

DELAWARE COLLEGE REVIEW.

From L. P. Bush M. S.
Sept 1883

VOL. I.

DELAWARE COLLEGE, JANUARY, 1883.

No. 5.

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Delaware College Review.

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Delaware College Review.

Vol. I.

DELAWARE COLLEGE, JANUARY, 1883.

No. 5.

Nature's Lesson.

We are children of earth, most humble;
Yet to us our God has given
That from every one of his workings,
We may learn of him, and of heaven.

We wake from our slumber at morning,
And go out, each one to his task;
And from every force we are using,
We may learn of him, if we ask.

The simplest flower by the wayside,
In its dewy freshness, so rare,
Can tell us of how He has watched it;
Of his wonderful love and care.

E'en the hairs of our head are numbered;
Not a sparrow falls, but he knows:
He brings the great oak to perfection,
And tenderly opens the rose.

Oh! why do we pass unheeding,
Where lessons of knowledge and power?
God gave them to us for helpers,
To comfort us hour by hour.

And when we see how he cares for
Each object so great and so small,
We should have our faith uplifted,
And trust that he careth for all.

M. G. C.

Political Education.

Nothing will so liberalize opinions, nothing will so broaden a mind weighted with partisan prejudice and narrow-mindedness; nothing will so emancipate one from the cramping influences of family traditions and habits, as an intelligent understanding of the political history of our country and its institutions. Political as well as social history repeats itself. Great questions of national importance do not now appear for solution for the first time. Past generations have grappled with them, and the records of the struggles remain. Theory in political questions is valuable, but the testimony of history is of more lasting importance. And yet there are institutions which aim to give a liberal education to the rising generations of voters, party leaders and Statesmen, that have no course of study either on political, or constitutional history. The mere suggestion of this fact should be sufficient. However, there are aids to a political education beyond the sometimes narrow stretch of the college curriculum to assist the student. Foremost is the society for the promulgation of political education, a valuable organization managed by public spirited men, the purpose of which is to publish and distribute books and pamphlets to encourage an intelligent study of our own institutions, and of all questions of national importance. The payment of a moderate yearly

fee entitles any one to all the publications, all of which are valuable. To those who do not choose this method, it is the purpose of this article to give some hints as to ways and means of political education.

The student who directs his attention to this most interesting field of work is not now left to his own resources, and to flounder around in a mass of congressional reports and volumes of speeches for his sources of information. There are ready at hand some books on political history, that might be mentioned, which will prove agreeable companions, as well as trusty guides for extended study for the student who finds that the path leads through pleasant places. Johnston's "History of American Politics" will prove a steady, sure and handy guide, and Nordboff's "Politics for young Americans" contains much food for thought. On questions of finance and currency, McAdam's keen little work, "The A. B. C. of Finance" cannot be too highly recommended. A more elaborate work is Summer's "History of the Currency." Simon Sterne has recently put forth a very suggestive work on the Constitutional History and Political Development of the United States. Then there is a splendid series of volumes of short biographies of "American Statesmen" edited by John Morse. As the reader pushes further into this study, he will feel the need of a closer inspection of the sources from which history is made, and then he is ripe for such comprehensive works as Dr. Von Holst's "Political and Constitutional History of the United States"—a heavy and very scientific work in three volumes by a German philosopher. When this point is reached, the student becomes his own pilot, and can sail with a free sheet on the wide waters of this broad subject, with no limit but time and his own inclinations.

But after all, important as it is for young men to know the political history of their own country, there is one duty which seems even more marked, and perhaps more easily performed, and that is, a careful study of current and immediate questions of political importance by means of the daily newspapers. No one can afford to neglect an intelligent and thoughtful reading of an able daily newspaper, not for information about the latest murder or fire, but to keep informed of all matters of present public importance. History makes itself rapidly, day by day. The rush of life in America leaves us quiet hours and days for catching up with the sturdy strides of history in this nineteenth century. One must seize it as it whirls past in the cold type of the daily paper. In politics there is little room for the slow moving and timid students who live in the past, in the snug retreat

of their libraries. It is the men of action, the men who are abreast with advanced thought, and the men in harmony with the spirit of the present generation, who push to the front in the struggles of politics.

There is another snag to upset a career of usefulness; the danger of becoming a blind partisan, by absorbing the effects of a party organ. There is nothing sacred about a party or the name of a party. The party is made up of individuals, and it is what they make it, and the man who is tied to a name and acts with a party right or wrong, does himself and his fellow citizens an injustice. The party rebel is a patriot. Every one should act with a party to accomplish any thing. But the bonds should be lightly worn and easily cast off, when the party becomes a name only. The day has gone by when the people can be driven about by party whips, and be forced to do obeisance to party managers. Even party organs have rebelled, and it is as rare, as it is regrettable, to see a newspaper entirely prostituted to party slavery, and daily bolstering up whatever is done in the party's name.

Nothing has more fully demonstrated the activity of independent thought than the recent elections. The result of them has stamped in broad characters the great living, growing and healthy truth, that it is the actively independent and liberal minded citizens free from the slavish chains of party allegiance, who hold the balance of political power in our free institutions, and are the hope of the coming generations. Great questions are looming upon the political horizon. Like a small thunder cloud that grows and spreads before ones eyes until the sunny summer skies are overcast, there will rise up some great, frowning issue which will spread on the favoring breeze of a vigorous free press, over the political heavens, and in the sight of the readers of this type, and it may be, before another President takes his seat, will empty a furious storm that will sweep away all the time-worn and chafed moorings of party faith, and wreck every unseaworthy political hulk. Amid this havoc of dissolving parties, the people will look about for new leaders; new political parties will take new reckonings from history, and individual voters will range themselves in the newly formed ranks as their convictions urge them. There the men of intelligence, the men who understand the nation's needs, the men who know the testimony of political history, and the men who feel the nations pulse in the daily press, will wield the influence which makes and unmakes parties, and determines the policy of the great organizations by which this nation of fifty millions of people is governed.

C. C.

Southern Education.

President Farnell, in *The American*, of 13th inst.

The question as to whether the Government tax on "liquors" shall be repealed, or remain and the proceeds hereafter be given to the States and by them devoted to the education of the children of the nation, is an interesting and important one.

