

DELAWARE COLLEGE REVIEW.

VOL. I.

DELAWARE COLLEGE, OCTOBER, 1882.

No. 2.

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Delaware College Review.

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Delaware College Review.

Vol. I.

DELAWARE COLLEGE, OCTOBER, 1882.

No. 2.

DARE TO SAY NO.

Dare to say No! when asked to drink,
Pause a moment, my boy; and think.
Think of the wrecks on Life's ocean tossed
Who answered Yes, without counting the cost.

Think of the mother who bore you in pain—
Think of her tears that will fall like the rain—
Think of her heart, how cruel the blow—
Think of her love, and then answer No!

Think of dear hopes that are drowned in the bowl—
Think of the danger to body and soul—
Think of sad lives once pure as the snow,
Look at them now, and then answer, No!

Think of manhood's rum-tainted breath—
Think that the glass leads to sorrow and death—
Think of the homes now shadowed with woe,
That might have been heavens, had some one said No!

Think of lone graves, unwept and unknown,
Hiding life hopes, once fair as your own,
Think of loved forms forever laid low,
Who still would be hear had they learned to say No!

Think of the demon who lurks in the bowl,
Whose touch is ruin to body and soul,
Think of all this as Life's journey you go,
And when assailed by the tempter—Say No!

A GLIMPSE OF GERMANY.

In the richest German household the mistress superintends the kitchen and lends a hand to the cook. There are certain dishes which she always makes with her own hands, because her Fritz likes them so. She may boast thirty two quarterings on her escutcheon and be terribly proud of her lineage, but she has no nonsensical ideas about its being degrading to put on a canvas apron, lard a piece of veal, make jams, or dole out with her own hands the prunes that are to be put into the potatoe stew. She keeps her best attire for Sundays and makes it serve on a good many of these festal days, for she does not follow fashion blindly or in a hurry. On ordinary days, she dresses with a plainness which would excite the contempt of a French woman; but then her culinary pursuits do not prevent her from being by far the intellectual superior of her French or Belgian sister. She reads serious books that she may be able to converse as an equal with her well-taught sons; she practices music that she may remain on a level with her daughters who are trained to be brilliant pianists; and she finds time to read the newspapers in order that she may understand what her Fritz has to say about the topics of the day.

The example thus set in high life by the "Frau Grafen" is copied in lower spheres by the "Frau Doctorin" and the Frau Professorin. These ladies keep no cooks; they perform most

of the household labors with the assistance of a maid-of-all-work, and whenever practicable they do all the washing of the family linen at home, and make their own dresses. Withall they are very hospitable in a homely way. They delight in evening parties at which *café au lait* is served with cakes and sausage-sandwiches. A carpet dance, a little singing and music, round games and a good deal of frank flirtation between the young people, furnish the diversions at these entertainments. In the winter several families club together to hire a large room in which Dreistemache (literally make-bold) assemblies are held once a week. Each family brings a certain quantum of the refreshments, as at old fashioned picnics, and dancing is carried on within sensible hours, between 7 and 11 p. m. The object of these assemblies is to make young people "bo'd" to disport themselves at more ceremonious balls should they be called upon to do so; in fact, they are unceremonious dancing parties at which the guests appear in morning attire and expect no costlier beverages at supper than lemonade and beer.

The cheapest towns to go to in Germany are the capitals of small Duchies. Berlin has become very dear. Dresden, Leipzig, Stuttgart, Munich, are all cheap in comparison with English cities, and they offer first rate educational advantages; but they will be found more expensive on the whole than such places as Brunswick, Cassel, Darmstadt, Welm, and Coburg.

Taking Brunswick as a specimen of these second-rate towns, it is a place where a family can live in the utmost enjoyment and dignity on a small income. It is an old fashioned town of picturesque architecture; but the streets are broad, and the houses large, with spacious and lofty rooms, wide courtyards and grand staircases. Most of these dwellings are let in flats, each of which has its separate kitchen, with its wooden balcony overlooking the yard and a separate staircase for servants. A ten-room flat furnished can be had on a first floor in the best quarter for about sixty pounds a year; on a second, for forty-five pounds; and on a third, for thirty pounds; but prices are lower in the old streets on the outskirts of the city. It is not the custom to let unfurnished, as almost all the houses contain a stock of old-fashioned furniture dating from the last century, when the court of Brunswick was one of the most brilliant in Germany, and when the city was crowded with wealthy residents. It has all the appearance of a wealthy city still, though the present Duke lives most of the year in Italy, and does little to attract strangers to his hand-some palace. It has a university, a gymnasium,

a public school for boys, several private schools, and a large academy for girls; a museum, and public library, and a noble theatre. The Duke chiefly helps to support the theatre, and for this much deserves the thanks of his subjects. For many years the conductor of the orchestra was Franz Abt, the eminent composer, and at one time he had the best *quatuor* of violinists in Germany under his orders. Performances are given at the theatre four times a week, operas being performed on two nights, and plays on the other two; and the cost of a *Speritz* or stall is only six thalers, or eighteen shillings a month. All the ducal cities have good theatres, as it is a point of honor with the princelings who rule in them to show that they are enlightened patrons of music and the drama. The theatre of Coburg has a well-deserved reputation.

