answers and explanations in the Latin recitations at Trinity, are in Latin.

Three Madison professors have died within a year. The third committed suicide.

No class will graduate from the Harvard Law School this year on account of the lengthening of the course.

Rutger is said to possess one of the finest collections of coins in the country, its intrinsic value as gold and silver mounting up to tens of thousands of dollars.—Ex.

EXCHANGES.

A new friend this month is the Wabash, from Crawfordsville, Ind. Typographically there is considerable room for improvement. The reading matter is good. The editors have discovered "that the desires of the students, as expressed through the columns of the Wabash, are utterly ignored by the Faculty." We fear that other editors than those of the Wabash could justly make the same complaint.

The Southern Collegian also puts in an appearance for the first time. We have not been able to examine it as carefully as we could wish, but are pleased with what we have seen of it. The articles are interesting, and on such different subjects as "The Institutions of Syracuse," and "Coons"—the latter an account of a kind of "sport" in vogue in Washington and Lee University by one who clearly was not cut out for a sportsman. There is a very large amount of local matter and "items" of various sorts.

As far as literary articles are concerned, the Lafayette College Journal is weak; indeed the only thing that could be so classed is the report of an oratorical contest which quotes extensively the speeches of the competitors. In the editorial department, we noticed an account of a large and valuable library recently presented to the college; also an exhortation to the students to devote more attention at athletics, the inducements being that "Our campus equals, if not surpasses that of any other college in the country, and our boating course is as fine as could possibly be wished for."

A third stranger that we had almost passed over is College Days, from Franklin and Marshall College. It is, as it says itself, a monthly newspaper, and appears to be well managed, but is not conducted by the students.

The College Orlis comes to us for the first time this year. Externally it presents a fine appearance. The number before us is so taken up with matters of various sorts relating to a former president of the college, lately deceased, as to be of but little interest to persons not specially interested in Marietta. The retiring board of editors take leave of us with the remark, "if we have done anything we are sorry for, we are extremely glad of it," which, after the usual long-winded apologies and explanations, is quite refreshing. We never wished we were a Western college student until we read "The time of class suppers is approaching. Already we have heard of four Marietta ladies who are enough interested in '79, to give this class a supper." That's the way to talk; we hope the custom will become universal. '79 U. P. is open to engagement.

The Dickinsonian is before us. The leading editorial is devoted to College Fraternities, or as it is fashionable to call them, Greek Societies. It is an able and straightforward discussion of the subject from one who avows himself a firm believer in the excellencies of Fraternities, and is calculated to produce considerable effect upon many undergraduates in settling what may be the most important question of their college life. "The 'University Magazine,' coming from such a large institution, should contain something, at least, beside 'foot-ball' and 'glee club.' Such articles may be interesting to the students, but to the Alumni and others, the 'University Magazine' is decidedly dull." Well, de gustibus non, etc., we do not run the Magazine to please "others," and the Alumni have not complained, nor when they do are they likely to employ the Dickinsonian as their medium of communication. We probably know as much about it as the Dickinsonian, and when we see such articles as "Victor Hugo and the Pope," Prayer by Mary, Queen of Hungary," "Public Schors," "Talking," etc., filling their entire number, we venture to retort, "Such articles may be interesting to the Alumni, but to the students and others, the 'Dickinsonian' is decidedly dull."

When we read that editorial on Secret Societies, it occurred to us that we would like to read something more on the same subject; so we took up the Syracuse and the University Herald; we knew we could find something there about them, and there it was! Not in the Syracuse this time, but in the Herald. This writer is down on them,—down very hard indeed. His arguments are the usual arguments of his side (in these discussions, the arguments on either side only differ in the hands of different debaters, as they are more or less ably stated), and no doubt converted all those who believed already. Heaven forbid that the Magazine should ever be drawn into the controversy; a controversy neither interesting nor instructive, and which causes men to indulge in such expressions as "the gang of rowdies at Princeton, who drink all night and howl like lunatics, and shoot each other on the slightest provocation." Speaking of Princeton, we will give, though it is somewhat long, the pledge in regard to Secret Societies which all Princeton students must sign at matriculation (this is quoted on Dr. McCosh's authority in the above article):

"We, the undersigned, do individually, for ourselves, promise, without any mental reservation, that we will have no connection whatever with any secret society, nor be present at the meeting of any society, in this or any other college, so long as we are members of the College of New Jersey; it being understood that this promise has no reference to the American Whig, or Cliosophic Societies. We also declare that we feel ourselves bound to keep this promise, and on no account whatever to violate it."

Pretty hard to get around that?

Although we have devoted so much space to the Herald, we cannot leave the Syracuse papers without quoting a compliment paid us by the Syracusean:—"There is at present but one lady attending the University of Penna. She must have, of course, a waiting room all to herself and about a hundred invitations per night to attend all the free shows, S. S. concerts and church fairs, that is if the young gentlemen are at all like the beaux of S. U." How about that, members of the T. S. S.? Though things are now changed, last term they were as stated, did you justify the Syracusean's good opinion of you?

The Cornell Review we enjoyed very much. The earlier articles are rather heavy, but "Contemporary History in College" and "Col-
lege Hazing” are practical and to the point, and “Cayuga Legendary” is bright and interesting. In the “Scientific Department” there is a paper on “New Chemical Elements” which we read with great interest. After giving an account of some of the more interesting discoveries of these elements, the writer (Prof. A. E. Breneman) goes on to speak of Lockyer’s more recent experiments. “The details that have reached us,” he says, “through scientific sources are very meagre as yet. Enough is known, however, to sustain the assertion that many of the ‘Elements’ are really compounds. . . There can be but one element, strictly speaking, but whether it has been reached in these latter discoveries, . . . is a question yet to be determined. Be this as it may, the properties of elements as we know them, are fixed and fundamental for this world and existing conditions. No association of matter at abnormal temperaments may affect the question of the stability of such elements as gold, copper and sulphur.”

The Washington Jeffersonian does not sufficiently encourage “home-manufacturers.” We find two and a half pages of a biographical sketch from the Memphis Appeal; a short article from the Yale Record; another cribbed from, but not credited to, the College World; a clipping from Taylor’s “Prince Deukalion,” and a poem of Long-fellow on Taylor—all of them of the dreariest possible sort. Pretty bad, isn’t it? But that isn’t all, by no means. The crowning touch is a native effort. It is scarcely necessary to say that it is a poem, but it is a poem of a new sort, even in college poetry. We have met poems of the latter sort before now that required a considerable amount of study to see into, but this exceeded them all. It is about a drunken beggar in a ditch; we quote the first stanza:—

“Weak he has fallen by the side of the road,
His great knotty staff, having slipped from his hand,
Rolling in the dust,
He lies sleeping in the shade of the thicker.
And an old book half covered by his mantle,
Seems the sum of his wealth.”

We tried this infernal poem in every possible way, backwards and forwards, up and down and diagonally, but it was no use. Hitherto we have invariably found an attempt at either sense or rhyme, but this poet was clearly above such considerations as these. Well, after immense efforts we solved the problem. We studied it word for word and found the solution in the title—it was “Translated from the French.” Powers above! rendered into English word, for word and then tricked out in uneven lines, beginning with capital letters, in exact imitation of the original, to pass for an English poem. Oh, Washington Jeffersonian, it is cruel to turn out such ineffable bosh as this!

“A small portion of the American reading public,” says the Tuftonian, “was some time ago attracted in a new direction by an issue of Mr. Fitzgerald’s English translation of the Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám.” Apparently the name of this literary production was too much for Mr. Fitzgerald’s translatively abilities, so to speak, as it certainly was for those of the Tuftonian’s contributor, so we are left in pleasing uncertainty as to what it is all about, but we never felt so kindly disposed toward Mr. Carlyle as we did when we learned that he referred to the aforesaid Omar as “an old Mohammedan blackguard” which just about fits the case so far as we are concerned. Why is it that college students will insist upon inflicting upon their long suffering fellows essays copied from encyclopedias, and prefaces of books they have never read, simply because they think the title will impress their readers (?) with an idea of their wide range of scholarship? The effect upon those who are, or have been college students themselves is not exactly that.

The Ariel is an admirably conducted college paper. The prominent articles of the number before us, besides a fairly good poem, are upon “Sydney Carton,” one of the most carefully drawn and probably one of the finest of Dickens’ characters, and “The Uses of Ladies’ Boarding School.” The latter written by one who has tried them and is now a student in the University of Minnesota, is, we think, a fair discussion of the two systems, certainly fairer than we expected to find in a paper published in a western co-educational college. “Twenty years ago,” she admits, the higher education to be obtained from “seminaries and governesses was all that was demanded of a young lady.” She might have added that nothing more was demanded or expected of a lady now. But she makes even a further admission:—“A certain refinement is also obtained in our boarding schools which girls do not get in the universities and colleges for both sexes.” Besides the articles mentioned there is “An Operatic Farce,” a burlesque-imitation of Faust which is very funny indeed, but which we very much fear, together with one or two other things that could not be mentioned, justifies to a considerable degree a charge which the editors of the Ariel note as being brought against the University, that it is pervaded by an irreligious and materialistic tone.

We do not like to refer every month to the same exchanges when our list numbers upwards of seventy, and we scarcely ever notice more than a dozen or so each issue. But we are never able to omit the Spectator, it seems, from the number. Not satisfied with the internal excellence of the paper, they have adopted the “chromo” plan and last month having acknowledged the “Song of Columbia,” we must return thanks this month for a calendar, tastefully printed in Columbian colors (blue and white), which now adorns our sanctum.

These “premiums” are all the more appreciated because we recognize the fact that the paper has no need of resorting to any such means to obtain popularity which would be sufficiently assured by its own excellence. There appears to be a brisk rivalry between the Columbia papers, if we may judge from certain significant facts. The Acta, for instance, begins the publication of Curricula’s “Lectures on the Four Nurseries of Vice;” when the third should appear it is supplied by “Vulpacula,” and in the next number of the Spectator, “Curricula” gives us an account of Vassar, which was to have been the subject of this third lecture. These euphoniously and similarly designated writers may be the same talented individuals, but apparently the Spectator has stolen a march on its rival. Again, the Acta states that it has been urged to publish cartoons, but considers it too risky a plan to adopt; the next number of the Spectator contains an excellent cartoon of the Semi-Annual. Score one more for the latter.

We would call special attention to our list of Advertisers, and request the friends and subscribers of the "Magazine" to favor them with their custom.

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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 130 beds. Dean of the Faculty, Dr. Joseph Leidy; Secretary, Dr. James Tyson.

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 accomodation 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.
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In reviewing the history of this country before the French and Indian war, we notice at once the unbroken peace that our own district enjoyed. In the South we hear of murders by the Indians, of many detached bands, till in 1622 “in one short and awful hour 347 persons in a population of three or four thousand are butchered, and a group of 80 settlements reduced to 8.” Again in 1644, the year of the birth of Wm. Penn, the Indians attempted to wipe out the settlers completely. Finally, at the beginning of the 18th century, after the butchery on Roanoke Island, of 137 poor Palatines in a single night, all the Indians between the Albemarle and Cape Fear rivers formed a complete coalition for the extermination of the whites.

In the North, after a great deal of bloodshed on both sides, the Pequods were put down by capturing about 1000, and by slaughter-
The memory of Wm. Penn was warmly cherished by the Indians (they had little land business with him); the Swedes thought differently, they unfortunately had imbibed notions of individual rights, and therefore when some of them who had the most confidence in him did not receive back their old deeds but were charged three or four-fold the rent of their more cautious and suspicious neighbors, they objected to such communistic treatment. [History of New Sweden, p. 125]. The famous Treaty was as Watson says, "a great meeting of verbal conference and pledge in which mutual civilities were exchanged, reciprocal promises and good will severally made." [Hist Mem, Vol. III. Part II. pp. 131, 156].

"Why should Penn be particularly praised for this when others before him had made treaties of friendship and alliance. It is therefore not only unjust but extremely injudicious to endeavor to ascribe to Wm. Penn the exclusive merit of a conduct not only ascribed to Wm. Penn, but also by prudence and the soundest policy." [p. 146].

"Pennsylvania was not a newly discovered country; the banks of the Delaware had been settled by Europeans for more than forty years, and treaties had repeatedly been made by the Swedes." [pp. 164, 178]. The permanence of the popular traditional belief in the extraordinary importance of the Penn Treaty may be traced to several causes. The first one, to which allusion has been already made, was the affectionate memory of Penn by the Indians. Long after his death he was known among them as Brother Onas, and stories of his goodness were related around the camp-fires of his red "friends." But we must not forget that the Swedes also (Aur. p. 51.) were remembered even so late as 1744 in the speech of Canassatego, and although none of them had the opportunity from the dignity and importance of his political or proprietary position to emphasize his individuality upon the Indian mind as Penn did, we must not forget their affection for the Swedes, of which they gave so strong proof in 1656: for it is said [Aur. p. 90] "When the Swedish ship "Mercury" came into the river, without knowing that the country was under a foreign government, the Hollanders forbade said ship to ascend the river. But the Indians, who were fond of the Swedes, went on board the ship, and in defiance of the Hollanders, conducted the ship past Fort Casimer without its daring to fire a shot, and conveyed it up to Christina. There were not wanting also individuals (notably Olof Stille) who endeared themselves to the Indians. Penn also owes much of his fame in this matter to Voltaire, who spoke of the treaty as "the only one never sworn to and never broken." This is an interesting instance of the great influence of even a careless remark of a great mind, for how little Voltaire knew of the subject, we have only to notice his statement that Pennsylvania is south of Maryland. To quote to him his own remark, "Et viola justement comme on écrit l'histoire!"

Mr. Clarkson, the biographer of Wm. Penn, following in spirit the extravagant estimate of Voltaire, and relying for his facts upon traditions related to him by the painter, Benjamin West, has added imaginative incidents to the scene, which are clearly shown to bear internal evidence of their falsity by Du Ponceau and Fisher’s Memoir; they say also (p. 163):

"But Mr. West left this country at an age when young men are not apt to make profound inquiries into historical facts."

In fact, the famous painting of the treaty by West is the great popular educator on this subject, which will outweigh a ton of such papers as this, and will remain fixed in the imaginations of Pennsylvanians forever. The popular faith in the importance of the treaty is also much confirmed by the medal emblazoned on the covers of the Historical Society Memoirs, Vol. III. No literal teaching can overpower object teaching. Nothing is further from the design of the writer of this paper than to cast a shadow on the memory of the great and good proprietor of Pennsylvania. Let glory be given to Penn for his peace policy towards the Indians; but greater glory must rest on the heads of that pious people who, for fifty years previous to Penn’s coming, pacified and Christianized the very Indians with whom he dealt.

GOTTFRIED.
charter thereof, conformably to the revolution, and to the constitution and government of this commonwealth; and to erect the same into an university."

By virtue of this act the Seminary was placed under the direction of a new board of trustees, a few of whom had been members of the old board; the style of it was changed from that of the College, Academy and Charitable Schools, &c., to that of the University of the State of Pennsylvania: and the executive council authorized to set apart, for its use, so many of the confiscated estates as would produce an additional income of fifteen hundred pounds a year, which has not been as yet completed.

But the trustees of the old college and their Provost, petitioning, that their charter, and the property which they had formerly held, might be restored to them; and the legislature in the year 1789, seeing fit to comply; there began at length to exist, what in the beginning had not been contemplated, two distinct seminaries: The University of the State of Pennsylvania, and, at the same time, The College, Academy and Charitable Schools of the City of Philadelphia.

Neither of these seminaries, however, being possessed of funds sufficient to defray the expense of conducting them, and it not being likely that the legislature would be prevailed on to grant the money of their constituents, for the farther endowment of two seminaries of general learning in the same city, where confessedly but one of them was wanting; each party became still more and more convinced of the necessity of an union. Conferences for this purpose began to be held. And in the end it was mutually agreed, that the two boards, should each of them, prefer to the legislatures a similar petition; praying, that, on certain conditions to be therein specified, both seminaries should be consolidated into one. These conditions were, that each board should select twelve of its members to constitute a new board; of which the governor of the state for the time being should be president: and that whatever might be the number of professors which this new board should think fit to establish, such professors should be chosen equally out of the two faculties, belonging, the one to the old college, and the other to the old university; unless the number to be thus established should be an odd number, in which case the old number should be taken from either of the faculties indiscriminately.

These petitions were presented; the legislature approved of the proposal; and, accordingly, in the year 1791, an act was passed, entitled, "An act to unite the University of the State of Pennsylvania, and the College, Academy, and Charitable Schools of Philadelphia, in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

And thus was, in the end, erected the seminary, now called The University of Pennsylvania.

The Present Trustees of this Seminary, are

Thomas Mifflin, Governor of the State, President ex officio,

The Faculty of the Arts and Sciences are

John Ewing, D. D., Provost, and Professor of Natural Philosophy.
John Andrews, D. D., Vice Provost, and Professor of Moral Philosophy.
James Davidson, A. M., Professor of the Latin and Greek languages.
Robert Patterson, A. M., Professor of Mathematics.
William Rogers, D. D., Professor of English and Belles Lettres.
Henry Helmuth, D. D., Professor of the German language.

Besides these, there are 6 tutors, as assistants to the professor of Greek and Latin; 2 to the professor of Mathematics; and 2 to the professor of English and belles lettres; together with a male and female teacher for the two charity schools. The aggregate number in the several schools, including the charity schools, is on an average, 350.

The Medical Faculty, are

William Shippen, M. D., Professor of Anatomy, Surgery, and Midwifery.
Casper Wister, M. D., adjunct Professor of Anatomy, &c.
Adam Kuhn, M. D., Professor of the Practice of Physic.
Benjamin Rush, M. D., Professor of the institutes of Physic and of Clinical Medicine.
The Professorship of Materia Medica—vacant.
Benjamin S. Barton, M. D., Professor of Botany, and Natural History.
James Wilson, LL. D., Professor of Law.
The number of students are above 100.

A COMMUNICATION.

Messrs. Editors:—I have noticed lately in your columns a number of complaints against various college grievances but there is still one subject at least on which no growler has growled and I would like to make a few remarks upon it.

The question is often asked, "Has the University a College Boat Club?" and as often answered in the affirmative. But I dispute this answer, I say that our college has no College Boat Club in anything like the ordinary acceptation of the word, in any sense such as Yale, Harvard, Columbia, Cornell, Trinity, Brown, or most of our sister colleges have. You ask almost any man from these colleges and he will tell you he belongs to the college boat club, because every student does who can afford a small yearly tax, whether they take an interest in boating or not; they belong in order to keep in the fashion, for so universal is the custom that it has become really a fashion and an understood thing, that virtually every body belongs to the boat club. Now no student in our University can say that we have a College Boat Club, in this its true sense, one which practically represents the college and not a dozen of the wealthiest students.

There is an institution claiming to be connected with the University, in so far that it will admit no one unless he has been connected with the University, which is called the "College Boat Club." It was organized in 1875 and has a number of good boats and one of the finest houses on the Schuylkill but this is a college boat club in no sense whatever except that one which I have just mentioned. There are at present about 12 members belonging to it in college and most of these are Seniors. This arises from two
causes; the first, that it is very exclusive, the second, that it is very expensive. In order to get the best material in a college you must have a choice of all the men and it is impossible to get the best out of any part, hence with this exclusive system it is impossible to get the best muscle when any racing is to be done. Again the same holds good with regard to the expense. Even students with wealthy parents are unable to join this boat club in their Freshmen or Sophomore years as the fathers rightly think it is too much money for a boy to spend, at the average Freshman age. So that even with the small portion, the wealthy men it is impossible for them to compete with the crews of other colleges, as they can have the benefit of the first two years training. Thus it is that we have no College Boat Club and until some energetic men start one or until the present institution under that name is reorganized in the way I have indicated, until then I say we will never be able to compete, with any chance of success, with any of our sister colleges.

Reformer.

Messrs. Editors:—We probably all remember of having been informed at least once, by a worthy member of the faculty, that if there was one thing which was indispensable to a good composition, it was a clear statement of the "end in view." In accordance with this precept, I announce that I am about to growl: I purpose growling about college extravagances.

We have had a great deal of discussion here lately in regard to "the college poet" (more, really, than he is worth) a gentleman, with praiseworthy diligence, has been hammering away at our beautiful chapel service, with the intention of instituting some reforms, seemingly unaware of the fact that he might as well try to bale out the ocean with a tin cup, as to drive our profound faculty out of their well-beaten ruts. Now, it seems to me that what I have chosen as the subject of my communication has more practical bearing on us than either of the above. We can stand on a pinch the "college poet,"—we needn't read his poetry; we can stand chapel perhaps two days in the week; but we cannot stand empty pockets. Now, what are the facts in regard to college extravagances?

They are simply these—and I think that no fair-minded man can help but admit their truth:—From the beginning of the Freshman year to the end of the Senior, we are called upon to spend too much money, and this for things which of themselves are of no advantage: again, a man refusing to hand out a sum of money whenever called upon, through sheer inability to do so, is at once tabooed as a man with no class-feeling.

