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DELAWARE COLLEGE REVIEW,
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We have been highly gratified at the cordiality with which the first issue of the REVIEW has been received. Our State papers and those of Cecil county, Md., have been very kind in their criticisms of the January number. The friends of the College, so far as we have heard, have spoken well of us, all of which we certainly appreciate, and it will serve to incite us to greater efforts to make our paper a success.

The College journals on our exchange list have not yet had an opportunity to pass their criticisms.

Of the many expressions of commendation in regard to us and the College we represent the most gratifying is the change of

sentiment that has taken place in reference to Delaware College.

For some time there has been a disposition to discount the institution because of the small number of students in attendance, but there has been a thorough change in opinion, produced by a most remarkable numerical increase. How could it be otherwise, when we have a President untiring in his efforts to advance the interests of the College, and a corps of Professors ever ready and willing to assist him in bringing about the desired end, we say, how could it be otherwise when our College is in such hands? What wonder is it then that the attendance has grown from sixteen to eighty in two years?

The REVIEW is always ready to aid in the good work. It shall be our aim to represent as best we can the interests of our College and show to all near and far that innocuous desuetude does not describe our condition.

These together with other legitimate forces cannot fail to make Delaware College all her most enthusiastic friends have desired.

WHAT others say of us: *Milford Chronicle*.—"The first number is a very creditable one indeed, being attractive in its contents as well as its typography."

Delaware Ledger.—"The number starts out well, and undoubtedly the students will make it go. The students deserve much credit for reviving the REVIEW and starting it anew. Long may it flourish."

Smyrna Times.—"The DELAWARE COLLEGE REVIEW, after more than two years, has again made its appearance, brighter than ever."

Cecil Whig: "The DELAWARE COLLEGE REVIEW which suspended publication over two years ago, owing to lack of support, once more makes its appearance, and judging from the enterprise and ability shown in its first number of the new volume and the prosperous condition of the historic old College has come this time to stay."

THE New Castle Times: "We predict a bright future for the DELAWARE COLLEGE REVIEW."

Cecil Democrat: "The Review speaks eloquently of and for College progress."

Cecil County News: "If the present issue is an earnest of what is to follow it will not only regain it (the vantage ground it once held), but will achieve still greater success."

Seaford Review: "The Editorial staff will no doubt make the "Review" a live and progressive journal."

Evening Journal: "The "Delaware College Review" is a breezy, well printed and outspoken publication, which compares favorably with the student journals issued by the most famous colleges in the country."

Elkton Appeal: "The "Delaware College Review" contains matter peculiar to such publications, and bids fair to be a success."

It is a source of considerable gratification to us to notice the interest taken in military affairs this year by the students. There seems to be a laudable ambition among the cadets to excel one another, the officers in commanding and the privates in the manual. The interest has been increased within the past few weeks by the arrival of two cannon, and we shall expect soon to have artillery as well as infantry drill.

One great advantage is the fact that our Commandant, Lieut. Brown, is so highly esteemed by the cadets, who endeavor to please him in excellence of drilling. Altogether military affairs at Delaware College are progressing finely.

Though war is unpleasant to contemplate yet should such a thing occur the D. C. Cadets would be able to render efficient aid to their country by reason of the careful training they received at College under one who understands his business well.

We would like very much to see a glee club organized at the College. There is some excellent material here out of which to form such a club. One of the serious drawbacks to the project is the lack of any musical instrument at the College.

It is expected that the Athletic Association will effect a permanent organization during this month. We think that all the students ought to join the association, and thereby do their part towards making it a success. The development of the body is as necessary as that of the mind.

By joining the association and promptly paying your dues you will aid in the work of putting forth a good base ball team this spring and foot ball team in the fall. It requires money to do these things but if the dues to the association are paid promptly the burden of these expenses will fall lightly on all.

We heartily endorse the movement on foot to organize a Young Men's Christian Association at the College. Owing to the fact of the non-sectarian government of this institution no denomination has been at liberty to come into the College to hold religious meetings. If all those who are concerned in the spiritual welfare of the students will assist in this movement it can be made a glorious success, for with the attention paid to the intellectual and physical development it is just as necessary that the moral and religious should be looked after. Boys away from home and its influences are more easily led astray, but with religious influences thrown around them we may be able to prevent this at Delaware College. We bid the movement God-speed.

We extend to President Raub and family our deepest sympathy in this the hour of their sad bereavement.