Tourists will not find German hotels cheap, even in the small towns, for landlords have got into the habit of overcharging Englishmen and nothing seems likely to cure them of it; but the *restaurations* are very cheap. A substantial dinner with beer can be had for fifteen pence; and in the *braueries*, which officers frequent, a good supper, consisting of a plate of veal cutlets with fried potatoes, or bacon sausage and *sauerkraut*, costs but seven pence, a glass of beer included. Schooling is as cheap as in Belgium, and better for the disposition of German youth is studious, and the professors are stimulated by the assiduity and sharpness of their pupils. No English boy educated at a German school is likely to come home a dunce.

These are the advantages of Germany; but the country of course has its drawbacks from the English point of view, although these may be less discernible to our countrymen who inhabit the Fatherland than to their friends at home who notice their peculiarities when they have returned from it. German schooling tends to convert an English boy into a very unpleasant species of young prig, conceited and pragmatical; while it makes a girl tame and dreamy. The dreamy propensities of German maidenhood are counteracted by the hard labor they perform among the dish-cloths and saucepans of the paternal kitchen; but as English girls seldom take kindly to culinary tasks, the sentimentalism they acquire at German schools has no checks. Add to this that German ladies have no taste in dress and set sad examples of dowdiness to the girls that live among them. It would be agreeable to be able to say that the German matron, when she has helped to dish up the family dinner, sits down cool and smart, with her hair neatly dressed, to do the honors of her own table; but the truth is,

she sits down looking hot and untidy. She may talk finely about culture, but her gown is a very uncultured affair; she may play exquisitely on the piano, but it will be grief to watch her course red hands moving over the keys; she may waltz to perfection, but the sight of her large ill-shod feet will be enough to make a sensitive man sit down in a corner and sigh. The best corrective to a girl's education in Germany would be a year's finishing in France.

JOE ELBERON.

Secret Societies in Colleges.

The position of Secret Societies in Colleges is peculiar. Ridiculed, discouraged and prohibited they live, prosper, and increase. Every College in the country contains a Secret Society, and what is more, they grow in strength and numbers. I might truthfully say, in many instances, they are stronger than the Colleges themselves. The majority of the people of the present time have formed an erroneous opinion, inasmuch, as they believe "That of all the dangers which beset the path of College students, none are so great as those of the Secret Society," what is the result? Parents have forbidden their sons to connect themselves, in any way, with them, and faculties have discouraged them.

If secret societies are composed of a set of men who are bound together to ruin innocent freshman, then, the sooner they are done away with and prohibited, the better. None should think that the wrong doings of any member is the result of the Society, for by the same reason they might condemn the College itself. If the standard of Secret Societies is to be improved, the habits of the young men at College must be changed. It is impossible to check a young man who is bent on destroying himself, for he will gratify every desire and make a beast of himself, in spite of every restraint. If any Society is so unfortunate as to have such a person enrolled as a member, nothing can prevent him from gratifying every wish. He will not, however, be encouraged in any of his freaks, but those whose advice he will heed, will endeavor to do what is in their power to turn him from his wayward path. Then instead of Secret Societies injuring and leading astray those who join them, they do more to counteract their great evils.

MAURICE MCKIM.

College Journalism.

Until very recent times it had been a matter of much reproach to American Colleges that, although we are so zealous and confident in our athletic rivalries, there has never been carried on, successfully, a system of literary associations between the different institutions. It is true there have been many attempts made to bring together representatives from different colleges to contend in declamation, debate, &c. These have succeeded in their object to some little extent. But a system of pure intercollegiate literary communication still remains undevel-

oped. The most accessible manner of this association would be journalism. For all colleges agree (which happen very seldom) that each should have a paper of its own, controlled and regulated by the students, or by a chosen few of their best representatives. Through the medium of such a journal, a far better test of our literary ability can be obtained, than could be possible in a literary association. The most pretentious of the college papers come from Harvard, Yale, and Princeton, all of which seem to hold a place in the literary world peculiar to themselves. The general character of all these is about the same. The main portion of each commences with articles having more or less aspiration to dignity and seriousness. An occasional poem finds place, often exhibiting much talent in its sentiment; and at the end, college jokes and gossip, with the criticisms of other reviews are thrown in, sometime, it is true without much regard to culture or taste, but oftener with such wit and humor as we can see displayed in no other way. The every day life in one of our large colleges is so full of material to supply the pen of that class of writers, who like nothing better than the hazing of some innocent "Fresh," who happens to have a mustache, to carry a cane, or who does not tip his hat to a senior, that this "hankering" crops out, even in their writings, and not only causes harm in keeping before the public the disgraceful scenes, but serves only to incite other students and classes to a repetition of them, and finally leads to the disheartening (?) and perhaps ruin of a student's college career. Many a college career has been prematurely destroyed by the continuance of this hazing. The practice is being forcibly stopped by college authorities all over the country. It is to be hoped that all traces of it will finally disappear, for just as long as students lower themselves to these practical jokes, just so long will it bring to bear an influence on their college journals that will by no means tend to raise their tone of morality.