The first thing we do at the beginning of our Freshman year, is to pay three or four dollars for a class badge. Now, Mr. Editor, what in the name of common sense is the use of class badges? The only advantage I see in them is, as a mark by which to designate Freshmen;—they are worn religiously until the end of the Freshman year, and then silently put away or sold for old brass. I bought one myself, and will sell it cheap, very cheap. By the end of the Freshman year, the dues per term have run up to about a dollar. We begin the Sophomore year with the dues one dollar a term: then there is the bowl, the cremation, and the printing of the mock programmes. We commence the Junior year with an empty treasury and $1.50 per term dues; for you know, Mr. Editor, we must have a Junior Exhibition. When the time for this auspicious event draws near, we are asked to pay a private assessment of $4.00, and for what? Simply to make an exhibition of ourselves before a parcel of schoolgirls. I am glad to hear, by the way, that the present Junior class has decided to give up this monstrosity. Give the devil his due. '80 deserves great credit for her common sense. In Senior year we are assessed the small sum of eight dollars for "Ivy-Day." Now, the planting of ivy is a beautiful custom in itself; but the paying of eight dollars for the privilege of seeing your ivy planted, is not so beautiful! This Ivy Ball is, to my mind, the most extravagant outlay of money in our whole college course.

Now let us look for a moment at the other phase of this "college extravagance." We have in every class in college a number of poor men;—not "poor" in the fashionable sense of the word, but "poor" in its strict and proper sense. Now, these may, and in most cases do, have as lively an interest in college matters as any one else. I hold that to make the class dues, the assessments for Junior, class and Ivy days so high as to keep out these men, is, to say the least, unjust. However interested a man may be in his class, in his college, you debar him, if he is so unfortunate as to be poor, from being present at the last function of his class, as a class, in college. It seems to me that this state of things must strike every sensible man in college as unfair in the highest degree.

Now, Mr. Editor, some one asks: What are you going to do about it? Why, simply this: In the first place, if we must have class suppers, let them be "cold-cuts." The only plea I ever heard advanced for class suppers was, that they served to bring the men of a class more in contact with each other; to insure class feeling, etc. Now, it seems to me that all this could be accomplished by a "cold cut" at $1.00 per head, just as well as by a French dinner at $3.00 per head. In the next place, if we must have a Junior Exhibition, let the sportive Juniors exhibit themselves in the college chapel. In the third place, let us by all means abolish the "Ivy Ball." Lastly, let the dues per term during our college course be 50 cents; every man can certainly pay $1.50 a year to his class. As a result we would have:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Dues per Year</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Freshmen</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sophomores</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juniors</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seniors</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Total at end of Senior Year, $382.00

It seems to me that with at least $300 we might have a pretty fair Class Day; and a French dinner in the bargain, without extra assessment.

I have spoken at such length upon this matter, for is it one about which I, for my part, feel strongly, and which, I think, should be of the greatest concern to us all. The question is just this: Are we not spending too much money in the perpetuating of our college customs? I think that we are. I am fully aware that in all I have said, I may have been but "casting my pearls before swine," but I hope not.

Dennis Kearney.
Messrs. Editors:—Will you kindly allow of a still further plea for a change in the present mode of conducting Chapel exercises? My only reason for thus trespassing on your patience is, that I believe there exists in the minds of both Professors and students, a desire for this change. I have read with much interest the communication of O. G. W. on this subject, and, in the main, agree most heartily with what he has said. Right here, however, let me say that I cannot agree with him when he says "I do not believe that by making the attendance of the students voluntary, the number would be reduced one-third." Unfortunately for this statement, plausible as it may seem, it is very much to be feared that the attractions of a game of football or even a cane fight, would prove, after the novelty had worn off, greater than those of the Chapel, no matter how inviting the latter might be. No one, I suppose, will question the propriety of commencing the college day with devotional exercises, but still I cannot agree in advocating any plan that will attract by sensation. The time was when men thought they must attract men to the worship of the Most High, by building handsome edifices and placing therein grand organs, whose solemn music would awe the soul into a devotion frame. Now men think that while it is well to have all these, they alone will not do. Let us not appear to advocate a scheme which has been tried and condemned.

Granting, however, that probably it was not the intention of O. G. W. to advocate any such plan, although I cannot but think, as one of our Professors has evidently thought, that that is the logical conclusion fairly to be drawn from what he has written; I hasten to unite with him in pleading for some change in the present mode of conducting Chapel services. While, therefore, I do not advocate a change for the purpose of coaxing students to attend the services or bribing them into behaving themselves when there, I do advocate it on the ground that the exercises would be more profitable to all concerned.

But it may be objected, is there no profit to be derived from listening to the reading of the Bible and joining in prayers? Certainly, but if one was compelled to attend divine service in a church where even with everything quiet it was impossible to hear more than the sound of the speaker's voice with now and then a word or two, the profit that could possibly be derived would be minimum. Well just such a state of things exists for those who sit in the rear of the chapel. If it be impossible to alter this defect, would it not be well to introduce the singing of a hymn or two, in which all could join and which would make the students feel that they had a part in the services, and were not merely present as spectators?

Even if the accoustical properties of the Chapel be corrected, (as I sincerely hope they will) what possible objection can there be to the introduction of this feature of the exercises? Surely a sufficient number of hymns can be found that cannot be called denominational, Surely this would not subject the University to the charge of being under the control of any one denomination or rather of not being under the control of the denomination making the change. With O. G. W., I cannot agree with that Professor who thinks it would tend to create disorder. I do not believe that any of the students would be guilty of such an outrage. Under the leadership of the Glee Club, I believe the students would join willingly in this exercise and the effect would be to increase the interest in all the Chapel exercises.

This plan proposes no violent innovation and will occasion no great change in the present mode of conducting the exercises. It can conflict with no one's theory of the true way to worship God. It cannot do any harm and will I think do much good. Hoping that these requests may receive the attention of those who have the matter in charge.

B. M.

Messrs. Editors:—You will greatly oblige one at least, of the students of this college, if you can impart any information regarding a certain branch of study as now pursued here. I refer to the Greek language as studied by the two lower classes. Last year, the Freshman class studied during the second term, "The Clouds," and the Sophomore class "The Birds" of Aristophanes. This year, as it appears in the catalogue, Æschylus is to be read by the Freshmen and Aristophanes by the Sophomores. The fact is, however, that the Freshmen now read "Prometheus Chained," and the Sophomores, "The Seven Against Thebes," of Æschylus. Now, why this change?

Aristophanes was difficult enough for the Freshman year, but to please one of our professors, this has been replaced by the much harder text of Æschylus, abounding in contractions and peculiar constructions. In our studies, during the four years we spend, or hope to spend, at college, there should be some system of grading,—not giving our students of the first year the most difficult authors, but deferring them until we are further advanced in years and knowledge. I have heard from very good authority that a few years ago Æschylus was read by the Junior and Senior classes. If this be the case, there can be no excuse for the change which our professor has made in the course of study laid out by the former occupant of the Greek chair—Prof. Allen.

Y. T.

Y. T. (In regard to the grading of study in Greek adopted by Prof. Muhlenberg, we understand that his plan is, that each class shall, during its college course read, in addition to other Greek, one play of each of the four great poets, Æschylus, Aristophanes, Euripides, and Sophocles; preferring to read them in this their chronological order. Dr. Muhlenberg doubtless had good reasons for varying this arrangement in the cases mentioned by Y. T., and we presume would not be unwilling to give them, if Y. T. would send a communication to him instead of the magazine.

We fail to see why Y. T. objects to the arrangement on the ground that the harder authors are read first. As far as our own experience goes, we have found that the earliest of these poets is the easiest, and that they increase in difficulty up to Sophocles, who, on all accounts, is justly reserved for Senior Year. This, however, we think to be a matter of personal judgment; but this is our opinion. However this may be, so far from there being "no excuse" for Prof. Muhlenberg to alter the old course of study, no excuse is needed, for a professor has the undoubted right to do as he pleases in a matter of this kind.—EDS. MAGAZINE.
Our attention has been called to an article on the "University of Pennsylvania" that appeared in the National Baptist of March 6th, attacking the present administration of the University. The article is a general growl because the Baptist denomination is not more liberally represented in the Board of Trustees and Faculty. It begins by a quotation from an article by the Hon. Horatio Gates Jones, who spoke of the catholic spirit which pervaded that institution in its earlier history, when eminent Baptists like Dr. Rogers and Dr. Kinnersley were Professors; he also added "that there are others besides Episcopalians who are entitled to be chosen Trustees." The University was originally "perverted by a catholic spirit," always has been and is now. That it was originally is admitted, that it always has been we could show did I will merely ask why, if the University is not better condition when, from their individual attainments, some gentlemen were chosen as Professors or Trustees who happened to be Baptists? The National Baptist is sorry to learn that the religious influence of any kind is far less positive and pervasive than is desirable. If it was originally so largely pervaded by Presbyterian influence, why did the Baptists favor the University more then than now? is it because they object less to Presbyterian influence than any other, or is it because they are trying to prove what they are utterly unable to, viz. that the University was in a more catholic and better condition when, from their individual attainments, some gentlemen were chosen as Professors or Trustees who happened to be Baptists? The National Baptist is sorry to learn that the religious influence of any kind is far less positive and pervasive than is desirable. If the religious influence was more positive of any particular belief, it would take away the catholic spirit; if it is to be more pervasive it depends on the student to make it so and not the Professor. Religious services are held each morning in Chapel, it depends on the student whether these services attain their end, and imbue the students with religious feelings—we are sorry to say they do not; but the fault is not in the authorities. The students in such a college as ours consider that the religious influence they get should be obtained at their homes, and that they come to college to acquire other things than religion; we do not defend this spirit but, nevertheless, say it is the existing one, and we repeat, the fault lies not in the Professor or Trustee, but in the student—that the religious influence is not a pervading one. The National Baptist says many more things which are equally unfounded and uncalled for; but our space is limited. It says that prayer meetings should be held; to which we reply that prayer meetings have been faithfully tried by the students themselves and proved a failure. It also uses Brown University as an example of catholicism, but we fail to see the force of its argument in taking a less renowned institution as an example for a more renowned. Finally, it says that it is because prayer meetings are never held that so many Presbyterian parents send their sons to Princeton or LaFayette. I will merely ask why, if the University is not catholic, if it is under the influence of one denomination and that denomination is the Episcopal why do so many Episcopalian parents send their sons to Trinity College?

The whole article is, as I said at first, a growl, an ill-natured grumble because the Baptists have not happened to have men who were preeminently qualified for their positions and for that reason alone. But to continue; the National Baptist goes on to say "That while the University was started as a state institution, Presbyterians contributed largely to it. From 1455 (we suppose, of course, this is a misprint for 1755) to 1852 the Provost or Vice Provost had been a Presbyterian, with scarcely an interregnum. . . . " It has now passed largely under the control of another denomination. And we are sorry to learn that the religious influence of any kind is far less positive and pervasive there than is desirable.

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We desire to call the attention of the readers of the Magazine to the "Calendar" which has for some months past formed part of the "Penn and Pennsylvania Sketches." The editors believe that this would be an important feature of the Magazine if only it were properly supported by the students and others who may
be able to furnish "items" suitable for it. The editors will do
their best to obtain for it everything in their power, but unless
they are aided by the students it is likely to be very imperfect.
In answer to some objections which we have heard in regard to
the insertion in it of events which had already taken place when
the Magazine was issued, we would state that the original inten-
tion of this "Calendar" was that it should furnish not only to
students, but to alumni and other outsiders, news of what was go-
going on in college, and thus the propriety of inserting in it noti-
ces of events which were so recently over that no account of them
could be given in other columns of the Magazine is apparent.

As a faithful chronicler of college news we print in this
issue the resolutions lately adopted by the class of '80, by which
the annual Junior Exhibition has been abolished for this year.

For many years the Junior Exhibitions were held in Chapel under
the supervision of the Faculty, but since 1879, they have been
entirely managed by the students. This new regime was prompted
by the gradual awakening of our University, from its long slum-
ber, caused by the removal into the new buildings and the
organization of the Scientific School. It was the reflection of
broader ideas and more enlightened principles shed from the
Faculty upon the students, and it was almost the first step towards
a cultivation of college spirit which has since grown so rapidly
and done so much to spread the reputation of our Alma Mater.

In our University a Junior Exhibition such as Junior Day is
especially useful, since it affords a slight opportunity for that kind
of public speaking with which it is necessary to be familiar in any
professional life. We have very little chance for this training
outside of the Philomathean Society, and in Junior Day speeches
the best men overcome their school-boy bashfulness.

But this year Junior Day is abolished; the mock programme,
the speeches, the music, the flowers, the Juniors themselves, have
all been abolished, at least in connection with a Junior Day. And
why? Because they had ceased to be advantageous, and be-
cause they were a useless extravagance; these are the main
objections urged against Junior Day, all of which might, with
equal propriety, be urged against any of the college customs,
against buying a bowl, against class day, against ivy day. No class
previous to '80 has found Junior Day a useless extravagance, be-
cause it 'is not. In every class there will be a few poor students
who are not able to participate in any of these, so to speak,
luxuries; but in our own University the number is never more
than a small proportion of the class, and it is no more just for the
poor men to urge giving up such a time honored college custom
because they cannot afford it, than it would be reasonable for the
wealthiest members to insist upon every member paying an assess-
ment, which the poorer ones would be practically unable to; the
shoe fits on either foot. The majority of the meeting that car-
ried the resolution are, we are told, not the majority of the class,
and several members have threatened to take no further interest
in the class organization. We would be sorry to hear that this
action would make any serious trouble, but such a hasty, ill-judged
and short-sighted step, ought to receive the condemnation of
every student who loves his Alma Mater and her ancient customs.
Every member of '80 will rue the day when Junior Day was
abolished.

G. W. B. R.

THE NEW YORK DRINKING MATCH.

"Perhaps no better notion of the interest which this contest
has developed, as represented by the attendance at the Garden,
can be gained than by a transcript of a tally kept at the bar.
Up to yesterday morning there were sold over the counter 276,543,210
glasses of beer, 8,496,531 glasses of whiskey, 1,476,000 glasses
of brandy and 400,000 pretzels, to say nothing of chowder, sand-
wiches and the hundred and one other substances for staying
the appetite and quenching the thirst. The lucky proprietor proposes
to retire on the profits of his $2,500 investment."—New

"Up to yesterday morning" includes only the first four days
of the great match at Gilmore's Garden, but this is certainly
doing very well for the limited time. Let us see what the en-
thusiastic New Yorkers paid for their refreshments:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beers</td>
<td>276,543,210</td>
<td>$13,827,160.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whiskies</td>
<td>8,496,531</td>
<td>$849,531.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brandies</td>
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<td>147,600.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Drinks</td>
<td>286,515,741</td>
<td>14,824,413.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pretzels</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>4000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We have the grand total of $14,824,413.60

For the proceeds of the bar for four days,—an amount very nearly
equal to the entire Geneva award.

These figures, like the distances in astronomy that Dr. Barker
talked of the other evening, are only intelligible by comparison.
It is safe to estimate the number of spectators during the four
days at 100,000. This will make an average of over $148 ex-
pended for 2805 drinks by each spectator. This, be it remembered,
include sex, men, women and children, and allows Lady Thornton
her 2800 drinks as well as the rest.

Again, 286,515,741 for four days would make it 71,628,935
for one day; that is, the drinks were dispensed at the rate of
49,742 per minute during the entire four days: allowing that the
bartenders were so superhumanly, nay, divinely expert in their
noble profession, that they could serve their patrons at the rate of
10 per minute it would require 4,974 bartenders to supply the de-
mand. At a low computation the bar must have been a mile long,
and, therefore, either surrounded the Garden several laps or else
lapped out into the street. This is certainly a record for New
York to be proud of, and among those who won fame from the
"Great Walking Match" should be included the enterprising reporter of the New York Times, and the veracious gentleman who "kept tally at the bar":—we would recommend them, however, when next they count drinks, not to include their own.

"SOIREE MUSICALE."

The best concert ever given by the members of the University Orchestra came off on Monday evening, March 24th, in the Chapel, the performers being Messrs. Willetts, Hewson, Junkin, Hering, Hopkinson, A. Hewson, Jr., and Britton, assisted by Messrs. Claxton, Rowland, Dickson, D'Invilliers and Comegys, of the Glee Club. The concert opened with the Andante from Haydn's surprise Symphony. This is quite familiar to the University audiences, having been performed a number of times by the Orchestra, but has never been given with as good effect as at this concert, although, in some passages, the piano was rather too loud, so as to almost drown the first violins. Mr. Chas. Claxton then favoured the audience with a bass solo, "In Diesen Heiligen Hallen," by Mozart. Mr. Claxton has a very fine bass voice, but he hardly did himself justice. This is his first appearance as a soloist and he suffered a good deal from stage fright, so that he could hardly be heard by those in the further end of the hall, but to those in front his deep rich voice sounded out with good effect. The next number on the programme was a vocal quartette, "Sleepin Peace," given by Messrs. Rowland, Dickson, D'Invilliers and Comegys. This is a beautiful composition and was well sung, Mr. Rowland's beautiful tenor sounding out as full and clear as a bell. In our opinion, it is the best vocal quartette ever given at the University, and the audience showed their appreciation of it by enthusiastic applause. "To the Bravest" by Mohring was given as an encore. Mr. Geo. Junkin, Jr., then gave a violin solo, an air by Bach, played entirely on the G string. In this he was accompanied by Messrs. Willits, Hering and Hopkinson. Mr. Junkin played with good expression and tone, and the solo produced a very good effect. The gentlemen who accompanied also deserve much credit for their performance, which added much to the success of the solo. Mr. W. W. Britton next played a very beautiful and effective piano solo by Mendelssohn, "Capricio Brillante" op. 22. Mr. Britton displayed his brilliant execution and fine touch in this piece, which was fully appreciated by the audience, who applauded to the echo. Messrs. Willetts, Junkin, Hering and Hopkinson, then played a string quartette. This was rather well given, but in some places the first violin was hardly loud enough. It was rather beyond most of the audience, and as it was rather long, was not very well received by them. The Andante was the best one played of the movements, and is exceedingly beautiful. Mr. A. Hewson, Jr. played a flute solo by Terschak; Mr. Hewson has played a good many solos in the chapel, but he never played as well as he did at this concert and his encore was well merited. Bach's Meditation was then played by a quintette. This is an exquisite composition and was given with very good expression and time. Mr. Hopkinson gave the Obligato on the violincello in his usual masterly manner. The male quartette closed this very enjoyable entertainment with Abt's "Spring Evening."

K. C. B.
one seldom hears, it was, undoubtedly, the best of the orations. Mr. Jefferys spoke on "Wanted Statesmen," and his speech, although having much merit, was on too familiar a subject; however, he might have been more fortunate in obtaining a favorable decision of the Judges had he known it better. Mr. Prevost spoke on "The Turks in Europe." His oration showed careful preparation and much thought, and thoroughly deserved a Prize.

The subject for the Essays was "The Mania for the Practical." Messrs. Fullerton, Wadsworth, Bonnell and Henry competed. All of the Essays were well written and did credit to the society, but it is undertaking too much to hold both of these contests in one evening, and many of the audience were too tired to listen with attention to what they would otherwise have greatly appreciated. However, all praise is due to the essayists, as without an exception their essays were highly commendable.

The Judges awarded for the Oration, the first prize to Mr. Read, and the second to Mr. Prevost. For the Essays, the first prize equally to Mr. Fullerton and Mr. Wadsworth, and the second equally to Mr. Bonnell and Mr. Henry. The meeting then adjourned.

The Provost announced to the Senior class at the close of his Historical Course on the 18th Century, that the new system of lectures open to the public, had proved so successful that it was the intention next year to have similar courses; with Dr. Krauth in Philosophy; with Professor Thompson in Social Science; with Dr. Barker in Physics; and with Mr. Hoskins in Archæology; in addition to his course.

On Thursday evening, March 6th, the first of the Franklin Scientific Lectures for this season was delivered by Prof. Rossiter W. Raymond, of Lafayette; his subject being "Vagabonds." Prof. Raymond is well-known to the students of the University, and this lecture was written and delivered in his best style—humorous at times and always forcible, and containing a wonderful amount of information. "Vagabonds" of all ages were discussed, from Cain the first vagabond to the modern tramp and organ grinder, and including the great Indo European race of vagabond immigrants, the Teutonic tramps who went to Rome to look for work—and found it, the Crusaders, Missionaries, like the Moravians, and Discoverers like Columbus. The problem of immigration was touched upon, and the sound and humane remarks of the eloquent speaker upon the Chinese question, brought out hearty applause from his audience. Prof. Raymond secured the attention of the audience at the start and kept it to the end, when the audience left reluctantly, well pleased with the opening of the course of lectures.

Prof. Thompson, on the evening of March 13th, delivered the second lecture; his subject being "Communism." This is one of the momentous questions of the day, and one in which Prof. Thompson is especially at home, having studied it in all its bearings in connection with his department of Social Science. It is impossible in our limits to do even partial justice to Professor Thompson's thorough knowledge of the subject, and the forcible manner in which he presented it to his audience. He devoted himself principally to the History of Communism, and showed how it was universally the primitive state of society in all countries. He mentioned the interesting facts in the history of England—Old and New—that go to prove this, and spoke particularly of the ancient condition of the Mark, traces of which still survive in many places. The history of the great religious orders of St. Benedict and St. Dominic was graphically portrayed, and the conclusion was drawn that, to insure permanence, a Commune must first abolish the family, and secondly be animated by religious zeal.