BEING a dull season in all athletic sports it is now a good time to consider the question: Shall not this season see the formation of a new base-ball league, comprised solely of amateur players? Generally a club entering an amateur league will draft professional players into its ranks one by one until from an amateur club containing a few professionals it becomes a professional club containing a few amateurs. Our idea is that a league be formed consisting probably of teams from Delaware Field and Warren Athletic Clubs of Wilmington, Conference Academy of Dover, Delaware College, and such other teams as the league may at any time see fit to admit; the clubs being allowed to use only such players as belong to their several organizations, and no club to be allowed to compensate with salary any player for his services.

On this principle a time and a place for meeting can easily be arranged, during the early spring, each club desiring admittance to send a certain number of delegates to be determined upon beforehand. These delegates shall have power to elect officers; to arrange a short schedule of games, all of which can be played during the collegiate year; to provide such rules and regulations as they may see fit for the government of the league; to make provisions for umpires, and a suitable pennant for the Champion Amateur Club of Delaware; and to transact any other business that may come before the league. Any outside colleges desiring admittance shall submit applications to the delegates and be voted upon at the next subsequent meeting of the same.

If the league is successful, and there seems no good reason why it should not be, during the fall months a foot-ball league

might be formed comprising the same teams. We think the league would take. Why not? Let us hear from you.

As we said in last month's issue we intended to begin the publication of a record of each class from the foundation of the College up to the present time. On account of the meager information to be gathered from the records, we have been compelled to rely on the society catalogues.

If in any particular we are wrong, and if there is any information any reader of the REVIEW possesses in regard to the graduates and ex-students they would confer a great favor upon us by sending it in for publication. Every man who has attended Delaware College feels more or less interest in those who were his fellow-students, and they feel the same in regard to him—so write us concerning yourselves and your friends. We will greatly appreciate it. The figures before the name until further notice will indicate the year of entrance to college, and not of graduation or of the year his class would have graduated.

We would be very much pleased to exchange with every paper receiving the REVIEW.

Friends of Delaware College: Graduates, ex-students and all who are interested in the College, if you want to know what is going on here, and also to help in a good work,

Subscribe
FOR THE
Delaware College
REVIEW.

Literary.

An Inquiry Concerning Taxation.

E. N. VALLANDIGHAM, '73.

Since the earliest manifestation of organized government among men, taxes have been laid and taxation has been a subject of study. Jewish tax-gathers of the time just before the Christian era seem to have had some of the characteristics ascribed by many persons to assessors and tax-gathers in Delaware; for the Roman tax-gathers in Judea, instead of seeking out the citizens in their homes, sat amid whatever luxury the tax offices of that time afforded and bade the people come "every one into his own city" to be taxed. It is not on record, however, that when a man had once come into his own city, he found any difficulty in persuading the officers of the law to assess and collect the tax due unto Caesar. Another early tax survives unto this day in the form of import duties, commonly called tariff which are in name and in spirit the successors of that tax levied upon commerce by the pirates who lay in wait for merchantmen at the Island of Tarifa. We have no evidence, however, that any but the pirates themselves looked with complacency upon those early tariffs, while oddly enough, in our day, some millions of persons, themselves the direct victims of similar exactions, rejoice in maintaining such a tax upon their own industry and even imagine that it helps to make them rich.

In the period between the days of Roman rule in Judea, and this new and last decade of the 19th Century, there have been many experiments in taxation. Some persons have held that men should be taxed for saving their substance; hence the tax on all visible property. Some have held that men should be taxed upon their industry, hence occupation taxes and some income taxes. Some have held that men should be taxed for their innocent indulgence, hence the tax on "pleasure carriages," and on other harmless luxuries. Some have held that men should be taxed for their vices and for various forms of indulgence

supposed to be reprehensible; hence the tax on strong drink, on tobacco, and on gambling houses. Some have held that men should be taxed for the privilege of voting or indeed for the mere privilege of living; hence poll taxes. Then we have had window taxes, which drove Englishmen to building houses with blind walls and a variety of like taxes which led men into similar devices for evading the tax-gatherers.

One theory of taxation has been that only the rich should pay for the support of the government. Another theory seems to have had for its practical object to squeeze the entire revenue of government for those least able to pay. Still another theory has been that every resident of a country should contribute to what is obscurely described as his "share" toward the support of government, with the result of sending inquisitorial agents into every home in the land.

None of these systems will bear the test of a searching examination. Each can be proved unjust, and the best evidence of the injustice of current taxation is the fact that clever politicians have come to hold that the best tax is an indirect tax for the reason that under such a tax no citizen knows just how much the government taxes him or when the amount is taken. Manifestly a system of taxation by stealth is open to grave suspicion.