It is conceded that the Federal Government does not any longer need this tax for the payment of its debt or its current expenses. As a rule, it is better to let the States take care of their own special interests; and the only ground on which such an appropriation of the income from "the liquor tax" can be justified, is that this subject of popular education is one of national concern, the neglect of which would be detrimental to the people as a whole, and the care of which would "promote the general welfare."

In regard to the repeal of the tax, there seems to be no intrinsic reason for it. Intoxicating drinks are not necessities of life, and, therefore, those who indulge in them voluntarily tax themselves. This is the general rule, and the Government, in this case, receives tribute for an unnecessary indulgence. If it were possible to eradicate the practice of using intoxicating liquors as a beverage, it ought to be done, and that right speedily; but as this desirable consummation does not seem practicable in the near future, if ever, and the General Government, at any rate, could not move in that direction unless there should be authority given it by an amendment to the Constitution, it seems to me just and proper that this tax should continue as long as its proceeds can be applied to a lawful and useful purpose.

Now, can any purpose be more useful, or more in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution, than this of educating the youth of the land? If it "promotes the general welfare" to clear our rivers and harbors of obstructions, much more is it necessary, in order to promote the general welfare, that we should clear away from our country's pathway the formidable obstructions which ignorance has placed there. In the States where slavery existed, illiteracy prevails to a fearful extent; and at present it would be almost impossible for the people in that section of the Union, by their own unaided resources, to remove this bar to their progress and safety.

Moreover, there is a feeling in the Southern States that the institution of slavery was sacrificed for the good of the Union, and, therefore, the people of that portion of the country think they ought not to be compelled to bear this great loss of property, and, at the same time, be expected without help to provide for the education of the colored people in addition to that of the whites. This feeling is to be found, in some measure, here, in Delaware; and, hence, it is difficult to convince the people that the State is equally bound to provide a good, common school education for all of her chil-

dren. Citizenship was the gift of the war to the colored people in the South, and it made them theoretically equal to the whites before the law, but without education they must remain incapable of enjoying the same rights. In their condition of ignorance they are at any time liable to become the tools of the demagogue and the knave. Of course, their ignorance reacts upon the whites and lowers the level of general intelligence. The schools for the whites are not as numerous nor as good as they should be. Hundreds of thousands of children are growing up in this free land of ours without the proper facilities for obtaining even primary instruction. This is a stubborn fact. There is no probability that the States will of themselves apply a sufficient remedy for long years to come. But, if the General Government can lend a helping hand, there will be a forward impulse in education that shall include all classes and colors, for the old slave-holding States will see to it that the funds which may be received by Congressional action, are fairly applied. If, then, instead of repealing the tax on intoxicating liquors, the amount received by the Government in that way, could be distributed to the States, and, for, say twenty years, the distribution were made on the basis of illiteracy, a vast improvement would result in the scholastic facilities of country generally, and particularly of the former slave-holding States. Could there be any readier and cheaper mode of diffusing intelligence and, consequently, strengthening the Government. Therefore, let us thus "make friends of the mammon of unrighteousness."

Classical Versus Scientific.

I am in a peck of trouble, said young Mortimore to his companion as they passed over the stile into the college campus. I am here with the injunction of my father to take the classical course, when all my inclinations are against it. I cannot see, for my life, what good the study of Latin and Greek will do me, or what anyone should spend five or six of the best years of his life in trying to learn languages that are no where spoken, and are seldom read except by a few ministers or college professors. Now I see some sense in the study of the sciences. When I take up arithmetic, algebra, philosophy or chemistry, I feel I am gaining practical information—something that will be of advantage to me in whatever department of life I enter. What profit is Latin or Greek to the farmer, the merchant or the tradesman? They may benefit the doctor, the lawyer and the professional man, but of what use can they be to the merely business man? The study of these languages will certainly add nothing to his stock in trade, and it will consume many precious hours that might be devoted to business, thus enabling him to acquire wealth, which, after all, is the great lever that moves the world. I tell you Harry, money is about the best thing this world affords. It gives a man

position, power, influence. It causes him to be respected wherever he goes. It enables him to live a life of ease and comfort—go where he pleases and do what he pleases. "I am not so certain of that," said his friend, "I am neither willing to admit your premise nor grant your conclusion. Money, in my estimation, is not the greatest desideratum in life. There are many other things much more to be desired; a pure mind, a good reputation, a benevolent disposition, a conscience at ease with God and man. But even if I should allow that money is the greatest good, I cannot agree with you in the use of the means which you would employ in obtaining it. Intelligence, cultivation, refinement, are certainly better possessions than wealth—they will afford greater resources for enjoyment and will give a man an infinitely better position in life than all the riches of Cræsus, other things being equal. But the acquisition of wealth requires the use of means; and who would most probably select the best means, the thoroughly educated or the partially educated man? Now the object of the academic and collegiate studies are not so much the amount of knowledge acquired as the flexibility and power these studies give to the mind. What the plow and the harrow are to the wheat field, is the study of Latin and Greek to the mind. It breaks up, mellows and smooths down the mental powers and puts them in a condition of fitness for the germination, growth and fructification of whatever seed may be planted within its soil. For disciplinary purposes the study of the languages, in my opinion, and I am not alone in the opinion, far exceeds that of the sciences, and first of all, control of mind is the thing sought after in youth. To change thought from one language into another requires a fuller, a more varied and a more connected exercise of the mental faculties than the demonstration of a problem in Euclid or the solution of a proposition in conic sections. First, it demands a more extended knowledge of words which can be obtained only by frequent resort to the dictionary. It requires accuracy of definition which requires close examination of the various meanings of words. It implies a complete apprehension of the thought contained in the sentence to be translated—a knowledge of the theme, the spirit of the author, and the special relation which the sentence holds to the other parts of the theme. It becomes necessary to adjust the student's language, in word and expression, to the special topic under consideration, that the precise thought contained in each sentence may be set forth properly freed from all obscurity. Is not this a complex exercise in which all the elements of complete discipline are brought into requisition? A master of the scientific department of one of our best colleges said, not long since in my presence, that he could tell whether a boy had studied Latin and Greek before he had undergone half of his preliminary examination. There was "a quickness of apprehension, a

clearness of definition, an accuracy of expression in one so trained that could not be found in a mere English scholar." But here we are at the refectory and the supper bells; let us go in and refresh the physical man, and perhaps the intellectual will think better of the classical course, especially, when he comes to consider that it embraces the scientific.

