

DELAWARE COLLEGE REVIEW.

VOL. I.

DELAWARE COLLEGE, FEBRUARY, 1883.

No. 6.

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Delaware College Review.

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Delaware College Review.

Vol. I.

DELAWARE COLLEGE, FEBRUARY, 1883.

No. 6.

The Bright Side.

There is many a rest in the road of life
If we only would stop to take it,
And many a tone from the better land,
If the querulous heart would wake it.
To the sunny soul that is full of hope,
And whose *beautiful trust ne'er faileth*,
The grass is green and the flowers are bright
Though the wintry storm prevaileth.

Better to hope though the clouds hang low,
And keep the eyes still lifted,
For the sweet blue sky will soon peep through
When the ominous clouds are rifted,
There was never a night without a day,
Or an evening without a morning,
And the darkest hour, as the proverb goes,
Is the hour before the dawning.

There is many a gem in the path of life
Which we pass in our idle pleasure,
That is richer far than the jeweled crown,
Or the miser's hoarded treasure.
It may be the love of a little child,
Or a mother's prayers to heaven,
Or only a beggar's grateful thanks,
For a cup of water given.

Better to weave in the web of life,
A bright and golden filling,
And to do God's will with a ready heart,
And hands that are swift and willing,
Than to snap the delicate tender threads,
Of our curious life asunder;
And then blame heaven for the tangled ends
And sit and grieve and wonder.

The Study of Natural Science.

It might well be asked, why it is that the study of natural science has been looked upon as of such minor importance in many of our schools and colleges. The answer seems to be this—when many of the present advocates of pure classical training received their education, our colleges and universities knew but little of what true scientific education meant.

In the first place but little time was spent upon the study of natural science; in the second place what instruction was received was derived from some easy elementary text-book. Such are not the methods of typical scientific education of to-day, which reaches its highest usefulness, not so much in the class-room as it does in the laboratory and the field. Certain elementary principles must be mastered in the study of any natural science, after this is accomplished the student begins to acquire that mental discipline peculiar to scientific study.

If the student would derive the mental discipline which he desires in his pursuit of a scientific course, if he would keep pace with his classical colleague, he must expect to do it in only one

way, that is by entering into those more advanced fields of scientific study which comes after the principles of a science are mastered. He must rise above his usual method of cramming one science after another, which often, instead of being a source of mental discipline, only injures the memory and blunts the reasoning faculties.

Admitting that all which has been said is true, how can such valuable results be accomplished with the present arrangement of our scientific courses? The answer is, that, as a rule, they cannot be. Such courses crowd in one subject after another until the mind is confused, and no beneficial results are obtained. In a classical course three things are generally learnt well: Latin, Greek and mathematics, while other studies are added to make up a liberal culture.

This should be equally true of our present scientific courses; at least three sciences should be thoroughly mastered, they should be continued three or four years while other studies should be added to furnish general culture. In this way alone can our scientific courses be made equal to the classical, for in the higher study of the three sciences chosen, the student is pursuing a method equally thorough with that of his classical co-worker.

When the student has once reached this position of higher scientific study his work in mental development begins. Having learnt the lessons of his text-book he puts it aside and at once begins to deal with nature, things and facts. These he must learn for himself through his own observation alone. These facts once observed he must interpret them with his own thinking, thus rising from the low level of a mere book-student to an observing and thinking man.

In his higher study he not only learns that he must observe for himself, but that his observations require the strictest accuracy, and that the results of these observations must be formulated with perfect exactness, and then having his observations once recorded, he must deal with his facts not rashly and hurriedly, but thoughtfully and deliberately. Such is the scientific habit of mind and such will become the habit of mind of the one who shall pursue the study of science in its advanced stages.

No study will cause so much mental self-dependence as will the study of natural science. The student, reaching his higher stages of growth, goes out into nature; there he meets, upon every hand, new and unheard of phenomena every day brings its problems with their special features, each of which he must solve. He cannot look up the subject in some text-book, dictionary, or encyclopedia, or solve his question by some formula, but having before him only

the facts he has observed, he must interpret them by his own unaided reason.

Natural Science has its chief characteristic in its requirements for the minutest observation, in the accuracy of its definition, and in the caution which must be taken in the interpretation of facts. What better habit of mind could any one acquire.

Let the student once enter these more advanced fields of labor and he will find himself acquiring an unlimitable breadth of thought, all his senses will begin to be awakened, and he will learn that education means not only the power of thinking, but of seeing, hearing and feeling, also. He will rise above his mere swallowing of book-theories and will become his own observer and thinker.

There is too much study of books in our colleges and not enough observation and original thought. It should be the duty of an instructor, not merely to hear one recite the book, but to keep the student's mind in a state of credulity. It should be, further, the greatest theory of education never to learn anything by means of a book, whenever it can be learnt by observation and original thought. This is peculiarly the method which is used in the right study of natural science.

It was the custom of the elder Agassiz to place before his students a box full of zoological specimens, and then require them to tell him all they could about them. At the very outset they began to think for themselves; in this same method they continued studying nature, not books.

The result of this superior method was that his special students became distinguished men. The aim of education should be not to thoughtlessly learn books, but to think, observe, hear and feel for one's self; not to know what some one else says or thinks, but to know what you think yourself; and it should be the aim of the instructors to carry out this principle, and it should be the plan of all students to pursue the course which shall lead to the same end. Should this plan be pursued the student becomes not a "walking encyclopedia" but an observing and thinking man.

After all that has been said, let not some one come in and say that he has derived more mental discipline from classical study than from his study of science.

No one will doubt the fact if his method has been to spend four or five years upon Latin and one term upon each of the sciences, but let him spend five years upon Zoology or Botany and then he will be capable of drawing comparison. The points are just there. No one could expect to derive the superior mental discipline from the

study of Greek by merely learning its alphabet, neither must one expect to derive the superior mental culture of scientific study by simply dabbling in its principles.

The study of natural science develops the highest powers of the mind and draws out our most original faculties, therefore the true study of science is elevating. F. D. C.