If a statesman were seeking an ideal subject of taxation we can imagine his delight upon discovering some necessary article by its nature limited in quantity, not created by labor and therefore the property of the whole community; yet existing under such conditions that each member of the community could not use his equitable share. The proper course of the statesmen who had made such a discovery would be to abolish all other forms of taxation and to charge a fair price to the few who used what belonged to all and apply the proceeds to public purposes. In this way each individual would obtain in its form of public conveniences of one kind or another his share in this valuable thing provided by the bounty of nature. A few communities are provided with just such an ideal object of taxation. The City of New Castle in this State has long owned a tract of land known as the commons, and this land is exactly the sort of thing that our imaginary statesman has been searching for. This land belongs to the

whole community included within the corporate limits of New Castle: it is impossible that each resident of New Castle should occupy his right share of the common lands, and even if the land could be equitably divided among the present inhabitants of the city, there must shortly be a new distribution because every child born into the community has a right to his share of the commons. In these circumstances, the city takes the only possible means of obtaining a permanently equitable distribution of this wealth. It simply rents the land and applies the proceeds to the public needs of the municipality.

New Castle has in these rentals an ideal form of taxation.

Unfortunately, however, the common lands of New Castle are not within the corporate limits. If they were, and especially if the most compactly built up portion of the town occupied the common lands the rental from them would be amply sufficient to furnish revenue for all public purposes. It is worthy of note, too, that the community of New Castle might easily exact rent for the use of common lands without disturbing thrifty occupants. Indeed, it would be possible to let the occupancy descend from father to son as under individual ownership.

As the common lands of New Castle furnish an example of the ideal object of taxation for which we have supposed our imaginary statesman to be searching, so land in its broadest sense furnishes such an ideal object of taxation to all the communities of the habitable globe. Nobody can deny that land, which in the language of political economy includes the whole physical globe whether agricultural lands, mines, water power, fisheries, or any other national opportunity to which the labor of man may be applied in the production of desirable commodities, belongs to all the inhabitants of the globe. The earth we live upon belongs to mankind as a whole, only the products of labor properly belong to the individual. But some portions of the physical globe are more valuable than others and if the privilege of applying labor to these portions, or the mere privilege of living upon some of them, were put up at auction, men would be glad to pay for such privilege. But to whom shall the price be paid? To the owner of course. And who is the rightful

owner of things furnished by the bounty of nature and not by the labor of man? The whole community of course. Then the user of these desirable opportunities should pay rent to the whole community. Such rent is a tax. In fact it is the famous "single tax" advocated by Mr. Henry George.

Delaware's Place in the Revolution.

BY S. S. HERING. '92.

CONTINUED.

The intelligence of his death, however, had not been received up to Jan. 19, 1776, when he was elected Major, indeed it was not received until sometime in March, when Thomas McDonough was elected in his stead. The Chaplain of this regiment was Joseph Montgomery; the Surgeon, James Tilton. The captains in this regiment were Joseph Stidham, Nathan Adams, Samuel Smith, Charles Pope, Jonathan Caldwell, Henry Darby, Joseph Vaughn and David Hall.

Soon after the news of the Declaration of Independence was received at Dover, the regiment marched to the headquarters of the army at New York. On their march they had no tents, and procured their provisions, probably, along the route. They were brigaded with four Pennsylvania regiments and Smallwood's Maryland regiment, and Lord Sterling was the Brigadier. Upon Aug. 27 1776, not more than four weeks after leaving Dover, they were in the battle of Long Island. In this battle they behaved with the courage and firmness of veterans. The Delawareans and Marylanders, it was said, fought as bravely as men could fight. The Marylanders, owing to their being separated by which means the British got between them and cut them up in detail, had two hundred and sixty men missing, many of whom were killed. But the Delawares being well trained kept and fought in a compact body the whole time, and when obliged to retreat, kept and held their ranks, and were compelled frequently, while retreating, to cut their way through bodies of the enemy.

The regiment lost thirty-one in this battle, and also two officers, Lieuts. Stewart and Harney. Major McDonough was slightly wounded.

Col. Harlet and Lieut Col. Bedford, being

members of a court marshal for the trial of a Lieut. Col. Zedwitz, of a New York regiment, for correspondence with the enemy, were sitting on that court in New York on the day of the battle, and therefore did not participate in it. This must have been a great disappointment to both of them and to Col. Haslet in particular, because the regiment was his pet. He more than any other man raised it and, I think, desired that this should be *his* first battle as well as the regiment's. However, the regiment was in good hands, those of Major McDonough. After the battle the regiment retreated with Washington's army to the New York side and was placed in Gen. Mifflin's brigade and sent to Kings Bridge.