T. M. C.

Early Impressions.

In looking over a list of those who have made their names famous in history, we find that a vast number have received, when quite young, an inclination towards that upon which they afterward made their names immortal. The ideas that are impressed upon the young mind are everlasting. When the mother teaches her boy to say the Lord's prayer, she instills in his mind that which he can never forget. It matters little whether he becomes a drunkard or an out-law, there are times in his life when tears will fill his eyes and he imagines he can hear the sweet voice of his loving mother, repeating those words which were intended to guide him in life. As the individual grows and becomes stronger, likewise do his young impressions grow and become stronger.

Napoleon, when quite young, seeing the glory and excitement of war, formed his intention of trying his fortune in war. And as he became older, his resolutions strengthened, till finally he made every throne in Europe tremble.

But it is in the literary world, that from early impressions, the greatest results are attained. Sir Walter Scott, amid the wild and romantic hills of Scotland, when a mere boy, first comprehended the beauty of his surroundings and gave vent to his feelings in a style that not only did credit to himself but to his country. Thus impressed in youth, by his wild and magnificent surroundings, there was instilled in his mind the very germ of that which was his aim to accomplish, namely, to be a novelist and poet. As he became older, his youthful impressions strengthened and grew into a mighty pillar, emblazoned with those chivalric memories which he so skillfully brought into perpetual life and beauty.

But we need not go so far away from home, for we have our Irving and Longfellow, who both, when young, were respectively impressed with the style of writing which they adopted, and contributed greatly to the honor of American Literature, and rendered their names immortal among the literary classes of the world.

PRIMUS.

Books.

"Much study is a weariness to the flesh and of the making of books there is no end," thus said King Solomon the wise man, of whom it is recorded, "he spake three thousand proverbs, and his songs were a thousand and five." Certainly in his day, the making of books was a laborious process and there were not then as

now, thousands of printing presses pouring forth a flood of literature, which threaten to deluge more terrible than of old, from which only eight escaped; while in this age, where can we look for the ark of safety, to avoid moral and intellectual death.

The books of the present are not like those of King Solomon, all songs and proverbs, not all harmless and amusing, but many are the recitals of crime exalted into heroic deeds; of criminals rising to the dignity of martyrs; of burglary, arson and murder depicted in such a glowing manner that one has a fascination for the jiminy, the torch and the pistol.

Volumes have been written in which dishonesty, intemperance, gaming and other immoralities are so lightly treated as to appear as social virtues rather than social vices.

We have guides to health, wealth, and last, but not least, guides to matrimony. The reverence which once exalted the clergy, the mystery that enshrouded the physician and the awe the lawyer inspired are all things of the past, for with the aid of theological, medical and law journals, every man is his own commentator. Advertising, formerly confined to the press, has risen to the dignity of bound volumes and often alternate with fact and fiction. Our Sunday School libraries are filled with books in which tender love is so deftly interwoven that all the charms of a romance is experienced in their perusal; these books exert no worse an influence than those volumes by their sides, that relate such wonderful tales of children, that one cannot be surprised when, the little boy, on being asked if he did not wish to be good, replied, "no! all good boys do." Truly there are many and various kinds of books, but aim, in selecting books, to choose those of solid information, and read to remember and not only for amusement.

OMEGA.

Biography.

CHARLES E. FERRIS, M. D.

Among the names of those who have been connected with Delaware College, that of Charles Edward Ferris is well worthy of prominence.

His life was not an eventful one, and, therefore, the principal facts may be readily given. He was born, December 23d, 1820, in Pencader Hundred, New Castle county, Delaware; united with the Pencader Presbyterian Church, in December 1841; graduated at Delaware College in 1844, and at the Jefferson Medical College in 1849. He was elected Professor of Chemistry of Delaware College, in 1851, and discharged the duties of that position until 1858.

He removed to the town of New Castle in 1859, and entered upon the practice of medicine, and also engaged in the drug business. Soon after his removal to New Castle he was elected a Ruling Elder of the Presbyterian church in that place.

During the civil war he was for sometime assistant surgeon in the hospitals, at Alexandria, and in the winter of 1864-5 he held the same position at Port Delaware.

He died at his home in New Castle, Delaware, March 30th, 1881.

Such is the brief narrative of his earthly course,

and it is not one to stir the imagination, or to excite the feelings. Nevertheless, Charles E. Ferris was by no means a negative character. His convictions were strong; his principles firm; his opinions decided. He was never presumptuous but always modest and retiring; and yet he was brave enough to stand by what he believed to be the right, and was prompt in the discharge of every duty. Endued with christian meekness and gentleness in a remarkable degree, and always patient and forbearing, yet he never compromised the truth, and at no proper time and on no proper occasion, would he permit error and wrong to pass without dissent.

As a student at college he was most exemplary, possessing the entire confidence of his fellow students and of the faculty. He was compelled to teach a portion of the time in order to defray his college expenses, but his enforced absence, although it laid additional burdens upon him, did not prevent him from standing in the very front rank of his class. He concentrated the powers of his intellect and was thus enabled to accomplish much in a short time. He was not satisfied, as many other students were, with skimming the surface and getting the froth of a subject; he sought and obtained its very essence. His accuracy of scholarship was proverbial among his fellow-students; and the weight of his character lent additional force to his opinions. His leading characteristic was *trustworthiness*.

As a Professor, in the college of which he was a graduate, he has been spoken of by members of the faculty with whom he was associated, and by students whom he instructed, in terms of admiration and affection. He was thoroughly devoted to his duties; unflinching in kindness to his classes; and earnest in his endeavors to increase the prosperity and usefulness of the college.

As a Physician he was studious, painstaking, and attentive. His judgment was sound and he indulged in no rashness.

In the hospitals, during the war, his efficiency was thoroughly tested and approved.