What a Student Knows About Kissing.

Kissing, with all its advantages and disadvantages, its pleasures and pains, is forming so alluring a subject for elucidation by all classes and conditions of writers, that it seems to be in no wise out of place for a student to expatiate upon the benefits of this art, and any additional information on the subject should be hailed with delight. Poets and sages of ancient and modern times, from the greater to the least, have, with few exceptions, dwelt upon the mysteries of this art, but few have spent much time on that kiss which lightens a student's life. A dead-in-earnest lover's kiss is seldom if ever indulged in by a sensible student, and even if Cupid does occasionally send a dart into the tender portion of a student's anatomy, it is apt to eventually terminate in air castles and occasion his recitations to become dull and monotonous. This then is the reason of so many college grass widows in the vicinity of a college. The following is clipped from a recent number of the Delaware Ledger:

"What is a kiss? I ask again;
Why, student, you can tell,
How oft you've tried but all in vain
To kiss a pretty belle."

It is impossible for me to let this slip by without calling the author of it to account for the poor opinion which he entertains for the student. We admit that we have often tried an act so rude, (if it may be so called,) but we deny that we always, or even generally, meet with ill success. Sometimes it requires much toil, and sometimes it is tendered us with good grace, but we obtain it however, by fair means or foul, for "all is fair in love and war." The well proportioned kiss, the kiss behind the door, the kiss of the hand, the mother's kiss, all these and many more, have been enthusiastically and graphically treated of by their many ardent spouses; but the kiss indulged in between college youth and maiden, (for this is the era of co-education,) has been left in the shade. However, even the kiss of the student could be divided and sub-divided to infinity, and it is necessary for me to take up those which are most common. First among these is the stolen kiss, which, even after the many remonstrances that it has met, still remains in vogue. It is generally obtained by a ruse or by force. The make-believe-sister-kiss at the depot, should receive special commendation for its brilliancy. For what is a young lady to do at a large depot, when a pair of strong arms are thrown around her, and a cheery "good-bye sister," echoes in her ears? No matter how

odious the impudent individual is, she can but submit, with best grace possible, under the trying circumstances.

"Why do we quarrel, she and I,
You ask; 'twere easy answering this,
We quarrel so that by and by
We may make up, forgive, and kiss."

This is received from the hands of an inspired bard, for no one who has not been there could explain it so fully. The kiss of reconciliation is indeed a sweet one, but is very dangerous, if carried too far, for one is apt to lose the kiss and girl too. But there is risk in everything and this pleasing prospect is worth the risk. Next in order we come to the last, by no means the least, of these pleasant sweetmeats, that is the "I couldn't help it" kiss:

"Her lips were so near
That what else could I do?
You'll be angry, I fear,
But her lips were so near,
Well, I can't make it clear,
Or explain it to you,
But her lips were so near,
That, what else could I do?"

So warbles a sentimental songster. It seems to have gushed forth from the lips of an impassioned student. He could not stand the thought of being in the immediate vicinity of such pleasure, and not indulging in its blissful sweetness. It was the proximity that caused the rash act, but what else could he do? what else could you do, reader? Just picture yourself in the same predicament. You could not be human to let such a treat pass by unappropriated. It was perfectly excusable. Those saucy daring lips staring you in the face until your eyes almost pop out, should be attended to at once, as there is no time to waste. Such opportunities are rare, and any one finding himself so near a kiss should exclaim as did our friend, "What else could I do?" shut his eyes and dive ahead to bliss. He may be awakened by a sudden slap on the face, probably will, and probably ought to, but he got his kiss, and carries the recollection around with him. That he always has. The girl he will probably never have. So he had better make the best of that which he has.

HARRY WHITE.

The Age of Gold.

A wise man will draw lessons of usefulness or admonition from circumstances which, at first, appear of the most trivial nature. This is true, not only when applied to personal transactions, but also to affairs strictly of a national character. There are some distinct features of the present age, which to even a careless observer must call forth thoughts of the future and which may cause the more reflective to ask the questions, "What are the teachings of the times?" One prominent lesson, and one too, which is generally well impressed upon the minds of the people, is the necessity of possessing wealth.

The age of gold is gradually creeping over us, and, following up on the age of chivalry, it bids fair to enchain the world in a bondage as tyrannical, and no less in opposition to the true end of human existence.

The youth, with his aimless aspirations, is taught that the goal to which all his efforts should be directed is wealth. The middle aged, ambitious of position and influence, striving for the approbation of the world, look beyond all to wealth, as if that could purchase forgetfulness or drive one pang from the heart made desolate by its narrow contradictions.

For gold, the greatest hardships will be endured, the most imminent dangers encountered, and the most hazardous enterprises attempted. For gold, friends will be alienated, kindred forgotten and humanity outraged. Society is organized upon a basis which acknowledges gold as the *ultimatum*. Intellect may pine in its seclusion and genius starve in its garret, and yet the masses will have no right to sympathy; that must be reserved for the rich.

Wealth is the "open sesame" to the public heart, and without this, the highest intellect, the most polished education, and the noblest genius, will fail to cause a single pulsation.

All worship gold! The farmer toils on, denying himself the comforts of a pleasant home, for the purpose of adding more to his coveted acres. The mechanic deprives himself of rest and recreations, laboring day after day that he may acquire the coveted treasure. The merchant counts over his gains, pores over his ledger, adds his "cent. per cent." and makes his days and nights a harassed misery, that he may count his thousands and millions. The lawyer, lynx-eyed, studies his musty tomes, scans his brief, and seeks wisdom in the writings of many a sage, not that fame may bind the laurel wreath around his brow, but that he may fill his coffers with gold. The doctor braves the storms of night and day, heeds not the pestilence, stands by the couch of the dying, not that his name may stand forth as a benefactor of his race, but that his own may be a gilded pill, and that he may, to the natural dignity of his profession, add the more conceded dignity of wealth. Even professed ministers of the gospel, forgetting the teachings of their meek and lowly Master, pamper the vitiated desire for display, by seeking to outvie one another in the gilded decorations of their house of worship, as if imagining that the teachings of the gospel would fall with more convincing power from crimson decked pulpits, read from golden clasped bibles, to hearers lounging in velvet-cushioned pews; or that the highest steeples, with sonorous chimes, would aid to develop a love for that religion whose founder was the manger-born babe of Bethlehem.