While they were situated here, Col. Haslet with his regiment made an attack upon Roger's corps of Tories at Mamaroneck and took thirty six prisoners and 60 muskets, a pair of colors and a variety of plunder. For this they were publically thanked on parade by Gen. Washington. They next participated in the battle of White Plains. Here they did nobly as in fact they did in all the battles in which they took part. They were much caressed and highly complimented on their appearance and dexterity in the military exercises and manœuvres, and be it ever said to their credit that they alone had the honor of bringing off 23 prisoners in the battle of Long Island.

They were with Washington's 2400 picked men with whom he crossed the Delaware and attacked and routed the Hessians at Trenton. They took an efficient part in the battle of Princeton nine days afterwards. Here Col. Haslet was killed while leading his regiment gallantly into action. He was charging the British lines about sunrise and was instantly killed by a bullet wound through his head.

John Haslet, who has been truly called the father of his regiment, lived at the time of the breaking out of the war at Dover. He was born in Ireland, was educated for the ministry of the Dissenters—Presbyterian, and preached for sometime; but subsequently studied medicine and practiced it with much success in Kent county. He was a leading Whig and evidently Cæsar Rodney's right hand man; the man he depended on to get the people right on the question of Independence, as well as raising and en-

listing soldiers to fight for it. Rodney wrote him daily from Congress, and when Independence was declared, he dispatched Ensign Wilson, on the night of the 4th of July, on horseback, to carry to Haslet, at Dover, the good news. His remains were deposited in the cemetery of the First Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia.

On July 1, 1841 they were disinterred and conveyed to Dover, escorted by the militia of Philadelphia. After impressive religious ceremonies, and an eloquent address by the Hon. John M. Clayton, they were deposited in the vault prepared for them, on July 3, 1841. This was done by the General Assembly of Delaware.

His Regiment, having been reduced to less than 100 men at the time of the battle of Princeton, and still lower by that battle, and Col. Haslet himself being killed, was never reorganized. A great many of its officers obtained commissions in Col. Hall's Regiment and joined it. Major McDonough of this Regiment was the father of Commodore Thomas McDonough celebrated in the last war with England as the victor in the battle of Lake Champlain.

Washington's army being, in the summer of 1776 occupied in the defense of New York, the shores of New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland were open to the British, who, disembarking their troops anywhere along the shores, could march them not only into the very heart of the Confederacy, but could take our army in the rear. Congress, therefore, called on New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland to raise, equip and march ten thousand men to form a "Flying Camp," to protect the middle colonies and to serve until Dec. 1, 1776.

The Battalion called for, furnished by Delaware was placed under Col. Patterson. He owned a great mill on the Christina, above the village of Christiana and carried on the business of a miller there. He also, as appears by his epitaph upon his tomb in the Presbyterian Churchyard at Christiana, was a Brigadier General of our state militia. He appears to have had a great deal of trouble with the Regiment, but it was not his fault. The mode and term of enlistment, the manner in which the officers were elected, etc., all were fatal to anything like discipline.

Town and Campus.

Whiskers.

Polar Bear.

$1 \times 2 = 3$.

Tin Collars.

Apple Butter.

The Y. M. C. A. is about to be revived.

What is the matter with the Reading Room?

Nine new students this term. Still they come.

The class of '91 is slow in effecting an organization.

The grippe has taken a very strong hold in Newark.

The maples on the campus have been almost in bloom.

The town fire-plugs have been given a coat of red and green paint?

Rodney Burton who has been quite ill is recovering.

Our gymnasium needs considerable improvement, and also an instructor.

The heavy wind a few nights ago blew down the west end of the organ factory.

Foulk '93, who was home for some time ill with the grippe, returned to College last week.

All new students in order to be in the fashion join one of the societies that they may get the grip.

Allow me, please, to introduce to you Mr. Lozenger of Newark, Del. Mr. H. then cracks a joke.

The Farmers' Institute of New Castle County, held in the Oratory on 20th inst. was largely attended by the farmers.

Springer '90 is on the programme to deliver an address at the twenty-fifth anniversary of Grace Church, Wilmington.

'Tis said Jekyl came home from Middletown recently in very much of a hurry. We are informed that an irate father told him to git. He got

We have noticed several freshmen perambulating the streets sporting their canes in a very freshly manner. What is the matter with the Sophs?

Uncle Sam has sent us two very fine cannon, valued at about \$1200. They attract considerable attention. Artillery practice will begin with the opening of Spring.

Freshie from down the State has a habit of turning the lamp down in the post office and then hugs the boys near him—to keep his arm in practice we suppose.

