

# DELAWARE COLLEGE REVIEW.

VOL. I.

DELAWARE COLLEGE, DECEMBER, 1882.

No. 4.

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**Delaware College Review.**

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# Delaware College Review.

Vol. I.

DELAWARE COLLEGE, DECEMBER, 1882.

No. 4.

## Lines on the Death of Maggie R. Willamson.

BY A FRIEND.

Where is the beam whose mellow light  
Made the glad morning on the hill,  
And downward in its arrowy flight  
To rubies changed the dimpling rill?  
The modest violet in the glen  
Felt its touch with a deepened blue,  
And in the fair abodes of men  
The rose grew of a richer hue.  
That sunbeam nerved the sower's hand,  
And bore him to a fruitful field  
To ripened harvests in a land  
Billowy with its golden yield.  
Shall the sweet light that wrought such joy,  
Forever vanish from our sight,  
And ne'er again its powers employ—  
Expire in gloom and endless night?  
Nay, it shall glow in diamond pure,  
Or in the sun that shines afar—  
Dwell in the bow of promise sure,  
Or sparkle in the radiant star!  
Thus, too, the soul that's born of light,  
Whose deeds in Christ are full of love,  
Shall never perish in the night,  
But sweetly rest with God above!

*Delaware Ledger.*

## Compulsory Education.

This subject has for years been warmly discussed. Many able writers have employed their talents and their pens for the purpose of ultimately establishing a system of compulsory education, while others of admitted wisdom have taken a most decided and bitter stand against it.

Who can fail to recognize the vast difference between the nation which is civilized, whose citizens are intelligent, and those tribes of barbarians who heed not the laws of intelligent beings and perceive not the end for which they were created? And who will deny that it is education in the one case that has been the means of elevating one nation, and the entire neglect of it that renders the other rude and savage?

Some are of the opinion that a system of compulsory education is not consistent with the principles of a free government. But we reply to this, that there is no freedom except under the law. There are few who would wish to abolish the laws of a civilized country, and, consequently, be helplessly exposed to the domination and imposition of the rude and barbarous. If, then, other laws are necessary for the maintenance of public liberty and prosperity, is it inconsistent to establish, in

addition to the other laws, one that shall deepen and widen the foundation of this prosperity, and one that shall compel those parents who are too ignorant and unenlightened, themselves, to be capable of judging what shall be best for the future welfare of their children, to take steps for their education?

The ignorant know not how to use their liberty when it has been given to them, but most willfully pervert it. Nor is there any security to society where they have power. From this it may be deduced that there can be no public liberty except in an intelligent community.

Those ancient cities that attained any eminence, all had systems of education that they considered the best, and they also made them highly compulsory. Sparta subjected her youths to the most rigid bodily training, strength of body being looked upon as the highest end. Athens considered the mind superior to the body, and, accordingly, was rigid in the pursuance of a course for its development.

In consideration of the evil resulting from the neglect of education and the great benefit arising from attention to it, ought not the State to adopt that system that shall best conduce to its safety and prosperity? She not only claims the right to compel her citizens to take up arms in the time of war, for her defence, but also in the time of peace, to train them to the use of arms, so that they will be prepared for war; is not intelligence a far more powerful weapon than the sword? At the time of the war between Germany and France there were twelve millions of people in France who could neither read nor write, but as there had been a system of compulsory education in many of the German States for about half a century, the Germans were much more intelligent. It was owing to this superior intelligence that the Germans were enabled to achieve such a victory. The State claims the right to develop her resources; the resources of the human mind are far more worthy of consideration than public lands or gold or silver mines. Cicero referring to a passage in Homer, quotes Agamemnon as saying that if he had ten *wise* and *experienced* men like Nestor, he would soon capture the city of Troy, but he did not say that he could do so, if he had ten *strong* men like Ajax. Seeing then the great advantages of education, in addition to the *right* which the State possesses, it is evident that she *ought* to adopt such a system as to make it compulsory in order that it may be positively secured. There have been societies formed and laws enacted for the prevention of cruelty to children, and there is no greater conceivable cruelty than

to raise them in ignorance and thus disqualify them for the duties and enjoyments of life. Nothing will put them to so great a disadvantage in life as the want of mental culture, for thus they are entirely unprepared for any kind of intelligent intercourse.

Consider the benefit received in a community where there are public schools; property is more valuable, society more secure, and business more prosperous. Hence, it follows that property should be taxed for the education of the people, and that the man who pays for the education of the people has a right to demand that the end should be accomplished for which the money has been exacted.

Nor can it be seen that any injury is inflicted upon anyone when education is made compulsory. The youths receive no injury when they are kept from idleness and crime and made intelligent; on the contrary, their highest interests and rights are secured. Parents are certainly not injured for they are only required to perform their duty.

In some states persons have been arrested who had children under fourteen in their employ during school hours. If those who receive boys into their service as apprentices, are compelled to afford them opportunities for attending school, we see no reason why this obligation is not ten-fold more binding upon parents, nor why it should not be enforced by law.

The ignorant are totally incapable of judging what will be for the highest welfare of their country and ought to be deprived of any voice in its government, until they have prepared themselves by requisite instruction for the enjoyment of these privileges; and, therefore, in a country like ours, if this cannot be done where all men have the right of suffrage, it is the duty of the Government to make such laws as will secure the necessary intelligence.

Perhaps there comes before the opponent of compulsory education a dark and gloomy vision of those school-days once his own, but such as now belong happily only to the past, when he was compelled to attend the little country school.

There upon a bench, not of the softest fibre, and minus a back, with little feet hanging at a respectful distance from the floor, he sat studiously thumbing his primer, daring not to raise his eye for fear of the rod swayed by a stern and august personage, in whose presence he trembled, and sharing in the indiscriminate punishment of all, as his teacher was no respecter of persons.

Opposition to the principle which we are advocating, is steadily decreasing, and no doubt the time is near at hand when each and every State shall consider it her bounded and sacred



duty to establish those laws which will secure the education of all her citizens.

The Legislature of our State is soon to meet, and no doubt will discuss what improvements can be made in our public school system. We respectfully suggest that they consider these two points;—first, whether there should not be provision made for the education of every child in the State in the branches requisite for intelligent citizenship; and, secondly, whether measures should not be adopted which will secure to every child the benefits of this provision

A PESTALOZZI GRADUATE.