The audience listened with unflagging attention to the lecture, and envied, no doubt, the students who are privileged in hearing him give such lectures several times a week. We regret, however, that Professor Thompson confined himself so greatly to the past of Communism, while, (with the exception of his remarks upon the Russian land system after the emancipation of the serfs), he said so little about its present. We would like very much to hear Professor Thompson go more into the details of the systems of Communism which he merely mentioned by name, and hope sometime to hear him again upon this subject.

On Thursday evening, March 20th, the chapel was well filled by a large and fashionable audience, to hear Dr. Barker upon the "Solar Eclipse of July, 1878." Having been introduced by Mr. Imadate, of '79, Professor Barker explained the phenomena of a solar eclipse to the audience, fully illustrating it, with the assistance of Dr. Taylor, by means of the lantern. We would notice particularly the ingenious way by which, as soon as the image of the sun upon the screen was totally eclipsed, the corona was instantly made visible. Dr. Barker is not only up to the times in the facts of science, but is profoundly acquainted with its literature, and by this happy combination has the faculty of being interesting, while, at the same time, he is highly instructive. He not only gave the history of the eclipse of '78 but also that of previous eclipses, particularly that of '68 and others, and gave a résumé of the scientific facts established by observations made of them. An interesting account was given of the Draper observing party at Rawlins, of which Prof. Barker was a member, and the work of the expedition was fully explained.

We were especially interested in the experiments upon Edison's tasimeter, which can be regulated to be sensitive to the heat from the hand at the distance of twenty-nine feet; and Dr. Barker excited the audience by producing a piece of the sun's corona, which had left its celestial abode for a home in Iowa. The lecture concluded with an account of the recent developments in the theory of Sun Spots, that is exciting so much attention at present. The audience retired highly delighted with the lecture, and for ourselves, though we have heard Dr. Barker many times, not only in class room but on the public stage, we do not remember to have heard him deliver a better lecture than this.

On Thursday, March 27th, the class of '79 elected Mr. Read to fill the position of Presentation Orator recently made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Jefferys. At the same meeting it was decided to have Class Day on the 16th of May and Ivy Day on the 19th of May.
THE UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.

The committee appointed last year by the Chess Club to raise $3,000.00 to purchase the Geo. Alle: Chess Library after the most determined efforts have decided that they are unable to raise that sum, and have consequently given up the attempt.

The committee appointed by the Glee Club to edit and publish a "University Song Book" announce that they are obliged to raise the subscription price from 75 cts. to $1.00, as so many more songs are to be published than was originally intended. They hope to have the book completed and ready for sale by May 1st.

At a meeting of the Class of '80, held on Wednesday, March 5th, the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, The exhibition heretofore held yearly by the Junior Class of the University of Pennsylvania, and called the Junior Exhibition, has, since its separation from the control of the faculty, lost its use as an annual exhibition of speaking by the students; and

Whereas, It has on that account become a useless and extravagant expenditure; and

Whereas, The mere custom of its observance is no argument for its continuance, unless it be of advantage in itself; be it

Resolved, That this Junior Class omit the said Exhibition, and that all former motions and resolutions contrary to this resolution be and are hereby annulled.

OTHER COLLEGES.

PRINCETON.—The Nassau Lit. has changed its tone considerably in regard to the I. C. L. A., publishes a letter from a Princeton graduate who was active in forming the association and still believes in it, and in an editorial offers the hearty support of Princeton to contests limited to Oratory, Essays and Debate. We are pleased to hear that "The present opinion of the college seems to be that we should continue our connection with it, in order that we may be chief mourners at the funeral," and trust that they may be disappointed in the latter expectation.

Some of the Freshmen are reading Xenophon's "Symposium," others the "Clouds" of Aristophanes.

According to rough estimate 26 Seniors will be Ministers, 23 Lawyers, 19 Doctors, and the remainder either business men or undecided.

"In the re-organization of the University Club in New York, Princeton Alumni are very active. It promises to be very successful, the membership roll including already 309."—Princetonian. Would not a "University Club" in Philadelphia be in order?

COLUMBIA.—One lady attending the lectures of the Juniors on "Specific Heat." The Seniors, at their last Semi-Annual Latin Examinations, had papers printed in the manuscript style; all capitals, v's in place of u's, and no spaces or punctuation marks.

Several members of '82 are training for the games to be held at Gilmore's, April 4th and 5th, some for the Four Hour Race.

Mr. Goodwin recently went to Troy and ordered of Waters & Sons three eight-oared shells, one for the University crew, one for the Sophomores, and one for the Freshmen. They will not be finished in detail until the crews have been definitely decided upon.

A member of the Freshman class was recently married to an undergraduate of Vassar. We have seen too late the effects of the serial, "Only a Vassar Girl," but will now see that it is completed in the next number.—Spectator.

CORNELL.—Public opinion is about equally divided between leaving the I. C. L. A., and remaining a member.

A great deal of excitement was raised over the ladies of the Sophomore class attending their class supper last year, and it is doubtful whether they will be present this year.

There is a report that the Bellevue Hospital Medical College will be connected with Cornell as a medical department, supplementary to a one year's course at Ithaca, and under the title of the Cornell University Medical College.

Dr. H. Von Holst, Professor of History at the University of Freiburg, will deliver a course of ten lectures before the students of Cornell University, commencing April 5th.

YALE.—Winter Athletic Games were held in the gymnasium, on Wednesday, February 26th. They consisted of fencing, heavy and light weight boxing, middle and light weight wrestling, and tugs of war, and were very successful.

One of the Seniors has ordered pictures and albums to the sum of $150.

Commencement orations must be handed in by March 29th.

Dr. Stoeckel, at the request of the students, has consented to give three Organ Recitals this term.

HARVARD.—A new debating society, called the Harvard Debating Club, has been formed by students of the College and Law School.

Over 800 tickets to the Natural History Society Lectures were sold.

A Freshman was recently summoned to the Dean's office, and was heard to say, "I have come to see the Dean. Shall I need an introduction?"—Crimson.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Saratoga has been selected as the location of the next regatta of the N. A. A. O., to be held July 9th, 10th and 11th. The first day will be set apart for the inter-collegiate contests.

The annual convention of the Inter-Collegiate Athletic Association will be held about the 15th of March, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in New York. The exact day of meeting will be announced soon by Vice President W. J. McNulty. In the mean time, will our exchanges please give this matter their attention, and endeavor to excite an interest in sending delegates from all the colleges? We hope to see a large and enthusiastic convention.—Concordiensis.

After another contemptible exhibition of themselves, the Faculty of Trinity College have been forced to a complete surrender, and have gained a very unenviable reputation, their action this time provoking very general expressions of disapproval.

Houghton, Osgood & Co. have issued the "College Book," containing notices of the following 24 institutions, arranged chronologically:—Harvard, William and Mary, Yale, College of New Jersey, Columbia, University of Pennsylvania, Brown, Dart-
mouth, Rutgers, Williams, Union. Bowdoin, United States Military Academy (West Point), Hamilton, Amherst, Trinity, University of Virginia, LaFayette, Wesleyan, Oberlin, University of Michigan, United States Naval Academy (Annapolis), Vassar, and Cornell. The book contains 400 pages, is illustrated with sixty heliotypes, and is sold by subscription at $15.00 per copy. — Ex

A Freshman Glee Club has been formed at the University of California.

A "Friend of the College" has given $500 towards furnishing the gymnasia at Colby.

The "Hammer and Tongs" Society has been re-established at Brown, and "a refined and artistic exhibition of Ethiopian minstrelsy may be expected."

Three sons of Secretary Evarts are members of editorial boards; one at Harvard, one at Yale, and one at St. Paul's School.

Base ball is a favorite topic with our exchanges, and we learn that "nines" are in training at Amherst, Brown, Cornell, Dartmouth, Hamilton, Harvard, Illinois, North Western University, Princeton, Racine, Rochester University, Syracuse, Trinity, Union, Yale, and probably several other colleges.

According to the Congressional Directory the Forty-fifth Congress contained 189 members who had, at some time or other, been college students. Among these 64 are graduates, and the more prominent colleges are represented as follows: — Union, 9; Yale, 6; Harvard, 5; Bowdoin, 4; Hamilton, 4; University of Michigan, 4; University of Pennsylvania, 4; Williams, 4; Brown, 3; Dickinson, 3; Colby, 2; Princeton, 2; University of Virginia, 2; West Point, 2; Columbia, 1; Dartmouth, 1; Freiburg (German), 1; Tufts, 1.

BOOK NOTICE.

Mr. J. W. Shoemaker has sent us for review his "Practical Elocution," which he has introduced as the text-book in his department in the University. The author tells us in the preface that having prepared an outline of his principles for the use of his scholars its popularity and the "urgent request of many students and educators throughout the country," has induced him to enlarge it and to circulate it in the form of "Practical Elocution."

It is a neatly bound volume of about 200 pp. and from the hurried examination we have been able to give it we should say that its character was best denoted by the first word of its title. For while Mr. Shoemaker's theory that Oratory, that all branches of eloquence, arise naturally out of ordinary conversation, and should therefore be studied in accordance with this principle so carefully followed out, to our mind the most valuable characteristic of the book is the number and excellence of the passages quoted for illustration, and such practical aids to those who use it as the lists of ordinarily mis-pronounced words, etc., given under Articulation. We commend the book to those readers of the Magazine, who feel the need of some instruction in Elocution and desire a concise and yet clear and accurate text-book; especially to those members of the Senior class who have as yet received no instructions whatever in this subject during their college course, but are nevertheless looking forward to Commencement in the hope of distinguishing themselves on that occasion by a display of oratory.

EXCHANGES.

Four new friends greet us this month, and our first impression of them is decidedly favorable. Of the Hobart Herald and the Vanguard Austral, the initial numbers are before us. They are published monthly, the first by "the Students," the second by "the Law Department" of the colleges whose names they bear. The Herald contains several literary articles of considerable merit, but matter of this sort, the editors of the Austral tell us, they have determined to eschew, save in exceptional instances, when they promise us "a choice literary production," or two. The McGill Gazette and the Dickinson Liberal, though strangers to us, are well established in "the field of college journalism;" the former, indeed, is our senior by one year. It appears to be well managed, is not too much devoted to heavy articles, and, what is but too seldom the case in college papers, seems to be devoted impartially to all the departments of the University. We are sorry to see that our friends in Montreal are dissatisfied with the way in which professors are appointed at McGill, and in answer to a question as to the principle on which vacancies are filled, retort by demanding. "Are they made on any principle?" The Liberal is devoted to the interests of Williamsport Dickinson Seminary; it is too much given to literary articles, and needs something to enliven it. The exchange editors peaks as paternal and patronizingly as though he had grown grayin the service, but if he only knew his own mind a little better, and spoke rather more decisively, it would certainly be an improvement.

The College Index is devoted almost entirely to an account of the Michigan Inter-Collegiate Literary Contests, and to the successful oration on that occasion, which is certainly deserving of a prize. It is in answer to Green's Criticism of Milton. Kalamazoo has, apparently, something rather peculiar in the way of a chapel which, "For this term is very pleasantly located on the first floor." Are we to understand that at the close of that time, the chapel may be expected to remove itself to some spot regarded as more favorable for devotional purposes? We would suggest the roof, but fear we might be accused of being High Church, and forbear.

The Campus opens with a poem which we can best describe, and at the same time criticize, by quoting from an article on "Concentration," which follows it: "If you are but a poor prose writer, do not labor up the steeps of rhyme, thus slaughter ing mother English, and drugging the already dosing literary world. Do not dress your thought in boarding school girl adjectives, disjointed exclamations and pointless interrogations." Very good advice; it almost looks as though it had been written with special reference to the "poem" above mentioned. An article on "Commencement Orations," takes as a text an article of the same title in the September number of the Magazine, which it endeavors to prove false.

The Archangel contains a poem on "The Church of Christ." As a poem it is quite good, and it contains historical statements of considerable interest, such, for example, as this, (the church is spoken of under the figure of a ship):—

"Yet, ours is sound as she was built.
Two thousand years ago.
The wind that filled her swelling sheet
From Rome's great centra blow
Still urging her unchanging course"—etc., etc.

The idea of the "Church of Christ" "built two thousand years ago" in Rome is quite new to us, and we must say (we hope we shall not seem irreverent or disrespectful to the Archangel,) strongly reminds us of a story told of a good old Virginia minister, who, when he was one day accosted by a man whom he had baptized, but who had turned out a decided "black sheep," with the remark, "Why Parson,—don't you know me? I'm one of your converts," quietly rejoined, "That's very likely, my friend, for you are certainly none of the Lord's."

We are always pleased with the Brunonian, but the number before us is even better than common. It opens with a beautiful little poem, (a "perfect gem," we believe, is the correct expression,) "In Magdeburg," which is followed by three articles on Keats, Books, and "The Student's Lamp," which are all excellent of their kind, particularly the latter, which is the sort of article that makes the
average college student think that he has gotten something in exchange for his subscription, besides the comfort derived from a consciousness of having done his part in the support of a laudable, but rather annoying, college enterprise; which is only too often his mental attitude in regard to the college paper.

A professor at Bowdoin delivered a lecture on "Moses as a Sanitarian," in which he "showed an acquaintance with the Scriptures which we (the Orient) venture to say was not surpassed, if equalled, by any one of his audience." This is commendable, certainly, but, unless medical students at Bowdoin are different from the species in general, quite credible. A writer on "Classical Literature," after speaking of the difference of opinion concerning the advantage of studying this subject, and quoting as examples of the two schools the head of a college and an Oxford professor, proceeds to settle the question, and writes a very good, if rather dogmatic article in support of classical studies.

The Rochester Campus has come into the hands of a board of editors of the Junior class, and their first work has been to change it from newspaper to magazine form—a change which all our monthlies will probably come to sooner or later, and which is certainly a change for the better. So appears determined to maintain a high standard, and the number before us promises well.

The Concordiensis contains three columns of rhyme by "E.1—82,"—further comment unnecessary. "Three Muffs" describes how 'twas of the trio being in love with the owner of the third, amorousy press one another's hands under its friendly protection, of course, each is under the impression that he is receiving a mark of favor from the fair one; the incident is entertaining enough, but if the writer had not attempted to tell it in verse, of which he is decidedly not a master, he might have worked it up into something much better.

The Concordiensis devotes too much space to editorials, and is decidedly dull.

The Colby Echo, on the other hand, is well balanced and entertaining. The editorials are to the point and not too long. In the literary department "The Venetian" possesses all the elements of a successful novel, and the talented author should expand it into 150 pages and a paper cover. From a very good editorial on college papers we quote: "The local editor hears of a laughable occurrence and eagerly searches out the man who knows about it. Convulsed with laughter, he commits it to the column of his paper; in a few days it comes to him again printed in an exchange. He is pleased at that and gives the editors of the other paper credit for great penetration, then all will, perhaps, be quiet for weeks, but so sure as his joke is a good one it will begin to rage at length. It will come to him from all quarters; it will circle down upon him from every conceivable direction; it will begin to haunt his dreams, and flit before his weary, waking mind like an ugly vision," until life becomes a burden. "Truly, we ourselves have suffered," (we hope nobody will be crude enough to complete the line).

The Denison Collegian is a well-managed semi-monthly magazine from Granville, O., and in its pages we find much pleasant reading. Historical sketches of "The English Drama" and "English Prose Fiction" are carefully written and well worthy of perusal; though we are by no means prepared to agree with the writer of the latter in his estimate of the great novelists of this century. That Marryat is "by far the greatest and most popular novel writer of the English language," and that "The best of English novelists, the one who is truest to real life—is Charles Dickens," while Bulwer and, strangest of all, Thackeray, are classed as inferior to these two striking us as very remarkable, and we would decline to be convinced without considerably more proof than the simple assertion of the contributor to the Collegian.

We are sorry to learn that the College Rambler was reduced to such a point that it was found necessary to suspend publication, and we extend our hearty congratulation for their success in re-establishing it upon a firm footing. It is very creditable, not alone to the students who liberally contributed, but to the paper, of the merits of which they must have been firmly convinced. The February number justifies that confidence, and is a very creditable representative of Illinois College.

The Madisonensis contains a very sensible letter concerning the judges of literary contests. "The fact that oratorical contests," says the writer, "can be judged by no fixed law, as is done in a mathematical contest, renders it of the highest importance that judges of sound common sense and cultivated tastes be secured. . . . And it has come to be a fact that the judges in oratory meet with the most kind of abuse." The trouble here referred to is, unfortunately, but too common, and the sentiments of this letter should be spread as widely as possible by all friends of fair play, for it is not to be expected that men fit for judges on these occasions can be procured, when there is a likelihood of their being subjected to annoyance, or rather insult, of this nature.

The Collegian and Neoterian is dreary. We suggest to the editors that they take advantage of the activity in the Literary Societies of Lawrence University, which they congratulate themselves upon, to procure interesting articles for their paper. "The Divinity of the Law, a Chapel Piece," takes up two pages and a half, and is from the pen of the editor-in-chief of that. It is bad enough for editors to insert Baccalauroate Sermons, but when they undertake to give us their own, it is time to protest. The Col. and Neo., is one of those unhappy papers that support a column for "Communications," and are always boring their readers with pathetic appeals to Alumni and students to write letters for it. There could be no greater absurdity; if they have anything to say, of interest to themselves or anybody else, they will say it anyhow, and the result of the appeals is only to make them appear ridiculous. The case before us is a very good example. The graduate in question, probably a sensible man who would write an interesting letter if he had anything to say, tells his readers first what he won't write about (which, by the bye, looks as though he might have made it interesting); then that he is a teacher and likes his work, and how each study affects him; then that this is not proper for publication (point well taken); then that a great deal is published that ought not to be; then after more wandering than we are able to follow we reach the important conclusion that we can buy Tennyson's Poems for 10 cents, and may hope in a short time to be able to procure Herbert Spencer's Principles of Psychology at the same reasonable rate. What interest has all this for college students or anybody else? and why will college editors victimize a poor man in this style, simply because they are short of "copy" and the poor wretch's name happens to be among those of the college alumni?

The Oestrus is one of our best exchanges, and it is really remarkable how the students are able to edit, and to a considerable extent, print so excellent a paper every week. It is pleasant to find two college papers so friendly towards one another, and so clearly recognizing and respecting each other's different spheres as the Oestrus and the Berkeleyan. We are sorry to learn of the embarrassments of the latter, and trust that the earnest and unselish support and encouragement of the Oestrus will safely tide it over its difficulties. One of the best features of the latter is its exchange department, which is as careful and thorough in each number of the Oestrus as in any of our semi-monthly, or even monthly exchanges. If conducted by one member of the editorial board only he must be compelled to devote a very large amount of his time to this work during each month.

We would call special attention to our list of Advertisers, and request the friends and subscribers of the "Magazine" to favor them with their custom.

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HELOISE.

A storied name is Heloise,
A pretty name, I take it, too;
Its flowing rhythm is sure to please,
And legend proves its owner true;
And Heloise is true and fair
In name and fame and all the rest,
And all her graces are so rare
'Tis hard to say where she is best.

A pretty mouth has Heloise,
So small and fine, so soft and red;
And laughing lips that love to tease
And fill one with delicious dread;
Large, sober eyes with lashes brown,
Strange, earnest eyes of darkest blue;
While careless ringlets tumble down
A polished neck of snowy hue.

But better than the coral lips,
Or tangled curls of Heloise,
Or rosy tinted finger tips,
The soul that with her face agrees,
For she is fair and kind as fair,
And filled with gentle pity, too.
Nor lets me languish in despair,
Or vainly wait and vainly woo.

THE MANIA FOR THE PRACTICAL.

Literally considered, the mania for the practical has no significance whatever; or, if any, it must be individual. For what does mania mean? It is defined as an excessive or unreasonable desire, an insane passion. Now in history we read of many manias—the tulip-mania in Holland, the South Sea-mania in Great Britian, or very lately we ourselves can recollect the mania for ceramics, the mania for blue glass, and for the Pinafore. From these instances, we might be led to suppose that there could be a “mania for the practical;” but we should be deceived. Consider a moment:

1st. Such a matter requires thought and judgment; and there is little fear of any one who has thought and judgment, being subject to unreasonable desires or insane passions.

2d. In the above named examples—as the tulip-mania, we see a definite object for the desire; but here the ends proposed are either infinitely numerous, or abstract. Now, on the one hand, we cannot be said to have a rage for an abstraction; and, on the other hand, dissipated upon countless objects, the rage is no longer a mania, but is weakened to a preference.

Individually, however, there might be some infatuated mortal, who, bounding the broad field of the practical by his own narrow knowledge, might be said to be possessed with such a mania. We might have a practical poet: one, for instance, who would write odes to coffee pots and water tanks; who would live on weak tea, and draw his inspiration from his side whiskers. Then again, we might have a practical lover, in whose philanthropic heart, the love of person would be displaced by the love of property. A practical philosopher is a utilitarian; a practical doctor is a quack.