Thus the teachings of the times ask the questions on every and all subjects, "will it pay?" Looking into the dim future, will it pay to blunt all the nobler faculties, debase manhood, pervert intellect, destroy the finer sensibilities, alienate friends, and outrage humanity, merely for the acquisition of wealth?

Will it pay for a nation to disregard the rights of others, acquire territory and property without consulting the dictates of justice, trample the oppressed under their feet, and strive to bind more grievous burdens upon the race, merely because it may add to the present aggrandizement of those who have the power to enforce their unwise and inhuman desires? Heeding the teachings of the past, we must come to the conclusion that these things *will not pay*. That, in the end, destruction and desolation must follow in the path of the oppressor, and that the worshipper of gold and his idol must perish together.

H. GROUK.

Curiosity.

Curiosity may be defined as the instinct of discovery, implanted by Nature in every being. Every living thing shows decided signs of the desire of investigation, and it reaches its culminating point in man. No one, not even the most ignorant, could content himself with passively looking around him, and at the various sights refrain from asking "why is this so?" or "how is that?" Man must progress, and curiosity is one of the means of his progression.

But this instinct, as it may be called, varies greatly with its different possessors. Among the refined and educated, it develops into an earnest desire for investigation; but among the lower it has the appellation of inquisitiveness. Of the latter we shall have but little to say, as the former is the only one worthy of notice.

There is an old maxim which says "Necessity is the mother of invention," but it can be as readily assumed that curiosity has given rise to as many inventions as necessity. Necessity forces man to do a thing, curiosity impels him further. The former produces things of immediate use, the latter, those which are of the most advantage.

To prove the truth of the above assumption, we may glance at a few facts which sufficiently show that curiosity was a moving influence to man in his inventions.

Mathematics probably originated through curiosity rather than necessity; and it is certain that there was no necessity whatever for music, painting, and sculpture, though the greatest void would now be produced were they taken from us. It was the idle promptings of curiosity that led to the classification of plants by Linnæus. The curiosity of Galvani produced the battery, and that of Volta resulted in the identification of lightning with electricity. The monk Swartz, as also Roger Bacon, moved by this instinct, discovered the properties of gunpowder. According to Dutch authors, Laurentius Koster's curiosity led to the discovery of the art of printing. The German chroniclers deny his priority in the field, while they as vehemently assert that Guttenberg arrived at still greater results by a similar path. Morse, Wheatstone and Cooke were insanely curious to know if words could be sent between distant places in a moment of time, by the means of electricity. The present day shows the fruit of their curiosity. The same is to be said of Cyrus Field in regard to the Atlantic cable.

Nearly every invention not strictly necessary yet eminently useful can be ascribed to the curiosity of determined minds who carried their designs to their utmost extents. Long and patient investigation in following the objects of their research, has not perhaps found what was sought, but has brought to light things of a greater value.

But as has been remarked before, curiosity in some individuals develops into mere inquisitiveness. The very idea of encountering this makes one avoid those to whom it is ascribed; for the nameless torture of having every action looked into, every design remarked upon, and every intention elicited, justly overbalances all desire of making the acquaintance of the inquisitive person. And no one, although he may strive hard, can escape him altogether: one is sure sooner or later of running across a Paul Pry. It can be deprecated, but not avoided.

While admitting that at the higher and nobler extreme, curiosity makes itself a powerful incentive to progress, we must confess that at the opposite, it proves the most despicable of all inclinations.

S. W. M.

Relics.

Who can tell how old is the custom of treasuring away the effects of some dear relative who has departed for his lasting home. No more will we hear his cheering words in time of trouble; nor will we hear his hearty laugh echoing through our home. Nothing can take their place. But dear tokens or relics soften the grief and reconcile us to their loss. These dear relics start our weary head to think of their good works and kindness, till we feel more cheerful that life is not so barren, and that life is worth our keeping. In their presence we feel that we are near them; that cane or chair has with it kind remembrances that break away the grasp of despair till we can almost see the departed one in all the glory of life. So up in the dusty garret, family after family stow away with filial care the relics of generation upon generation in one great pile, sacred from the eyes of the scoffer. What a grand old custom it is; displaying better than books, the actions, the oddities, the life of fine old ancestors. Their deeds stand out fearless of the mind of others, their acts scorn examination, and they remain as a constant rebuke to our frivolous natures; and what harm can there be if their descendants do point out with a boastful spirit, to a stranger, the vestige of some forgotten hero. We cannot but admire the firm old pillars of their family, we can account for the vast resources, the respectability, the honesty and thrift of the present ones, for they leave noble examples to strengthen their determination, never to do an unworthy act in the sight of their fathers. It is true that some families who possess these signs of distinction are apt to hold themselves aloof, to make known to the people by their assumed haughtiness that they are worthy of moving in a higher sphere than their neighbors. But where we find this fault in a community, we will meet with hundreds of good examples who would blush at the charge of trying to laud their doings and their father's before them. These old families which have been the main support to their community, have come forth to offer their lives in danger, and in peace have represented the people in the Halls of Congress; these unassuming people, simple in their habits, could unfold manuscripts, curious implements of war, and unique furniture that would startle the stranger. Leaving in a daze of wonder, he thinks how strange these people are for not showing to each and every one the curious relics of their household. Little does he know that the family, an example of many, estimate their worth, not in regard to how much attention they will gain from the public, but estimated by the love they have for the departed owner. Of most of our illustrious men we find swords, battle flags, and furniture of every description, well taken care of, set up in the public halls for

the people to see, not to show to foreigners the lives of our great men, but to show to the people, the Americans, how they lived and honored their country.