### Physical Culture in American Colleges.

Take a relative glance at the physical development of a college graduate, and that of one who was educated not within the classic walls of a university or college, but who was developed amid nature's elements, one who has, in experience, combatted with her in her angry moods, and who has basked in the sun of her gentler moments. Although our thoughts and ideas may have been presented before, and our subject worn almost threadbare by the incessant handling of former writers, yet, granting this to be, there must still remain an interest in its progress and a regret at its slow development. When we see a man who has pursued his college course, diligently and faithfully, even when we see him bearing all the learned honors that his *alma mater* can bestow upon him, but with his mind worn with study and application, a physical frame scarcely able to stand the great pressure to which it is subjected, we cannot say with truthfulness and consideration, that he has been eminently successful, we dare not think that he can go out in this cold and impartial world and be the worthy rival of a stronger man. His mind may be stored with gems of learning, his intellect may be able to grapple with all the difficulties of the mathematical world, he may be a master of political science, but to his sorrow, and, most probably, to the disadvantage of the world, he lacks that equilibrium of his powers which is essential to obtain their maximum effect.

We do not want to see an excessive development of mind or muscle, the one at the expense of the other, but a mutual regard for both, a time for each and an interest in each, which will not allow either to die an easy or an early death.

Pleasing it must be to see what strides the American College has taken in this direction, their founders recognized their rights, and in many cases provided for them, but with the increased experience of their descendants, so have the broadness and scope of their views on the subject been enlarged. With the students, the knowledge that physical culture must essentially and on its own merits become more prevalent, is annually increasing. It is not necessary that they should carry it to such an extent as some of their fellow students have done with credit to themselves and honor to their colleges; but a culture which will give us

the power to acquire and use our learning more easily and more forcibly. At such a place and at such a time it is not possible to give more than a general idea of our subject, minutia cannot be entered upon, but a closer application and research in this direction will open up to us facts and results which the most incredulous will not deny. We will make the assertion broadly, believing that it will be the sentiments of all our readers, that no school, be it of law or medicine, of classics or science, is complete and can justly accomplish the ends for which it was founded, unless it places within easy reach the means of physical culture.

It is the proud assertion which Americans can make, that the largest gymnasium in the United States, and one of the largest in the whole world, is of collegiate origin and ownership.

Have we no illustrations on which we can base our assertions? must they be rated as fictitious ideas without a firm foundation? No, we think if only a casual glance is granted us, you will undoubtedly be satisfied that we are correct in our reasoning. We could wish for no better illustration or example than that which is afforded us by a review, however brief, of the life and habits of our noble poet, William Cullen Bryant. Never in his life, of almost a century, did he forget what was due to his physical nature, constant exercise, and unceasing in his efforts, can we but believe that his enchanting lines, his romantic fancy, his high appreciation of nature in all her moods, were in no small degree heightened by his conscientious application? Another important factor in this consideration, and one which we must not neglect or treat with leniency, is the knowledge that we, in educating our students, are making the future men of our nation. The men who will, in time, take the reins of our government, and would we want to see them diminutive, puny and powerless? would we want to see them unable to fulfill their sacred office? These are questions which every thinker can answer for himself, and their answer will always be to the same effect that we want to see them with full powers and ability to cope with the duties which must inevitably fall to their lot.

Our plea is not for excessive culture of this kind, but it is for a moderate and a general prevalence of its influence, in every sphere and at every time of life, believing though, as we do, that no period is more important or more necessary for its practice than during an extended collegiate course.

FELIX.

### The Influence Exerted by our Surroundings.

No one can estimate the active part this word surrounding takes in every one's career. Nor would we believe that many of our most eminent men owe their success and their inherent worth to the effect of this simple word; if we did not closely observe the power by which it controls the actions of every one. For well we

know that our self-made men hold, at the present time, most of the important stations throughout the country. Nine-tenths are surrounded in early manhood by poverty which compels them to struggle for their maintenance, and in the meantime their being develops into a nature of sterling worth and integrity that accompanies through life. Prosperity does not change their life or character, and thus living in peaceful enjoyment, ever seeking to aid others by kind acts, they leave us beloved by all. For poverty is not always the enemy of mankind for often she develops and guides the course of man so that he becomes a man in truth. Opulence might tend to degenerate, to remove him from the necessity of winning his way and thus deprive him of the manner of life which served to bring out these good qualities which would otherwise have remained dormant.

Then your companions have a vital effect upon your career. Among your companions you are led to do vile acts; to do as your companions, that the mere thought when alone would make him shudder. Some seem not to have the courage to withstand the temptation for fear that his companions will laugh at his so called cowardice. To nature with her beautiful surroundings, we owe the eloquence, the sweet music and the tender pathos that enshrines the pages of our immortal poets. How deeply we sympathize with the sentiments of the poet; and while reading can not we feel our nature rising to a higher level? All poetry is inspired by nature. She, it is, that quickens the poet's fancy, displaying to him all her riches; till enraptured in frenzy haste he seeks the pen for description.

The impressions one receives in early life cling to him for better or for worse. Thus a son surrounded by the comforts of a cheerful home, a home that affords a haven when in distress: so quiet and peaceful where discontent can never enter: this home with its dear surroundings has a lasting, beneficial effect. There he imbibes principles from a loving hand that he can not disobey without remorse; and there he pledges his fidelity to obey the promptings of his conscience for the right. If these influences do not govern his life for the better, nothing in this world will save him from following his wayward passions. If young men reared in such beautiful homes and enjoying the advantages that kind parents can administer, yet sink lower in crime, what can be expected of the inmates that inhabit the poor suburbs of a city. What a contrast!

Families struggling day after day with famine, and poor half-clad children shivering with the cold, they do not enjoy the blessing of an education; nor does their surrounding, elevate their nature, but tends to lower. Frequently possessing drunken parents, they fear and dread their very presence. In these circumstances can it be wondered at that they are made desperate by such cruel treatment. They steal and lead a wandering good for nothing life accepting the first means presented to escape the tyranny of their parents. Thus we see that our surroundings have a powerful influence. That in the city where vice is more general we are more apt to stray from the path than in the country. Here we do not meet so many temptations, where the clear, pure atmosphere and beautiful landscape strengthens; not weakens, our good resolves. GACAL.