One of the high officers in the Battalion threatened to lay the local editor out cold if he ever put anything else in the local column about him. We are sorry it hurt so.

In what respect does Jekyll resemble a Baptist minister? The minister takes his followers to the pond for immersion, while Jekyll immerses his as they descend the stairway.

Hering '92, passed a very creditable preliminary examination before the law committee of New Castle county on Saturday, Jan. 18. He is registered under Senator Gray.

Our College presents many candidates for membership to the new organization being formed in Newark, the Knights of Rest. No one doubts the eligibility of many of the candidates.

Prof. (calling roll): "Where is Mr. T.— this morning?"

Freshman: "He is sick."

Prof: "Is he very sick?"

Freshman (smiling): "No, sir!"

Prof: "What seems to be the matter, has he the grippe?"

Fresh: "While shaving, his hand slipped and he is sick because he is compelled to wear a piece of court plaster on his face and two under his chin."

Prof: "That's too bad; I suppose it was his first experience in that line. The remainder of the Freshmen better take warning."

Soph: "I am not going into French to-day; I shaved this morning and have had a cold ever since."

The ex-editor of the *Rural New Yorker*, '93, is very anxious for a political campaign to open for he intends to go upon the stump. He has no doubt that he can convert thousands to think as he does; he even declares that he could stir up a "revolution" by the force of his eloquence. Ye shades of Webster and Clay, avaunt! Before him ye sink into insignificance.

Soph—"Doctor, can you boil coffee over a Bunsen Burner?" Doctor.—Yes, certainly, certainly, make a "gin fling" if you want too, ask Mr. F—"There, he knows all about it, you are young too for such things."

Several of the boys are making desperate efforts to raise mustaches, to be in readiness for Commencement. Success to you boys—but from present appearances the prospects are very dark for some.

Dr. Neale, of the Experiment Station has made arrangements to provide the station with a new apparatus for making butter. The machine will be placed in Dawson's creamery. This will be the first of its kind used in this country, it having been invented two years ago in Sweden.

Did you notice the beards the Seniors and one Junior attempted to raise. One weeks effort was enough. Disgusted they gave up the attempt. We don't blame them. It is always best to build on a sure foundation, and unless you do that you will be unsuccessful in your efforts.

Junior to Soph: "What does your father do S—." Soph: "He is a magistrate." Junior: "Are you going to be a magistrate?" Soph: "Indeed I'm not." Junior: "What does your girl want you to be?" Soph (smiling) "A lawyer." He will study law. Please give credit for this joke.

One of the higher classmen is in a fix. The race for his hand and heart has narrowed down to two contestants, and he has been informed that he must soon decide to which he will surrender wholly and unqualifiedly; for one of the gentlemen of Newark, very much interested in his behalf, has informed him that one of the papa's has declared he must come to see his daughter altogether or not at all.

One of the Freshies a few days ago, sought out one of the Sophomores and in a very confidential manner asked "What degree will be conferred upon me if I graduate in the Agricultural course?" The Soph, thinking a moment, replied; "C. H." "C. H." "C. H." soliloquised the Freshie "What does that mean?" he timidly asked. That means "clod hopper" replied the knowing Soph. The Freshman has changed his course.

Resolutions of Respect.

WHEREAS, An all-wise Providence has so willed that Thos. D. Bell, our brother, be taken from our midst, and while recognizing the omnipotence of God, we the representatives of the Athenæan Literary Society, desire to express the regret and sorrow which she feels; and

WHEREAS, The records show that he was a faithful and active member of our Society; therefore be it

Resolved, that we deplore the loss of our brother, who has been taken from our midst by an all-wise Providence.

Resolved, That we extend our sympathies to the family of our deceased brother, who has shown through life a lasting regard for his Society.

Resolved, That these resolutions be inserted in the minutest of the Athenæan Literary Society, that a copy be sent to the bereaved family of the deceased, and that they be published in the DELAWARE COLLEGE REVIEW.

BENJ. J. SMITH,

JAMES MAY,

JULIUS WOLF.

At a recent meeting of the Athenæan Literary Society, the following resolutions of respect to the members of the late Dr. Robert P. Johnson were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove by death Robert P. Johnson, M. D.; and,

WHEREAS, The records show that he was a faithful and active member of our society:

Resolved, That we deplore the loss of him whose life as a private citizen, and as a member of his profession, has been an honor to us.

Resolved, That by his purity of life, his nobleness of character, and his eminent success in his profession, he has furnished an example worthy of all imitation.