Relics show to us the customs of the people, and by seeing the dress, etc., we are more impressed with their ways than if we should obtain our knowledge from history. Also historians can gain knowledge from relics which they could not from any other source. It is well for every one to know something about his family; not to be ignorant of the birth place or his nationality, which he would be ignorant of if he did not have the dusty garret to burrow for these mysteries.

GACAL.

Men of One Book.

There have been, and beyond doubt there still are, men who confine their course of reading to a single author. These men are called "men of one book." In our own times when new books are continually being placed before the public, when an almost insatiable desire of reading has seized the masses, when hardly any one, with the smallest pretensions to learning, can be found without having his library. It may seem strange that many of earth's master minds attained eminence through their intimacy with one favorite author.

The plan is, to a certain degree, praiseworthy. Each one owes it to himself to preserve his taste unvitiated, but it would be a curious anomaly if, amidst the endless variety of transient literature, a person could keep himself free from the generally pervading spirit of carelessness and mediocrity. Disraeli writes that "Taste embalms the knowledge that otherwise cannot preserve itself." And if, in our selection of a favorite author, we be guided by correct taste and sound judgment, our position will always be *one most* secure from the attacks of erratic pedants.

Cave ab homine unius libri is a maxim that has come down to us from the days of Horace. There is a great deal of truth in these few words. Pliny advises that much be read, but not many books. All great writers seem to have modeled their style after some special favorite. Demosthenes made Thucydides a particular study, Fenelon was a close observer of Homeric beauties, Bourdaloue, the famous French orator, yearly perused Saint Paul, Saint Chrysostom, and Cicero. Irving, the classic of America, never tired of Addison, and between the two authors we find many striking points of similarity. These are only a few examples, but they go to show that the man who carefully notes the beauties of a favorite author, who moulds his mind so that it may partake of the qualities of its prototype, who adds to his own knowledge that of another to whom the world has given the palm of excellence in some particular art or science, is one whose temple of learning is not easily shaken. Built on a solid foundation, its pillars are proof against all the efforts of literary or scientific Samsons.

But whilst we are all, in a certain sense, men of one book, that is, whilst we cultivate a special and more friendly intimacy with a writer who presents to our minds highest excellence, we should not deprive ourselves of the opportunity of reading as many solid works as we can. No man has within himself all knowledge, and although some may, through genius or natural talent, make greater progress in the field of erudition, yet the efforts of others are not to be despised. Each one, then, should have his favorite author, upon whom he should model his style, not by servile imitation, but by a careful discrimination between things meriting praise and those meriting censure. In this sense it would be well for all to be "men of one book."

JOE. ELBERON.

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WE AGAIN offer a special invitation and request to the young ladies of the college, to contribute to the REVIEW. The boys have no right to claim all authority of the paper, as it is the *students'*, and you, young ladies, should take an interest in it.

SHOULD THE present Legislature take a trip to New Castle county, we ask them to visit Newark, take a view of Delaware College, and then go and observe the New Castle county Poor House, now in course of construction, and then let them ask themselves if they are in favor of encouraging poverty more than education.

"ASK AND ye shall receive," is an expression we all know. Trustees of Delaware College, if you want any help from the State for the college, why don't you ask for it? Our legislature is too busy to draw up a bill for you, and then pass it. Oh, no, that is too much of a good thing.

WE WILL be greatly under obligation to members of the alumni, if they will inform us as to any change that they make in their business life. We desire to run our personal department in such a way as to inform the old students as to the whereabouts and doings of their friends and fellow-students, and in this way to keep up a friendly relation between one another. Any items in regard to our alumni will be greatly appreciated.

THE REVIEW has been sent, since its first number, to the Harvard, Yale and Cornell papers, marked "Please exchange," but we have the first paper from any of the above mentioned colleges to receive. Whether this is from lack of management or not, we are not prepared to say, but, if it is that the papers of our big colleges regard all other college papers beneath their notice, we would be pleased to forward the subscription, if they will take the trouble to inform us the amount, in order that we may be able to read the productions of the Yale, Harvard, and Cornell students' fertile brains.

DELAWARE would have a lasting monument if its college was as fine and accommodating as the Poor House of New Castle county.

WHAT IS the matter with the students? Why don't they help us? The REVIEW is not ours, and having the management of it, we are not expected to be the only contributors, we do not want this power. The REVIEW is the students' paper, and as soon as they fail to take an active interest in it, just so soon will its prime object cease. We try to manage the REVIEW so as to be as little burden to the students as possible, yet, we expect an occasional contribution from them. Boys "throw your quills," and the REVIEW will surely improve by your aid.

THE NEWSPAPERS state that the Baltimore & Ohio will begin work at Kiamensi sometime during the last week in February or the first week in March. Kiamensi is only about six miles from Newark, and in a very short time the workmen with their picks and shovels will play havoc with our back campus, the students' play-ground. Spring will soon be upon us, then where are we to have our usual sports? Shall we be compelled to relinquish the exercise that is so fruitful to body and mind? Let the faculty not put it off until it is too late, and then inform the students that they have used every endeavor to procure a suitable playground, but have been unsuccessful. We think this matter deserves more attention and respect from the faculty than they have been wont to give other requests and advices the REVIEW has made. Let some convenient plot be now secured, and a little attention be paid to proper grading, and to getting soil into a fit condition, and next spring our games may be played on a ground that surpasses the one we now have.

WE HAVE in our college two excellent institutions, a Young Men's Christian Association, and Young Ladies' Prayer Meetings. About two years ago, the students felt a need for something of the kind, so they organized a Young Men's Christian Association, and since their organization they have held regular meetings. A majority of the students belong to the Y. M. C. A., and it is now doing good work. The meetings are largely attended, and those present find them entertaining and instructive. The young ladies realizing their want of a Christian Association, organized, a few weeks ago, the Young Ladies' Prayer Meetings, and have been having weekly meetings. These institutions are a great good to the students, inasmuch as the scriptures are studied, a christian like feeling cultivated toward one another, and it proves that even in the paths of a college life, the student acknowledges his God, and implores his blessings upon his fellow-students. The Y. M. C. A. is a great factor in elevating the morals of all college students, and an association of this kind should not only be organized in every college, but every effort should be made to have it to fulfill its mission.