### Young Men in Politics.

Too much cannot be said and written about the duty of young men of education to interest themselves in politics and political work. In this country of self government there can be no shirking of political responsibilities. We have here no large class of wealthy landowners and privileged persons with leisure and opportunity to devote themselves to public life, as there are in England, where a reformed civil service attracts men to public life by affording opportunities for rise in official preferment and influence. Here all is different. Every man—not the rich only, not the otherwise useless idlers only, not the habitual office holders and chronic office seekers only—but every man must be ready to put his shoulder to the wheel and help move the wheel of government. The responsibility for good government rests on every man in this broad land.

Young men who have turned their backs on their narrow school-boy scenes and entered the broader walks of collegiate life, should realize that the horizon which bounds their mental vision has broadened, and as they draw nearer and nearer to the point when they stand up clad in the honored garments of the full rights of American citizenship, the sense of the impending responsibility should turn their thoughts to their clearly outlined duty as good citizens. And let no one think to escape the responsibility. Duty knocks at every man's door. Duty to the community, the State and the Nation, stands of less moment only than duty to God and one's family. If its appeal touches not the heart, it will touch the pocket. For consider, who lays the taxes in this town? who spends the money? Not a body of men fixed by an unchangeable law, but the very men that the citizens of this little town choose.

Will the rising generation do their duty as their fathers have done before them? Evils creep in every where, and corruption spreads like an infectious disease. The ballot does much to keep the body politic healthy. But it cannot do all. The guardianship which intelligent use of the ballot affords must be supplemented by an active, earnest and honest interest in politics and party organizations. We are governed by political parties. The voter is chained down to a narrow dilemma either of voting for the candidates of one of the two great parties, or of throwing away his vote on one who has no chance of election. Inside the parties a few men frame the platforms and name the men for whom the rest of the citizens are obliged to vote, or else to vote for men who represent principles to which they are opposed. Why is it that political management in the country districts is more clean and honest than in the cities? Simply because, in the rural communities, disinterested and trusted citizens come to the front and take the reins. They do the party work without tricks, and attend the polls, and holds fair and free elections, which are an honor to our free institutions.

In cities, where party methods are always

rougher and less honorable, and often corrupt and unclean, nothing but a strong sense of public duty will bring out substantial and disinterested citizens to attend the demands of party work.

These circumstances make many good citizens shrink from mingling in municipal politics, and give a free field to the low ward bosses and bummers. But even into the strongholds of corruption there have been very recently infused an element of clean handed and public spirited political workers, determined to throw off the yoke of unworthy leaders, and rings. It was by such an organization that the famous Tweed ring, in New York city, was broken up; and the Gas Trust rascality unearthed in Philadelphia. In New York city, in Brooklyn, and in Philadelphia, at the recent elections there was another movement of this great body of clean-handed citizens to secure an honest city government. So it is everywhere. The only remedy is a non-partizan city government, which manages the public interests of the city like a business corporation, and secures the limited purposes of a city government by a wise and economical use of the public money.

All over this country there are great movements in party management, organized by substantial, honorable and unselfish men who are struggling to clean out the filth of their own political households; and this fight has been fought to the bitter end. But a surer way to obtain party purity, and one which would make violent party rebellions less a necessity than a luxury, lies plainly before every intelligent man. It is the general active attention to political duties in all the details of party work by the honest and high toned men in every ward, town, village and cross roads in this broad land. It may seem a small thing to take a hand in the political organization of one's own small community. But towns make up the county, counties the state, and states the nation. Unscrupulous and unworthy delegates from the towns, make corruptible and manageable county and state conventions, which, in turn make trading and corrupt national conventions. It is a great chain of separately welded links, and a flaw of corrupt management in the welding of a single link weakens the hold of the national organization on the individual voter.

Let no one think to escape responsibility for bad government by holding up his hands in holy horror at the contaminating influences of association with low politicians. Jackals only prey when the nobler beasts are asleep. There are decent high-toned and honorable men working daily in the party harness, and these are the men you are invited to join. These men wear not the yoke of "bosses." Leaders there are in every thing. Bold, spirited and keen witted men push to the front in every organization and lead their fellow workers. The "boss" degrades, because he demands not intelligent co-operation, but slavish obedience, and obtains it by a trading distribution of spoils of office.

He is the great enemy that bars the way to an attainment of a sound and healthy political organization, and he is the enemy whom young men are urged to come out and fight in the field of politics. Such a fight is not your fight only, it is the fight of all good citizens. It is not less worthy and patriotic than the heroic struggles of our forefathers. Both were for independence, both were disinterested, both were honorable, and both were worthy of this nation of "uncrowned kings."

CHARLES M. CURTIS.

### Obituary.

MARGARET R. WILLIAMSON.

It is our painful task to record in this number of the REVIEW the death of one of the more recent graduates of Delaware College. Miss Maggie Williamson departed this life on Friday evening, December 8th, 1882, at the residence of her father, J. F. Williamson, Esq., in Newark, Delaware, aged 22 years.

She was one of the founders of the Pestalozzi Literary Society and graduated in the Literary Course of the College at the Commencement in 1878. She did not, when she received her diploma, settle down in idleness nor give place to the feeling that her education was completed, but went forward preparing herself for greater usefulness. She had great fondness for music and had already given it great attention, and she devoted herself to higher attainments in that accomplishment both for the enjoyment of her friends and herself, and in order that she might be thoroughly qualified to give instruction in it. Kind and obliging, and naturally active, she was always ready and willing to help in the public entertainments which were given for the benefit of the College Societies or the Church.

She stands forth as a bright example to other young people in her continued and diligent efforts for self-improvement and in her active usefulness in the community in many ways up to the time of her death.

Her health was never very robust, but seemed to be better when she graduated than when she entered College, and for her, afterwards so diligently occupied, no one anticipated a career so brief.

She had very clear intellectual perceptions, was bright and cheerful and very attractive in manner, was especially attentive to the feelings and rights of those who were older than herself, and had many warm personal friends.