Resolved, That we extend our sympathies to the family of the bereaved.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the meeting, and published in the DELAWARE COLLEGE REVIEW.

C. R. R. MCKINSEY,

JAS. C. BOOK,

W. E. GREAVES.

De Alumnis.

'34. Agnew, D. Hayes, M. D., Lancaster Co., Pa., one of the founders of the Athenæan Literary Society, was born in Sadsbury Township, Lancaster Co., Pa., in 1820. Prepared for college at Moscow Academy. Graduated in Medicine from University of Pennsylvania. He located in his native place, but soon after removed to Chester Co., and engaged in the iron business. Removing to Philadelphia he was soon called to a position of lecturer on anatomy and operative surgery in the Philadelphia School of Anatomy, and subsequently to that of "Demonstrator" in the University of Pennsylvania. Next elected Professor of Surgery. He founded about this time the Philadelphia Hospital, Pathological Museum, and for some time was Curator thereof. Honorable distinction followed rapidly. He was successively elected Surgeon to the Philadelphia Hospital; Surgeon to Wills' Ophthalmic Hospital; Surgeon to the Orthopaedic Hospital; Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University Hospital; Consulting Surgeon in Orthopaedic Hospital; Consulting Surgeon to the Philadelphia Dispensary; Consulting Surgeon to the Northern Dispensary. In 1876 received degree of LL. D. from Princeton College. He is the author of "Practical Anatomy," "Lacerations of the Female Perineum," "Vesico vaginal Fistula," also of 63 papers on Anatomy in its relations to Medicine and Surgery. His latest and most important work is the "Science and Art of Surgery," in three vols. of 3000 pages. He still occupies the place of Professor of Surgery in University of Pennsylvania, to which he was unanimously elected in 1871. He is a member of the College of Physicians, and of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, and a founder of the Philadelphia Pathological Society and Academy of Surgery, and a member of the American Philosophical Society. As a consulting physician, Dr. Agnew has been called to important cases, notably, that of President Garfield.

'34. Jones, Geo. C., M. D., Wilmington, Del. After leaving Delaware College was graduated at Princeton, N. J., in 1838. Studied Medicine in Wilmington, Del., and was graduated as M. D., from Jefferson College, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1842. He practiced in and near Wilmington

until 1857, when he removed to Monroe, Mo. At the commencement of the late War he was appointed Surgeon of the Third Cavalry, but resigned in a short time on account of failing health. He then removed to Chicago, Ill., where he followed his profession and carried on the drug business until 1871, when he again removed to Monroe, Mo. Here he engaged in horticultural pursuits. The disease contracted in the army resulted fatally on February 7, 1881. He was a man of strong principle, earnest piety, and was greatly beloved by all who knew him.

'34. Graham, Wm. S., New London, Pa. Graduated in 1836 with first honors of his class. Was a tutor in Delaware College for three years. Leaving this he became principal of New London Academy, Pa., which, under his management, reached the height of its wide-spread popularity. At the end of eighteen months he removed to Newark and became Principal of Newark Academy. Success crowned his efforts here, so that the building had to be enlarged to accommodate the increasing number of students. In 1845 he removed to Harrisburg, Pa., and took charge of the Academy at that place. He died October 3d, 1874.

'34. Hon. William G. Whiteley, Wilmington, Del. Left Delaware College in 1836 and graduated at Princeton in 1838. Studied Law with Hon. J. A. Bayard, and was admitted to the Bar of Delaware in 1841. In 1852 was appointed Prothonotary of the Superior Court of New Castle County, Del., for a term of five years. In 1856, and again 1858 was elected to Congress by the Democratic party. In 1860 refused the nomination. Was again appointed Prothonotary in 1862, and resigned in 1865. Resumed the practice of Law in 1869 in Wilmington, Del. Was elected Mayor of that city in 1875. In March, 1884, was appointed Judge of the Circuit Courts of Delaware. He died in April, 1886.

'34. Hon. Geo. R. Riddle, Wilmington, Del. In 1837 was employed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company as Civil Engineer. Studied Law and was admitted to the Bar, but never practiced. In 1850, and again in 1852 was elected to Congress. In 1854 took up his profession as Civil Engineer and Architect, which he continued until the resignation of J. A. Bayard in 1864, when he was appointed United States Senator and occupied the position until his death in 1867.

College Notes.

Over one-half of the 408 Senators and Representatives thus far elected to the Fifty-first Congress, have had the advantage of a college education. Delaware is the only State represented entirely by college men,—Senators Higgins, Delaware and Yale; and Gray, Princeton; and Rep. Pennington, Washington and Jefferson College.