L. L. CURTIS

Originality.

In this word lies the key of success of all our eminent writers of prose and poetry.

No writer can wish for higher praise or will attain rank in literature with more rapid progress than the original writer. Gazing at the list of writers, those that have fame stamped on their manly brows, have ever been faithful to their natures; they are not enticed from their ideality by the pedantic learning of their contemporaries or do they stoop to the set forms that have hitherto gained temporal popularity, but rely upon themselves and breathe their soul's inspirations as lightning flashes, astounding and entrancing the people into a momentary trance, then wild with joy the people surge around each hero, heaping praises that shall ever live, resounding to the remote parts of the earth. Mark the man that receives all this clamor: Does he come forth with smirking

smiles to court adulation? Does he bow in object subjection that he might gain the notice of an influential man? No! He shuns the public in his modesty, for he is overcome with deep, grateful feelings for the public's notice. One of the best examples that I can mention; one to whom science is deeply indebted, namely, *Francis Bacon*. Well has his doctrines been tested, for in one incessant warfare his enemies have hurled fierce invectives and hatched vile plots to undermine him, but he stands like a staunch fort enveloped with smoke, bidding defiance, and laughs in scorn at their frail attempts. Was not the revolution in Philosophy due to his originality?

In succession, Shakespeare, Milton and Scott urge on the age to fields of nobler sentiments, and show the mass of the people what man can do when he strives with unabated energy. Man should not believe that all things are true till proven, he should seek for himself, and try to enlighten the world. If the theories of every science should continue to terrify the searcher so that he does not dare to think or act different from the accepted opinions, however enormous; what will become of learning if some bold navigator does not steer us into a new channel?

Let not popular feeling terrify if they do at first scorn and ridicule your works, do not be disheartened, but follow the example of other great writers; for their lot, at first, seemed defeat, and you will overcome all obstacles and pass in safety the yawning chasm unharmed.

Originality is not confined by boundaries, but extends over every part of the broad fields of learning, at one time centered in a novelist, who charms his readers by his racy and moral sentiments, addressing their better natures and lifting their brutal and depraved inclinations to a pure and christian state, proof against all vices.

Now, centered in a religious writer, whose pure heart evil shuns to enter, his blessed words come to us to soothe our fallen hopes; they penetrate our being, gaining ground step by step, till at last despair defeated, leaves for other victims, and we begin happy and trustful to work with newborn hopes.

G. A. CARPENTER.

THIS was a very pretty conceit of a romantic husband and father whose name was Rose, who named his daughter "Wild," so that she grew up under the appellation of "Wild Rose." But the romance of the name was sadly spoiled in a few years, when she married a man by the name of "Bull."

AN old man in Arkansas having sold his cotton at a bargain, went around picking the gold pieces out of his shoes in presence of the woman who had refused to marry him, exclaiming, "sunthin's been a burnin' my feet all day. A man can't walk roun' dis town without gettin' his shoes full of gold. Reminds me ob de New Jerusalem." It reminded her of lost opportunities.

The Geology of Newark.

Standing upon the belfry of our little college, the eye can span a radius of several miles, and there lies stretched out before one a region of country made delightfully picturesque by the alternation of hill and vale.

To the student of natural science the beauty of such a scene does not alone consist of that which can be seen with the artistic sense, for beneath the green covering of these hills and vales is inscribed the history of Newark, a history no less important than our local colonial record.

That we may read this history we will undertake a short walk, letting nature and not books teach us. Starting out on the creek road we soon reach the railroad track, and along the cutting of this road we see exposed rocks which may sometimes be called Gneisses, and often Mica Schists. These rocks belong to what is known as the Archean age, and are the oldest known rocks upon our globe; instead of laying in horizontal strata these beds of gneissic rocks have been tilted up and dip at angles varying from 20 to 90 degrees. When exposed to the air, as in the railroad cutting, they crumble to fine sand and clay, from the decomposition of the feldspar, so that often the rocks themselves are covered with the newly formed soil.

We continue our walk along the railroad, turning our faces toward the excellent cider mill, two miles to the north. We seem to follow the creek, on the right of which is a low range of hills, trending in a general meridional direction. To the left of both creek and railroad is another range of much lower hills trending in the same general direction. Both of these chains of hills are not continuous, but are made up of single knolls or rounded hills, differing in their size and elevation. Either of these chains is not, as is the case with Chestnut and Iron Hill, a great pile of earth, but is made up of the solid rock, dipping at the high angles already stated.