But, apart from these and a few other exceptions, the word preference should be substituted for the word mania; and the subject, to have any import, should become “The preference for the practical.” And surely in this form, it does mean something.

A whole people may feel a preference for the practical. Such a people would be called a practical people. Such a people may be known by many and infallible signs. Such a people are Americans. I shall recount a few of the ways in which Americans display this preference:

1. They show in their dress. Clothes are made for service. The millionaire to-day, dons suits which the clerk 100 years ago would have refused. The ladies no longer wear tight shoes, and the gentlemen stump around in brogans. Now and then we may meet some contemptible fop; but the dandyism of the 18th century has had its day.
2. They show it in their manners. The man on his way to business, hurries by his neighbor with a gruff "How are you?" Even here at college this tendency is prevalent: That man is a leaning spirit who can say "Hello" with the most supercilious and freezing intonation; who can return an innocent "Good morning" with the grave and stolid stare; who can be the most rude just within the limits of endurance; and who, by thus displaying his economy, in not wasting his good breeding, lays claim to be a practical gentleman.

3. They show this by their literature. The old-fashioned poetry of Dryden and Byron no longer satisfies them. They must have metaphysical moanings, in which, neither the writer knew what he wanted to say, nor can any of his readers ever find out. The clear style of Milton and Macauley is no longer admired. The philosopher must hide his thoughts (if he should happen to have any,) in ill-chosen and obscure words, and the necessary condition, the great desideratum is, that no body shall be able to understand him. The delightful and refined wit of Mark Twain and Josh Billing, the soul-stirring, or rather, the liver-melting, romance novels, not to speak of the scalding sensationalis. All these show the practical nature of Americans. They waste their time no longer in the dreams of Milton or Byron; but they prepare for life on cannibal feasts and love-sick potions.

4. They show it by their tendency to Atheism. They have got beyond the legends and the superstitions of their fathers. Their free thought is not trammeled by bands of religion. They now scoff at piety, they waste no time in churches, they cultivate all practical virtues to the disadvantage of all meekness and truth. The youngest of them is bold to read themes against Christianity; to call faith—infatuation, belief—bigotry, goodness—hypocrisy, God—a myth, and atheists—free-thinkers, men who, perceiving at once the greatness of the universe, and the beauty of the Cosmos, become proud of human nature, and exalt it to the tree tops i.e. trace it to the apes. The young gentleman in dresses denies his creator. And surely all this is practical, as it encourages thought and provokes talent Without such free liberty, where is that noble independence of spirit, or that trust in the true dignity of human nature? Besides, what a channel it affords for wit! The hopelessly foolish, better than all others can now laugh at religion. But apart from all such considerations, seriously Americans are a practical people. The locomotive and the telegraph have justly been called the epics of the 19th Century. And they are grander poems than either the Iliad or Paradise Lost. The genius of this country, the great part at least, was reared in the factory and the counting-room.

It might be pleasant with a philosophic eye to trace this preference from its origin. Four centuries ago the intellect of the age wrote love songs or waged battles. The English nation was not yet surfeited with romance and chivalry. The latter soon died a natural death; but the former lived on to disgust everyone in the love-sick novels which preceded Walter Scott. A reaction, bound to follow, woke intellect until then dormant in dreams. Politics, to a great extent, took the place of warfare; and the statesman won the laurels of the soldier. Discoveries in science opened a new field for ingenuity. Here was a natural turning of opinion.

Talent no longer breathed itself out in sonnets, nor waved the battle-axe; but the cunning of the diplomat took the place of personal valor, and the book of logarithms was consulted oftener than the book of loves. In America, then struggling for its existence, these changes exerted their widest influence. The workshop and the rostrum were the only outlets of thought. Those were stirring times, and "statesman" had a meaning deeper than at present. Since that time politics has degenerated into wire-pulling; and, at present, active ability is occupied in trades and professions, merchants and mechanics are always practical, medicine and law deal not in dreams, while Divinity, in most cases, is casting off the metaphysical cowl of the middle ages, and coming before the world in its right light, as the most practical and important of the professions. Believers in evolution, might here trace the operation of Spencer's law. The homogeneity has changed into the heterogeneity, and motion (i.e. energy) has been dissipated in one hundred channels.

But, however that may be, to natural causes the result is due. Surfeited with dreams, imagination sought to realize its images. Joined with reason, its success was completed; and hence, has arisen the preference for the practical.

Had I now time, I could turn from its past to its future. Whether speculations, even on this most practical of subjects can be made practical, I do not know. But I doubt if anything impractical could be written on so practical a theme. What the finished results would be, must be apparent; and, in viewing its ultimate and perfect effects, I treat of no uncertainties.

In the first place, there will result practical young men. Young men who understand the stern realities of life; who can distinguish between an intelligent faith and an ignorant assurance; whose backs were made for something beside dress coats; and whose mouths for something beside cigarettes.

2. We shall have practical young ladies. Oh! on this point I need not dwell. Young ladies who no longer shall talk scandal, nor discover conspiracies; who shall languish no more over French novels and looking-glasses; who shall smile at other places than in public; whose virtues shall not need adorers to quicken them whose tongues shall go no faster than the truth; whose eyes and arms shall always have good and useful functions; whose chief aim shall not be to be fast; but whose whole soul shall be absorbed in a great and noble desire to be practical.

3. There will result a practical Government. That is, such a one as will top off all useless members, will waste no energy, will buy no Alaska, and will send out no expeditions to the North Pole. A government which will not maintain politicians, and conceal frauds; a government which will not "nourish vipers in its bosom," even though they be red men, aborigines who have an eccentricity for scalping the citizens, and breaking all faith; a government from which the mephitic Mongolians shall be altogether prohibited; as well as a government which will send, to experience the delights of their society upon the Yank-ści-Kiang, all Baptist clergymen, who may feel anxious for the thieving villains. A government where ladies may vote on tinted paper, and negroes on anything; a government where universal suffrage shall be as ridiculous as it well deserves; a government where investigating
committees shall be unheard of; and where North Pole Pacific Railroads shall not be chartered; a government, in short, not a Utopia, but much better and higher—a practical commonwealth.

4. We shall have a practical piety. No longer a Pecksniff Morality. No longer a piety to waste itself in scholastic discussions, a piety to strain at gnats and swallow camels, to shed crocodile tears, to wear long robes, and blow big trumpets, to be seen on special occasions, and to talk knowingly concerning the cardinal virtues. Not a piety to exist apart from religion. But an earnest, active, practical piety, such as is sometime seen among us, going about as a ministering angel, living in its faith, staunch to its principles.

But what have I been describing? Simply the results of the preference for the practical; and yet, at the same time, it strikes me the millennium. Alas! what matter should interfere with theory. These natural effects cannot be realized, at least in a finite time. We must then suppose that this preference is a principle which requires an infinity, to do itself justice. However that may be, its very first fruits are refreshing; and we may, at least, hope that, since its beginning was improvement, its end may be perfection.

MEMORITER ESSAYS.

The discoveries and bold assertions of the physicist and the abstract mental speculations of the metaphysicians of the present day, are fast tending to make these two subjects the prime factors in a college curriculum, to the discomfiture of other branches of learning which must take a supplementary position to these powerful leaders. Scarcely any subject has suffered more from the strife of the two giants than oratory. Their, contentions seem to have crushed it entirely out of existence, leaving only its ghost to shadow its eloquence from the college rostrum. With regard to oratory, the writer must plead guilty of being somewhat of a "laudator temporis acti." As a lover of eloquence, he cannot help looking back with longing eyes upon the days of Bolingbroke, Chatham, Sheridan, Canning, Fox, Brougham, Grattan and fiery O'Connell; in our country, of Henry, Pinkney, Clay, Choate, Calhoun, and grandest of all, Webster; and bemoaning the advance of the practical at the expense of the aesthetic portion of man's nature. It is a fact, not to be doubted, that the golden time of oratory is the time of political agitation; but in a republic where the people are the rulers, the orator may exert a powerful influence as long as the feelings of the people are capable of being affected by eloquence, and their understandings by arguments. No matter how matter-of-fact a people have become, no matter how practical in all their views, they are naturally more pleased with the beautiful than the opposite; they will listen with more pleasure to arguments symmetrically and logically arranged, with polished sentences and delivered in a musical tone of voice, than the same arguments read closely from manuscript, in a monotonous voice, and the eyes of the speaker rivited upon his notes. As long, I say, as the aesthetic portion of man's nature is alive, here is room for the orator. No matter how practical our people are called, there can scarcely be found an audience more easily and deeply affected by a brilliant arrangement of topics, metaphores and apostrophies, than an American audience; and if an orator sways the people, he sways the statesmen, for he sways their masters. The life of an orator is not an easy one: he must be totus in illo.

Though a man have natural oratorical gifts, they must be cultivated and not left to run wild. Anyone who has read the biographies of the great orators, knows that it was only by the most assiduous labor that they acquired eminence; though many were endowed with great natural ability. The method adopted in our colleges of reciting memoriter previously prepared essays, seems to us hardly entitled to be called instruction in oratory; more especially as a very poor speaker sometimes takes a prize in oratory, because his essay excels in matter, the manner not being taken at all into consideration. Would that our colleges would throw aside all such memoriter essay recitations! and our professors give out a subject, let us think over it carefully, perhaps jot down a few leading points and then try to speak upon it. I think we would be surprised to find how fast we would improve. To become an orator a man wants confidence so that he can "think on his legs." he wants self-possession enough to be able so to control his mind that his thoughts shall not all fly from him as soon as he rises; he wants to speak fluently, choosing words that shall express his meaning most clearly to his hearers; he wants room to intersperse brilliant flights of ideas, which may occur to him for the first time when facing an audience, and which the memoriter speaker is debarred from doing, should he chance to have them, by the machine-like way in which he has learned his speech, the loosing of a single link of which throws him into unutterable confusion. The memoriter—essay style of speaking, while in time it may give a man confidence and strengthen his memory, scarcely tends to give him that quickness of thought and felicity in the choice of words which are the natural results of semi-extempore (if we may so style it) oratory. A step has been taken in our University toward reviving the much abused art of eloquence, but only a step. If a student could get through the memorizing part at school, and when he enters college commence the study of oratory, it would be a long step in the right direction; instead of hearing Milton, Shakespeare, Carlisle and Macaulay mutilated by the lower classes, when listening we could at least sav to ourselves, "Archilochum proprio eloquentia armavit iambo."

C. W. N.
UNFORTUNATE GROWTH.

It is a noticeable fact, which, however, the writer does not remember having seen remarked in the columns of the University Magazine, that along with the constant growth of our University there has been going on another growth connected with it—not so important a one, of course, but still important enough to merit the attention of every student. It is a growth for which the students are responsible, and which the students alone can remedy. It is the present unfortunate extension of the students' celebrations, not only in regard to their number but in regard to the arrangements made for them. For instance, take Cremation, '79 starts it with a small coffin-shaped card printed on only one side for a programme. Next year '80 must have a card scored and bent double, with two ordinary cuts, and last time '81 must have one twice as big decorated with two special cuts. '80 had a one-horse hearse; '81 must have a two-horse hearse. It is an open question how many '82's will have. This is even more marked in the case of the Record. In '76 the Record's frontispiece was little over an inch high, in '77 a little over two inches, in '78 it filled a whole page. When we recollect that the Record was begun—not so long ago, either—as a four page paper, and notice that by this time it has grown to a bulky pamphlet of some ninety pages, we begin to doubt whether we are not forcing this development to an unfortunate extent.

In this same spirit is the last innovation—the using of gowns by the graduating medical class at commencement. Even to the Sophomore bowl does the influence extend. Up to '79's they grew stronger and stronger, and '79's could not be broken except by deliberately setting to work at it with a hatchet.

The reasons why the heading to this article calls this growth unfortunate are two. First, it is an extravagant growth, that is, uselessly expensive, because the money is not paid to produce something good alone, but principally to produce something at least a little bigger than the class before. Second, it is a false growth, and is so not only because, as has been said, its motive is false, but also because it has been too fast. All healthy, natural growth must be slow, for if it is fast, it defeats its own end by being weak. So with us, new enterprises have been crowded too fast. '76 tried to start "Elm Day" but it could not live, and probably not one-half of the students now in college even know that '76 planted an elm on college soil. Again, this crowding of celebrations, &c., on ourselves during our course, seems to generate a sort of ennui, and it is noticeable that, after all, a great many in the older classes "don't care" so much for them as they thought they would in the former part of their course. '80 has, with remarkable frankness, decided that Junior Exhibition is a bore, and '79 so lost her interest in her class day presentations as to fail to elect a presentation orator, at a special meeting called for that purpose, through the mere indifference of her members.

The only way wholly to remedy this evil seems to be to abolish some or all of the class celebrations, (since the evil arises principally from misdirected class spirit), and to substitute in their place college celebrations. This would, of course, be practically impossible in the present state of affairs, and however desirable it might be, it may be dismissed from consideration.

If then the harm cannot be eradicated, the only answer to the question "what are you going to do about it?" is, if possible, restrict it; and this is a duty which falls upon every student in college. To be conservative, to be independent of the opinion of other classes (as classes), and to defeat all new measures unless unquestionably good,—this is the duty of every man with a vote in any college organization.

T. G.

THAT JUNIOR EXHIBITION.

In the last issue of the Magazine, the "faithful chronicler of college news" attached to the Magazine, "officially" informed us of the fact, that the Juniors had decided to abolish their Exhibition this year. But such a faithful chronicler is this G. W. B. R., that he is not satisfied with merely recording the event, but he must go a step farther, and give vent to his own private views on the matter—a privilege, I think, which Webster does not accord to mere chroniclers, be they ever so faithful. The fact of the matter is just this: G. W. B. R. does not like the idea of abolishing Junior Day at all: he accordingly feels it his bounden duty to enter his protest, which he does in a good humored, eminently respectable, and extremely feeble growl: a growl worthy in every respect of G. W. B. R.'s pen. But my estimable friend has made a few statements which might possibly create false impressions, and should, therefore, be corrected.

In the first place, he says that for many years the Junior Exhibitions were held in the chapel, under the supervision of the Faculty. The first half of this statement is correct as we all know: the last half I am not prepared to endorse unconditionally. There may have been a time when the Faculty did take in hand the management of "Junior Day," but it must have been a long while ago. However this may be, certain it is that in the ten years previous to the removal to the new buildings, the Faculty had nothing whatever to do with Junior Day, other than granting the class use of the chapel; and I believe to-day, that the Faculty would gladly give to any Junior class the use of the chapel without restriction.

G. W. B. R. then goes on to say "This new regime was prompted by the gradual awakening of our University from its long slumber. . . . . . It was the reflection of broader ideas and more enlightened principles, shed from the Faculty upon the students." Now this is all nonsense, and G. W. B. R. knows it.

The motive power which made the Junior classes take their Exhibition outside of college, was a desire to be bigger, to be more extravagant than the classes that had gone before them. As for the "broader ideas" shed from the Faculty upon the student, as far as I'm concerned, the rays have passed over my head and I'm still in the shade. I fail to see how any ideas, however broad, shed from the Faculty upon the students, have anything whatever to do with a Junior Exhibition.

"In our University, a Junior Exhibition is especially useful, since it affords a slight opportunity for that kind of public speaking necessary, &c.; and in Junior Day speeches, the best men overcome their school-boy bashfulness." On this ground, we not only might have an exhibition once a year in our college course, but two or three times a year, which would enable every
man in a class to make his appearance as a public speaker, at least once in his college course. As it is now, only four men overcome their "school-boy bashfulness," which is rather a small proportion out of a class of fifty, and decidedly unfair to the remaining forty-six. But I am hardly prepared to say, that the man who preaches his first sermon, or visits his first patient, or addresses the jury for the first time, is in any way influenced by his Junior Exhibition. I fancy that at such times a man's "school-boy bashfulness" would be in order even if he had made an hundred college speeches.

G. W. B. R. then goes on to say, "But this year Junior Day is abolished: the mock programme, the speeches, the music, the flowers, the Juniors themselves, have all been abolished," &c. Truly, a most piteous wail! The pathos of the above passage is really touching. The loss of such a valuable composition as the mock programme, is greatly to be deplored: it was the only redeeming feature about Junior Day. But as regards the speeches, G. W. B. R. can find them in any encyclopedia: the music he can hear at any theatre between acts; the flowers he can buy.

My worthy friend then says "that the majority of the meeting that carried the resolution is not the majority of the class." For once he's right, owing to a technicality in the constitution, a number of the class were not able to vote. But to avoid any possible misapprehension, I would call attention to the following: Number in class, 46; in favor of resolution, 28; against resolution, 17; didn't know which way to vote, 1.

Finally, G. W. B. R. takes upon himself the function of a prophet: although being neither himself a prophet nor yet the son of a prophet. Now I would suggest to G. W. B. R. that he knows nothing about the future, and as to the present, he could not find one man who voted in favor of the resolutions who would now be willing to move a reconsideration.

Such is G. W. B. R.'s article, and what does it amount to? Why, simply this: as I said before, he doesn't like the action of the Junior class, and so he whines about it. He don't bring any arguments forward in favor of the perpetuating of Junior Day, because he hasn't got any that will hold water.

The Junior class has taken this step advisedly and with their eyes open, knowing that they were thus incurring the fire of such as think with G. W. B. R. But the fire so far has not been very raking. You need more guns, gentlemen, in your battery, and better gunners. Next.

A CORRECTION.

Philadelphia, April 10th, 1879.

EDITOR, UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE, Dear Sir:--Will you kindly allow a reader space in your columns, to correct a most glaring error in the April number? J. D. B., Jr. shows a lamentable ignorance of Philadelphia History, when he makes the statement that "the first Directory of the city of Philadelphia was published in 1796." This, I think, is a serious mistake, as it might, probably, mislead others likewise unacquainted with our early history. We had two directories in the year 1785, eleven years earlier than the date he mentions, as the following extract from Watson's Annals of Philadelphia, Ed. of 1857, Vol. I., page 258, will show:

"The first Philadelphia Directory, a small octavo volume of the year 1785, is now become a curiosity in itself. It was done by Francis White, a broker, who also advertised an intelligence office, in Chestnut street, near Third street. . . . In the same year, the eccentric Captain John Macpherson also made a city directory of an opposition kind of character—only his subscribers had their occupations given. Some persons, who gave huffish answers, had them so recorded, such as, "no name," "what you please," "none of your business," &c. Francis White's directory does not contain any account of the University, but it does contain what may be of equal interest to your readers, a list of the professors at that time, as follows:—Provost, John Ewing, D.D.; Vice Provost, Samuel M. Gaw, D.D.; Professor of Greek and Latin, James Davison, M.A.; Professor of Mathematics, Robert Paterson, M.A.; Professor of Oriental Languages, Henry Helmuth, D.D.; Master of the Free School, Mr. William Oliphant; Master of the Mathematical School, Mr. Benjamin Workman; Tutor of the Mathematical School, Mr. Joseph Workman; Master of the Latin School, Mr. M'Dowall; Tutor of the Latin School, Mr. Gamble; Master of the English School, Mr. David Johnson; Master of the German School, Mr. Powell. These Directories are now very rare. The Library Company of Philadelphia, has, I think, two copies of White's, but none of Macpherson's. The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, also possesses a copy of White's. A copy of the Macpherson Directory is seldom met with.

O. G. B.

EQUUS COLLEGENSIUM.

There's a queer little animal known to fame,
Though it seldom is seen by a student, of course,
And, if any should happen to ask you its name,
Wink slyly, and say—"It's the small college horse!"

It's unlike other horses that travel the street,
Hanging side by side, with head, tail, or feet.

The horse that we ride, we with food must provide,
And must labor to keep, more than if we kept none;
But the "college-horse" feeds us, and he who would ride,
To keep one works less than who toils all alone.

The slightest in life drive their teams o'er the course;
But, with students, the fool sports the young "college horse."

The horse that we drive, we call "a dumb beast,"
For the master hand rules, and the horses obey,
But here, well, "its different, slightly, at least,"
'Tis the master that's dumb, while the horse shows the way.

Oh! many a fellow's been sadly at loss
Until he's consulted his small "college horse."

Surely this is the state of which Gulliver tells,
That horrible kingdom where horses held rule;
And, though Swift was a "Doctor," this reason impels
Me to think that he used "college horses" at school.
For all living men must acknowledge the force
Of the creed:—"Virtue lives in the small 'college horse.'"
MAY, 1879.

With this number of the Magazine the connection of '79 with the editorial committee closes, and it is with great regret that we bid them farewell. '79 has always done her entire duty to the Magazine and to Philo; never has the Magazine attained such a degree of excellence as it has under the management of Messrs. Nichols and Roberts; the bright amusing criticisms of Messrs. Gest and Brown on the exchanges will be greatly missed as will also the many excellent articles contributed by other members of the Class. We hope '79's interest in the Magazine will not cease with her retirement from the management, but will continue and aid us in the future as it has done in the past. Farewell '79, well have you done your duty towards Philo and the Magazine. We trust that '80 will do her's as well, and we could desire no higher praise than that it should be said of us after we have retired from active work in Philo, that we performed our duty as well as '79 performed her's.