Only ten per cent. of Cornell's graduates have been women, yet they have over sixty per cent. of the fellowships.

Connecticut stands at the head of the States in the proportion of her college students to the population. She sends one to every 549 persons.

In England there is only one undergraduate paper published, the Review, of Oxford University. In the United States there are nearly two hundred.

The Trustees of Johns Hopkins University have adopted a resolution discouraging the attempt on the part of the undergraduates to publish a paper.

The whole of Princeton College property, landed, founded and otherwise, is valued at \$4,000,000.

The total number of students at Princeton is 768. The college and seminary libraries, together with those of Whig and Clio literary societies, contain 140,200 volumes.

Some curious old laws, of Princeton which every student was obliged to sign during the presidency of Dr. Finley from 1761 to 1766, have just been unearthed. A few samples are the following:

"None of the students shall play cards or dice, or any other unlawful game, upon the penalty of a fine not exceeding five shillings for the first offence; for the second, public admonition, and for the third, expulsion."

There was also a fine of four pence for absence from church or prayers.

Chief Justice Fuller, of the United States Supreme Court, and Thomas B. Reed, recently chosen Speaker of the National House of Representatives, are graduates of Bowdoin College.

Among her other distinguished graduates have been Henry W. Longfellow, Nathaniel Hawthorne and United States Senator Frye.

It is a high compliment which Archdeacon Farrar pays to American Colleges when he says that the Engineering instruction in England is twenty-five years behind that of this country.

Wellesley College has limited the number of its students to 640 for the present.

The Preparatory School at Swarthmore College was abolished by a recent action of the Board of Managers of that institution.

Nineteen freshmen in the Scientific Department at Yale have been suspended for poor work in Latin.

The new registration system at Harvard which requires that every student shall re-register on his return from an absence from college brought the men back from their vacation much more promptly than ever before. This plan was tried for the first time at the recess last year, and was so severely held to by the Faculty that many who put off returning on time only got back after many days had elapsed.—*Ex.*

There 3,847 men in American Colleges who are preparing for the ministry.—*Ex.*

The Persian language is taught at Cornell.

Wellesley was chosen to represent the typical woman's college of America at the Paris Exposition.—*Ex.*

Japan has sixteen officially recognized institutions of higher learning, three of which enroll more than one thousand students.—*Ex.*

The first law school established in America was established at old William and Mary College, Virginia. It was the second in the English speaking world.

The university students in Russia have lately been ordered to wear a special uniform. The different faculties will be distinguished by particular shoulder straps. The students of medicine for instance, are to don white, the jurists green shoulder straps, &c. Wearing uniforms has always been characteristic of despotic governments and an emblem of serfdom; and yet how some people in our free republic like to plume themselves in gaudy livery!

Sporting Notes.

Columbia foot ball team ended the season with a deficit of nearly \$400.

There are 35 candidates for places upon Lafayette's base-ball team.

Pennsylvania University will play a number of games at cricket this season.

Courtney, the well-known professional oarsman, is coaching the Cornell crew.

Lafayette claims one of the best college third basemen in the country, Updegrove.

In the last thirteen years, Yale has won seven out of thirteen boat races with Harvard.

Out-door base ball practice was carried on at many colleges before the recent cold snap.

The Naval Academy at Annapolis is making great base ball efforts this year and will develop a strong team.

Harvard is divided over the question of training a tug-of-war team for the Inter-Collegiate meeting in May.

Cornell has refused to play base-ball with Lehigh on account of the foot-ball misunderstanding between the two universities.

Yale loses Sherman, the phenomenal jumper this year and Columbia hopes to win the Inter-Collegiate Athletic championship.

The Cornell foot-ball management is \$600 in debt. An attempt will be made to raise the money by a series of dramatic personations by the students.

The new Yale gymnasium will in all probability be named in honor of Professor Richards, to whose work among the alumni much of the credit of the work belongs.

A number of men in Princeton College are endeavoring to form a boxing class. Trainer Robinson has secured a competent trainer, who will come to Princeton, providing twenty men agree to take lessons.

The statistics collected in regard to the Oxford-Cambridge oarsmen of England, show that but thirty-nine men have died out of 294 rowers in the last forty years, showing that the after-life of a college athlete must be a healthy one.

Lehigh anticipates a very successful season in baseball. Manager Coates has already arranged games with Yale, Princeton, William, University of Pennsylvania, University of Virginia, Philadelphia League and Athletic Association clubs.

The statement of President Adams of Cornell, that his personal observation has proved to him that men who engage in college sports are stronger both mentally and physically than those who do not, is being hailed with joy by athletic enthusiasts.