Covering the upturned edges of these ancient gneissic rocks, as they form the hills now under consideration, is a thick deposit of yellow sand and clay, filled with pebbles of quartzose and felspathic rocks. Over this layer is a thin layer of surface soil, differing only in being richer in vegetable matter. If we descend into the valley meadow land between the hills, we shall find a somewhat different order of loose material, before we reach the same upturned edges of the gneissic rocks. Such a section would be about as follows—surface soil—yellow clay—sand, increasing in coarseness as we descend—pebbles and "rotten rock"—upturned edges of the gneiss. Such are the dry facts as seen in our walk between Newark and Tweed's, but we shall find, as we proceed, that each of these facts tells a story. There was an age in geological history termed the Ice or Glacial period, when the whole eastern part of North America was covered with one great sheet of ice, scouring, as it moved southward, the face of the country, pushing before it and bearing

upon its bosom great masses of boulders and piles of earth. This period was succeeded by a warmer one, when the great ice sheet began to melt until the whole Atlantic slope was one vast rushing torrent from the north, cutting into the solid rocks, scattering the materials of denudation and bearing with the current the worn out fragments of northern continents.

It is to this rushing torrent from the north that our attention is particularly called, for it was its power of denudation that has formed the valley which we are now following. In our walk, then, from the point where we strike the railroad until we reach Tweed's, and as far beyond as we wish to go, we follow a valley which has been scooped out of the solid rocks by this rushing current from the north. We know this to be the case, because as we examine the rocks which form the hills on each side of the valley we find that the dip and strike is the same, indicating that the rocks were at one time continuous, and extended across what is now a valley. Let us see how the effects of this enosion and valley making is further beautifully illustrated. In the meadow land between the two ranges of hills, a small creek cutting through the loose material of the valley furnished a good section. There was first a thin layer of surface soil, beneath which was a stratum of yellow clay, varying in thickness from six to eight feet, this further resting upon stratified layers of sand and pebbles of quartzose and felspathic rocks, with what is more interesting still, rounded and angular fragments of the same rocks as those cut through. From good evidence, I understand that the average depth of this stratum of gravel is not less than 15 feet, adding to this 6 feet for the clay and 1 foot for surface soil, we have 22 feet of loose material before we strike the upturned edges of the gneiss, consequently we have that much as additional denudation above what is apparent from surface examination.

The space allowed for a single article being so small, the subject of the Geology of Newark can only be introduced, but we shall hope to continue the subject from this abrupt point at the next time.

F. D. CHESTER.

Biography.

DANIEL GILBERT MALLERY.

The Rev. Daniel Gilbert Mallery, the oldest child of Daniel and Clara (Gilbert) Mallery, was born December 1st, 1824, in Bridgeport, Conn. He graduated with high honors from the Central High School of Philadelphia, and afterward, in January 1847, entered an advanced class in Delaware College. While pursuing his college course, he was also engaged in teaching, maintaining, however, first grade scholarship in his college studies.

He was an active and useful member of the Delta Phi Literary Society. He had great facility in composition, and wrote prose and verse with equal freedom.

He did not remain to complete his college course, but the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him in 1853 by the Faculty and Board of Trustees.

He pursued his theological studies under the instruction of the Rev. Dr. Joel Parker, was licensed to preach by the Fourth Presbytry of Philadelphia, and in 1850 removed to Berryville, Virginia and became Principle of an important Female Seminary. A few years afterward he accepted a call to become pastor of a church in Woodstock, Va. From thence he removed to Pottstown, Pa., and took charge of the Cottage Female Seminary. In 1856 he was called to the pastorate of the Central Presbyterian Church, Norristown, Pa., and in that field he labored with great faithfulness and success for a period of five years. In the autumn of 1861 the 51st Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers was raised in Norristown and vicinity and Mr. Mallery was invited to become the Chaplain, by Colonel afterward Major General Hartranft, and the other officers.

He sailed with his regiment on the Burnside Expedition and was present at the capture of Roanoke Island, Newbern and other plans of which we read with great interest in the newspapers at that period. He was taken prisoner in the second battle of Bull Run and suffered great hardships. He afterward rejoined his regiment, was in the battle of Antietam, was in campaigns in Tennessee and Mississippi until after the fall of Vicksburg, was, from prostration, several months in the hospital at Georgetown, and again joined his regiment when it was sent forward to the Rapidan. After the close of the civil war, he accepted a call to take the pastoral charge of the Presbyterian church in Beverly, New Jersey. His health, not naturally very robust, had been greatly impaired by the exposure incident to the vicissitudes of army life. He returned to pastoral labors and a settled life with enfeebled body but with great hopes of prolonged usefulness. His further career was to be brief. The people highly appreciated his services and he found great enjoyment in his work. He was of that kindly, genial disposition, which renders a pastor popular and useful, and his work agreeable and easy to himself, and his style of preaching was such as to reach and influence the common people. His last pastoral charge continued only three years. He departed this life April 13th, 1868, in Beverly, N. J., in the 44th year of his age.