Now that the Spring Athletic Contests are approaching, we desire to say a few words against the practice that is so common among the students, of entering their names before the games, and then failing to come up to the scratch at the contests. To prove this assertion let us look at the programme of the Fall Contests. Here we find there were six entries for the one-mile walk, of whom but three appeared on the track; in the half-mile run it was the same thing; in the two-mile walk there were six entries and two contestants; the graduates' 100 yds. dash and two-mile walk were both walk-overs. Why some of these gentlemen put down their names among the entries is a mystery; they never appear to do any training before the contests, and apparently have no intention of entering them; and we are led to believe that they do this for the pleasure of seeing their names printed on the programme, or else they back out for fear of being beaten. Now this is all wrong. It is much more honorable to go in and be beaten than to back out for fear of being beaten.

These one-sided contests, which are getting to be so frequent at our games, are very tame to the spectators, and we have heard many complaints on this score. But there is a much more important consideration than this; namely, if there was more competition in our games, how much better our records would be. It is almost impossible for a man to do his very best if he has the track all to himself, or feels almost certain of coming off victor; and how often we hear the winner of an event say, "I could have made much better time if I had been harder pressed." Many of our athletes have extremely good records, and we often hear it said, "Why, there is no use of my contesting such-and-such an event with so-and-so; it is impossible to beat him, and there is no use in trying to." This may be true in some cases; but still there is no reason why these superior athletes should be allowed to have the field to themselves and carry off the prizes with very little work, simply because there is no one plucky enough to contest with them. There should be more training done by all the students; our record for walking is pretty bad, and we hope to see much improvement in it at the next contests. We would not for an instant keep anybody from entering the contests, but we would like to have as many entries as possible. But if they do enter, let them all go into the contests and not be ashamed to be beaten, as a "dead hero is better than a live coward." If this were done, we think there would be a great change in our games for the better; they would be much more exciting and interesting; there would be much better records, and more satisfaction generally.

There is at present a nuisance growing up among us at once disagreeable and humiliating. We refer to the frequent stealing of books from the Janitor's room, by some one whom we hope is not one of our students. We are afraid that anything simply said on the subject will have little effect for the good, and yet we cannot help saying something in condemnation of such frequent theft. Two or three "Ganot's Physics" have been taken, and a number of other books, one of which the owner bought back again at a second-hand book store on Tenth street. There have formerly been petty thefts from the cloak room, but never, we believe, has anyone carried out his misconception of "meum and tuum" to such an inconvenient degree as now. The only permanent remedy possible is to have a lock-box provided for every student, and to the desirability of this improvement, we would respectfully call the attention of the Faculty and Trustees. The expense of such an alteration would be more than overbalanced by the great convenience to all the students, and the absolute security of their property.

We are very glad to learn that something definite has at last been done about having a rowing contest between the University...
and some of our neighboring sister colleges. Such a contest has long been a desideratum at the University, and has been agitated every spring for some time past, but nothing definite has been done heretofore. Recently, the College Boat Club sent communications to the several classes in college, requesting them each to appoint one member of the class who, together with three gentlemen from the College Boat Club, should constitute a committee to make arrangements for an Intercollégiate Boat Race.

The committee met and a challenge has been sent to Columbia and Princeton, to row a four-oared shell race over the National Course for a Silver Cup, sometime in the latter part of June. The Cup, costing $250, has been presented by George W. Childs, Esq., with his accustomed munificent generosity. We trust Columbia and Princeton will accept the challenge, and we may hope for a close and interesting contest. In the name of the students we assure them they will receive a hearty welcome from all members and friends of the University.

A COMMUNICATION.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—There has come to my attention a communication of "Reformer" in the April number of the Magazine, asking the question, "Has the University a College Boat Club?"

The writer had occasion to answer this same question just three years since, in the May number of the Magazine for 1876, in a long article upon "The College Boat Club of the University of Pennsylvania," which article he asks may be printed herewith, and to which he refers Reformer and any who may be inclined to follow his lead in growling about this matter. The condition of the Boat Club has changed much for the better since that article was written. A radical change has been made in the system of election to membership. As the constitution then stood, the candidate’s name was voted upon by all the members of the club, and two blackballs would reject a candidate; now the candidate’s name is referred to a committee of seven, known as the Electing Committee, which contains a student from each of the four classes of the University, and three members selected at large from the club. In this way the committee is fully informed by the classmates of each candidate as to his qualifications, and can act intelligently. To the committee all recommendations and objections must be made. This system of election was found necessary and was adopted to prevent the interference of individual jealousies and dislikes. It has been tested for three years and has worked satisfactorily to all concerned, all rejections, as will be found by investigation, having been made on the best grounds and for the best reasons, and no one need now fear to have his name proposed for membership.

With regard to the exclusiveness of the club, it is unnecessary to say anything in view of the large number of students elected at the last meeting of the club. The exclusiveness complained of is but a vision of the policy of the early days of the club, an explanation of which is given in the article above referred to, published three years ago. The students have that before their eyes and think it a reality now. Let them but try once, they will find it as here stated. If "Reformer" is not a very objectionable person and desires to join the club, the writer will take pleasure in proposing his name, and will see that no in-

justice is done him. As to the expense in joining the club, that has been reduced since the above referred to article was written, and is not now large. "Reformer" must see and recognize the fact that a boat club cannot be run on a small monthly payment, unless there is a large number of members. For this, of course, the club must depend on the students, who have heretofore given no general support to the club. Many of its members have supported the club at high monthly dues and with heavy subscriptions since October, 1872, when the club was instituted by the class of ’75; they have built the handsomest house on the river, and have done all in their power to encourage rowing in the University. In return they have had but little aid from the mass of the students. The club is anxious to gain new members and will, if there is a prospect of attaining that end, do what "Reformer" asks—lessen the expenses. All that the club asks of the students is, that they shall meet it half way and in a fair spirit.

W. R. P.

[In accordance with the above request we print the following extracts from the article referred to.—Eds.]

"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 grooping 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 intentions 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 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 its members.

"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 Club 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 manly 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."

**INTER-COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.**—A meeting of the Association was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on April 3d. Delegates were present from Columbia, Harvard, Princeton, University of Pennsylvania, Union, Lehigh University, Wesleyan, C. C. N. Y., Williams and Rutgers. Stevens' Institute was admitted to the Association, and St. Lawrence College was rejected. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Mr. T. W. Trowmbly, of Harvard, Pres.; Mr. Jewitt, of Union, Vice-Pres.; Mr. H. H. Lee, of University of Pennsylvania, Sec'y; Mr. J. H. Porter, of Lehigh, Treas.; Mr. T. H. White, Referee and Judge of Walking, and the following Executive Committee: Mr. Twombly, Mr. W. Brooks of Yale, Mr. Jewitt and Mr. W. B. Parsons, Jr. After a spirited debate, it was decided to hold the next field meeting at Mott Haven, on Friday afternoon, May 9th. The programme will be the same as last year. All entries close with Mr. Lee on April 30th.

**DE ALUMNIS.**

"16—Dr. Isaac Hays, a distinguished physician and oculist, died in this city on April 13th, in the eighty-third year of his age. Dr. Hays was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated in the department of arts in 1816, and the department of medicine in 1820. He was the editor of the *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, which is still published in this city by Henry C. Lea. In 1826 Dr. Hays joined the editorial staff, and in 1827 it was converted into the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, of which he then became sole editor, and so remained until 1869. He was elected a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia in 1818, and was its president from 1865 to 1869. He was an active member of the American Philosophical Society, and for a number of years a member of its council.

He was one of the founders of the Franklin Institute, and in early years its Secretary, and at the time of his death he was the oldest living member on its rolls. He was one of the oldest members of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, and for a number of years one of the censors. He was one of the founders of the American Medical Association, and author of its Code of Ethics, which has since been adopted by every State and county medical society in the Union. He was literary in his tastes, and possessed, probably, the largest private medical library in the country. Dr. Hays, beside his connection with the above mentioned societies, was also honorary member of numerous other societies, both at home and abroad. He was surgeon to Wills' Eye Hospital from its organization in 1834 to about 1857.

Dr. Hays edited, with numerous additions, *Lawrence on the Eye,* and was the author of many monographs on medical and scientific subjects. In 1828 he edited Wilson's "*American Ornithology;*" in 1846, Hablyn's "*Dictionary of Medical Terms;*" in 1848, Arnot's "*Elements of Physics.*"

"15—Dr. Geo. B. Wood, a graduate of the Academical and Medical Departments of the University, died recently in this city, in the eighty-third year of his age. Deceased was born at Greenwich, Cumberland county, N. J., March 13th, 1797. His parents were Friends, and his great grandfather, Richard Wood, was a county judge in 1748. The education of Dr. Wood was begun in New York. In 1815 he graduated, with the first honors, from the University of Pennsylvania. He studied medicine in the office of Dr. Joseph Parrish, and took the degree of M. D. in the University of Pennsylvania in 1818. He delivered in 1820 a course of lectures on chemistry, and was appointed, in 1821, to the chair of chemistry, and, in 1831, to that of Materia Medica in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

In 1835 he was elected professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacology in the University of Pennsylvania, a position which he filled with great distinction for fifteen years. In 1850 he was transferred to the chair of the theory and practice of medicine in the same institution. He resigned this position in 1860. As a lecturer Dr. Wood was eminently successful. While filling the chair of materia medica at the University he procured and exhibited to the students, at great expense, many living specimens of rare tropical and other exotic plants, which he had occasion to treat of in his lectures. He doubtless did more than any other gentleman of his time to advance the interests and reputation of the institution with which he was connected.

In 1865 he endowed an auxiliary faculty of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, composed of five chairs, namely: First, Zoology and Comparative Anatomy; second, Botany; third, Mineralogy and Geology; fourth, Hygiene; fifth, Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology. Among Dr. Wood's various publications may be mentioned a "*History of the University of
Pennsylvania" (1827); a "Treatise on the Practice of Medicine" (2 vols., 1847), which has passed through numerous editions, and has been adopted as the text book in the University of Edinburgh; and a "Treatise on Therapeutics and Pharmacology," etc. (2 vols., 1856).

In addition to the above he prepared conjointly with Dr. Franklin Bache, in 1830, a "Pharmacopoeia," which was adopted, with slight alterations made under the superintendence of its authors, by the national convention of physicians assembled for that purpose, and which became the basis of the present "United States Pharmacopoeia" and the "United States Dispensatory" (first published in 1833).

Of this admirable work the first idea was suggested by Dr. Wood, who also wrote about two-thirds of the original work, and the entire superintendence of the preparation of the last edition (published since the death of Dr. Bache), thoroughly revised and brought down to near the present time. More than 150,000 copies of this work have been sold since its publication. In 1859 Dr. Wood was elected president of the American Philosophical Society, which position he retained until his death.

**PENN AND PENNSYL SKETCHES.**

May 2d, Senior Examinations begin.

" 9th, Intercollegiate Athletic Contests, at Mott Haven.
" 15th, Glee Club Concert.
" 16th, Class Day.
" 19th, Ivy Day.
" 24th, University Athletic Contests.

The members of the University Base Ball Nine for this year are as follows:—Messrs. White, '81, c.; Brastow, '81, p.; Schomburg, '82, s. s.; Barnhurst, '81, 1st b.; Carter '79, 2d b.; Van Dunse, '80, (med.), 3d b.; Lee, '79, l. f.; Bain, '81, c. f.; Jamison, '81, r. f.; Sub. Hunter, '82.

The Chess Club is at present playing six games by correspondence: one with Cornell, two with Union, two with Columbia, and one with Trinity. The Cornell game is rapidly coming to a close, in favor of the University. The others have not progressed far enough to give either side any great advantage, though our positions are very favorable. The result of the annual tournament will soon be announced.

Prof. Samuel P. Sadtler has been elected Professor of Chemistry in the College of Pharmacy. This position does not interfere with his work at the University, and he will continue to fill the position of Assistant Professor of Chemistry at the University. Prof. Sadtler is a great favorite with the students, and is a remarkably clear and concise lecturer, and is eminently fitted to fill the position to which he has been elected.

The new college song book will contain a large number of songs, the words and music of which are original with members of the University. Prof. H. A. Clarke has taken a great interest in the book, and has written some beautiful music for it. The book will probably be out in a few days.

On Friday, April 4th, "Philo" chose the following officers to serve for the ensuing term:—Moderator, Wm. P. Gest; First Censor, E. S. Bliht; Second Censor, Chas. Wadsworth, Jr.; Recorder, George H. Freedley; Secretary, S. Mallet-Prevost; Treasurer, Felix E. Schelling. The Moderator has appointed the following term committees:—University Magazine Committee, Messrs. Junkin, Bonnell, Bliht, Freedley, Remak; Committee of Appeals, Messrs. Neide, Milligan, Keller, (H. A.), Milne and Fuller; Committee of Arrangements, Messrs. Price, Robbins and Finletter; Review Committee, Messrs. Christian, Savage and Wadsworth; Committee on Library, Messrs. Read, Fox and Hall.

The Franklin Scientific Society closed a very successful course of lectures on April 17th, by a joint concert of the Glee Club and Orchestra. The following was the programme:

**PART I.**

1 Overture, "Diadem," Herman. University Orchestra.
2 College Songs.
   (a) "Yah! Yah!" University Glee Club.
   (b) "Antioch." University Glee Club.
3 Neapolitan, Lysberg, University Orchestra.
   (a) Integer Vitiae. University Glee Club.
   (b) "Jack and Jill." University Glee Club.
4 (a) "Am Meer." Schubert. University Orchestra.
   (b) Nachtmusik. Beethoven. University Orchestra.
5 Bull Dog. University Glee Club.

**INTERMISSION.**

**PART II.**

1 Waltz, "Hydropaten," University Orchestra.
3 Campanella, Liszt. Piano Solo. Mr. F. E. Schelling.
4 "Wanderer's Return," Glee Club.
5 Air. (By Request) Bach, Violin Solo. Mr. Geo. Junkin, Jr.
6 (a) "Peanuts," Glee Club.
   (b) "Parting Day." Glee Club.
7 Waltz, Chimes of Normandy, Pianoffe. University Orchestra.

Neither of the organizations acquitted themselves as well as usual. The Orchestra, on account of some misunderstanding, had not had sufficient drilling before the concert and this was very evident to the audience. In some places they played wretchedly, both out of time and out of tune.

The Glee Club, however, notwithstanding the absence of some of the members, did passably well. Messrs. Schelling and Junkin rendered their solos on their respective instruments in very good style and received very enthusiastic encores from an appreciative audience. Their performances may fairly be considered the really musical successes of the evening.

At the invitation of the Orpheus Club of this city, the Glee Club assisted them at a concert given at Germantown, on March 27th, for the benefit of the Young America Cricket Club. The Glee Club sang eight of the most popular college songs which fairly brought down the house, and were the "hit" of the evening. The Club was very handsomely treated by the Orpheus men, and at the conclusion of the Concert all the participants adjourned to a restaurant, where a collation awaited them. Many thanks to the Orpheus Club for a very pleasant time.

'82 has started a Class Rifle Club.

The Glee Club will give their Spring Concert on May 15th.
The will of the late Dr. George B. Wood, contained the following bequests to the University:

To the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, $75,000, to be used if requisite to aid in building a clinical hospital on or in connection with their grounds in West Philadelphia, a condition being that in the main front building there shall be a ward of at least twenty beds, over the entrance door of which shall be kept the words "Peter Hahn" Ward, and the portrait of Mr. Hahn in his possession is bequeathed to the Trustees to be placed in this room.

To the University of Pennsylvania $50,000 for the permanent establishment of the faculty co-operative with the medical department, consisting of five professorships, viz.: First, botany; second, zoology and comparative anatomy; third, mineralogy and geology; fourth, medical jurisprudence; and, fifth, hygiene.

To the University of Pennsylvania his pathological collection to be used if requisite to aid in building a clinical hospital on or in connection with their grounds in West Philadelphia, a condition being that in the main front building there shall be a ward of at least twenty beds, over the entrance door of which shall be kept the words "Peter Hahn" Ward, and the portrait of Mr. Hahn in his possession is bequeathed to the Trustees to be placed in this room.

We were fortunate enough this month to secure a few choice selections which were composed as excuses during last term by members of the different classes. No doubt the authors will recognize their choice effusions, which are too good not to be preserved. The first will at once be recognized by an experienced eye to proceed from a Freshmanic mind:

"Was absent on —, 1st hour, excuse was that on my way to college was caught in the rain, and got so wet that I had to return home to change my clothing."

The next animal is Junioric in nature:

"Absent — from chapel. "The excuse is variation in watches."

Our third is truly a specimen of what might be called in common parlance, brass:

Absent — Friday — The excuse is attendance on the Inter-Collegiate Literary Association's Annual Business Meeting and Prize Contest."

Now we come to still another Freshman production:

"Absent from chapel —. The excuse is that I left a valuable package in the horse car and went to the depot to look it up."

The Sophomore has not yet appeared, but who could mistake this?

Absent from Chapel —. Excuse: I started from home for the University on Friday, at the usual time, but owing to very slippery walking and a very strong wind I was one minute too late for chapel.

Here is some more Sophomore:

"Absent —. I beg to be excused for my absence from college on Monday — being confined to my home by severe pains of my stomach."

And now, my young Senior, I see you have also enrolled yourself on the list of famous composers:

"The excuse is trouble with my eyes preventing the attendance on all college duties.

"To the Provost, Respectfully, &c. A doctor's certificate will be furnished if desired."

Next; and behold more Senior "cheek":

"Absent from Chapel —. Caused through the unforeseen lateness in breakfasting of the family with whom I spent the previous night."

Here is still another Senior's effusion:

"My excuse is, that as I live one and a half miles from the depot, I am dependent on a line of horse cars which failed to run owing to the snow, to my train."

Our next bears prima facie evidence that some one of those conceited '79 men must have written it.

"Although not confined to the house, I had a severe cold which prevented application to study and which resembled the symptoms of catarrh.

This is by a Freshman:

"The excuse is that I was detained in the house with intercostal rheumatism."

Now Mr. Senior here is your work once more, it reads thusly:

"The excuse is a troublesome toothache. How brief and to the point! Poor fellow!"

This next must be by one of those industrious Seniors. It is also truly laconic:

"The excuse is sickness preventing me from working."

Once more some Freshman wit:

"Absent from chapel —. The excuse is that the car was delayed four minutes by a train of cars stopping across the track."

Mr. —, of the Senior class, wrote the following:

"Absent on Monday, —. The excuse is that I was out of town and unavoidably missed the morning train."

The next is truly flattering, and is worthy of its author, who hails from '81.

"To his honor the Provost:" —

"Absent —. The excuse is, confined to the house by an attack of diphtheretic sore throat."

The following was handed in by a gentleman who has since left for reasons best known to himself and the faculty:

"Absent from college on —. I was kept awake all night by peculiar noises which so jarred upon my mind as to prevent my attendance on the following day."

We hope that the above favors may prove of interest to our readers.

Mr. Leighton Hoskin's lectures to the Juniors and Seniors on Archeology are illustrated by means of a stereopticon. Mr. Hoskins is very well up in his subject, and evidently prepares his lectures with much care. They have been very successful. Quite a number of ladies attend regularly. The course ends in a few weeks.

'79 Had their class group taken on Saturday, April 26th, and afterwards proceeded to the election of the Wooden Spoon Man. Mr. John M. Gest was elected.

The card photographs of '79 are excellent. Broadbent & Phillips are the artists.

At the games held by the Columbia Boat Club, in New York, H. H. Lee, '79, won the 75 yards dash in 81 sec.; G. L. Hines, '81, won the High Jump, jumping 5 ft. 3 in.

The Dramatic Club has been disbanded for the present.
OTHER COLLEGES.

COLUMBIA. The Juniors have voted to omit the presentation of the Goodwood Cup. Juniors seem to have a mania for omissions this year.

Candidates for the various crews are undergoing training, and prospects seem bright. The Acta, however, complains about the indifference of the Freshmen in boating matters, and endeavors to arouse their enthusiasm by referring to the superior condition of the Harvard Freshmen, with whom they are to contend in June. At the Harlem Regatta, on June 12th, Columbia will probably be represented by boat club crews. She has entered for the eight and four-oared college races in the N. A. A. O. Regatta, which will be held July 4th, on the Hudson. The Spectator seems to think it doubtful whether the University crew will be present at the N. A. A. O. Regatta, on the 9th and 10th of July, at Saratoga, giving satisfactory reasons for not appearing.

PRINCETON. Prof. Lindsey has been lecturing to the Seniors on "Architecture." The lantern and screen are used by way of illustration. The lectures receive high encomiums from the college papers.

The Base Ball nine have begun to practice in true earnest. Their last year's debt weighed somewhat heavily, till the football team generously handed over $100 towards its liquidation. This is the right sort of spirit, and we are glad to see it.

There is a young man at college.
Whose head isn't chocked full of knowledge.
But his examination cuss
Is capacious enough
To furnish him with a—a—
Well—a—that is, he stands high in his class, and is looked upon by the faculty as a solid young man.—Princetonian.