After his return to his home he pursued the even tenor of his way, quietly and faithfully discharging all the duties incumbent upon him, and deepening the impression upon the minds of all who knew him, that he was a man of sterling integrity, a model christian gentleman. For several years before his death his health was greatly impaired and he became almost blind. This last affliction was to him a very heavy one, for he was a great reader, but he bore it and all of his pain with a submissive and cheerful spirit.

Whilst he had enjoyed life, and used it without abusing it, he did not shrink from the death whose approaches were unmistakable, for his faith was strong and his hope was bright.

He passed from time to eternity, from earth to heaven; but the memory of his virtues still abides for our encouragement and imitation.

WM. H. PURNELL.

WINTER has again clasped nature in its cold embrace, crushing out all the beauty and brightness generated by the warm and genial spring, making sad havoc with the beautiful flowers which so recently gladdened our hearts and loaded the air with their sweet perfumes. Winter has also denuded the wooded landscape, compelling many of our feathered songsters to seek a more genial clime. No longer do we see the cattle roaming over the hills. All nature seems hushed. But, like the expiring dolphin, nature displays some of her most beautiful colors in the hours of death. In exchanging for the green fields and bright flowers of summer, we have the gorgeous and diamond green of early winter, followed by the icy, diamond-like fetters of mid-winter, which flash a thousand brilliant fires in the weakening sun. And none the less beautiful is nature in death, as she lies shrouded in snow.—*Philosophian Review*.

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"Friends, sweethearts, subscribers, lend us
your ears."—*Shakespeare*.

We may be late, in fact we know we are late, in extending to our friends and readers our New Year's greeting. At first we thought we would say nothing of this kind, but the old adage, "better late than never," comes to our rescue, and now we extend to every reader our most hearty greeting, and with hearts true as steel, wish them a happy and prosperous New Year. Old '82 has left us, as you all, by this time, know, and a part of '83 has also been spent. Judging from one-twelfth of 1883, we think that the prospects are most flattering for an eventful year. That '83 will have its freightage of joy and sorrow no person will dare to dispute, and while we are willing to bear our share of the sorrow, we hope that we, and in fact every soul and creature on this earth, will live a year of endless joy. As to the issues of the present year it is not in man's power to determine, but it is within our power to adapt ourselves to them, so that the joy and the sorrow we bear shall conduce to our mental expansion and soul growth. It has been said, that "the world is what we choose to make it," implying that the responsibility for man's happiness or misery lies within his own power. To such an assertion we cannot agree, for the individual is but an insignificant part of the great aggregate of society, and subject in the physical sense to its movements and influences. But in the mental sense he can make the rulings of society work for his good by accepting them, and quietly and patiently turning to account the little or much in them that is useful to him. Apparent evil so often turns out to be positive good, that we should be somewhat reluctant to condemn an occurrence, even though it seems to have no cheerful side:

"Behind a frowning Providence,
He hides a smiling face."

writes Cowper in his most beautiful hymn, and the lines, though small and simple in themselves, have been a solace to many an oppressed heart, giving expression to a sublime truth, which the whole course of human life from the

beginning has demonstrated. In the past we may have been deficient in many things that are ennobling qualities of man; judging this by our past experience, let us resolve to incorporate the blessed qualities of hope, spirituality and devotion into our every-day activities, and not allow selfishness to prompt us to live for self alone, but let nobler qualities prompt us to live for God, self, and our fellow-men.

THERE IS a subject to which we desire to call the attention of our college and other colleges in this country, and that is the subject of political education. There is too much pains taken on the part of college faculties to give the students a general book knowledge, and we are sorry to say that in our opinion their exertions sometimes and with some students are not productive of the greatest fruits. As a general thing the college is the last station on the road of education, and this being the fact there are many things that ought to be taken into consideration by college faculties. Among the many things to be considered is the fact that the average college graduate is a citizen and voter of this country, but what knowledge has he obtained, and where did he obtain it, that enables him to handle the great political questions of our country? Will any person attempt to deny that political education is necessary to every man? then are not our colleges neglecting one of the fundamental objects of a college when they do not endeavor to train the student's mind in regard to the politics of his nation, and let him go into the world a man in age, highly versed in books, but as ignorant of politics as he was when a little schoolboy? Do colleges lose sight of the fact that their graduates are expected to figure highly in the politics of this country? If they do, who then is to take up the political work when the present generation shall have passed away? It may be said that students have ample time and should acquaint themselves with politics. We have most serious doubts of the average college student having ample time to study politics, but, admitting for the sake of argument, that they have time, how are they to study politics? By reading newspapers? The newspapers give no history of the political parties, and we believe that nothing will corrupt a young man's mind more than reading papers whose sole object is the furtherance of some party. Shall he read books? It is true that we can get a great deal of knowledge from books appertaining to the politics of this country. Yet what can we do in any study unless it is of interest to us, and while every young man should have a great interest in politics, such is not the case; there is no doubt but that some men have reached quite a ripe age before they ever took any part in politics. If we are to get a political education by reading books, why do we go to college to get an education; why not read books at home and thus save money and time? No, this matter of political education is either a case of negligence or its importance is not fully compre-

hended. Let every college give their attention to this matter, and by so doing they will accomplish much toward preparing young men to be of service to their country and their fellow man. Let not the love of country be regarded as a mere matter of form by our colleges, but let them do whatever is in their power to infuse a pure patriotic feeling into young minds, and their efforts will surely have its reward.

IS IT not astonishing to know that there is not a class organization in our college? This shows a very slothful spirit on the part of the classes, and the sooner they depart from this lethargy the better it will be. It is certainly wonderful that '82 has not thought that their stay here is limited to only a few months, and that they ought to make some preparation for the coming great and memorable event. It would be an excellent idea if each class should have an organization, and thus, by an increased amount of social intercourse, enliven themselves and the college.