THE Delaware College Press Association proposes to give several entertainments during the present year. The first entertainment was given on the 13th inst. by Prof. H. H. Ragan, who is one of the finest lecturers of the day. Prof. Ragan came to us with testimonials and newspaper comments, of the most favorable kind, and even these were inadequate to give him the praise he deserves. It is seldom that a lecturer can be procured, who is a scholar, a traveler, and an orator. Such we found Prof. Ragan, and Newark is just the place where such a person is appreciated. The only regret we have to make is that we did not procure him to deliver his series of six lectures, but as he had engagements up to the 17th of April, it was impossible for him to remain here longer than one night. Judging from the desires of the people, in this vicinity, we should think it wise for our business manager to do all in his power to have Prof. Ragan with us again.

WE were told a few days ago, that a member of the faculty took offense at an article contained in the last number of the REVIEW, and he said that he would have "nothing more to do with the paper." We do not know whether we were correctly informed or not, but, if we were, we are certainly surprised at our respected professor. We thought he had the dignity becoming of his position, too much to get angry at any little news item that might stray into our local department. We are almost sure that there was no article published at which any person, after just reflection, could take offense, but, if there has been, we are willing to make amends, if the person offended is kind enough to inform us as to the article; and we think this method far better, and especially, more christian-like than the one taken by our professor, to settle any difficulty that may arise by the publication of an article, which was intended for anything else rather than to mar the feelings of any one.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, the first national holiday of the year, has come, and gone; and the celebration of this memorable event was, in most places, scarcely different from the everyday display which we meet in life. The fact that the school-boy was given a holiday was the means of bringing to mind to many parents that Washington's birthday was upon them. It is a noticeable fact, that all the holidays are observed with far less animation than they were, even ten years ago. Whether this circumstance is attributable to the fact that our nation is assuming a more strict business-like air, or that our love of country and freedom, with a due appreciation of the price it cost our forefathers, is on the decrease. We hope the latter is not the case, and we fear that the former is not a sufficient reason for blotting out the custom which our forefathers handed down to us. Is it that our country can ever be so filled with industry and labor as to justify ignoring the idea of commemorating our country's birth? Who will

not acknowledge that we, as a nation, have rights and privileges that were never before accorded to any race? Can it be, then, that we are unwilling to set aside a few days out of three hundred and sixty-five in order that we may refresh our memories of an event that should be as memorable as it is great. The name of Washington is closely related to our country's independence, and when we try to banish from our minds the name and importance of George Washington, then just so soon are we beginning to lose our appreciation of that freedom which only America can give to her sons.

OUR STATE LEGISLATURE, now in session, has "buckled down" to real earnest work, and the proceedings of both houses are watched with more than usual interest. Not since many years ago has Delaware's Legislature convened to consider such important questions as will be brought before them during the present session. During the last campaign the people of this State were promised by representative men of both parties, improvements and laws which would be of interest to our State and our people; and to test the faithfulness of those who promised, is probably one source of the interest taken in the legislative proceedings. Among the many things that are yet to come before the Legislature, is a bill for the aid of Delaware College. We are very much interested as to the action that will be taken by the Legislature in regard to this, and it is no more than right, that we should be. It is a fact also, that those who are not directly connected with the College, have for it a kind feeling and sincere hope for its welfare. A few years ago, Delaware College was, in most parts of this State, comparatively unknown, and those who did have a knowledge that such an institution existed, had for it a feeling scarcely above a meagre respect. The merits of the institution, and a few intelligent and educated men, have overcome this obstruction, and to-day there is not a family that rates above illiteracy in this State, who knows not of Delaware College, and in fact, it is the highest ambition of most scholars in the public schools to be able one day to be a student at Delaware College, a cut of which is to be found in the back part of their geographies. This College is Delaware's first and best institution. Its graduates, though not in numbers, compare favorably with the graduates of our larger colleges, and are respected by every person wherever they are known. This College is the property of the State, and consequently each individual of the State is a part owner: is it then that the people of this State can, with contempt, treat their property and those who manifest an interest in its welfare? This College has borne the name of our State for nearly half a century, and the name has been borne with honor and pride, and not an act has ever been committed by the College that would bring any other than credit to our State's fair name. Then shall our State refuse, when aid is asked for such an institution? Is

our State ashamed of Delaware College? Judging from the College building, she has reasons to be ashamed, but if the list of graduates, and former students be read, she can never feel aught than filled with pride. Through these fifty years Delaware College has had a hard fight, not receiving a cent from the State; through good and bad fortune she has lived, and to-day she asks, for the first time, financial aid from the State. Shall it be refused? No, let our Legislature be loyal to Delaware College; let them consider her wants with her merits, and give her according to her needs; not more, for she asks it not. Let them make the first appropriation to the College, and the act will be praised throughout the State, both for the support and recommendation of higher education and the incalculable advantage it will afford the young men and women of Delaware.

Special Work.

The field of science is so vast that no man can hope to traverse more than a small portion of it; and he who would do a good work in any part must not spend his time roaming over the surface of the whole. In order to accomplish any good results, effort must be concentrated upon a few points which need investigation.

The young man who has decided upon his career, and is bending his whole energy to accomplish some definite and special work, will most likely succeed; while he who thinks to master all sciences will end by frittering away his best years, and leave no legacy to those who follow. In this view of the subject it would seem worse than folly to attempt a wide range of study in the short time devoted to college life. Each student should pursue that line, and only that, of science, which will help him most in his special work. Does this seem a narrow view? It will broaden as you advance, and when you have reached the summit of your life-work, you will behold before you unexplored valleys and heights, limitless in opportunities for research.