During his life Mr. Mallery was a profound Bible student. He was a frequent writer for both the secular and religious newspapers, and at one period edited a religious monthly, the half of whose contents often proceeded from his own pen. He prepared a Parish Catechism, several editions of which were published. His religious activity never ceased while his life continued, and his christian faith never faltered. His persistent preparation for the life work to which he felt that he had been called, notwithstanding the difficulties in his way, his consecration to that work, and his perseverance amid weakness and trials and sufferings, are an example which may be profitable to others. Mr. Mallery was married July 22nd, 1850, to Miss Elizabeth Gould. She and four daughters survive him. He was a brother of the Rev. Charles P. Mallery, now pastor of the Olivet Presbyterian Church, Wilmington Del.

W. D. MACKEY.

A GENTLEMAN was complaining on 'Change yesterday that he had invested a rather large sum of money in Wall Street and lost it all. A sympathizing friend asked him whether he had been a bull or bear. To which he replied: "Neither. I was a jackass!"

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THE REVIEW does not desire to draw William Dean, or his organ, into any controversy. It thinks itself above the "mud throwing" talk some men generally indulge in.

WE ARE glad to see that our military company is so fast improving. There is one thing however, in military discipline, that the boys seem to forget; and that is, to be quiet and attentive in the ranks. The students should remember that military drill is a recitation, and in it they ought to be as polite and respectful to their professor as in other recitations.

THERE is nothing that gives us more pleasure than to speak a good word for a person, or an object; and on the other hand we are ever grateful and indebted to those who may have chosen to give us a helping hand and a word of encouragement in this, our first effort at journalism. The *Daily Gazette*, *Every Evening*, *Smyrna Times*, *Cecil Democrat*, *Delawarean*, *Breakwater Light*, *Princetonian* and *Rugby Monthly*, will please accept our thanks for their kindly mention.

NOW THAT the rooms on the passage-way that leads to, and are adjoining, the young ladies' reception-room are to be occupied by young gentlemen students, we think it no more than just that Rule No. 10 should be stricken out by the honorable members of the faculty. By doing this our male students, who are dealt with impartially, will have the privilege of perambulating that hall-way, which has heretofore been sanctified to the young ladies by the strict observance of Rule No. 10.

THE BI-CENTENNIAL of the landing of William Penn, which Pennsylvania in general and Philadelphia in particular, has so long anticipated, is now a thing of the past. With the exception of the Centennial, Philadelphia cannot point to anything that displayed more grandeur, possessed more beauty than did the late event. The city actually swarmed with people, the whole city was enlivened with music, parades and everything that could possibly add to the renowned event, was tastefully done.

THE PENNSYLVANIA Railroad Company really deserves credit for the manner in which visitors were conveyed to and from Philadelphia during the Bi-Centennial. Of the thousands that rode on their line not one met with an accident. But the tender care exercised by the company has never been equaled by any railroad in the country. Every passenger found pleasure and comfort, both on the road and at the station.

WE HAVE not received the support we expected from the friends and old students of Delaware College. It was our expectation to receive from the five hundred persons, now living, who once attended Delaware College, at least, one hundred subscribers. We will, however, take it for granted, that each and every old student has formed such pleasant associations with our college, that they will be willing to contribute the small sum of one dollar for a year's subscription, and in accordance with which we will continue to send them the REVIEW until otherwise directed; and between now and the expiration of this volume we shall expect to receive the amount above stated.

WE ARE very sorry that the REVIEW has already been the cause of uneasiness to any person. This was certainly not our object. We do intend, however, to defend our college, whenever and wherever we can, and while we will so without slander, blackguard or malice, toward any man or men, but with truth and propriety, we hope that such defense will not bring upon us the wrath of even the *Wilmington Gazette*. We thought that the press, in our State, were so acquainted and well pleased with the work of our college that they would not hanker after every little opportunity with which to blast the college for a matter every unprejudiced and free thinking man ought to overlook.

WE INTENDED in our first number to ask the students, and our readers in general, to bear with any joke or pun which might be perpetrated in our columns at their expense. This we ask now, and we further desire to say that the REVIEW shall be made, as far as we are able, entertaining to everyone. It is an old adage, that, "a little nonsense now and then is relished by the wisest men," and we think it appropriate here. Some persons seem to be laboring under the delusion that we are free from all such "hits;" this is a mistake, and any communication received which is not subject to any objection than that it "hits" the editor, the article will be most willingly published, for editors as well as other people like to have their name brought, in an honorable way of course, before the public. But you must not think us idiotic enough to perpetrate jokes at our own expense.