The cellar for the new gymnasium at Yale has been excavated, and the stone work will be begun as soon as the weather permits. The site and building will cost \$180,000, all but \$15,000 of which is secured. The building will be three stories in height, and will be used entirely for athletic purposes.

The decision of the Harvard authorities that their undergraduate athletes must compete hereafter only with the students of New England colleges has excited no little attention among the colleges of lower latitudes. For this New England exclusiveness there seem to be little ground, and it is generally regarded as most unfortunate that a bond, binding together the whole body of college students, should thus be broken.

The committee on foot ball, at the University of Pennsylvania, in its report to the Athletic Association, gives the record of foot ball games during the past season. Of the thirteen games played, the college team has won seven and lost six. They have scored 198 points while their opponents have made a hundred and sixty-five. What the team has to be proud of, however, is their score against Yale, 10-20, the best made for many years.

The movement on the part of Harvard, Yale and Princeton to do away with all "professionalism" in football is a stand that should have been taken long ago. A student who joins an institution for the express purpose of engaging in athletics, and who has his expenses defrayed by college men in return for the service he renders in winning victories, may justly be termed a "professional." It is gratifying also to note the growing sentiment against the importation of graduates to strengthen a base-ball or foot-ball team.—*College and School.*

Exchanges.

We would be much pleased to exchange with all papers receiving the REVIEW.

We take great pleasure in mentioning the article in the *Philosophian Review* for December upon "Education as essential to good citizenship." It is good, sound common sense.

The *Acadia Atheneum* contains quite a number of interesting articles this month.

Among other journals on our table is the *University Cynic*, an excellent paper but like some others is minus an exchange column. Their editorial upon the marking system is good.

The *Norfolk Collegian* published by the ladies of Norfolk College, Va., is one of our brightest exchanges. We admire its get up, and the paper certainly reflects great credit upon them.

Of course the *Columbia Spectator* is good.

The *Swarthmore Phoenix* contains some very excellent articles. The exchange editor hits it very well in the closing sentence of his article in reference to the propriety of a college paper having an exchange column. He says: "A properly conducted exchange department, the function of which is the discussion of all things pertaining to colleges, is most necessary to a good paper."

We are very much pleased with the January number of the *Muhlenburg*. It is a good paper.

The *College Journal*, Georgetown University, is an excellent journal, and a worthy representative of the University.

It is, as we know, the universal custom of college classes to designate themselves by the last two figures of the year in which they are to be graduated, as, for instance the class of '90 or, the class of '99. This being so, what are the boys to do, who in the course of time will be graduated in 1900? To be consistent they will have to say that they belong to the class of '00, which is not only absurd but unpronounceable. Let the college debating societies tackle this momentous question. Come to think of it, too, won't it sound a little queer to speak of the class of '01 and the class of '02?—*N. Y. Tribune*.

Humorous.

Little Ike—"Uncle Rastus, does cold make eberything git littler?" Uncle Rastus—"Yes, it do; cold will allus contrac'; doan you 'member nite fo' las' Xmas de wood pile of Parson Jones, dat lib nex' ter me, swunk up one nite t'nex' t'nuthin?" "But don't 'member, Uncle Rastus, how de pile o' wood by de side o' de stove in de cabin got heap bigger?" "Well, 'twas hot in de room, you little idyot; heat makes things heap bigger. You ain't got de sense you was borned wid."—*Harper's Bazaar*.

"After all," remarked the student of Scripture, "Samson was the greatest dramatic actor who ever lived."

"How do you make that out?" queried the listener.

"Why, no man," explained the speaker, "ever brought down the house as he did."—*Chicago Globe*.

Local Enthusiast: "Th's is a pretty stiff game of ball, eh?"

Brooklyn man (disgustedly): "Ya-as, they do play a good deal like corpses, that's a fact."—*Time*.

"I can't understand all this fuss about using electricity for execution," remarked Judge Lynch, of Kansas, reflectively. "Out in our section we have used the telegraph poles for years."—*Life*.

Student: (reading Virgil) "And thrice I tried to throw my arms around her — that was as far as I got, Professor."

Prof: "That was quite far enough."

A Senior hearing that the hairs of his head were all numbered, is anxious to know where he can find the back numbers.

Clara—"What a terrible noise that wagon makes!"

George—"Yes; it's dreadful, isn't it?"

"What makes it groan so, George?"

"Why, it is filled with green apples."—*Yonkers Statesmen*.

He: "Do you believe in marrying for money, Miss Ant'ique?"

She: "I don't know; how much have you got?"—*The Epoch*.

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