She was a teacher in the Sabbath School of the Newark Presbyterian Church, an active member of the Young People's Aid Society, and a member of the Choir, and she was also a teacher in the Sabbath School and organist in the Methodist Episcopal Church in McClellandville, and attended promptly and efficiently to all these and other engagements of a religious character, besides giving instruction in music to a considerable number of pupils.

During ten years she professed her faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, and in her dying hours was wonderfully sustained by that grace which can enable the people of God to meet death without fear.

She will be remembered and spoken of here as long as the present generation continues. Her death is felt to be a sharp blow of affliction and has made a deep impression upon the young people with whom she had been associated and upon the whole community. Many who had been students here, returned to attend her funeral; floral offerings were presented in profusion, and six present and former students of the College bore her remains to the grave.

The funeral services were held in the Presbyterian Church, and were conducted by the Rev. Geo. J. Porter, President Purnell, and the Rev. Messrs. France, Hutchens and Sheppard. Five other clergymen were present.

Very seldom has there been so large an attendance at any funeral in Newark, and when the immense mass of people crowded up the aisles of the church to take the last lingering look at her face, it was manifest that she had had a very strong hold upon the affections of many people, and that deep sympathy was felt for the afflicted family. Many persons were heard to say, "She will be greatly missed."

"Yet again we hope to meet thee  
When the day of life is fled,  
Then in heaven with joy to greet thee  
Where no farewell tear."

WILLIAM D. MACKAY.

## DELAWARE COLLEGE REVIEW.

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WHY is it that more attention has not been given to original orations this term? We have heard but three as yet. We hope that this good and profitable exercise will be looked after.

AT a recent meeting of the Delaware College Press Association, the assistant editors were assigned to the departments as follows: W. H. Heald, Locals; J. P. Ware, Personals; J. B. Cush, Exchanges; L. L. Curtis, Inter-Collegiate. This is a matter that has long needed the attention of the association; and now we congratulate each editor, and wish our readers to notice the improvement in their respective departments. Variety is the spice of life.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 6th inst., the passage of the planet Venus between the sun and the earth was made, the time of the transit being about six hours, from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. This was a field-day for astronomers, and every astronomer, from the amateur to the professional, and thousands of persons who were not astronomers, peeped with interest and intent at the "little woman." Thousands of dollars were expended, to warrant a good observation, Congress appropriated \$75,000, at its last session, to enable representatives of the Government to witness the transit from foreign ports. The day was somewhat hazy, thus not enabling astronomers to get successful observations, but it is thought that enough was seen to answer every purpose, which was to ascertain the exact distance of the sun from the earth.

WE RECEIVED a short time ago a copy of "The American Newspaper Annual," for 1882, published by N. W. Ayer & Son, the well-known and responsible advertising agents of Philadelphia. The book is a perfect treasury, and is indispensable to literary and advertising men. It contains a complete and accurate list of all the newspapers published in the United States and Canada, giving their circulation, political or religious tendency, advertising rate, and in fact everything that would be of interest to advertisers. The book contains 829

pages. Every county in the Union is briefly described as to the fertility, products, manufacturing, population and voting statistics of the various parties. The book is neatly bound, and indicates throughout that neither time nor expense had been shared in its compilation.

WE CLIP the following very sensible conclusion in regard to the marking system from the *Washington Jeffersonian*: "Confound the marking system. It makes bigger fools of students than they are by nature. I lay it down as incontrovertible that in study, the true object of study ought to be before the mind. The marking system leads the ambitious student to study chiefly to recite. To do so he must prepare one part of his lesson just as well as another. He may be called to recite upon what is comparatively unimportant; this recitation will count perhaps for a week. If he misses down goes his grade. If a question is started in his own mind that he would like to investigate, which investigation would do him more good than to know the non-essentials of the text book, the wish must be abandoned; its gratification will interfere with his record in the college reports."

SINCE OUR last issue our midst has been invaded by the grim monster, death, and with hearts sadder than pen can express, we are compelled to record the fact that Miss Maggie R. Williamson, the fairest rose of our acquaintance, has passed away, and her beautiful life is now a thing of the past. Her sickness was known to but few persons until within a few days of her death, but even then death was not thoughtful, but the outflowing of her life soon became apparent to herself and her friends, and on the evening of the 8th inst, the angel of death completed his work, and the precious life took its flight.

How hard it was for us to realize that one so young, kind, gentle and modest, and possessing the truest and noblest sentiments of a Christian, should be compelled to bid farewell to the scenes and good works she was doing on earth. Yet it was *His* will, and for the best. Exemplifying through all her life, in a most beautiful manner the story of the good Samaritan, she elicited the love, admiration and respect of all who knew her. Her funeral was attended by a large and sorrowful throng, consisting of all classes alike, the rich and poor, the old and young, the high and low.

It was a touching tribute to the memory of one who could truthfully have said that she loved her neighbor as herself.

To the unfortunate family we extend our heartfelt sympathy in their inestimable loss, and may they find abundant consolation in the assurance that she now rests from the cares of this world, and that they have another tie to draw their hearts and souls nearer to heaven.

IF THERE is a manner by which to read a person's character it is to watch their actions and general behavior. This is a rule in which

no exceptions can be made, notwithstanding the numerous apologies that are made for the boisterous conduct of some people. A person cannot be a gentleman unless he possess the manners and qualities of a gentleman, neither is a woman a lady unless the principles of a lady be embodied within her. Students should give some attention to this matter, and try to make their association and themselves gentlemanly and lady like on every occasion. We have in our college students who do not possess the qualities of a gentleman, and why do we know this? Have we been informed so by any one? No, we judged from their actions, and in doing this we find them deficient in manners that ought to have been instilled into their minds at their home. When persons come to this college they are supposed to be gentlemen, and admitted only on those grounds. A college is not a boarding school, nor a large play house, but an institution of learning for gentlemen which enables them to receive an education.