TRINITY. The Glee Club has been reorganized under the name of the "Trinity College Glee Club."

The 47th Annual Convention of the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity will be held with the Phi Kappa Chapter, in Hartford, on May 7th and 8th. The public exercises will take place in Robert's Opera House, on the evening of the 8th, on which occasion the President of the fraternity, the Hon. John Joy, will preside, and the Revs. Edward Everett Hale, Phillips Brooks, William Percy Browne, William Burnet Wright, Henry Melvet King, and probably Bishop Coxe, will speak. The Hon. Jos. H. Coate will preside at the dinner.

AMHERST. Two anti-slang societies have lately been formed. The Student says:—"At one of the eating clubs a fine of five cents has been imposed upon every member who is found guilty of using a swear-word, or any slang expression during a meal. The proceeds are to be invested in a supper at the end of the term. The books of the Secretary seem to indicate that it will be quite an extensive affair."

HARVARD. The annual race with Yale will take place at New London, on the 29th of June, between the hours of 3 and 5 P.M. It is proposed to have permanent quarters built for the accommodations of the crews.

About thirty men own bicycles. The club has elected officers and is now practicing.

The nine have been badly beaten by the New Bedfords and Boston, and in the first game of the Beacon series for the silver ball was victorious by a score of 5 to 4.

Professor Paine has given another enjoyable recital, and the last.

YALE.—Mr. W. C. Doyle, Jr. has become a member of the faculty as Professor of Gymastics.

The crew, this year, is far superior to last year's. The Courant advises "bracing up" among the students, and bids them go to New London in June and shout themselves hoarse, whether sure of defeat or not.

A theologian's washing bill was picked up in West Divinity; it was for three months and amounted to forty cents.—Courant.

The admirers of Pinafore will be pleased to learn that it is considered vulgar to speak of "Dick Dead-eye now." Persons of "culchaw" know him as Richard Extinct optic.—Courant.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Literary Fraternity is dead, and a Glee Club has been organized, which sings twice a week in the room for merriment occupied by the L. F.

The Junior class at Syracuse has presented the Library with a complete set of Thomas Jefferson's works.

President Hayes was lately the recipient of a copy of Toole's Mutton Pie Songster, from one of the students of Syracuse University.—Syracusian.

Seven representative men of '82 have lately organized a boat club, and intend going into training at once. Their quarters will be at the boat house, foot of Second Street.—Laf. Col. Journal.

Prof. D. J. Hill, the author of "Rhetoric and Composition," "Science of Rhetoric," and "Life of Washington Irving," has accepted the call to the presidency of the University of Lewisburg.

The Chinese Encyclopaedia meets a long-felt want; no family should be without it. It is published in Pekin, and has only 5020 volumes. Price, $7500.—Ex.

Several Seniors, at the University of California, have been off on a surveying expedition to Mt. Diablo, and have astonished the natives by their college freaks and songs, as well as by their display of knowledge in scientific pursuits.

—A few days ago one of the Sophs fell asleep during recitation, and while in this condition was called upon to recite. The professor's voice did not awaken him and it was only when he had been shaken and struck on the head with a book by his tender classmates, that he was restored to consciousness. He then rose, rubbing his eyes, and asked: "Where shall I begin?" We might add for the gentleman's benefit that the professor amused himself during the reviving process by drawing an elaborate zero opposite his name.—Colby Echo.

Erskine puzzled the wits of his acquaintance by inscribing on a tea chest the words: "Tu doces." It was some time before they found out the wit of this literal translation, "Thou teachest."—Ex.
EXCHANGES.

For college news and general spiciness, as well as for liberal views, firm standpoints and strong good sense, the Columbia papers take the palm. The Acta is doing good work in the position it assumes towards the co-education. We sincerely hope the day will never come for women to be admitted to our regular courses. Let them, if they must, attend lectures on History, Archeology and other extras, but spare us from the torture of being accompanied from room to room, day after day, by a parcel of giggling school-girls. How delightful it would be to have a class presidentess; (we believe that to be the correct word) to have a lady wicket-keep on the college eleven; to run quarter and half-mile spurts on the back campus with our female relations. And how enjoyable to crack jokes sub rosa in the class rooms and talk slang! And by-the-by, it would be so nice to read the innocent pleasantries of Aristophanes and Juvenal, together. The poor Freshman at Columbia, who has “gone and done it” is still a subject of remark. The Spectator has the Following: “It is said that this excuse was lately handed to the President: I have married a wife, and therefore cannot come; I pray thee have me excused.” “Only a Vassar girl,” winds up this number in the usual happy style. The Spectator also proposes to the different college editors the idea of forming an Inter-collegiate Press Association, and asks for the opinions of its sister journals on this subject. It says: “In effect it would be merely an annual convention of collegiate editors, assembling together for mutual advice, and we sincerely believe would be most beneficial in stirring up as it were, the editorial fires and giving a chance for the offering and receiving of suggestions as to the management and aim of a college paper.” We think the idea an admirable one, and hope to see it put into effect. It would, no doubt, be of great service to us all if we could have such suggestions as to the management and aim of a college paper.

The Westminster Monthly cries out against the action of the Missouri Press Association in offering a prize of $50 for the best declamation by the students. The Monthly thinks (and justly too), that this plan is both out of place and wrong. If more attention were paid to the cultivation of thought and less to spouting other people’s productions, it would be beneficial all round. We cry “Amen!” to all the Monthly says in regard to this.

Notwithstanding the opinion of honest old Dogberry, we feel called upon to criticize the two Syracuse papers by way of comparison. Although The Herald has just entered upon its seventh year, it falls far short of The Syracusean in every respect. First, as to the arrangement. The latter paper begins with the contributed literary articles; then follow Notes on Fine Arts and Medical Colleges; next come the editorials, communications, and locals; and lastly, we have the personals, general college news, and the exchange column. The Herald, on the contrary, is decidedly mixed up, for some unknown reason places the literary articles last: it evidently does not think much of them, or it would give them a more prominent position. Again, the editorials of the Syracusean are stronger and more to the point; its locals are more condensed, and its general news much more interesting. There was one article, however, in the last number of the Herald, which is rather above the average: the writer makes some observations on the Philosophy of Composition, and deals with the matter in a masterly manner. We would like to quote, but our space is limited.

The Dartmouth has a Shanghai correspondent, which doubtless accounts for much of its crowing. A western exchange ventures to suggest that we should publish all our articles in the phonetical method advocated by F. T. F. in our last two numbers. The Heavens forfend.

There really may be something worth reading in The Wabash, but the print is so execrably bad as to forbid its perusal simply out of respect for one’s eyes.

We have received another number of The Meteor: always happy to hear from our friends across the water. The Meteor contains a brisk description of the Cricket, Racquet and Lawn Tennis matches which have lately been played, and we are forcibly reminded of Tom Brown’s glorious days again.

We acknowledge the receipt of The Medical Bulletin and The Phonetic Friend.

A MARVELOUS VISION.

Jack was going that night to his club room,
Valises and handbox he bore;
"Theatrical night," he informed me,
As he hastily slammed the door.

So I, left alone for the evening,
Drew a chair to the side of the fire;
Took a well colored pipe and "Ik Markel,"
What more could a fellow desire?

I leisurely read through the chapters,
Entitled “Smoke, Ashes and Flame;”
Then in gloom, save the glow of the embers,
I too built my castle in Spain.

First, a snug little nest in the country
With roses and ivy entwined,
Then a wife whose exquisite nature
The muses and graces combined.

Next—But here the door swings softly inward,
And a woman’s form enters the room;
"Who art thou?" I gasp out to the vision,
As it silently glides through the gloom.

O’er the face of the mystic intruder
Comes Jack’s well-remembered broad grin;
And he says, "cut the strings of these corsets,
Will you, Tom, for they pinch me like sin."

The Crimson.

The only thing fine about the Southern Collegian, is a poem entitled Yesterday, copied from the Bates Student.

We are always glad to receive the Crimson. It is one of those bright, sparkling papers that we never tire reading. The poetry, scattered here and there, adds much to its variety, and in college poetry, both sentimental and otherwise, the Crimson excels. From the edition of April 1st, we clip the following:

A MARVELOUS VISION.

Jack was going that night to his club room,
Valises and handbox he bore;
"Theatrical night," he informed me,
As he hastily slammed the door.
We would call special attention to our list of Advertisers, and request the friends and subscribers of the "Magazine" to favor them with their custom.

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University of Pennsylvania.

The University of Pennsylvania, the educational institution second in point of seniority in the Middle States, and the sixth in America, began the Academic Year Sept. 16th, 1878, being the sixth 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. E. O. Kendall; 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 150 beds. Dean of the Faculty, Dr. Joseph Leidy; Secretary, Dr. James Tyson.

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.
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FINE
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AN EVENING THOUGHT.

When softly steal the twilight shades
To hide the azure hills from view,
And gently from a cloudless sky,
Like gems, distils celestial dew.

Then hill and dale and leaf and flower,
By moonbeams lit with softened hue,
As if transformed by magic power,
Are robed with loveliness anew.

So when the messenger shall come
To shroud in earth this care worn form,
And kindly bear the Spirit hence,
To rest from labor, strife and storm.

From loving eyes may tender beams,
And tears, from grateful hearts that flow,
Pour o'er this form their chastening streams,
"Beauty for Ashes" to bestow.

GEE CLUB CONCERT.

In these latter days, in no manner has the effect of the removal of our Alma Mater and her belongings to her West Philadelphia home been more markedly shown than in the renewed college spirit which it has infused into the student life of her matriculates.

In her old Ninth street quarters, Trustees, Faculty and students were more than asleep. But now, as the grand results of the Provost's active spirit are beginning to leaven the whole lump of this college world, the students especially have become almost a new genus. Athletic clubs, with prizes hard-earned, and wrenched from the grasp of sister institutions, Chess clubs, scientific clubs, musical associations, all real, live institutions, and not the lifeless affairs that they used to be in the old sleepy days. It almost seems difficult to imagine when the study hours come in. Such thoughts as these flitted through my head as I sat in the chapel of the University, upon the evening of the 10th of May last, waiting to hear the second concert of the fifth season, of the University Glee Club. And I can tell you, fellow alumni, that if you had sat beside me, you would have been more than gratified in hearing the excellent programme which was performed that evening, and would have rejoiced with me at the success which our Alma Mater has attained, at least in the musical line.

An audience, excellent in numbers and style, but which might have been blessed with more discrimination and with fewer tongues, especially during the performance of Mr. Schelling, hereafter mentioned, almost filled the chapel and added grace and beauty to the scene. And it may be that the weakness noticeable at times, in certain parts of the chorus, was caused in part or whole by the galaxy of bright eyes which the singers were compelled to face. After considerable delay,—with very thin ranks,—as a young lady near to me remarked: "The idea of being late at their own concert,"—the chorus gave Smart's "Legend of the Rhine" in a better style, and with much more precision than they put into it the last time it was on the programme. But as the chorus was so small during this and the next number, "Genè's Latin Drinking Song," we will pass by them and come to what was considered the event of the evening, the college song "Ben Franklin, Esq," the music of which was composed by McCollin, '78, and the words by Junkin, '77, both members of the club, so that it was a display of home talent. And sincerely can we say that it well merited the hearty encore which it received, the only and loudly expressed regret being that Mr. Clarke did not use the same piece for the encore. However, to the satisfaction of the audience, it was given a second time for another encore. The students could not do better than take up this piece and make it in truth "Old Penn's Song."

The only soloist of the evening was Mr. Felix E. Schelling, and his playing of the "Polonaise Mignon," by Pease, with that of the Chopin Waltz, which he offered for an encore, were simply wonderful. The Chopin Waltz was played a trifle too fast, but with that exception Mr. Schelling's playing of these pieces, and of the second "Rhapsodie Hungroise," later in the evening, were beyond criticism, except, perhaps, by the masters.

In Anding's "Good-Night," which followed Mr. Schelling, everything was excellent, barring the fact that the first tenors were too noticeable and a little flat, which, by the way, are frequent faults with that portion of the Glee Club Chorus. Then came some college songs which, of course, are always acceptable and funny, and this part was closed with its best number, both in music and execution, Mohring's "The Mellow Horn." It was beautifully sung, and doubtless would have received an encore if anywhere else on the programme.
Vogel's well-known chorus, "The Waltz," opened the second part, and it was most excellently given, the only noticeable defect being the lazy singing of the bass. They looked and sang as though they needed a few pokes from Mr. Clarke's baton. And right here we might add that the Glee Club needs a vast deal of reformation in the manner of rising to sing. The comment on their awkwardness, if they will pardon the word, was universal among the auditors. A little attention to this matter would easily remedy a glaring defect, young gentlemen.

The manner in which Prof. Clarke modulated the singing of the "College Boys," which followed, was very pleasing and amusing, and almost turned a college song into an artistic production.

Litz's Second "Rhapsodie Hungroise," before spoken of, was played with the most exquisite touch and taste by Mr. Schelling, and in the rapturous applause which recalled him to the stage, even the audience seemed to awake to its virtues, after talking aloud all the while he was playing. In the next chorus, Hatton's "Sailor's Song," the Club gave their best number of the evening, and we think the best we have ever heard them give. Especially worthy of note was the clearness and sweetness of the first tenor. No flatness or harshness was perceptible, and the way in which Prof. Clarke baton caused the "north winds to rise, and the waves to dash," was extremely realistic.

Zollner's "Wine Song," and a brace of college songs came next, and then this most capital entertainment was closed by Mohring's "Soldier's Adieu." This would have been splendid if the first bass had only put a little more voice into their work. But on account of their weakness, the chords lacked their proper fullness. Apart from that and a little flattening by the first tenors in the soft passage upon the high notes, the piece was very creditable.

In conclusion, we would like to say that beyond a doubt this closed what was the most successful concert ever given by the Glee Club. The improvement even since the last concert is very marked, and too much praise cannot be awarded their leader for his untiring efforts, and the members for their zeal in helping to sustain and keep up the standard of an organization so creditable to our Alma Mater.

CLASS DAY.

On Friday, May 16th, the class of '79 celebrated their Class Day at Association Hall. They were favored with the presence of a very large audience, who, as usual, assembled early to listen to the music which was furnished by Hassler's Orchestra. After the performance of the march, during which the class entered and took their places on the stage, Mr. John M. Gest, in the "President's Salutatory," extended a welcome to the friends of the class present. After explaining Class Day Exercises as the emancipation from college life, he claimed the privilege for his class of telling what they had done without the imputation of conceit, and closed by introducing the Class Historian, Mr. H. LaBarre Jayne. The omission of music after the Salutatory was a change for the better, as formerly the music seemed to put it too much on a par with the rest of the exercises, and to induce the audience to expect more of the President than it is his place to give.

The Historian began by stating his intention of informing those present "officially" of what '79 had done in her four years of college life; and starting at the very first day at college, he followed his class to Chapel, to the recitation rooms, through the bowl-fight, spoke of Lee as an athlete, of Britton as a musician, and the class generally as remarkable. Mr. Jayne made many good points, and his humor was well received by his audience. After music by the orchestra, Mr. Henry T. Dechert was introduced as the "Orator of the day." Mr. Dechert introduced his subject by saying that in the present extension of education over so many various fields, one of the most important studies,—History, was being more neglected than it should be. He then showed how this is particularly the case with American History, and decried the little knowledge that Americans generally have of the history of their own country, first, because of the intrinsic interest which that history possesses; and secondly, and especially, because a knowledge of it would do much to correct our lack of national spirit, which the orator spoke of as perhaps the reaction of the patriotism of former times.

The most finished production of the afternoon followed the next selection by the orchestra, when Mr. George S. Fullerton as "Class Poet," read the poem. He likened the voyage through college to the sailing of Jason for the golden fleece, and continued the analogy throughout. The rhyme was good, and in many places remarkably clever, and we have never heard more delicate wit from the pen of a college student. A great many of the points, however, were over the heads of most of his hearers and were not as much appreciated as they should have been. Perhaps Mr. Fullerton's voice did not fill the hall, and no doubt his poem will be better liked when it is read from the pages of the Record, if, as usual, it is there published. More music followed and then the wooden spoon was presented by Mr. A. M. Hance to the most popular man in the class. The most popular man in the class Mr. John M. Gest. It is an unfortunate fact that Class Day comes right after the busiest portion of the Senior year, and for this reason, probably, Mr. Hance read his presentation address instead of speaking it. Its matter, however, was good, being sufficiently complimentary and not too flattering. Mr. Gest's reply was made entirely to the class, and hardly anyone of the audience could hear what he said. But as he seemed to mean it, the audience took it for granted that he was saying the right thing. He said that all he could do was to thank them, and after expressing his grateful feelings in a suitable manner, he hoped that their future reminiscences of college would always be as happy as the spoon would make his.

Operatic and Popular Airs preceded the class prophecy which was read by Mr. J. Douglass Brown, Jr. The prophet laid the scene at the twentieth reunion of the class in the spring of '99; and humorously hit off the foibles of his classmates in his descriptions of their after employments and fortunes. All sorts of men were to be produced from the class, the politician, the editor, the parson, the professor, the poet, the lady's-man, and the much married man. A "University Club" was predicted, and a gymnasium and dormitories to be built in the near future. The Presentations formed
the only other important feature of the occasion, and presentation addresses by Mr. Edmund E. Reed were witty and appropriate. The much-contested bowl was given to Mr. Powell. To Mr. Freeland, who our readers will remember had published his opinions on Phonetic Spelling in the columns of the Magazine, a spelling book was presented, which gave Mr. Freeland an opportunity of defending his theories. Mr. Lee received for his athletic triumphs a "gold medal" of about eighteen inches diameter, and was loudly applauded by the numerous friends of college athletes among the audience. Mr. Wharton graciously bore away a pair of stilts. Mr. Jeffreys, after rather a taking speech took to himself a gashaw; and Mr. Britton carried to his seat a huge wooden jewelsharpen. Then with the distribution of the bouquets, '79's Class Day ended, and a more successful one has not been held, at least for some years. '79 has reason to congratulate herself for making her Class Day, up to the present time, the pleasantest celebration of the college year.

INTER-COLLEGIATE ATHLETICS.

The I. C. A. A. held its fourth annual field meeting at Mott Haven, on the 9th of May. It was the most successful meeting that has yet been held. The weather was all that could be desired, the audience very large and the display of spring bonnets and new parasols was quite imposing. The records made were remarkably good, and two of them were the best that have been made in America, the running high jump and throwing the hammer.

Of the nineteen colleges that belong to the association, nine were represented in the contest, viz., Columbia, Dartmouth, Harvard, Lehigh, N. Y. College, Princeton, Rutgers, Stevens and the University of Pennsylvania.

The games opened with the trial heats; for the 100 yards dash: H. H. Lee won the first heat, in 10 3/4 sec.; Wendall '82, Harvard, the second, in 10 1/2 sec., and Loney '81, Princeton, had a walk over in the third. The one mile walk came next and was contested by Watson '80, C. C. N. Y.; Huidokeper '79, Harvard; Sayre '81, Columbia; and Emmerich '82, Lehigh. It was won by Sayre, time 7 min. 49 sec.; 2nd Emmerich, 7 min. 56 sec. The trial heats in the 440 yards dash were consolidated into one heat which was won by Cogswell '82, Dartmouth, in 54 1/2 sec.; 2nd Simmons '80, Harvard; 3rd Dick '81, University of Pennsylvania. In the graduates' mile walk, McLlvaine '78, University of Pennsylvania, had a walk over; he walked his mile in 8 min. 51 sec. The running high jump came next and was one of the most interesting events of the meeting. It was contested by Robinson, '81, University of Pennsylvania; Conover, '80, Columbia; Cutts, '80, Princeton, and Heins, '81, University of Pennsylvania. The bar was started at 5 ft. and at about 5 ft., Robinson and Cutts dropped out and left the field to Heins and Conover. After a plucky struggle it was won by Conover at the remarkable height of 5 ft. 8 1/4 in. the best record in America. Heins cleared 5 ft. 7 1/2 in. The trial heats for the 220 yards dash came next. In the first, Lee of the University of Pennsylvania, and Duncan, of Lehigh, ran leisurely over the course, (both the first and second on the trial heat ran in the final); the second was won by Wendall of Harvard; second Brereton, '79, Columbia. Larkin '79, Princeton, won the hammer throw, throwing it 87 ft. 1 in., another "best in America." Blackwell, '79, Princeton took the second place, distance 81 ft. 1 in. The graduate's 100 yards was won by Waller, '78, Columbia, in 11 1/2 sec.; 2nd Geyelin, '77, University of Pennsylvania. The trial heats for the 120 yards hurdle came next, there were two of these; the first was won by Lawson '82, Columbia, in 20 sec.; the second by Cowdin, '79, Harvard, in 19 3/4 sec.; Heins, '81, University of Pennsylvania, came in third in this heat.