IT IS a conceded fact, and known to every one, that editors are the poorest and most unfortunate mortals in this exalted race. This is particularly true of newspaper editors, and we find that the rule holds itself in our case. The holidays have come and gone, and our fondest hopes have also left us, for we did think that some one would be kind enough to remember us, and send us some token of their sympathetic feeling. Is it that none of our readers are possessed with this noble quality? We decline to argue the point. The sleighing season has come and gone, and our book which we purchased to record the kind deeds and beneficent acts of our readers, is as blank as the day we bought it. We have no special reasons for making this statement only to remind our friends that we are always ready to receive presents and be treated kindly in any way, even though you should hand us one dollar for a year's subscription to the REVIEW.

WE ARE now in the midst of winter, and it behooves us to seek every available means for our health and comfort. In cold weather, warmth is one of our greatest comforts, and without it we are fit for nothing. We desire to draw the attention of the Faculty to this matter. In our study and sleeping apartments we are comparatively comfortable, but, in the oratory and recitation rooms we are often exposed to a very low temperature. Young men might be able to stand, to a great degree, the exposure, but there are others associated with us in our studies, who are not as strong, physically, and, for their safety and our comfort, we ask that some action be taken. Both in the oratory and recitation rooms, students are supposed to be quiet and attentive, and often, while mind and body are in this state the die of many fatal results is cast. A little attention, by Faculty and Janitor, may be several ounces of prevention, while negligence may require many pounds of cure.

WE ARE glad that the custom of hazing has been stricken off the pleasure-roll of students at most of our colleges. It is a custom that never brought to any one, but, on the other hand, needless trouble, expense, and pain. Like many other barbarous customs, it was only a natural result, that as we became more enlightened, the thought with the custom has been discarded. This we think is the manner in which all common-sense and well-bred persons view the subject, yet, there are a few in colleges who are unwilling to obey the sound and common-sense precepts, that good judgment dictates. The few who are at Delaware College let themselves loose on the evening of the 10th inst., and tried to revive the old custom, but in vain. After a few weak efforts to disturb the slumber of those who labor diligently to instruct them, they for once realized their position, and cowardly crept to their respective rooms. Had the boys been hostile to a fellow student, and tried to haze him, the offense would not have been so great, but when they assail professors, who have but lately come among us, and have, since their first appearance, been kind, sociable and indulgent, we think they were acting the part of ungentlemen in the extreme, and here we desire to inform those who have been offended, that the majority of the students look upon the affair as base and ungrateful.

THE QUESTION has come to our minds, whether or not our college needs a reading room. The question has often presented itself to us, but we have been somewhat reluctant to handle it. We believe that every college should have a reading room, for the benefit derived from perusing the papers and different periodicals would be almost incalculable. There are many educated men in this country who think, and have carried their ideas into practice, that newspapers are far superior, to enable a student to become acquainted with geography to the text books themselves. In hundreds of schools the reading book has been abolished, and the newspaper very properly substituted. Thus we see that two benefits would certainly be derived, a larger acquaintance with geography, and exercise in reading. There seems to be no doubt in our mind, that the benefit derived from a properly regulated reading room, would soon exceed those of some studies laid down in our curriculum. We do not desire that the Faculty shall think this grumbling, for such it is not, it is only a request for something which is due to students of every college. The Faculty may reply in this manner, "a few years ago the college had a reading room, and the students neither respected or appreciated it." This may be true, but none of the present students of the college ever had the privilege of enjoying it, and if they had, there is every reason to think that their actions would have been different. The cost of a reading room would be extremely cheap, in consideration of the benefits it would

afford. There are a number of spare rooms in the building which could be advantageously occupied for such a purpose. Beside the rooms now sent to the college reading room (?), and other papers the college would be expected to furnish, the REVIEW would contribute twenty or thirty papers every week. Action by the Faculty in regard to this matter would be but proper, and at the same time it would receive considerable appreciation from the students.

OWING to the resignation of the Rev. W. M. Jefferis, Professor of Mathematics and Modern Languages, the Committee on Vacancies in Professorship of Delaware College, met at Wilmington on the 26th of December, and elected Rev. Angelo A. Benton to fill that chair. At this meeting Prof. Arthur M. Farrington, Professor of Agriculture, presented his resignation on account of ill health, and in his place Wesley Webb was selected.

Prof. Farrington was elected to fill the place made vacant by the removal of J. A. Reinhar, and since his first appearance he has made the most favorable impression upon the students and community at large. As a professor he was efficient, kind and gentle, and while he never spoke harshly or used any severe actions toward his students, he had the most orderly and instructive recitations; he was indeed a man who tried to win affection and good will of man by acts of kindness, and the success of his method is most visible in the sorrow of the students, occasioned by his resignation. We have not seen Prof. Farrington since we first heard of his resignation, and here we take the opportunity to bid him an affectionate good bye, and offer our sincerest hope for his future welfare and happiness, and in saying this, we not only speak for the students of the college but all those whose fortune it was to make his acquaintance.

Rev. Angelo A. Benton, resided at Hope Mill, North Carolina. He is an Episcopalian minister, and a graduate of Trinity College at Hartford, Connecticut. His father was a missionary, and he is a native of the Island of Crete. He is about forty years of age, and has had large experience as a teacher. Professor Benton is a scholar in every sense of the word, and his rare ability, combined with his kind disposition, qualifies him to take the Professorship of any Institution. That he has made favorable impressions upon the students and those who have made his acquaintance, is but a natural result, and we predict that his duties will be a pleasure to him, and of great profit to his students.

Wesley Webb of Unity, Maine, was a graduate of the Maine Agricultural College. He has for several years been Secretary of the North Waldo Farmers Club of Maine. He has been for years the owner of an excellent farm, and was known, throughout the section in which he lived, as a model farmer. Professor Webb has not only the theory, but likewise the practice of farming,—the essentials of a good agricultural professor. His knowledge is not limited to agriculture alone, but he is a scholar in deed and in truth. He is of an amiable disposition, social in his ways, and efficient in his instruction, and already impressions have been made that will be a source of much pleasure and benefit to both students and professors.

Both of the new professors assumed their respective chairs at the opening of this term.

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Local Matters.

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Autograph albums are having a boom at the present time.

Our new sanctum is not yet finished, but we hope to be in it before our next issue.

The scent of burnt cork will soon fill our halls; a minstrel troupe has been organized.

Dont fail to see "Chimney Corner," as presented by the Athenean Literary Society soon.