WE ARE sorry that we are compelled to criticize the interest the assistant editors are manifesting in the REVIEW. It always grieves

us to have to reproach any one for negligence of duty, but casting our personal feelings aside, we say that not one of the four assistant editors have been faithful to the discharge of their duties. Our editorial in the September number was either not read by the assistants, or they cared not for its contents. In this number we have but one contribution from the assistant editors, and for this we are very thankful to our second assistant. The work on the REVIEW is too much for any one student to be responsible for, and none ought to know it better than those above mentioned. Now we ask, in a most friendly manner, that the assistant editors rouse themselves to the work of their office, and do that work to the best of their abilities, and thus to present to our readers a creditable paper. If they will not do this, we wish them to inform us that their intentions are not of a nature that will benefit the REVIEW, and then we will know what to expect and what to do.

AMONG the worst personages that a community can have is that of the grumbler. The part they play is neither admired nor envied by those who may be so unfortunate as to be brought into contact with them. With many it is a difficult thing to avoid fretting and complaining, as somehow they manage to get on the unfortunate side of nearly everything they undertake. They run against the sharp corners, and see the disagreeable phases of nearly everything which comes in their way. The grumbler usually has intellect enough to perceive, if he will, the worse than useless character of grumbling, and if he would resolve to take his share of life's burdens and carry them bravely, he would ere long come to think that the world after all has a good deal of brightness for them. If every one would do his part—simply what he is capable of doing—what a beautiful harmony would spring up in society! Far too many are striving to do more than reasonably appertains to their natures. Then there are a vast number who seem to do as little as they can. Generally the grumbler falls short of his duty, because he occupies too much of his time in watching the lazy and indolent, and reproaching them for shirking their share of the world's work. They would lose half their inclination to complain if they gave no attention to idlers, and would be more likely to shame some into industry, by an example of attention to personal obligations.

IF A person who is given to any habit of dissipation could have calculated beforehand all its cost, from the time that it was begun, he would, doubtless, never have suffered himself to become its servant. Many a man by merely laying up what a vice costs him in money, would find it a better investment than a life insurance. An exchange mentions the successful result of an experiment in this line by a Mr. Hubbard, of Connecticut. He was about eighteen years old when he determined to lay aside, day by day, the money he would have

spent for cigars had he been a smoker. At the end of each month he deposited the sum thus accumulated in the saving banks. As the price of good cigars advanced, he correspondingly increased the money laid by each day. At times, when his savings in the bank had reached a few hundred dollars, he drew them out to make a more profitable investment. By careful management the fund at length amounted to up ward of eighteen thousand dollars. A few years since, Mr. Hubbard took his money and with it purchased a charming site on Greenwich Hill, and built a comfortable and commodious home for himself and his family. The place overlooks Long Island Sound and commands one of the finest and widest views that can be found on the Connecticut coast.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT once gave the following sensible advice to a young man who had offered him an article for his paper:

"My young friend, I observe that you have used several French expressions in your letter. I think, if you will study the English language that you will find it capable of expressing all the ideas that you may have. I have always found it so, and in all that I have written, I do not recall an instance where I was tempted to use a foreign word, but that, on searching I have found a better one in my own language. Be simple, unaffected; be honest in your speaking and writing. Never use a long word when a short one will do as well. Call a spade by its name, not a well-known oblong instrument of manual labor; let a home be a home, and not a residence; a place not a locality, and so on of the rest. When a short word will do, you always lose by a long one. You lose in clearness; you lose in honest expression; and in the estimation of all men who are capable of judging, you lose in reputation for ability. The only true way to shine, even in this false world, is to be modest and unassuming. Falsehood may be a thick crust, but in the course of time truth will find a place to break through. Elegance of language may not be in the power of us all, but simplicity and straightforwardness are. Write much as you would speak, and think. If with your inferior, speak no coarser than usual; if with your superior, speak no finer. Be what you say, and within the rules of prudence. No one ever was a gainer by singularity of words or in pronunciation. The truly wise man will so speak that no one will observe how he speaks. A man may show great knowledge of chemistry by carrying bladders of strange gases to breathe; but one will enjoy better health, and find more time for business, who live on common air."

FOR THE benefit of those who are ignorant of the law in regard to the "Endowment of Agricultural Colleges," we have clipped from an exchange the following article and submit it to those who need enlightenment on the subject. As to the real function of Delaware College, it seems that there are not a few who are

ignorant, and we regret to think that a daily paper in our State is to be classed among them.

"Some people are doubtless under the impression that the Trustees of Delaware College are bound by law to provide for the teaching of practical agriculture. This is a mistake. The College receives its funds, it is true, from the General Government under the Act of Congress passed in 1862 for the establishment of Agricultural Colleges; but that act does not require the teaching of practical agriculture; it simply requires that the branches related to agriculture should be taught. This is, also, the condition made by the State law in compliance with which the College was re-opened with an Agricultural Department in 1870. Prior to that time it had been simply a classical institution, which, of course, no other obligations than those that usually devolve on such institutions.

The object of the Act of Congress referred to was to make prominent those sciences underlying all improvements in Agriculture.

Now the question occurs: What are these branches, related to Agriculture?