The final heat of the 100 yards dash came next on the programme. The interest in this race centred upon Lee of the University of Pennsylvania, and Wendall, a very pretty runner, from Harvard. Wendall's friends were confident that he would be able to beat Lee, but the question as to their respective merits was not settled, Wendall being fouled shortly after the beginning of the race and, withdrawing, leaving Lee an easy winner in 10 3/4 sec.; 2nd, Randolph, '80, Rutgers. The two mile walk was won by Sayre of Columbia, in 16 m. 49 sec.; 2nd, Watson of Stevens, time, 17 m. 53 sec.

The pole vaulting came next, and was contested by Heins and Harrah of the University of Pennsylvania; Waller, '79, Princeton; Lee, '82, Columbia, and Fabrignon, C. C. N. Y. All but Heins, Lee and Waller dropped out at 9 ft. These three gentlemen all succeeded in clearing 9 ft. 3 in. and after repeated attempts to clear another inch it was declared by the judges to be a draw. Unfortunately Mr. Heins in clearing 9 ft. 3 in. broke a tendon in his ankle, and could not vault any more, and when the men drew lots for first prize, the judges decided that he had withdrawn from the contest and did not allow him to draw for the prize. The standing high jump was won by Larkin of Princeton, height 4 ft. 6 3/4 in.; 2nd, Lee, of Columbia, height 4 ft. 5 3/4 in. The standing broad jump was won by Larkin, distance 20 ft. 3 in.; also putting the shot, distance 33 ft. 8 1/2 in. The one mile run was won by Trasky '82, Columbia, in 5 min. 24 3/4 sec.; 2nd Fiske, '81, Columbia. They were the only contestants.

In the 220 yards final heat, Lee and Wendall started; but Lee who hurt his leg a few days before the contest was obliged to stop and left the race in Wendall's hands; his time was 24 1/2 sec. Brereton, of Columbia, took second place. The 3/4 mile run was won by Cogswell '80, of Dartmouth, time, 2 min. 12 sec.; White '81, University of Pennsylvania, came in a close second.

The Running Broad Jump was won by Conover of Columbia, distance 20 feet; second, Thayer, University of Pennsylvania, 19 feet, 7 inches. The games closed with the final heat of the Hurdle Race, which was won by Cowdin, of Harvard, in 19 1/2 sec. Looking over the Records we find that Princeton carried off 4 first prizes; University of Pennsylvania, 2; Harvard, 2; Columbia, 6, and Dartmouth, 2.

DEPARTMENT SPIRIT vs. COLLEGE SPIRIT.

There is a natural tendency in college life, and it is a very natural one to place the good of the class above the good of the college. Now this is wrong for a great many reason which are so well known to everybody, that they not be spoken of here. Of course a college can never get on so well when it is divided up into four or five parties as it can when all the students act as a unit. I am glad to say that there is only a moderate and useful amount of this class spirit in this college.
But there is another evil almost if not quite as great, and one, that I am sorry to say, is very noticeable in our college; that is, what might be called "department" spirit. The departments of medicine, law and the arts and scientific departments, one would think, from all the connection they have in our college life were entirely separate colleges. It is true that the medical department is in a separate building, and that the feeling of separation is due greatly to this. But the buildings are separate only by a narrow strip of ground, and that ought not to have this bad effect any more than the fact that the classes recite in separate rooms should bring about an excess of class spirit. And yet the departments are, with the exception of the arts and scientific departments, almost entirely isolated from each other. The medical or law students seldom appear on our foot-ball or base-ball teams; are seldom if ever heard from in our Magazine. They rarely take part in our athletic games, and compose, to all intents and purposes, colleges as entirely distinct from the arts and scientific departments, as do Princeton or Columbia. This ought not to be. In what respect is this not the same as an excess of class spirit, keeping the class apart from the college, except that it is on a larger scale? Why does not the same principle, that the college would do far better as a unit than when made up of several parties, apply as well to the different departments as to the different classes? Let this feeling of separation be done away with, and let students of the medical and law departments come forward and take more interest in college affairs, and let the students of the other departments meet them fairly; and soon the University will be, even more than she is now, one of the leading colleges of the country.

I V Y  D A Y.

Of all the college entertainments which are so plentiful at the University every spring, we think none is so pleasant as Ivy Day, and in no respect was '79's behind that of other classes. It was a thoroughly well managed and enjoyable entertainment, and characterized throughout by the same success and liberality that has made all of '79's entertainments so enjoyable. About half-past eight, the class, clad in cap and gown, and led by their president, proceeded from the library to the north side of the building, where the tablet was erected in commemoration of the day. Chairs had been placed for the accommodation of the audience, and two calcium lights lit up the campus and rendered it as light as day. Very seldom have we seen a prettier picture than the campus presented from the steps; the sombre walls of the building and the brilliant colors of the ladies' dresses, contrasted beautifully with the bright green of the campus.

After the guests had seated themselves the President, Mr. Gesi, introduced as Ivy Orator Mr. Charles Claxton, who in a rather short and well-written speech, referred in fitting terms to the departure of his class from college, and likening the Ivy to a bridge by which the class passed from college life to their after life, gave expression to the sorrowful farewells of his classmates at parting after their pleasant four years together.

After the oration the audience proceeded to the third story, where a great change had taken place since the morning. "Nick" and his menials had been holding high revel all afternoon, and by their instrumentality the rooms where we had reposed in the morning under the stern eye of the Professor of History and Social Science and the French Professor's room were turned into spacious ball rooms tastefully decorated with flags, and an orchestra discoursed enchanting music. In a short time a still greater change took place. In the halls where the stately Senior and belated Fresh are accustomed to wander, beautiful forms glided to and fro in the mazes of the waltz, and "tiny, twinkling feet disturbed the classic dust."

About half-past eleven, supper was served in the second story. It was very good and what is more was very "get-able." After supper the dancing was resumed and kept up to a late hour, when the guests departed greatly pleased with '79's Ivy Day. We congratulate '79 and her Executive Committee on the success of their last College Entertainment, and wish them as much success in their future life as they have had in their College life.

J. R. G.

BASE BALL.

Why has not our University a better Base Ball Nine? Surely there is no good reason why it should not have. The interest in this best of manly games is not lacking among the students, nor is the material wanting from which to build a Nine of which we can be proud. We must not look for good players in the Art and Scientific departments only, as has been too much the case in former years, but we must extend our observations among the Law, Medical and Dental students. The Medical boys having more time for practice in the spring term than we have, have to some extent, we are glad to see, joined us on the campus and have shown the rest of us that there are some good players among their number. Among us '80 offers some little material and '81 and '82 decidedly more, and we hope the class soon to join us will bring with it some good players.

Fellow base-ballists, organization and training are all that are necessary to produce for our University a good base-ball nine. Surely they have been sadly wanting this spring. A notable instance of this want was to be seen in the game with the Athletics on May 15th, when a nine was brought from among us that had not played together at all, not even in a practice game. Still worse, one member of the nine, as he admitted, had practiced scarcely any; if at all, this season; and one man filled a position which he was entirely unaccustomed to fill. The bad results which are almost sure to accrue from such lack of organization and training, are too apparent to need full enumeration, it is merely necessary to mention one or two. The players know comparatively nothing of the peculiarities, and the strong and weak points in each other's playing, and hence, being entirely unable to make any calculations, cannot rely on each other, which places them at great disadvantage. This is visible both at the bat and in the field. It is of great importance that the players bat in that order best suited to their assisting each other.1 A case in point occurred in the game with the Athletics, referred to above. One of our nine having made third base on a beautiful hit to the far field, was followed by one of the very weakest batters of the team, and as all expected (there being already two out), the man on third had to return to the field minus the run he so richly deserved. The captain having a thorough knowledge of the respective batting strength

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1: The original text has a footnote here, which seems to be a reference to an event or a quote, but it is not clear from the context what it specifically refers to. It is not included in the natural text representation.
of each of his men, it will enable him to so arrange them so as to, in most cases, avoid such an occurrence as we have just referred to. Good batting is just as important as getting, or good throwing. It is desired not only to keep down the score of the opposing nine, but also to make a few runs yourself. A man who continues to show uncommon weakness at the bat should be removed from the nine, notwithstanding he may be an excellent player in the field.

In the organization and management of a nine, the first thing of course is the selection of the best men available; next the placing of them in the field, so to make the most of the material offered, which is by no means as easy a duty for the captain to perform as it may seem to be. Then comes the practice; the training of the men in the positions assigned to them. Of practice it is impossible there can be too much. And lastly, but by no means least in importance, is the arranging of the batting order.

To do this well a captain must experiment not a little to decide what order is really the best. It is very often the case that the bad order of the batters prevents the nine from making any runs at all. When these matters have been arranged practice should begin, and continue in dead earnest. A player who appears on the field only when a match game is to be played, should not be retained. For him another should be substituted who will practice.

In the organization of our University nine, class interest and feeling should be totally laid aside. The players should be chosen from the students at large, whether they be classical, scientific, law, medical or dental, or Seniors, Juniors, Sophomores or Freshmen. To avoid any class feeling being brought to bear in the choice of players, and to make the nine emphatically a University nine, the writer suggests that at the beginning of the next college term, a committee of four, consisting of one gentleman from each class, appointed by the president of his class, be entrusted with the selection and management of the nine to represent the University. Under such a system we think our college could turn out a team that we would be justly proud of. We ask those interested in base-ball to consider this proposition before another college term opens, and if it does not meet their approval, please to suggest something better.

L. B.

I. C. L. A.

The Regents of the Library Association desire to make the following announcement of the contests of the Inter-Collegiate Literary Association for the current year. Two Essays are allowed from each college. They must be deposited with the Secretary of the Association on or before November first. Competitive Examinations, conducted by the judges, both orally and by written questions, will be held in New York on November 20th, in the following branches:—Latin, Greek, Mathematics and Mental Science. Each college is allowed one competitor in each department. The contests in Oratory will be held in New York on January 8, 1880. One competitor from each college is allowed, his address must be his own production, and must not exceed ten minutes in delivering. In making the awards, the judges have regard both to matter and to manner. Circulars will be issued in a few days by the Central Association, giving the exact subjects in Essay Writing and the Competitive Examinations.

THE UNIVERSITY ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The games were held on Saturday May 24th at the New Hunting Park. This track is situated on the North Penn Road a few miles from the city, and is the best place we have had yet for the games. We sincerely hope our next sports will be held here instead of the Young America grounds. The games opened with the two hours race. There were four starters in this, Church '80, Lane '81 and Fairies and Pemberton both outsiders. Church stopped after the seventh half-mile and Lane after the twenty third. The other two gentlemen kept up to the end of the two hours; Pemberton got over 16 miles and Fairies 15. During the progress of this race a Shooting Match was held. It was won by Roberts '79 who broke eight out of fifteen balls; Ellin '81 was second with six out of fifteen. A revolving trap was used and as none of the shooters were accustomed to this style of trap, they made very poor scores.

In the one-mile walk, Day and Perot of '80, Coyle '81, and Hexamer and Townsend '82 contested. Shortly after the beginning Hexamer was ruled out; Perot was ahead up to a hundred yards from the finish and would have got the race if he had not been ruled out. Townsend won in 8 min. 45 3/4 sec., 2nd Day min. 51 sec. The running high jump was won by Robinson '81, height, 5 ft. 4 1/2 in., and Thayer '81, 5 ft. 1 1/2 in. The other contestants were Walraven, McFadden and Lewis of '82. The 1/2 mile run was the closest race of the meeting, the runners being abreast within a few yards of the finish. It was won by Dick '81, time, 55 sec.; 2nd White '81, 53 3/4 sec. Putting the shot was won by Lee '79, who put it 30ft. 7 1/2 in., and Hunter '82 29ft. 9 in.

The 100 yards dash for the Championship Cup presented by the Zeta Psi fraternity, was won by Lee '79, in 10 3/4 sec., 2nd Robinson '81, 10 3/8 sec. There was no contest in the running long jump. Thayer '81, the only entry, for the amusement of the audience, jumped 20ft. 3 in. The 3/4 mile run was contested by Dick and White of '81; White was the winner in 2 min. 28 3/4 sec.

The graduates 100 yards dash came next and was won by Geyelin '77, in 11 sec.; 2nd Bond '77. McIvaine '78, as usual had a walk over in the graduates' mile walk, his time was 8 min. 31 sec. There was no contest in the pole vaulting, all our pole vaulters having injured their legs. The bar however was brought out and Heins hopped over 3 1/2 ft. on one leg.

The 220 yards was another uninteresting contest, Lee, '79 having a walk over; Robinson, '81 also had the hurdle race to himself. Throwing the hammer was won by Wayland, '80, distance, 67 feet 11 inches; 2nd, Smith, '82, distance, 65 feet. The two mile walk was won by Tilgman, '81, time, 19 minutes 16 seconds. The one mile run was won by White, '81, time, 5 minutes 8 seconds, and the stranger's 100 yards, by Lee, '79, in 10 3/4 seconds; 2nd, Robinson, '81. A tug of war between the Freshmen and the Sophomores ended, after a pull of 1 minute 39 seconds, in favor of the Freshmen.

Taking the games as a whole they were decidedly very poor. Five out of seventeen events were walk overs, and most of the results were foregone conclusions, and there was very little interest in anything but the quarter mile and the tug of war.

K. S. L.
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son
PUBLISHED MONTHLY THROUGHOUT THE COLLEGE YEAR BY THE
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JUNE, 1879.

Under the head of “Correspondence” in the Harvard Crim-
son of May 16th there appeared an article headed “The Mott
Haven Meeting” impugning the character of Mr. Stewart of
the college of the City of New York, Mr. Loney of Princeton, and
Mr. Horace Lee of our University. While in the first place the
article is evidently by the pen of some one venting his spleen for
losses sustained by rashly venturing his money on a friend or col-
legemate who did not fulfil his expectations, still, since the edi-
tors of the Crimson have seen fit to give it a place in their columns,
we consider it our duty, on behalf of our representative, Mr. Lee,
to make some reply, and starting we flatly deny the insinuation
therein contained of a collusion to defeat Mr. Wendell. Though
we do not wish to discuss the relative abilities of the two men, we
wish to correct a statement of facts contained in the article, as to
the sports at Gilmore’s Garden. In that race, Mr. Lee started two
yards behind Mr. Wendell, and there was more than daylight be-
tween them at the finish. If Mr. Wendell or his friends considers
that owing to his foul at the Mott Haven meeting the race was not
a fair test of his powers, we are authorized by Mr. Lee to say that
he is willing to run Mr. Wendell the same race any time he pleases.
We hope that the friends of Mr. Loney and Mr. Stewart will deny
this mean insinuation as flatly as we do.

We earnestly hope no member of the class of ’79 will neglect
to join the Alumni Association of our University. The fact that
many of our graduates lose their interest in their Alma Mater
so soon would be in a great degree remedied if all would recog-
nize the claims that the association has upon them. The initia-
tion fee is only two dollars, and the dues one dollar a year there-
after, and the payment of fifteen dollars constitutes one a mem-
ber for life.

The good which the association has done and can yet do can
hardly be overestimated, both by actual work as well as by fas-
tening a community of spirit among our graduates. Moreover,
as the neglect to become a member of this association is the first
step towards an utter indifference to the future welfare of our
University, we would urge upon every member of the graduat-
ing class the necessity of keeping up their connection with their
college by joining immediately on graduation. The treasurer of
the association is Mr. J. Rodman Paul. S. E. Cor. of Fifth and
Walnut Streets.

The last meeting of the Inter-Collegiate Athletic Association
was decidedly the most successful one that has yet been held;
and we heartily congratulate the successful competitors and the
management on their success. But in some respects it was very
disappointing to the members of our University who were present.
We went on with the hope of seeing our representatives carry off
twice as many first prizes as they did, and were disappointed;
but still we think we may justly be proud of what they did do,
and we hope for better luck next year.

The second prizes the University carried off were all excellent,
and we have reason even to be proud of them; and it was only
on account of the extraordinary feats accomplished by the
winners that we failed to take first place. Noticeably the
running long and high jumps. The 220 yard was a very
great disappointment, as we were confident that Mr. Lee would
win it; and we are sure now that he would have done it if he
had not been compelled to withdraw. It would no doubt have
been a very close race, and we should like to have seen whether
Wendell, of Harvard, can beat our champion runner.

It is very gratifying to notice the steady improvement that is
constantly going on in American college athletics and it shows
what diligent training and pluck will accomplish. Especially is
this improvement noticeable in the jumping. We remember very
well when a man who could make a high jump of five feet was
considered a pretty sure winner; and when a long jump of nine-
teen feet was considered a long jump indeed. When Mr. Lee
made his long jump of nineteen feet seven inches in the summer
of ’77, the best amateur record in America at that time, it was
considered something remarkable. But this year Mr. Thayer
equalled this and only took second place. Likewise Mr. Heins,
who certainly is to be praised for his jumping and vaulting, cleared
five feet seven and one-fifth inches in the high jump, and only
took second place. There has been great improvement also in
one-quarter mile run. A man to have any chance of winning
this must be able to beat fifty-five seconds. These are only a few
of the advances that have been made in college athletics in the
last few years. There has been great improvement in all of the
sports, and no doubt the American college youth will in time be
able to surpass, in athletics, his burly English and Scotch
cousins, as he almost equals them now.
We call the attention of our readers to the new college Song Book. We have long felt the need of such a book at the University, and there has been a great outcry from the students for it. But in spite of this, we understand from the Glee Club authorities, that as yet the subscriptions from the students have not been as large as they should be, and, unless more copies are sold, the book will not pay for itself. Now this is very hard upon the Glee Club. After working as faithfully as they have done to satisfy this public want, that they are not fairly met by the students, seems very ungrateful, and we appeal to their college spirit and generosity to meet the Glee Club half way in this enterprise. The book is gotten up very handsomely, and is sold very cheaply, and is fully worth the price that is asked for it.

We shall be obliged to our subscribers in the class of '79, if they will send us the addresses to which they wish their Magazine sent after graduation; and we request that all who do not receive their Magazine in the fall, let us know immediately.

We might ask the same of our subscribers generally, as we occasionally received complaints on this score a number of months after the mistake has been made, and when, consequently, it is more difficult to remedy. We hope, too, that '79 will continue after the mistake has been made, and when, consequently, it is more difficult to remedy. We hope, too, that '79 will continue to contribute to our columns, and particularly that the class will send us all item of interest of "De Alumnis," as that department can only be made what it should be by the cooperation of our graduates.

Whatever other cause for complaint we may have, we certainly cannot complain of the Trustees not giving us enough holidays. In the Centennial year a petition was sent to them to end the year on the 1st of June, instead of the 28th, and upon finding that the disposition of the parents and guardians of the students was favorable to this, they readily granted it; and recently when we petitioned for a holiday upon the day on which the Intercollegiate games were to be held they gave us one and the large number of students who went on to New York, showed how desirous they were for the holiday.

We have a very long vacation in summer, fully three months, and a liberal allowance of holidays at Christmas and Easter, and during the year. In the name of the students we thank the Trustees for their recent action, and for their generous liberality towards us at all times.

COMMUNICATIONS.

"To the Editors of the University Magazine."

Two articles in the issue of the Hartford Crimson for May 16th attracted our attention. One we can excuse as simply being the whine of a financially stricken man; but towards the other we cannot be so lenient. We refer first to the article under the head of correspondence, and second to the account of the Inter-Collegiate Games, as contained in that paper. Both are throughout the usual cry of "foul" "and won't play" which Harvard sets up when beaten by a college, of, in their estimation, less importance. It is the same cry heard at Saratoga, when in boating, they were beaten by Cornell and Columbia, "won't play." "You colleges are too small to play with us, we don't want to hurt you."

That by this foul Mr. Wendell was prevented from finishing as well as he might have, we regret, but think in any event he would have had to been contented with second prize. This is not mere bragadocio on our part, for although the chance of their meeting again in Inter-collegiate Sports is unfortunately for us impossible, still, the Championship Games at New York are open, and Mr. Lee has authorized us to say that he is willing now to run Mr. Wendell the same race on any notice.

As to the 220 yards race, when Mr. Lee stopped he had a good lead, and men don't usually stop in races when leading, though we have heard of them stopping when they were being beaten. To the proposition contained in the article that if they should run again it should be in heats, the best two in three to determine, there can be to a person who knows anything about athletics, but one answer. That starting in spurting is half the race, and to adopt any plan which would deprive a man of his superiority in this respect would be nothing more nor less than handicapping him.

To the correspondence signed "77" we can only say that the facts stated and conclusions arrived at are both equally false. When Mr. Lee withdrew in the 220 yards, Mr. Wendell had not passed him; nor was the race at Gilmore's Garden a close one. But we do not propose to discuss the relative merits of the two men; we have made our offer and would prove it, "not by words but deeds."

Sifted down, the whole argument of the writer seems to be that as seven to one was offered in the betting against Mr. Wendell, consequently as Mr. Wendell did not run he must have been fouled intentionally. What such reasoning is worth it carries on its face. But it is upon these grounds that the correspondent of the Crimson is willing to say that three gentlemen, the representatives of three colleges, combined to cheat another out of a race. He is excusable in that he shows his motive at the end of his article. It is the old story, and speaks for itself. "Is it consistent with the dignity (he meant custom) of Harvard University to expose her athletic men to such experiences (i.e., defeats) as those at Mott Haven (he might have added Saratoga)?" In other words, are not Inter-collegiate Athletics inconsistent with the spirit and policy (not doing anything in which she cannot win) of Harvard as inter-collegiate boat races or inter-collegiate declamations?"