Send in your subscription to the REVIEW. We would especially like to hear from a few more of the Alumni.

The military company has stacked arms for the winter, but it is to be hoped that target practice will soon be inaugurated.

A member of the staff accepted an invitation to take a sleigh ride on the evening of the 12th inst, and the result was a pair of nicely frozen ears.

Visions of commencement are already looming up in the distance, and to no one are they more welcome than the tired overworked seniors.

Several of our enterprising students, realizing the dull routine of college life, have wisely organized a minstrel company. We wish the boys every success in their new art.

Tis a common thing for sleighing parties to "lose the road." Boys, it wont work. You should pay more attention to the horses, and not so much to the—. A word to the wise, etc.

LOST—An exterior window ornament. The student from Washington will give all he is worth to know who is the cause of the abduction. This is not a prize in a lottery but a *bona fide* offer.

A soph. wants to know how to count his unexcused absences. We can tell him from experience that the shortest way is to adopt the metric system. It is much shorter when they run almost to the hundreds.

The College library has been increased since last term by some valuable additions. New library regulations, however, are necessary in order that we may all be benefited by them, especially in the case of periodicals.

The M. E. Church Aid Society gave a very creditable entertainment on the 18th inst. These monthly entertainments are very interesting, and those of our readers who can conveniently arrange should not fail to attend.

Delaware College had one representative at the Inaugural Ball which took place at Dover, on the 16th inst. The representative was also a member of the editorial staff, but his account of the ball has not yet been handed in. He should be more prompt.

The classes in Physics are subject to great inconvenience; as the professor of that branch, who has just commenced his duties this term, has been allotted to a class room where he has

neither the space nor the apparatus with which to conduct his experiments and researches.

The members of the Athenean Literary Society, will present, sometime during present term, the comedy drama, entitled "Chimney Corner." The play is said to be a good one, and this fact, combined with the excellent cast of characters, will make the entertainment a rare treat.

Oranges are very delicious fruit, but when a student in a grab game runs a great distance, and has a terrible scramble for the prize, and when he finds the prize so soft and decayed that it squashes beneath his powerful grasp, it is more than the average student can stand. But, *he* stood it.

We understand that the young ladies are agitating the following question; "who is the prettiest lady student in the college?" We would suggest that the question be put into the hands of the REVIEW editorial staff, and they then could rest assured that a fair, considerate decision would be rendered.

A report has come to our Sanctum that the young ladies have under consideration the advisability of holding weekly prayer meetings. We will refrain from giving our opinions too broadly, both for politeness sake and in kindness, but, we do hope that it will be a success and that we will be permitted to attend.

The Fresh. and Sophs. during the late sleighing season, have, from all appearances, had a delightful time. And the young ladies of college, haven't they enjoyed themselves! some of them had hardly time enough to pay homage to the inner woman, without breaking an engagement: lucky state of affairs for them.

Several of the College Alumni are members of the present State Legislature. They could not show their appreciation of their *alma mater* more generously than by furthering any bill which may be presented in her favor, and doing it in a manner which will mean earnest business. We hope to hear from them very soon.

It has been proposed, that the Commencement Ball, which is held on commencement night, after all the exercises of the week, be discontinued this year. Such a movement would receive the most emphatic condemnation from a majority of the students, and we think only justly, as a more pleasant termination of a collegiate year could not be well devised.

The new branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road which has been surveyed and is now in the course of construction will cross the baseball field in such a manner as to make it useless for the purpose. This will never do, if we are to be deprived of our field in so short a time, we cannot be too prompt in making arrangements to secure another field. Let it be done in time for the spring games.

The Seniors are excused from attendance to Monday declamation, except when they have debates, one of which occurs on the 28th. Now

if attendance to morning prayers was optional, the marking system now in vogue, was abolished, and a permanent excuse from limits was allowed them, they would have some of the freedom which should fall to their lot, and might rival the liberties of underclass men who do not room in the dormitories.

We do not want to appear indifferent to public opinion, but for the satisfaction of those devoted to the cigarette we will give the opinion of the celebrated Dr. Kissling of Bremen as expressed in the Medical and Surgical Reporter. After his extensive experiments and observations, his conclusions which we give in his own words are, "to avoid danger, never smoke a cigar after it has once gone out. Cigarettes are the least injurious of all tobacco smoking."

The College prizes, as well as the Dean prizes, for the best yields of corn, the former for quarter acre plots, and the latter for half acre, were awarded on December 20th. It was a surprise to many that so much corn could be raised on such small plots. Appropriate addresses were made by the President, the Professor of Agriculture and William Dean. After which the farmers present held an informal *go as you please* meeting, which was as instructive as it was entertaining.

The *elite* of the college, spent a very sociable evening at the residence of Prof. Mackey, on the 19th inst. The assembling of the party took place about 7.45 p. m., and continued in session until 10 p. m. The entertainment consisted of games, etc., and concluded with an excellent spread of refreshments. Owing to the non *elite* of the members of our staff, we cannot give as explicit report of the party as we like, but notwithstanding our absence, we can assure our readers that the party was a very creditable affair.

The professor of agriculture who goes to the agricultural convention at Washington on Thursday, has invited "Cap" to conduct the recitations in Botany, on that day. No one doubts the ability of the young tutor, that is, no one will say so, but judging from the description of a plant which one of the class gave, we think his mind was not on the subject or else his knowledge of botany is very small. But we will not judge the whole class by one. Fire away "Cap," and let them have it while you can; it is your last chance for revenge.

No such indecision or uncertainty is exhibited by a soph. as when he goes to purchase a christmas card to gladden the heart of his admired. They only have blue fringe and he is not sure that she will be pleased with it, so he omits putting his card in the package and to his consternation and envy, he afterwards finds that she has thanked his rival for sending the pretty card, as she supposes he did, and he, sensibly, has assured her that such small favors should hardly deserve such notice, and is glad that she is pleased. Poor boy we can sympathise with you.