No gentleman will go to an institution of any kind to receive an education, especially paying as small a sum as do the students of this college, and break and injure the college property as is done by a few students. It is a fact that some students destroy more property than they pay the college for their education. It seems to us that some persons come into our college when it looks neat and respectable, and try to leave it in as deplorable a condition as possible. No person will admit that this is right and just, hence we do not let it pass unnoticed, and a student who think so little for the interest of his college, thinks no more of his studies, and it would be far better for him and the college that he bid farewell to college scenes and duties. We are glad to state that we have but few such persons in our midst, but they should turn their course, and with every student should take a personal interest in the welfare of the college, and try to give our old building a cheerful and cozy air, instead of a gloomy and dilapidated appearance; just so soon as the students manifest an interest of this kind, then they will gain the respect and aid of outside persons, and possibly through mere gentlemanly actions great changes in our building may be brought about.

### The Young Lady of the Period

She flashes on our gaze as a meteor, crushing our editorial heart like a pile-driver would a peanut shell; casts a disdainful glance at our uniform, if we chance to have it on, and sails along, the personification of that nondescript combination of ribbons, puffs, laces and innumerable other equipments, cyleped the "Young Lady of the Period." We are aware of the fact that we are treading on dangerous ground when we criticise this element in the composition of modern society, but the attractiveness of the subject seduces us from the path which sound discretion would dictate as our course. The Young Lady of the Period seems to bear



the same relation to society as the lawdy-dah young man. What their exact positions are nobody seems to know; hence we will not attempt to define them, beyond suggesting that perhaps they are both intended as terrible examples of the drivelling idiocy, which the attempt to follow all the kaleidoscopic changes of fashion is apt to cause. When the mandate goes forth that crinoline shall be abandoned and the dress cling loosely to the figure, the Young Lady of the Period, without a sigh for the style which has been discarded, turns to worship the rising sun, and hoop skirts are thrown on the back lots, to make a banquet for the aesthetic goat. She then appears in the boulevard, in all the *à la mode* discomfort of the "Pull back." The tightness of her dress causes her to wobble like a crab, and the weary smile which cracks the enamel on her cheeks, makes her look as uneasy as though it were Sunday night and her best young man was late in coming. We scarcely accustom ourselves to the sight of this walking immolation on the altar of fashion, when our senses are stunned by another radical change in feminine attire. The eel-skin drapey is succeeded by a return to the voluminous skirts of our female ancestors, and the flowing trail of the "Pull back" is abolished. The Young Lady of the Period resembles a feather bed hung out of a window to air. In her new style she demands a greater portion of the side walk, and covers thirty cents worth of seat in the stage for a single fare. But it is impossible for us to follow all the mutations in wearing apparel with which this utterly utter being dazzles and bewilders us. Our reason would totter on its throne were we to attempt it, and as for the many trinkets and bangles, which go to complete the accoutrements of this female Alexander in search of new conquests, (otherwise "mashes") no pen in our sanctum is tough enough to stand the strain which a description of them would entail. We leave them to the imagination of the reader with the hint that if the imagination is invigorated by a night-mare the picture will be very near perfection.

#### Exchanges.

Since our last issue we have received a good number of exchanges, and each and every one is welcomed to our table. We take up first the Oxford and Cambridge *Undergraduate's Journal*, published at Oxford, England. It is a fair sample of England's journalism, and proves to us that perfection can be reached in a college paper. We were afforded much pleasure in reading the excellently written, and well selected articles, and hope to often see the only college paper we have yet received, from good old England.

The editors of the *Washington Jeffersonian*, a very pretty and neat paper, have our sympathy in the complaint about having too few to do the work of a paper. Better make all editors, and then perhaps we would get a few genuine workers.

The wise *Dickinsonian* has got for its entire editorial staff, men of no less importance than the senior sages. It is really amusing to see how these mature few advise all the remainder of the world. Freshmen remember that one of the senior requirements for graduation is, that they give you instruction in moral Philosophy.

We find an excellent paper in the *College Argus*, from Wesleyan. One of its editors does not believe in cheap boarding clubs. All right Mr. Editors, but do not dishearten the poor boys who have to live on beans, mackerel, and apple sauce. The *Argus Extra* gives a sensational account of another fight between the "Micks" and the "Gentry," and the mystery of all these things is that one can never tell what the fight is about.

We take great pleasure in reviewing our *College Days*, from Ripon College. It is a perfect little beauty throughout, and evinces taste and talent of no ordinary minds.

The *Chrestomathean*, a little gem, is with us, and though very small, it is none the less important and interesting.

The *College Review*, from Shurtleff College, has been received, and we are pleased with it. It is conducted in a manner that reflects credit to the two editors. We think there is too much work on a college paper for two editors, but the *Review* does not suffer from this fact.

We welcome the *College Message* of Cape Girardeau. We admire its liberal tone, more so because Catholic. Typographically the paper is not superior to many of our exchanges, but to many it might be a good editorial model.

The *Society Scroll*, is one of the most spruce of our neat exchanges. It is edited with pride and care, and is deservedly mentioned as one of the South's most creditable papers.

The bright "*Sunbeam*" was gladly welcomed, and we give our hearty encouragement to those sisters, who can brave journalism alone.

We are pleased with the *Heidelberg Monthly Journal*, which comes fromiffin, Ohio. Though the paper is not edited by the students of the college, it is so well conducted, as to be pronounced a good college journal.

From Wolfville, Nova Scotia, has come the *Acadia Atheneum*. It is given a high place among our exchanges. Typographically, and editorially, it is a grand success, a point that few of our exchanges reach; an able and energetic editorial board is manifest throughout the paper.

We find no better editorials than those of the *Colby Echo*; throughout, it is a lively paper.

The *Undergraduate*, from Middlebury College, finds a welcome to our table. It is a brilliant paper, and the ably written contributions with the excellent editorials, makes the paper one of no limited credit.

A philosopher says: "Brains cannot be measured by the size of the head, nor eloquence by the extent of the mouth."

## STUDENTS

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Local Matters.

A Merry Christmas To you, reader. A Christmas dinner As cooked by a mother Is one of the good things We expect during our holidays. Next term begins Wednesday, January 3rd, 1883.

"Enlisted for the War," has been indefinitely postponed.

SEND on your subscription so as to begin the 1883 with a clean conscience.

OUR little Philadelphian should give a little of his attention to rules of order.

TO LET, three rooms in the cellar. "Little senior," take your choice.

THE code of laws on the door of our tall senior, have not been strictly observed.

THE recent cold snap afforded our boys a great deal of pleasure with their skates.