They are Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Botany and Geology. The next question is: have these branches been provided for in Delaware College? It is well known that they have, and a large portion of the teaching force of the College has been, and is now, occupied in giving instructions in them.

Now with the exception just noted, and that it may be truly said is only a partial exception, will any just and truthful person who is acquainted with the operations of the College undertake to assert that it has been of no use to the farming interests of the State?

It might be well, indeed, to have an experimental farm attached to the College, but the law does not impose upon the Trustees the duty to provide such a farm; nor could they do so without reducing the meagre endowment the College has, which is even now less than that of any other Agricultural College in the Union. In fact, the Trustees could not do this without, probably, putting it out of their power to provide for the teaching of the very branches which the Act of the Legislature makes it incumbent upon them to see are faithfully taught.

Now in regard to the branches related to Agriculture, the Trustees can successfully maintain that as much has been done by Delaware College in proportion to her endowment as by any other college in the land. For this they are entitled to the thanks of the people and the earnest support of the Newspaper Press of the State.

STUDENTS, FRIENDS of the College, and all persons visiting Philadelphia should not fail to stop at the St. Elmo Hotel, between Third and Fourth streets, on Arch. The St. Elmo is the popular hotel for Delawareans. Location central, and its comforts and conveniences are not excelled.

STUDENTS

who wish to make

-A LITTLE MONEY-

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Call at any hour, day or night.

Local Matters.

THE base ball season is about over with the boys.

POVERTY Hall was well represented at the Bi-Centennial.

LET No. 10 be kicked from off the "Rules and Regulations."

FARMERS keep a sharp look out for your late apples.

Who is the perjurer? He did it for only thirty-five cents.

WE are informed that several new students will enter the College in a few weeks.

OUR California student had some trouble at the shoe store, a few days ago. He was fitted however.

AT A recent meeting of the Faculty, Professor Farrington was elected Secretary of Delaware College Faculty.

A YOUNG man in Newark was very anxious to be dressed up as the Goddess of Liberty, a few evenings ago.

THE Faculty granted the students a holiday on Friday the 27th inst., which enabled them to visit the Bi-Centennial.

"WAS it the comet that kept you out so late last night?" asked a chum. "Yes: wasn't she lovely?" returned he absently.

"MURDER will out," said a very tall Sophomore, a few days ago, as he wended his way toward the President's room.

THE Juniors, Sophomore, and Freshmen, are entertained (?) every Monday afternoon with original orations, by the Seniors.

THE rehearsals of "A Husband to Order," are a source of pleasure to several of the boys, —we expect to some of our girls also.

THE question, who will get the prize for drilling, is now being agitated. Some say that "Cap" will get it, while others say that "Kimmy" wants it.

A STUDENT somewhat similar to the boy who "whittled the little end of nothing down to fine point," may be found in the Sophomore chemistry class.

OUR boys are hunting chestnuts. These delicious nuts are plentiful in this vicinity, and the students on a few hours trip obtain large quantities.

CARPENTERS have been working on the College for several days. It is expected that the long contemplated extension of the oratory, will soon be made.

OUR western student thinks when he graduates that he will be a first-class housekeeper. We advise him not to mention this before the young lady students.

THE young man who "deputizes" himself each day, and so gallantly and gracefully meanders down toward the college stile, by *her* side failed to connect one day this month. He should "do" better.

THE military (male) company is now on a swift road to perfection. The boys are learning fast, and our little company will soon be able to compare favorably with any of our state companies.

WE are afraid that "Cap" will never be of any service in a hospital. They say he is terribly afraid of the measles. We suppose this accounts for his being in his room every night during the past few weeks.

MR ED. KOHLER, a student of the University of Pennsylvania, paid our town and college a very pleasant visit last week. Mr. Kohler is a jolly good fellow, and his visits are always pleasing and entertaining to us.

A GAME of base ball was played on the 10th inst, between nine members of the Junior and Senior classes, and nine members of the Sophomore and Freshmen class. The game resulted in a glorious victory for the former nine.

IT was only when he thought that his class was composed of three persons, when a certain Senior invited *his class* to his room to partake of a good supply of delicacies that loving and remembering parents had sent him.

TOWARD the latter part of this term, the Delta Phi Literary Society will give an entertainment. The entertainment will be a dramatic one, and the great moral and patriotic Drama, entitled "Enlisted for the War; or the Home Guard;" will be produced.

PROF. CHESTER, professor of Geology and Mineralogy, will be very much indebted to any friends of the College, who will be kind enough to send to him specimen rocks, minerals, and fossils, to be placed in the cabinet.

AT present the College has twenty female students. This is a much larger number than ever, at any one year, attend the College. We are glad to be able to note the above, for as every young man knows, it makes things look so much "more cheerful."

LET all the boys assemble in "Cal's" room some evening, for the purpose of witnessing him smother his angry passions. Boys, don't go too far, for fear that his passions may get the best of him, then woe to the man whom he chooses to first pounce upon.