Fortunate Newark has added to her collection another mysterious personage which is no more or less than a ghost; for the present a genuine ghost. One good citizen, unfortunately, as he has never recovered, met it at a late hour the other evening, but the mere sight of a messenger from the other world, and a place he will never see, was sufficient for his nerves, and he immediately made tracks for home at a rate that would have put to shame a 240 horse coming down the home stretch. We have not met Mr. Ghost as yet, and if this paragraph should happen to meet his eye we would assure him that, in that line, we are making no new acquaintances.

Personals.

BROUGHTON, '82. Wm. H. Broughton Ph. B., is teaching near Kingston, Md.

JAKES, '79. Dr. C. Russell Jakes is practicing at Magnolia, Dela.

BALL, '82. L. H. Ball, Ph. B. of the University of Pennsylvania, gave us a call on the 15th instant.

WRIGHT, '81. R. H. Wright Jr. A. B., is a member of the middle class, at the Divinity School, Philadelphia.

ROBINSON, '82. O. D. Robinson, is registered in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania.

FRANCE, '84. J. W. France is with Carhart & Co., merchants, at Zion, Md.

MCVEY, '84. A. B. McVey, who has been suffering with a sprained ankle, we are glad to say is again able to get around without the use of a cane.

PIERCE, '81. J. F. Pierce, Ph. B., is at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.

KNOWLES, '84. H. Greeley Knowles has accepted a position as tutor, in a select school at Elkton, Md. He is in Elkton twice a week.

HERING, '82. J. W. Hering B. L., is to read law, at Dover, Del., with Edward Ridgely, Esq.

GILLINGHAM, '84. H. C. Gillingham, once an '84 man, is pursuing a special course at the Princeton Theological Seminary.

REINHART, '76. J. A. Reinhart, Ph. D., is principal of a grammar school at Paterson, N. J.

TAYLOR, '86. Miss Anna M. Taylor of Brandywine Springs, Del., is enrolled as a member of the class of '86.

REYNOLDS, '59. Mr. S. M. Reynolds of Middletown, Del., paid the College a visit on the 16th instant.

MESSICK, '81. S. H. Messick, Ph. B., a member of the legislature from Sussex Co., is a member of the Committee on education.

DAVIS, '75. Thomas Davis, A. M., is practicing law at Wilmington, Del.

MORGAN, '75. George Morgan A. M. is on the editorial staff of the Philadelphia Times.

MURRAY, '78. Charles P. Murray, B. L. is reading law at Elkton, Md.

FOSBENNER, '78. Frank C. P. Fosbenner is with a wholesale dry good house in Baltimore, Md.

WILEY, '82. Andrew J. Wiley, Ph. B. was in town during Christmas holidays. Andrew, come and see us often.

MIGGETT, '85. Miss Annie Miggett was in town on the 13th instant.

CURTIS, '77. Charles M. Curtis, A. M., is reading law in Wilmington, Del.

HUSTON, '74. J. Newton Huston, is practicing law at West Chester, Pa.

FERRIS, '76. Wm. J. Ferris, A. M., is extensively engaged in the drug business, at New Castle, Del.

STONE, '77. Harry G. Stone, B. L., is attending lectures at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

Exchanges.

We are glad to note an increase in the number of our exchanges, and the late additions to our table are remarkably well prepared papers. Some of them pay less attention to typographical beauty than to the real intrinsic worth of their editorials and contributions. We are conscious that there are many college papers with which we do not exchange, but it is our earnest desire to exchange with all worthy of perusal, and we believe there are few not of this character. We would be grateful to any of our exchanges that would in any way aid us to increase our number of exchanges.

We are glad to acknowledge the receipt of the *College Days*. It is a model paper and one worthy of the reputation which it has attained among college journals. It is ably edited, and its most charming feature is the number of young ladies that are upon its staff. It contains an excellently written article upon American Literature and takes a position upon this subject that few papers, of any kind, have yet assumed. A peculiar feature of the paper is the amount of space which it devotes to the letters of its old students.

The *Sunbeam* again penetrates the walls of our sanctum, and combined with the light of our other exchanges we are made fitter to produce our own.

The *Acadia Athenaeum* is with us again, and we are glad to notice a decided improvement in every department. It is a paper that we take pleasure in reading, and one whose presence we anxiously welcome. We think differently from one of its contributors in regard to "The latest seer" who "concerns himself with the future of higher education." The tendency in our colleges is to unite the practical with the theoretical and although the idea of the "SEER" may have its defects and he may too earnestly emphasize this importance, yet his thoughts upon this subject are more worthy of favorable comment than conceited criticism. There are other centuries more characteristic of the prevalence of superstition than the nineteenth.

The *Dickinsonian*, robed in a suit of the Irishman's favorite color, is before us. It seems to be highly delighted with its latest improvement. The *Dickinsonian* is justly ranked with the leading college papers of our country, and the spirit of improvement is deeply rooted in the bosoms of its new editors. We think we will aid them by suggesting that they place upon its cover the Shamrock. *Dickinsonian*, we always give you a cordial greeting.

The *Kings College Record* for the first time appears upon our table. Its structure is such that it would lead us to believe that its editors would have it preserved, no matter in whose hands it may chance to fall. We shall do so, for we can but in justice say of it that it may be taken as a type of a proper college journal. We imagine in some of its writings the spirit of an Alex. Hamilton.

The *University Portfolio* is before us. It is a neatly constructed and well edited sheet, and reflects no little credit upon its fathers. It contains an article urging the present legislature of Colorado to make an appropriation to its college, and advances insurmountable arguments in the necessity of State help. We are afraid its cry will be in vain; men do not legislate now a days, upon the principles of wisdom and justice but for mere party domination.

The *College Review* is here, bringing with it ably written articles, and a spirit of "moderate" (?) criticism. It should be named the "College Critic" because it criticises more unjustly than it "Reviews" assiduously.

The *Sibyl* conducted by the students of Elmira University is a paper of rare virtue. Its contributions

are the products of the sober thoughts of their authors. Its editors have a proper conception of the importance of brevity and precision. On the whole the *Sibyl* is a precious gem in the casket of our exchanges.

The *Lafayette College Journal* is as one that deserves, by virtue of its value, a foremost place in the ranks of college journals. It manifests a deep interest in the welfare of its college.