THE time for extra blankets, and plugging up the troublesome air holes, has arrived.

After January 1st, 1883, our sanctum will be in the room adjoining Delta Phi Hall, west wing.

Boys don't forget to get extra money for sleighing purposes. The young ladies are anticipating a very social winter.

GIRLS, be careful how, when, and where you talk. Boys, "listeners never hear any good of themselves."

THE evenings are rather cool to stand at the garden gate and talk, especially when your anxious mamma don't know you are out.

AFTER a considerable amount of time and money has been expended, our clock is once more a good time keeper.

We understand that a thief was caught a few days ago in our town, and given his liberty by his captors after a few moments conversation.

PERSONS sending articles for the REVIEW will please send their names also, not necessarily for insertion, but as a pledge of good faith.

WHILE other papers have been fishing and probably caught several Christmas presents, we have been entirely forgotten. Friends our line is out.

If the students have to make any purchases in the city during the holidays, they should by all means first call on the persons who advertise in the REVIEW. Help those who help you.

FROM recent actions we fear that we have a personage in our midst, who, should he not reform, will bear close relation to the exploits and conduct of Jesse James in a few years.

Old is the saying that "stolen fruits are sweetest." We do not know about fruits, but it is a question with us, whether the meat of a stolen chicken, *a la mode* student, is better than the chicken our good matron gives us.

OUR lean and lank friend went skating on the 15th inst., As might have been expected he fell, and came limping into our sanctum, and told us that he had fallen on his "ocular bone."

THE building was about deserted during the Thanksgiving holidays, but those who remained, notwithstanding the quiet and loneliness, had a very nice time. Invitations to dinners and parties were plentiful and generally accepted.

Newark is soon to have telephonic connections with Wilmington. This will supply a need that has been long felt by the people of Newark; and as both telegraphic and railroad rates are so exorbitant, the enterprise will receive good patronage from our people.

WILLIS HAZARD, has left us, and will probably never return to Delaware College again. Every one will be sorry to get this intelligence about the gallant little sophomore, whom all knew, but to honor and respect. Our best wishes to you, Willis.

OWING to the death of Miss Maggie Williamson, the play, "Enlisted for the war, or the Home Guard," which was to be presented on the 21st inst., by the Delta Phi Literary Society, and in which she had the leading character, has been, in respect of her, indefinitely postponed.

AS two very tall room-mates were reading a few mornings ago an anti-fat advertisement, they stared at each other, and then asked if the man made any post-fat. From their personal appearance we think that as a few meals of post-fat be quite beneficial as well as acceptable to them.

WE learned accidentally, the other day that the looking glass which for so many years, has graced the walls of the young ladies' waiting room, was broken into a thousand fragments, by a single glance from one of our Freshmen ladies. Vanity of vanities. The young lady referred to, will please not look upon us, else she may "mash" us.

THE Delaware College and William Dean Corn prizes will be awarded in the afternoon of Wednesday the 20th inst., at the College Oratory. Governor-elect Charles C. Stockley has been invited, and we understand has accepted the invitation, to award them; J. Alexander Fulton, Esq., of Dover, will be present and deliver an address. The public are invited to be present.

THE second annual banquet of the Philadelphia Alumni Association of Delaware College, was held in Philadelphia at the Colonnade Hotel, on the evening of the 4th inst. The following persons were in attendance; Lafayette Baker, president of the Association; A. Slaymaker, Manlove Hayes, C. P. Hayes, Prof. W. D. Mackey, President W. H. Purnell, Dr. P. D. Keyser, W. F. Causey, Rev. J. P. Du Hamel, G. W. Cruikshank, F. F. Freeman, Dr. Samuel Marshall, Dr. G. W. Marshall, E. B. Frazer, E. N. Vallandigham, Egbert G. Handy, Dr. J.

C. Townsend, W. H. Purnell, Jr., Dr. J. P. Pyle, Dr. J. F. Pearce, W. J. Ferris, Dr. L. H. Ball, W. C. Curtis, Robert H. Wright, Jr., and H. Greeley Knowles. A business meeting occupied the early part of the evening, at which time a constitution and by-laws for the government of the association were adopted; and the following officers elected to serve during the ensuing year. President, Dr. P. D. Keyser, of Philadelphia; Vice President for Delaware, W. F. Causey; for Maryland, G. W. Cruikshank; Secretary, Dr. J. P. Pyle, of Wilmington; Treasurer, Charles P. Hayes, of Philadelphia. The following persons were then named as an executive committee; Rev. J. P. Du Hamel, E. N. Vallandigham, S. L. Freeman, Lafayette Baker and Dr. G. W. Marshall. At half past nine o'clock the business meeting was brought to an end, and the association repaired to the dining room, where a sumptuous repast had been prepared. The luxuries of the season were choice and abundant, and the manner with which they were disposed, testified to the good and hearty appetites of the oldest graduate down to the present student. At the conclusion of the feast, President Purnell was called upon to give an account of the present condition of the College, which was done in a very satisfactory manner, closing with a stirring appeal to the sons of the College to stand by their *Alma Mater*. W. F. Causey, Esq., Governor-elect Stockley's Secretary of State, was next called upon, and expressed himself in forcible terms for the support and endowment of the College. He said that Delaware College has prospects for a beautiful future, and that by prompt and energetic action of the friends of the College, the Institution will be lifted from its weak condition, and by the protective arms of our State, be placed on a road, which will lead to a glorious prosperity. George W. Cruikshank, Esq., and Dr. George W. Marshall, followed in language of kind feeling, and hopeful prospect for Delaware College. The Association meeting was certainly one of pleasure and profit to all present, and those who were absent we earnestly urge to be present at the next annual meeting, which, in all probability, will convene in Wilmington.

Personals.

HUMBAR, '58. Hon. Robt. C. Humbar, Esq., of Putnam, Ga., and a member of Georgia Legislature, has been elected by that body as Trustee of the State University, to fill the place of the lamented Ben Hill.

PURNELL, '81, of Philadelphia was in town on the 12th inst.

OGLE, '78. William M. Ogle, M. D., formerly of Delaware City, is now practicing medicine in New Castle.

NEILL, '81, of Washington, paid us his farewell visit before he starts for the West. May joy and prosperity attend our good friend in the far West.