W. WEBB.

Bicycling at Harvard seems to have been on the wane all this year, but now the "Advocate" appears in favor of a bicycle meeting in the spring. The club gave a dinner in Boston to further the idea, and discussed the advantages of such a "meet." It will probably be held at Beacon Hill, and a good programme is expected, as there is an abundance of good material there.

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Local Matters.

That bouquet!

"Enlisted for the War," March 29th.

"Meet me in the reception room at 8."

Put away your skates, as the season seems to be about over.

The Athenians acquitted themselves admirably on the 21st. inst.

The minstrel troupe is progressing finely. An entertainment is proposed by them for next term.

St. Valentine's day has been around again, and the unbearable "comic" has done his fatal work.

A farce, entitled, "All's Fair in Love and War," will be one of the features of the Delta Phi entertainment.

The young lady who was promised a sleigh ride, at the next snow fall, we fear will be compelled to wait until next season.

Prof. A. A. Benton's family arrived here a few weeks ago, and are now comfortably quartered at Mrs. Joynes boarding house.

Wait, all ye pleasure-seeking folks until March 29, when a grand entertainment will be given by the Delta Phi Literary Society.

A senior class meeting was held on the 20th. Preparations for commencement were set on foot and other business of class importance was transacted.

The members of the Freshmen and Sophomore classes were amused by a train of Turks, with bears, monkeys, &c., passing through town on the 23rd inst.

The Professor of Astronomy has been taking observations of the moon on the front campus for the past few nights. That is, the Professor was on the campus and not the moon.

A society of young ladies has lately been organized in the College. The number of members is five, and they call themselves the V. A's. We hope the society is organized for some good.

The Aldelphic Society of the Newark Academy gave an entertainment at Exchange Hall on the 16th. Prof. Ford of Wilmington delivered many and varied selections which were well received.

The classes in Latin and Greek have had no recitations for some time on account of the illness of Prof. Mackey. We are, however, glad to see him about again, and we suppose his classes were also glad to recommence their interrupted studies.

As a national holiday, the 22nd was celebrated in the usual way in which such holidays are generally observed at Delaware. Although the Faculty was petitioned to give Friday as an additional holiday, it was refused. With our feelings thus dampened, Mr. Washington did not come in for so large a share of our patriotism as he otherwise would have done.

There seems to be a general emigration from Turkey, judging from the number of such visitors that we have received lately. They all seem to be going South. They are accompanied by their families, and live and sleep in approved Gipsy style.

We know that the life of an editor is a hard one, or at least we have always heard it was; but when we hear ourselves characterized as a "fiend," we shudder at the prospect of a future existence, if indeed we deserved it. In fact, we almost feel as though our "mission on this earth was ended."

A change is contemplated in some of the studies now pursued by the scientific course. We hope such great changes, as rumor makes them, will not be to lower the grade of the scientific course which is plenty low enough now, if not too low.

It would perhaps be of interest to some other colleges to know that we are not behind in the way of novelties, and that at present we have in training two men whom, we hope, will soon be able to enter the prize ring and compete for its honors.

It is now time that some steps should be taken toward giving athletics a lively start this spring. There is good material to work on if it is only used in the most judicious way. We ought to be able to get two or three clubs started this term, so as to be ready for work the first of next.

"I have been to borrow a book," said a Sophomore to a quizzing Junior as he unceremoniously "bolted" through the door of the young ladies waiting room a few mornings since. He was surprised by the entrance of another fair occupant. We should judge that the Soph. was rather absent-minded as he was a whole half hour borrowing that book and then came away without it.

We are extremely sorry to hear that we are not going to have any Easter vacation. Although if you can call a holiday of two or three days, which does not occur until about two weeks after Easter, a vacation, then we will have to acknowledge the injustice of our remarks; otherwise we think the spring vacation should commence before Easter and last at least long enough for a little recuperation.

We have anonymously received a short article on "College Gossip." We hesitate before publishing such an article, although we most heartily approve of its contents. Yet it is so pointed and pertinent, that we know some of the inhabitants would want to bring us to account for it. We have not as yet taken out a Life Insurance Policy, so it is consigned with pity to the waste basket.

Debates of public interest are conducted at the Exchange Hall, every Saturday evening. Mostly the subjects discussed have a tendency toward politics, but they never are allowed to lose their distinctive character. These debating clubs could be made of great value, as well as of interest, not only in acquiring information, but also in forming right opinions.

In our last issue we made some remarks concerning the Legislature and Delaware College. We have since heard that the members of the Assembly are fully prepared for any move in favor of the State college. It would be a judicious time for the Board of Trustees to make known their wants and not wait any longer. Most certainly if aid is not worth asking for, it would not be policy to give it. "Now is the accepted time"

The Athenian Society produced the play "Chimney Corner," to a good sized house in the College Oratory on the evening of the 21st. The play was in every sense a success. The characters were, judging from the production, assigned and carried out with a care which must have taken time in their preparation. We have often noticed that in all the dramatic entertainments which are presented in the college, that awkwardness and hesitation which we would naturally expect to see, to some extent, in amateur productions is entirely unnoticeable and in fact we must say, that it does seldom exist. The forcible and natural delineations of the male characters were most fully sustained by the graceful and impressive acting of the young ladies. This is the kind of entertainment which is no less popular with the citizens of the town than they are to the students themselves.

The Regan lecture, which was given by the REVIEW, was one of the most enjoyable lectures that we have been able to listen to for a long time. His subject, "Paris, the Magnificent," was one which in itself would be capable of attracting much attention, but when handled by an orator, a man of keen perceptions, and one who has spent much of his time in studying the beauties of Paris, it is a treat which we are not able to enjoy and appreciate every day. His descriptions of Paris scenery and Parisian life, illustrated from scenes by a calcium light, were frequently interrupted by the applause of the audience, but when he touched upon the revolutionary life of France, and the life of Napoleon Bonaparte he did it with a vividness and an earnestness that found sympathy and honor for that ambitious and unfortunate soldier, which was expressed by prolonged applause. If it should happen that Mr. Regan could be engaged at any future time to deliver another of his series of lectures for the REVIEW we are sure he would be greeted by a large and appreciative audience.