The *Roanoke Collegian* has at last arrived. It exceeds our brightest anticipations. It breathes the spirit of southern hospitality and generosity. It no doubt will exhibit the characteristic warm friendship of the south toward the REVIEW.

The *Archangel*, a new exchange is well conducted but has yet to learn many things connected with college journalism.

The *Vaga Classic*, has paid us a visit, and we extend to it an invitation to a renewal. It is a bright little paper but seems to be more of an organ for the institute than a college paper.

Inter-Collegiate.

'85 of Amherst cremated mathematics with impressive ceremonies.

Harry Garfield has been elected a member of the Athenaeum (Williams) editorial board.

The Princeton foot-ball team was defeated by Yale in New York city. The latter thus gains the championship for 1882.

The Faculty of Cornell demand \$400 from the students in return for their Hallow 'een spree, and the damage done them.

The examination papers of Yale, for the last ten years, are to be published in book form.

Harvard, in her wrath, is considering the subject of engaging in no more foot-ball contests with Yale. And Benjamin F. Butler is to become a Doctor of Laws, of Harvard University. Harvard wines.—*Herald*.

\$30,000 from the will of Rev. Dr. Musgrave is one of Princeton's latest donations.

About one third of the applicants for admission to Yale failed to pass the the required examinations.

The '86 men of Harvard are working hard at athletics. Much dependence is placed on them in both foot-ball and rowing.

It has been positively stated that although Harvard and Yale will undoubtedly row on the Thames river (Conn.) this year, no arrangements will be made for a Harvard-Columbia race.

We cannot but comment on the ungallantry of the male students of the Kingston (Ont.) Medical College in demanding the expulsion of the fair sex from their class rooms and lectures. They have caused a *deadlock* but the ladies still hold firm and are the only occupants of the lecture rooms at present.

Swarthmore is to have a glee club. We give our deep sympathy to the rest of the students in their deep affliction.

Yale papers are striving to persuade the Faculty to make an editorship equivalent to an optional study. This is a step in the right direction.

Yale's new athletic grounds of 36 acres are being fitted up with improvements. The college authorities show their appreciation of the movement by bearing half the expense of keeping them up.

At the Inter-collegiate Rowing Association held in New York on the 28th ult., it was decided that no student could be a member who had not attended at least five lectures a week in a two years' course. The race is to take place on July 4th, '83, at Lake George. The preference in the offices seems to have been given to Cornell.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes has resigned the position of lecturer before the Harvard Medical school in order to devote his time to literary labors. He has been connected with the University for thirty-five years.—*Ex*.

The alumni, and friends of Roanoke College, Salem Va., met in Boston on the 23d of November. Ex-Governor Rice presided and speeches were made by President Dreher of the college and President Eliot of Harvard. They ask for an endowment fund of \$100,000.

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

College Fealty.

The relation of a student to the college of which he is a member is peculiar. The student on joining renounces his obligations to other duties, and assumes those of the school. He expresses by this act not only a desire for the instruction which the school affords, but wishes to be admitted to the enjoyment of all those privileges which only its members can enjoy.

His joining is not a matter of compulsion. The supposition is, that he has informed himself as to the advantages of such a connection, and that he will connect himself only after being persuaded that it will be to his benefit. His remaining for longer than a term, during the collegiate course, proves conclusively that he is satisfied with the advantages of the school. Were it otherwise, he could have severed his connection after having learned that it did not meet his anticipations. The fact of his membership, as a matter of his own volition, being established, the question of college fealty becomes pertinent. The institution being also *in loco parentis* owes more to the student than class instructions. It is responsible for his habits of thought and conduct, and hence must exercise so much supervision over him, in and out of school hours, as will enable it to see whether the student conforms with the purposes of the school in this respect. The action of the faculty in this matter is precisely similar to that of the parent who has at heart the well being of his child. The welfare and the greatest good to the student being the only objects in view.

The obligations of the student, on the other hand, are more comprehensive than is usually supposed. He must not only discharge his duties in the class-room, and give a general observance to the regulations of the school, but he is also obligated to observe and discharge the relations of a member of this common family. Hence he must have at heart the honor and good name of the school. He must defend it from the attacks of its enemies. He must labor, in his own appointed sphere to advance its interests. And if he becomes an enemy of it, and still retains his connection as a member, he acquits himself as an ungrateful scamp, and richly merits the opprobrium which attaches to the basest of traitors.

Our college has sent out many graduates who are to-day holding high and responsible positions, and there is not a doubt but that they own to a great degree their success to their *Alma Mater*. In our Legislature which is now in session we have several graduates, all of whom we are proud of. These men love their college and their college loves them, and I think that they ought to take some measures to lift Delaware college out of her present state of lethargy, and place her where she properly belongs, and let her be the pride of the little Diamond State. Friends you know we need help, and we ask your aid so long as we need.

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

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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, Goblets, Wine-glasses, Fruit Jars and all Glass Vessels; ordinary Soap is not fit for washing glass, while The Frank Siddalls Soap is the most elegant article for this purpose that can be imagined.

FOR WASHING BABIES & BABY CLOTHES

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

FOR THE SCHOOL BOY AND GIRL

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

For the Toilet it is Simply Perfection

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

A little on the tooth-brush makes the mouth, teeth and gums perfectly clean; it leaves a pleasant aromatic taste and a sweet breath.

No tooth powder or tooth wash will compare with it.

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

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

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, Ring-worm, 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 which cannot be accomplished by any other soap.

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

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

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

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

Odd Uses—Quaint Uses—Special Uses

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

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

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

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

Try it for washing your Eye-glasses and Spectacles

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

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

Milk Pans, Churns, and all Milk Utensils when washed with The Frank Siddalls Soap do not require scalding or putting out in the sun; they will be clean and as sweet as new.

It also THOROUGHLY removes the smell from the hands after milking.

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 soaping any of the soiled places. Then ROLL IT IN A TIGHT ROLL, just as a piece is rolled when it is sprinkled for ironing, lay it in the bottom of the tub under the water, and go on until all the pieces have the soap rubbed on them and are rolled up.

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

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

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

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

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

Afterwards soap Colored Pieces and Colored Flannels,

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

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

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

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