WARD, '79. James H. Ward is principal of South Milford, Del., public school.

BUSH, '73. J. H. J. Bush, of Wilmington, is now a student in the medical department in University of Pennsylvania.

FERRIS, '79. Miss Laura Ferris, of Glasgow, visited our town on the 12th.

HEARN, '80. E. D. Hearn, Ph. B., is now pursuing his studies in the law department of the University of Michigan.

HOUSMAN, '80. Annie M. Housman, B. L., was in town on the 12th.

MERRILL, '80. A. H. Merrill, A. B., is at the University of Michigan. Austin is registered in the law school.

MACKEY, '80. Sarah E. Mackey, B. L., who has been suffering with a severe cold for the past two weeks, we are glad to say, is again able to be about.

DAVIS, '81. N. W. Davis, Ph. B., has turned pedagogue, and is teaching two miles from Milford.

#### Inter-Collegiate.

The Harvard faculty have passed regulations prohibiting the employing of professional trainers, forbidding the base ball nine to play against professional clubs, or to play any other day except Saturday.

In the different Universities of Germany are seven thousand Americans.

Yale holds the championship for base ball.

At Amherst only alumni are eligible to professorships.

There are two-hundred co-educational colleges in the United States.

England has one thousand three hundred colleges, the United States three hundred and fifty eight, and Canada forty.

The jury brought in a verdict of \$2,500 against the students engaged in the Bowdoin hazing case.

At the request of the Chinese Government, five Chinese youths will be admitted next September, to West Point, and five to Annapolis. All of these are of the rank of princes.

At Swarthmore the gas is turned off from the students' rooms at ten o'clock. Early to bed, etc.

A "reserve fund" has been created by the class of '81, of Williams College, each class to collect and contribute \$1,500, the amounts to be invested, and the whole to be left untouched until it reaches \$100,000, which is expected to happen about 1891. The collections have not been very brisk so far.

The class of '82 at Harvard has so far chosen occupations as follows: Business 54; law 45; medicine 20; teaching 11; ministry 6; chemistry 6; journalism 5.

The Library at Cornell has received a bequest of Wisconsin pine lands, which is said to be worth \$2,000,000.

At a Western college six orations were delivered without a single reference to Greece and Rome. We still have some hopes for the West.

In a Western oratorical contest the judges ranked orations as high as 100 for "Original Thought." These orations should be carefully preserved.

The Yale "Courant," which has been the property of Mr. F. V. McDonald, '78, and which has cost him about \$5000, a great deal of time, etc., has been presented to the students, "to be owned and controlled by them."

In the cane rush at Dartmouth, the Sophomores, who were stripped to the waist and thoroughly greased, secured the cane after a struggle of three-quarters of an hour.

Columbia College has 1,494 students, the largest number in any American college.

Edinburg University has 2,237 students this year.

At Williams College a Congress has been organized by the two literary societies, the one acting as Senate, the other as House. Everything is to be done in accordance with the customs of legislative bodies. Bills are to be presented, referred, debated, etc. Disputants are appointed to open the debates, and then an opportunity is given for extempore speaking. Thus every advantage is offered to the student to obtain a fair knowledge of parliamentary practice as well as many other benefits.

Princeton College receives a donation of \$30,000 by the will of Rev. Dr. Musgrave.

Amherst has lost her gymnasium and also some other buildings by fire. Loss estimated \$185,000.

Upon the death of the wife of the late Lewis H. Morgan, \$100,000 is to go to Rochester University for the education of women.

The Methodist Church controls ninety-five of the three hundred and fifty-eight colleges in the United States.

The general catalogue of Princeton just issued shows the alumni of the college to number about five thousand five hundred, of whom three thousand are living. A hundred and eighty-nine have become presidents or professors in colleges. The mortality has been greatest among the politicians, least among clergy.

Cambridge has dropped Greek from the list of required studies. One more step in human progress.

An American took the first prize in Mathematics at the University of Heidelberg Germany.

The editors of the Yale News are endeavoring to make the editorship equivalent to an optional study.

Prof. Max Muller of Oxford University, is an accomplished bicycle rider.

About \$50,000 have been subscribed toward the Harvard Law School Library fund.

The Hagerstown (Md.) Female Seminary has 100 pupils; 75 boarders; 75 study instrumental, and 337 vocal music; 32 Drawing; 29 Latin; 10 German; 17 French. It also has thirteen pairs of sisters; eight minister's daughters; representatives from eight States and District of Columbia; 9 seniors; 119 rooms in one building; 11 pianos, 2 organs, 11 teachers and professors; E. Pluribus Unum; who can beat it?—*Hagerstown Seminary Monthly*.

Swarthmore students are left in a dark room after ten o'clock p. m.

Eleven Sophomores of Lafayette College have been expelled for hazing Freshmen.

The value of the McGraw-Fiske bequests to Cornell University, will closely approximate \$3,000,000.

Boston University has received the substantial sum of two million dollars, the bequest of Mr. Rice of that city.

Swarthmore has 258 students, of which number 95 are young ladies, and 163 young men.

The bequests to Amhurst College last year amounted to \$270,000.

At Illinois College, those students who reach a certain standard in daily recitation are excused from examinations. The plan seems to give general satisfaction.

Harvard's class of '60 has dedicated a fine memorial window to their fellow students who fell in the rebellion.

#### Fashions.

Scarlet is all the rage this winter.

Hoods, and especially red ones, are very much worn this winter.

It is not fashionable for ladies to wear borrowed rings, unless engaged.

It is style for the bankrupt student to receive, and not to give presents.

Young ladies wearing gentlemen's neckties, are stylish.

It is not fashionable for young ladies to practice dancing before the public. Their graceful movements should be attained elsewhere.

It is very fashionable for ladies to skate this winter, more so than dancing.

It is not very stylish for a young gentleman who puts on skates for the first time, to try to give instructions to a young lady, who is no better skater than he. The lesson might have a sudden embarrassing termination.

Over the triple doorways of the Cathedral of Milan, there are three inscriptions spanning the splendid arches. Over one is carved a beautiful wreath of roses, and underneath is the legend, "All that which pleases is but for a moment." Over the other is sculptured a cross, and there are the words, "All that which troubles us is but for a moment." But underneath the great central entrance in the main aisle is the inscription, "That only is important which is eternal." If we realize always these three truths, we will not let trifles trouble us, nor be interested so much in the passing pageants of the hour. We should live, as we do not now, for the permanent and the eternal.