Personals.

CLOAK '73—E. M. Cloak, M. D., is practicing at Smyrna Delaware.

COLVIN '74—Henry C. Colvin, A. M., is extensively engaged in the manufacture and sale of optical instruments, in New York city.

WILEY '82—Andrew J. Wiley, Ph. B., was in town on the 10th, and paid the REVIEW a visit.

EMERSON '74—G. C. Emerson, M. D., is practicing at Milford, Pennsylvania.

MESSICK '81—S. H. Messick, Ph. B., made us a flying visit on the 22nd. Come often "Gus."

MARTIN '76—John R. Martin, A. M., assistant paymaster United States Navy, is stationed at the Brooklyn Navy yard.

JONES '79—H. J. D. Jones, A. B., is Professor of elocation at Harvard University.

MEREDITH '81—P. Meredith, Ph. B., is teaching in Kent county, Delaware.

FERRIS '81—Sue W. Ferris, B. L., is teaching at Salem Delaware.

HEISLER '76—Wm. Heisler, Ph. B., is traveling in Florida, with hopes of regaining his health.

VALLANDIGHAM '75—Chas. Vallandigham, A. M., is practicing law at Dayton Ohio, and a member of the State Legislature.

BLANDY '76—Chas. G. Blandy, A. M., is engaged in the banking business in New York city.

STONE '77—Harry G. Stone, B. L., has recently opened a drug store in West Chester, Pennsylvania.

MUSTARD '83—L. W. Mustard, formerly of the class of '83, is to read law at Princess Ann, Maryland.

JANVIER '82—May M. Janvier, B. L., was in town on the 20th.

BALL '82—L. H. Ball, Ph. B., was in town and paid us a visit on the 20th.

HEARNE '80—Edward Hearne, Ph. B., has graduated in the law department, of the University of Michigan, and has been admitted to the bar, in that State.

WILLIAMSON '74—Alex. F. Williamson, A. M., is a merchant at Newark, Delaware.

OGLE '79—Wm. M. Ogle, M. D., is practicing at New Castle, Delaware.

DAVIS '75—Thomas Davis, A. M., was in town on the 17th.

DORSEY '75—J. Webster Dorsey, Ph. B., is practicing law at Elko, Nevada.

GRAY '83—John Gray, of Bridgeville, who has been absent from college since last term, we understand will not return to college.

Exchanges.

There seems to have been some regard had for our desire to exchange with the college journals throughout the country, for we have quite an appreciable increase in the number of our exchanges, some of them have even crossed the troubled waters, and found a cordial greeting to our table. Among these latter is the *Oxford Review*, and the *Oxford Cambridge Undergraduates' Journal*, published by the students of Oxford and Cambridge. This journal has been in existence for eighteen years. It seems almost useless to comment upon a journal which, unquestionably, stands at the head of all college papers, whether published in Europe or America. The journal has not only attained a national reputation, but it has been universally accepted as a pure type of college journalism.

The January number of the *Acadia Athenaeum* is rather poor compared with the November and December numbers. Wake up brethren and let it be your aim to improve, rather than fall from your lofty eminence.

The January and February numbers of the *College Transcript* are upon our table—The *Transcript* is published bi-monthly, and is a live and energetic journal. It is just now excited over the election of a new corps of editors.

The *Tomahawk*, which, by the way, is not a college journal, has found its way to the sanctum of the REVIEW, through the kindness of its publishers. It hails from Washington, and devotes itself to "God, Country and the Rights of All Men." It deals considerably with biographical sketches of our public men, and the January number contains a fine portrait of Chester A. Arthur, and Hon John H. Mitchell of Oregon.

The *Badger* comes to us waging an unearthy war with the *Princetonian*, because the latter does not concede that the University of Wisconsin, is equal in many respects to Princeton. Shall we quiet them both by the assertion that Delaware College, towers above both from her intrinsic worth. We don't want to take a hand in the fight—and we are sorry to be even by standers who witness such a scuffle, prompted only by conceit.

The *Volante* is before us again rather improved. It is a quite unassuming paper, that is determined that it shall attain a reputation for itself by perseverance.

We are happy to acknowledge the receipt of the January and February numbers of the *Colby Echo*. The *Echo* comes from the Pine Tree State, and contains quite a number of readable contributions.

The *Pennsylvania Western* is taking the lead of the various college journals of Pennsylvania. It seems to know the elements that go to make up an enterprising journal.

The *Dickinsonian* is here again, but evidently did not approve of our suggestion to improve its appearance with the Shamrock. However, the February number exhibits clearly the benefit she has derived by electing a new corps of editors.

The *Randolph Macon Monthly* is the most extensive college journal we have yet received. It is, in our estimation, the leading journal of the south, and will compare very favorably with the journals of northern colleges.

The *Denton Collegian* comes next, and devotes a couple of its columns, emphasizing the non importance of the study of Greek, and terms the action of Cambridge in dropping Greek from the list of required studies as "another step forward in collegiate education." We don't want to enter into any controversy with the author of such a ridiculous production, that will venture to assert that he never read a line of Greek in his life. He is ignorant of its beauty, and the vast amount of knowledge that lies hidden in the Greek language, only to be appreciated by the Greek student.

The *Modern Reporter* has found its way to our list of exchanges. The paper is published in England and America, and is devoted to the importance of the phonographic art in the nineteenth century. It proposes to bring about a complete revolution in American newspapers.

The *Philosophian Review* we read with exceeding fondness. It possesses many virtues. It may with propriety be called a model journal in every respect. Its editorials are brief, concise and to the point. Its contributions are all of a readable character and display great care and sober, earnest thought. We would not lose a number.

Inter-Collegiate.

The violent rupture between the two factions of Amherst's '83 has been healed, and the class elections have proceeded amicably.