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I beg for a little space in which to reply to the very severe attack made upon me by O. G. B. in the May number of the Magazine. I had better, perhaps, say acknowledgment than reply, since he is undoubtedly in the right, so far as his facts are concerned, for the directory to which I refer does not, I find, claim to be the first published in Philadelphia, and I must assume the entire responsibility for having been misled by the tone of the introduction etc., and humbly to acknowledge the "lamentable ignorance of Philadelphia history," which has betrayed me into committing "a most glaring error," and to suggest to O. G. B. that, in order to put it out of the power of evil-disposed persons so to "mislead others" as to persuade them that Philadelphia was without a directory until eleven years after she really had one, she should write a history of these events of vital
important for the use of schools and colleges. Such errors, unless something be done, may occur at any time, and think what an outrage it would be upon a community if some incendiary were to persuade them that the streets were not paved until a dozen years after the true date, or the windows glazed, or brass knockers on High street. One so familiar with "our early history" (or with Watson's Annals), is certainly intended by Providence for this duty; but I would suggest to him not to put too much trust in his "two directories in the year 1785, eleven years earlier than the date he (i.e., J. D. B., Jr.), mentions," for if the Alumni Catalogue is correct, and the printer has not played O. G. B. false, the list of the University professors, which he quotes from one of them, contains four "most, glaring errors."

J. D. B., Jr.

Editors University Magazine, Dear Sirs:—An unauthorized statement appeared in the last number of the Magazine in regard to the Dramatic Club. It has not "disbanded for the present." It has been unable to present any new pieces this year, as it has had no new pieces to present. A member of the Club is now writing a musical travesty, founded upon Schiller's 'Wilhelm Tell,' which will probably be presented next winter. Yours truly, '79.

THE INTER-COLLEGIATE REGATTA.

A meeting of the representatives of the boat clubs of Columbia and Princeton Colleges and the University of Pennsylvania was held at the house of the "College" Club, at Fairmount Park, on Saturday afternoon, to effect arrangements for the proposed Inter-Collegiate Regatta in June. Dr. Calhoun Megargee, of the College Club, presided. Jasper T. Goodwin and Charles Eldredge represented the New York College, and Princeton was represented by Mr. J. McLaren. Tuesday, June 24th, was selected as the day for the regatta, and 6 P.M. was fixed as the hour. Mr. Frank Brown, of the Harlem Rowing Association, was unanimously chosen for referee, each crew to select its own judge. The national course, from the Falls Bridge to Rockland, distance a mile and a half, was agreed upon. Mr. Goodwin, Captain of the victorious Columbia crew, which defeated the English College crews in their own waters last summer, pronounced it the best course he had ever seen. It was arranged that both visiting crews should come over to the city a week before the race to familiarize themselves, by practice, with the course. The prizes offered for the winner are individual gold medals, a handsome silver cup for the winning crew, presented by Mr. George W. Childs, and special flags offered by the Messrs. Horstman of this city.

The new shell of the University crew is now ready and the crew will practice in it for the race. They will doubtless be able to increase their speed materially, as the new shell weighs thirty pounds less than the one in which they have hitherto rowed their races. We think that we may expect very good work from them on the day of the race if all goes well and they keep in good condition. They have been well trained and have had a great deal of experience in rowing together. Unless the rival colleges send on very superior crews we think our crew will stand a very good chance of carrying off the cup. It is not well to crow too soon, and we only draw our conclusions from what we have seen in the Princeton and Columbia papers respecting their crews.

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By birth and education he was a Philadelphian. He was born in Philadelphia, May 13th, 1851; and was educated during his early years at the Ritzenhouse Academy, from which, in the year 1869, he passed to the University of Pennsylvania. Entering the Scientific section of the Class of 1873, he pursued his studies there with that care and assiduity which he gave to everything he undertook. Nor did these qualities fail of their due reward. He graduated with honor at the Commencement of June 26th, 1873, at which he delivered a speech upon Scientific Culture.

After an extended tour abroad he returned to this country in 1874 and entered, as a student, the law office of Joseph B. Townsend, Esq. While reading law he also attended the law lectures at the University. It need scarcely be said that he gave to this new and engrossing study all the care and diligence which had distinguished him at college. Unfortunately, however, the effects of a fever which he had contracted while at Rome proved a serious hindrance to the prolonged and arduous study which the law demands. It is to be feared that this same fever, lurking in his system, may have contributed materially to his early death. He was admitted to the bar in March, 1879, just before his departure with his family for Europe.

Short and easily told as is the story of his life it was not so short but that it gave space for the display of qualities of character that strongly endeared Mr. Besson to those that knew him. We say nothing of his attainments as a scholar and student, although these were by no means inconsiderable; nor would we trespass upon the threshold of that home of which he was the light and joy. But we speak of him as we knew him in our class, as a gentleman and a friend. He filled these characters almost ideally well. His genial intercourse with his classmates was graced by a refinement and delicacy of feeling that were as marked as they were unusual among college boys. Doubtless these qualities were his heritage from that old official, Peter Alrich, his ancestor, who, years ago, in the early days of the Dutch settlement on the Delaware came over from Holland with despatches for the government. The delicacy and fineness of fibre we have referred to were well shown in the artistic instincts which he possessed. He had a nice perception of the beauties of natural scenery, which he illustrated with no little felicity. His sketch-book, when travelling, always formed an important part of his equipment. There now remains to add to this imperfect sketch of Mr. Besson's conscientious life that he was a member of Calvary Presbyterian Church, of Philadelphia.

CHARLES A. YOUNG, HENRY C. LEWIS, T. B. STORK.

May 15th, 1879.

BOOK REVIEW.

We have received from the Glee Club a copy of the new Song Book which, edited by Prof. Clarke, they have just published. It is a small but neatly printed book containing between thirty and forty songs many of them with the music and entitled "Songs of the University of Pennsylvania." The first part of the book is taken up with the Class Songs of the last ten years. We cannot but think that the committee made a mistake in so many of these, as they are not in the least adapted to college singing generally, and must have added much to the cost of a book which, gotten up by subscription, was necessarily expensive. Most of them are however good; that of '72 especially, the music of which seems to us most of all to be written with a true idea of what a Class Song ought to be.

It was a mistake too to publish music, though original with our students, simply because it was good, as has been the case of the "Serenades," which though suitable enough for the Glee Club itself to sing, are of such a character that they can never become popular songs among us.

The latter part of the book is better. There are two original songs, with music by McCollin, '78, "The Gallant Young Attorney" and "Ben Franklin, Esq." The last proved its merits at the last concert of the Glee Club, when it was probably the best received of all the selections, and is rather better than the first, inasmuch as it is rather more original. Then follow a number of the better known songs, the common property of all colleges, most of which are published without music. There are also a number of original songs adapted to standard college tunes, which are all first-class. They are the best feature in the book, and will be very useful to the students at large. Chief among these are "College Boys," "The Stay at Old Penn, Sir," "Ancient Mariner," etc.

For the musical excellence of the book generally the college is indebted to Prof. Clarke, and also for a few songs by him therein published, and among these notably, one of the favorites of the Glee Club, "Merrily, Merrily Swell the Chorus."

With the exception, then, that many of the songs are not suited for popular singing we have no adverse criticism to make; and congratulate the Club on their enterprise. We hope however that this book is only a beginning, and that from time new editions will be published, as under the leadership of the Club our musical talent continues to increase. The book can be obtained from Mr. Ryder, at the University, or from Conrad Bros., 117 Chestnut Street.

PENN AND PENNSYLVANIA SKETCHES.

Philo's Annual Commencement will be held on the evening of June 6th. The following gentlemen will graduate from the society: Messrs. J. Douglass Brown, Jr., Henry T. Dechert, John M. Gest, G. S. Fullerton, Henry Scott Jefferys, Richard C. Montgomery, Charles W. Nevin, H. S. Prentiss Nicholls, A. A. Powell, E. E. Reed, G. W. B. Roberts, W. M. Stewart, Jr., Mr. Effingham B. Morris, Jr., '73, will deliver the Annual Oration; Mr. J. M. Gest the Latin Salutatory; Mr. G. W. B. Roberts the Valedictory; and Mr. G. S. Fullerton the Oration.

—University of Pennsylvania vs Princeton. On April 26th our nine suffered a shameful defeat, at Princeton. The match was tiresome and notable only for its errors, and if we are to retain our well-earned reputation, we must exhibit better playing than this. Score, 21 to 8. Umpires, Mr. Pitney, Princeton; Britton, U. of P. For the kind reception at Princeton we owe many thanks.

Claxton, Reath and Kenley, of '79, sailed for Europe on May 24th. J. M. Gest will start for a short trip abroad on June 20th.
The following gentlemen have been appointed on the University Cricket Eleven. J. B. Thayer, '82, Captain; J. W. Adamson, '80, C. Adamson, '80, G. H. Murphy, '80, W. D. Church, '80, G. C. Thayer, '81, B. C. Tilghman, '81, J. S. Clark, '81, T. E. White (Law Department), and G. S. Philler (Law Department).

A game was played on Saturday, May 17th, with Haverford College, but was stopped by the rain, leaving the University with three wickets down for 71 runs. It will be resumed June 6th.

1st Junior—(addressing the guardian of the precincts under the 1st floor, and who has therefore been appropriately named after the god of the infernal regions) "I say, Plutarch, will you—"

2nd Junior, (interrupting 1st ditto, and drawing him confidentially aside) "Look here, old fellow, don't give yourself away in that style. His name is Plutarch, not Plutarch."

Prof. of Latin, passing by, and catching the drift of the conversation, faints, and is carried out to the back campus for air.

The P. R. R. have offered to transport the crews and boats from New York and Princeton free of charge. The committee have decided to board the crews at the Colonmade Hotel. A grand stand will be erected at Rockland.

The game of chess between the University Chess Club and the Philidor Chess Club, of Cornell, has at last come to an end; not that it has been finished indeed, but our opponents of Cornell have given up. A few days ago the committee received word that "owing to the condition of our club it will be impossible for the club to play any more this year. As the game is undoubtedly yours (the University's) we (Cornell) resign at this stage, wishing you all manner of success!" We congratulate our club on their first success, and we hope that the Cornell club will not be compelled to disband.

The Club is at present engaged in playing five other games with the clubs of our sister colleges; two with Columbia, two with Union and one with Trinity. The success of their first game is mainly due to Dr. Savage, Mr. E. S. Miller, Jr., and Mr. Joseph Stokes.

Scene in Greek professor's room.

Prof.—(to Freshman whose brain is somewhat muddled with the study of isoperimetric figures in geometry) "Mr.—, can you tell me what kind of meter this passage is written in?"

Freshman.—(doubtfully) "Isoperimetric tetrameter."

SONNET.

Oh! foolish youth that thoughtless wouldst aspire
To more, far more than thou canst e'er attain,
Seek not renown; thy search, alas! is vain
Unless imbued with some diviner fire;
Seek not renown; thy search, alas! is vain
Unless imbued with some diviner fire;
Remember well Jove's mighty ire,
The mortal agonies, the groans, the pain
Of him whose rugged cliff the raging main
In surging billows lashed with frantic ire:
And if thou wouldst capricious fortune gain,
Then seek her not with rough and impious hand,
But with soft blandishment enticed, she'll deign
To turn on thee her sweetest smiles; demand
And she'll refuse, but flattered and caressed,
Will fall into thy arms, thy own confessed.
OTHER COLLEGES.

YALE.—The Spring Regatta was held on May 14th. The Law School and Scientific Freshmen Crews had been disbanded, leaving only three barges in the contest. Of these, '80 was the favorite, and pulled 46 strokes at the start. '81 gained so much going only three barges in the contest. Of these, '80 was the favorite.

The nine have been doing good work so far; their strong point is their batting.

The Sophomores have been reading Plautus, this term.

The Freshmen crew—Beattie, Bannister, Benton, Hemphill, Wilcox, and Bryan Captain.

The devil received a vote for pound-keeper in the last election. The seniors are reading "What will be my rank for the term?"

The Princetonians were defeated by the Yale nine on the 3rd. Score, 13 to 8.

The seniors are reading "The Clouds."

Cornell puts great faith in her crew, but seems a little afraid of Columbia at Saratoga. We rather think this fear is well grounded, but time will show.

President White has left for Berlin. He will work for the interest of Cornell while abroad as Minister to Germany.

Rev. Dr. Parker, of Elizabeth, N.J., has been elected to fill the office of Warden of Racine College, made vacant by the death of Dr. De Koven.

The students of Williams rejoice in a campus beautified with trees, shrubs and aesthetically arranged flower-beds. We respectfully call the attention of the Faculty to the above. Come, don't let's be behind the times.

The University of Virginia harbors sixteen fraternities in its bosom.

The devil received a vote for pound-keeper in the last election. He was not eligible, not being a resident. —Princetonian.

COLUMBIA.—The Crew to row here on the 24th has been selected as follows: Eldredge, bow; Van Sinderer, 2; Newberry, 3; Parsons, stroke. The Spectator says they are all new men, but that there is pluck in the boat. Eldredge, however, if we mistake not, has made for himself a reputation, and will no doubt bring to Philadelphia a strong crew. Our four will probably not have it all their own way by any means, though they are doing finely now on the river.

The Scientific Juniors will probably go to Lake Superior for the Summer Mining School.

Pach was at the Inter-Collegiate games and took some good instantaneous views of the events.—Spectator.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.—In addition to the usual athletic contests, the following are a few of the novel features: at the "Field Day" exercises, at Ann Arbor: 100 yards dash, backwords; 3 legged race; 6 legged race; base run; egg race; greased pig race; (ye gods! what classic fun!) Wheel-barrow race; mule race; consolidation (?) race; 10 mile walk(!)

The J. K. E. and F. I. have society halls in process of erection.

EXCHANGES.

The Acta and the Southern papers, especially the Virginia University Magazine, are waging a tearful and heart-rending war, to the immense amusement of the rest of the college press. The Virginia University Magazine man, boiling over with indignant wrath at the wholesale attack of the Acta, calls the latter's exchange editor "a political blatherskite," "a sphenetic scribbler," "a shell-headed slanderer," and to the Acta's innocent suggestion about "Stag Whisky," lovingly replies, thus: "It were better that you too would indulge in the Southern Stag Whisky, and pass off into an early death, comforted by the visions of the drunkard's dream: for in this world, with
your ponderous muscle, you have not the courage to do any harm and with your brain, which is best fitted for shoe string speculations and curbstone frauds, you have not the power to do good." Heaven forbid that we should get our fingers in this pie; but it does not take much keenness of intellect to see that, as long as the Southern periodicals blaze away in this style, the Acta has them at a splendid disadvantage, and it is not one, if we judge rightly, that will let such convenient opportunity go by without complimentary and sarcastic retort.

The College Olio of May 10th, lies before us. Its cover, like that of the Acta, is ornate, but here the similitude ends. The Olio coming from an institution unknown to athletic or boating fame, is decidedly dull in these regards, and, to fill its columns, has to fall back on that never-failing resource—contributed articles. Subjects such as "Political Education," "Importance of Purpose to Success," are discussed in the approved monotonous style. "Love, from a Scientific standpoint," is capital. After discussing with becoming sobriety the generally-received theory, the writer suggests the following: "Some maintain that it is another form of vibratory motion, basing their argument on the fact that osculatory movements produce more or less excitement upon lovers... it is, perhaps, best to throw out the hint that probably electricity bears an intimate relation to love, hence, we say, when two lovers are brought near to each other, they are electrified. The question of substituting lovers for the electric machine is agitating scientific circles. The advantage claimed for the former is their superiority in sparking."

After speaking of conductors and non-conductors, (the latter being few and far between,) this telling statement is made: "It might be well to remark that it is often difficult to detect the presence of love in bodies surrounded by certain metals, such as gold or silver." The grand law of this force is scientifically thus: "After experiments conducted with great care and with the finest instruments, it has been conclusively proved that the intensity of the attractive force of love varies inversely as the square of the distance." This, in some respect, makes up for the rest of the paper, which is stupid beyond description. We would criticise the insertion of class-supper notices amongst the editorials. This, from the Locals, "Fishing parties are in order. The ladies seem especially lucky in their 'catches.'" Hum! No doubt! Whither art thou leading us, O thou great farce of co-education! As a piece of ruffianism this, smacking as it does of hose company manners, outdoes any other, they are electrified. The question of substituting lovers for the electric machine is agitating scientific circles. The advantage claimed for the former is their superiority in sparking."

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It is somewhat amusing to look through the different college papers, coming from co-educational institutions: their tone at once points out the fact, and the clippings from those sheets are highly instructive, as well as curious. E.g., we learn this interesting fact from the Triphob, hailing from North West University: "One of the young ladies recently received a full box of envelopes, and one bale of fine writing paper, from an unknown source. It looks suspicious. Some young love must 'lie dreaming.'" The astounding information that "Miss --, whose home is in Topeka, spent the Sabbath in Chicago with her mother," has reached us, and just think of it! "Mrs. --, chaperoned seven or eight of the young ladies down to the Carnival, Saturday evening." The University Press, University of Wisconsin, has the plague badly. Listen, O ye uninitiated, to the free and easy conversational habits of a co-educational college professor: Prof. -- Miss J--., what majority is required to convict in a jury trial? Miss J--. (hesitates), eh--he--he. Prof. -- don't know? Never been tried, have you?—Class groans." Delightful, isn't it? The ladies of the Junior class, at this place, are about to adopt a hat similar to that worn by their brother class-mates, simply for the sake of unity and concord. Says the U. Press: He was interested in th: lesson—even Constitutional Law has its charms—and gave not a thought to the giggling girls behind him. They were interested in him, or rather in the graceful, bewitching way it twined and curled its golden length along his back, just peeping shyly over his left shoulder. But he had a friend who had been there himself, and could take in the situation at a glance. Gently drawing the golden treasure from the shoulder of the now thoroughly-aroused youth, he murmurs softly and consolingly, "it isn't red, at any rate," and hastens to arrange it in the latest and most approved style on the shoulder of the young man in front of him." This is an unadulterated sample of the balderdash we are treated to in such organs. Before turning to our next victim, we give a few more choice selections from this paper: "One of our brightest Senior girls has become a hopeless monomaniac": "One of the Senior girls is so soft, according to her own statement, that her friends are going to try the experiment of putting her on ice to solidify." We have saved the best and most exciting for the last: "The ladies should not fail to call on Miss Livesy. She has received her spring styles, and will take great pleasure in showing them to her numerous patrons. E. Butterick's patterns are still for sale at this establishment!!!" (The exclamation points are our own, of course). Well, really, we did not suspect that such homely nonsense could ever creep into the Chronicle. The Chronicle is one of the very few western papers we have a sincere regard for, but even the Chronicle portrays on its pages the evil influence of which we have been speaking so eloquently for the last half hour. On its own evidence, the dastardly wives of the profs. of Ann Arbor, send their spouses off to faculty meetings, in the evenings, and then flirt with verdant freshmen. Listen to one of those touching dialogues: she (i.e., uxor professoris—professor, absents). "Do you see that stah?" He—"Yaah." She—"Do you love that stah?" He—"Oh! yaah!" She—"How I wish I was that stah." He—"A—h." Tableau. Several of the ladies at the (so-called) University of Minnesota, the Ariel informs us, have formed a secret society into which a few choice selected young men have been initiated. Whom'wouldn't be a choice and selected young man at the University of Minnesota? Our esteemed friend, the Ostrich, beg pardon, Oestrus, has not escaped the malady. We are told in a recent number, that "the members of the Freshman class are concerning themselves with jealousy because the young ladies of their class persist in wearing '80 pins," How pleasing to a lady's refined taste must have been this little incident which the Oestrus tells with great gusto. Several of the "girls" were started off on a picnic, and as they gaily sauntered along, a party of delirious Sophs broke in upon their quietness with "oh! my, ain't she a daisy, that gal with a calico dress?" Hoop la! Here is another sub rosa co-educational racket. "Young lady student to one of our editors: "Oh! Mr. Oestrus man, please don't give me away in your horrid paper." Oestrus man to young ladv student: "Give you away? On my soul I assure you, if I only had you I wouldn't give you away for the world." Slight blush. Monstrous grin grand tableau. The old argument that "association with young ladies in our every-day college life has a humanizing tendency, and is a needed set-off to the bullying spirit found in our etc., etc., ad infinitum" is blown to the wind on the statement of the Oestrus itself. At the Junior Day exercises, at the University of California, amongst the other festivities it is the custom to have a hop. The festive Sophs, jocularity inclined, distributed bogus dance programmes. The result was, that over one-half of the dancers made their engagements according to these programmes, and the utmost confusion prevailed for a long time, which was only cleared up by the frantic efforts of the floor committee. As a piece of rufianism, this, smacking as it does of hose company manners, outdoes anything on record, and the "humanizing effect" of the presence of women at the University of California, at least, has been exercised in homeopathic doses.
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