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BUILDINGS NEW AND COMMODIOUS.

The school will re-open Monday, September 8, 1882, under the direction of five experienced teachers.

A few pupils will be received into the family as boarders.

REV. THOS. M. CANN, A. M., Principal.

**Public Speaking.**

One of the most pleasing faculties of which a man may boast, is the power of extemporaneous speaking. The two elements of a public man's power are, first, thought, and then the medium of thought. Compared with each other the first is paramount, for a man can be successful without the latter if he possess the former, while one having only the latter, is only an object of jest. But considering the added value which the power of speech gives to the man of thought, it must address itself to us as highly desirable. We will admit that the tendency of popular thinking is to be critical so that a man can hardly afford to be profuse unless he has manuscript before him, but might we not rather simplify somewhat so as to bring our subject thoroughly under our control and by this means be able to give it as though it belonged to us and not to another. Especially do we claim that this mode of speaking rather than reading should be more in vogue in the pulpit. If a Webster could immortalize his name as an orator in matters of the state, how much more of an orator should he be, who stands before his fellow men with the eternal truths of the Gospel? If love of country affords the inspiration necessary to oratory how much more should he be inspired who is imbued with the spirit of the Gospel.

There are several reasons that so many never gain this power of off-hand speaking. In college we are taught, and rightly too, to transmit our thoughts to paper; but because we do this, it is no reason why we should always be dependent on that scrap of paper. If we have written upon a subject, a certain part of it, and likely the best part of it, has entered into our consciousness becoming a part of us. Is it not better to give the pure article as we have it in our minds, than adulterated with extraneous matter as in the manuscript? Another reason that this power is wanting in many, is that the majority of young speakers are not willing to subject themselves to the failure and the consequent criticism that follows the early attempts at this kind of speaking. One of the most pleasing preachers that I know of made some eight attempts and the same number of failures before he succeeded. But he reaped the reward of his tenacity and became one of the most ready men in the denomination. There remains another prominent cause of this want in point of labor. It is easier to write a sermon on Monday and another on Tuesday, and then lay them away in the drawer until the Sabbath, than it is to carry a subject along with one for three or four days. But as any faculty is sharpened by use the amount of difference in labor would be lessened by practice.

On the other hand, we do not hold that every man may become a fluent speaker, but many more might if they would avail themselves of some of the means to this end. First, by impromptu speaking in debate. We should have more of this in college, but some of our literary societies give us this advantage and we do well if we take it. Second, let a man stem the storm that undoubtedly he will meet and give the thing a fair trial so that he will know at least that he is not adapted to it. And more than all other means, is our line of thinking. If this is so mystified that we cannot get it off without reading it, then the results are not very portentous. Much more can be said in favor of this method of speaking, and it claims the careful attention and earnest attempt of every man who is to take a public station in life.

H. GROUK.

**DUBELL,****THE HATTER!**

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The largest stock and Lowest Prices in the City.

Newark Hardware Store.

H. B. Wright,

DEALER IN

GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, AMMUNITION,  
MATERIALS, SPORTING GOODS, &c.

Breech Loading Guns from \$3.75, to \$200.00,

Muzzle " " " \$2.75, to \$50.00.

Would be pleased to quote prices of any particular make of Guns.

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Shaving & Hair Dressing Parlors,

NEWARK, DELAWARE.

EDWARD MCPIKE, Proprietor.

**MORRISON'S**

LIVERY, SALE,

AND

EXCHANGE STABLES,

NEWARK, DELAWARE.

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Good teams to hire at all hours at reasonable rates.

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All operations on the teeth, whether natural or artificial done in the best manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

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OLDEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA!

**SECOND AND SPRUCE STREETS,  
PHILADELPHIA.**

**CLOTHING!**

For  
Men,  
Youths,


Boys  
and  
Children.



Our bright, beautiful New Store, is the lightest in the city. We manufacture all our goods, and know that for thoroughness of make, excellence of style and fit, and general superiority, it cannot be surpassed.

*Our Business Principles are now, and always were, ONE PRICE. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED or money refunded.*

**OUR DEPARTMENT FOR GOODS TO ORDER**

Occupies our entire second floor. Our stock is always replete with the choicest Novelties, both Foreign and Domestic.  Our CUTTERS are renowned for the EXCELLENCE OF THEIR STYLE AND FITS.

**Manufacturers of Uniforms for Bands, Military Companies, Colleges, &c., &c.**



# HAVE YOU HEARD OF THE FRANK SIDDALLS SOAP

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 a dry 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 stinging 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 Lotion, Bay Rum, Baidoline, 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-weir will keep clean very much longer.

## FOR MEN TO READ

ONLY THINK! ONE SOAP FOR ALL USES!

### FOR SHAVING

Its soft, heavy, lasting lather is so different from that of any other Shaving Soap that its superiority is almost incredible; the face never burns or 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 Piles, Eruptions on the face, and for children afflicted with Scaly Incrustations, it is without any of the injurious effects so often experienced when any other Soap is used, while for washing the invalid it only requires once using to convince the Physician that it is a most valuable aid to his treatment, by the thoroughness with which it removes the exhalations from the skin that would otherwise tend to counteract the action of his medicines by closing up the pores, *and still it 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.*

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

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

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

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

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

Wash the White flannels with the other White Pieces. Be sure to always make the last water soapy; the clothes will NOT smell of the soap, but will be as sweet as if never worn and stains that have been overlooked in washing will bleach out 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 scraping 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 soaking the FULL time, commence rubbing the clothes LIGHTLY on the wash-board and THE DIRT WILL DROP OUT; turn the garments inside out to get at the seams, but DONT use any more soap; DONT SCALD OR BOIL A SINGLE PIECE, OR THEY WILL TURN YELLOW; and DONT wash through two suds. If the wash water gets too dirty, dip some out and add a little clean water.

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

Next, the Blue-water—which can be either lukewarm or cold: Use little or no Blueing, for this Soap takes the place of Blueing. 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.**

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