Princeton decided at a recent meeting to raise a crew, and will row, probably, at Philadelphia or Lake George this coming summer.

It is not known generally that the Library of Harvard College is the oldest American Library in existence. It was founded in 1838. That of Yale was commenced in 1700.

Cornell has no chapel services on week days.

President Eliot and Dr. McCosh seem to differ concerning the indulgence of athletics by students.

Harvard's invested funds amount to \$5,000,000, yet she has twenty-eight professorships that await endowment. When will she get enough?—[*Lafayette Journal*]

A new journal has been started in New York, under the name of *Life*—by E. S. Mitchell of Harvard '77, the founder of the *Lampoon*.

No conditioned student is hereafter to play at Princeton in any out-of-town base-ball or foot-ball game. Those belonging to the college teams will be required to file with the Registrar their parents consent to their connection therewith.

Harvard's new laboratory is to be started in the spring, and to cost a hundred thousand dollars.

Princeton has secured the traditional feather in her cap, in one of her '82 men, who took the first prize in putting the shot and throwing the cricket ball at the Oxford (Eng.) athletics.

The Base Ball Association will consider the advisability of withdrawing from games with Amherst and Dartmouth. Yale claims that by restricting the League to Harvard, Brown, Princeton and Yale, a series of much more interesting games will be played. The expenses must be curtailed, and this withdrawal seems to meet that end.

Harvard is as yet undecided in relation to accepting Yale's challenge to row next summer.

Until now there have been forebodings of difficulties between Harvard and Columbia as regards the crews of last summer. Columbia has practically adjusted the difficulty by the acceptance of the University Club's challenge, to row at New London, before June 25th. The only obstacle in the way is the want of funds in Columbia, and, as the undergraduates have not responded very liberally to the appeals of the Association for money, the race is only a possibility.

"Cambridge has dropped Greek from the list of required studies." Sitting here in our sanctum we can imagine the smile of joy on the face of our Professor of geology, at so valuable a point in favor of his pet theory.

The Harvard Union recently discussed the question of athletics at Harvard, whether or not it was beneficial to the University. Dr. Crosby's recent attack on this subject will be then answered.

Mr. Goldie has secured the necessary apparatus for measuring applicants for admission to Princeton; an exact measurement will be made both on entering and leaving the college.

The *Amherst Student* is amused over the suspicions of the *New York World* in regard to the supposed political power that paper has found in college fraternities. It appears that the speaker of the House of the New York Legislature happened to appoint to some important committee some friends who chanced to belong to the same fraternity. "This fact the *World* considers deeply suspicious, and much space is devoted to an exposure of those very harmless, indeed, childishly-harmful societies, known as the Greek letter."

Dr. L. H. Atwater has just died. In his death Princeton College and the cause of education in general has lost much. He was senior Professor, and occupied the chair of metaphysics and moral science. He is better known as the author of a little work on logic, much used as a text book. Two Professors will be elected to his place, one taking metaphysics and logic, and one taking political science.

A statement appears in a Vassar paper of the financial condition of that college. Vassar is comparatively poor, and is not so heavily endowed as is sometimes supposed. The Preparatory Department is a heavy burden, and the faculty wish to abolish it. The editors of the *Miscellany* make a fervent appeal to the friends and alumni, for money, and they wish to interest influential ladies of the country in the work of the college.

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Which is delared by Editors, Housekeepers, Scientific Men, Physicians, and by Army and Navy Officers, to be one of the
Most Wonderful Discoveries of Modern Times.

FOR LADIES TO READ

ONLY THINK! ONE SOAP FOR ALL USES!

FOR LAUNDRY AND KITCHEN USE

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

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

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

So here is the Housekeeper's Choice

Common Soap and a foul dish-rag—or—Frank Siddalls Soap and a dish-rag to be proud of.

FOR HOUSE CLEANING

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

FOR WASHING BABIES & BABY CLOTHES

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

FOR THE SCHOOL BOY AND GIRL

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

For the Toilet it is Simply Perfection

All perfumes are injurious to the skin; The Frank Siddalls Soap is not perfumed, but has an agreeable fragrant odor from its ingredients, that is *always pleasant, even to an invalid.* It never leaves any odor on the skin; the face never has any of the unpleasant gloss that other soaps produce; it should always be used for washing the hands and face of those troubled with Chapped Skin; a child will not dread having its face washed when The Frank Siddalls Soap is used, as it does not cause the eyes to smart with the dreaded intense sting that even the imported Castile Soap causes; it always leaves the skin Soft and Smooth. A little on the tooth-brush makes the mouth, teeth and gums perfectly clean; it leaves a pleasant aromatic taste and a sweet breath.

No tooth powder or tooth wash will compare with it.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

If a streak is hard to wash, rub some more Soap on it and throw it back into the suds for a few minutes.

NEXT COMES THE RINSING—which is to be done in lukewarm water, and is FOR THE PURPOSE OF GETTING ALL THE SUDS OUT, and is to be done as follows:—Wash each piece LIGHTLY on a wash-board through the rinse-water (without using any more soap) AND SEE THAT ALL THE DIRTY SUDS ARE GOT OUT. ANY SMART HOUSEKEEPER WILL KNOW JUST HOW TO DO THIS.

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

Afterwards soap Colored Pieces and Colored Flannels,

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

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

FOR MEN TO READ

ONLY THINK! ONE SOAP FOR ALL USES!

FOR SHAVING

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

For Horses, Carriages, Harness, etc.

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

SPECIAL FOR PHYSICIANS

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

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

AS AN ANTISEPTIC AND DISINFECTANT

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

Use it for Washing sores on the feet, caused by walking or wearing tight shoes.

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

For Washing Graduate Measures and Mortars it is better than anything else.

Letters are on file at our office from well-known Physicians, describing their experience with The Frank Siddalls Soap in their practice, which leave no doubt of the truth of these assertions.

Odd Uses—Quaint Uses—Special Uses

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

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

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

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

Try it for washing your Eye-glasses and Spectacles.

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

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

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

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

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