THE college "observatory" has not, as yet, been of very much service to the students. The Transit Telescope has been mounted, and as soon as the numerous other astronomical instruments are erected, the "observatory" will then be a place much frequented.

AT a grocery store we may expect to find groceries, at a book store books; but a man, in reason, cannot expect to find a bible in a drug store. A very Honorable gentleman, a few days ago, rushed pell-mell into a drug store and inquired for a bible. The young clerk replied to the applicant, that "there is not such a thing in the house." The gentleman, seeing his mistake, left, thinking what a field for a Bible Society.

THE Pestalozzi Literary Society, will give an entertainment on the evening of November the 18th. "A Husband to Order," a comedy drama, will be presented, and we understand that vocal and instrumental music will be a feature of the entertainment.

WITHIN the past few weeks the College Library has been greatly improved by the energy of the Librarian, Prof. Chester. Several hundred volumes have been added to the list of books, and altogether the Library presents rather a cozy and inviting appearance.

WE are glad to see some of our students taking enough interest in the appearance of their rooms, to paper them. Our Philadelphian has just neatly papered and painted his room. He has also added to his innumerable supply of curiosities, a galvanic battery. Watch out boys he will paralyze you with it.

A PICTURE of defiance was made on our ball ground on the 17th inst, when a base Sophomore "collared" the ball, put it in his pocket and said, "I wont play if you do that." Being disgusted at his peevishness, his cheeks becoming a "Rosen" color, he tossed the ball out, and took his proper place, greatly to the satisfaction of those playing.

FOR the benefit of former students, we state that "Poverty Hall" is still flourishing. During the summer weeks it has been repaired and refitted so that it no longer presents to the passer-by the appearance of a wayside hut. The addition of 3 "stories" on a house is enough to make it appear large. The bay-windows and slate roof the occupants of "Poverty Hall" would like to have on their building, would be good enough to bedeck the mansions of our professors. The furniture some rich *ought* to give them is grand, the style is antique, and *when* they get it the general appearance of the "Hall" will be greatly changed. There are many other improvements talked of, but, whether they will be made or not we cannot state in this issue.

THE uniforms, which have been the cause of so much discussion in and about the College, will be here in a few days, and will then bedeck the frames of some of our noble lads. At the first of this term "uniforms" was the topic of the day, and judging from conversations of the students, we naturally came to the conclusion that all the students, with the exception of three were going to procure uniforms. As time rolled on, the broom began to grow old, and the ground was not swept so clean as before. Students, who asserted themselves in favor of uniforms, which meant that they would procure them, gradually went back on their word, and dropped in the rear. It was plain to be seen that the leniency of the Faculty had been taken advantage of, and treated almost with contempt. Nearly a dozen uniforms have been ordered, and the students say that if they look nice, and fit well, that they will order their suits, we hope they will be true to their word.

Personals.

TOLSON, '85. Allen B. Tolson, of Prince George county, D. C. has returned to college.

CUSH, '83. James B. Cush has been confined to his bed for several days by chills and fever.

HIRSCH, '82. Daniel Hirsch has mounted the stump, and is doing effective work for the Democratic party.

BALL, '82. L. H. Ball, a student in the Medical Department of University of Pennsylvania, paid us a visit on the 23d inst.

WARE, '84. James P. Ware, has been tendered and has accepted a professorship in a select school, at Elkton, Md. He is a Elkton every Tuesday and Thursday afternoons.

HERING, '82. John W. Hering of Milford, has been appointed by Prof. A. M. Farrington, to superintend the measuring of the corn and ground of the prize competitors in his neighborhood.

BLANDY, '85. Miss Maggie Blandy, who has been confined to her home for several days by an attack of the measles is now able to resume studies.

FERRIS, '82. Miss Sue Ferris, paid our town and college a visit, a few days ago. Miss Ferris has made many warm friends in Newark, and her sojourns here are as pleasant to her friends as to herself.

MCDOWELL, '81. Thomas McDowell, paid his respects to the college a few days ago.

Pen and Scissors.

The game of Lacrosse is very popular this season.

Mrs. Garfield has been elected a trustee of Hiram College.

The Harvard Athletic Association begins the year with \$496 in its treasury.

Yale has 613 students in the Academical Department, and 204 in the Scientific.

Fourteen young ladies have passed the entrance examination at the Harvard Annex.

Foot ball is all the rage now at Harvard Yale must work hard if she retains the championship this year.

The first College paper in the United States was the *Gazette*, started in August, 1799, in Dartmouth. Daniel Webster was one of its contributors.

President Arthur celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his birthday on the 5th inst. He has received his degree of LL. D. from Union college.

President Potter of Union college, hasq een requested to resign on account of his poor management. It is said the college sunk \$10,000 1st year, and out of two hundred students but forty-seven paid tuition.

Playing foot ball by electric light has been tried in London without success. The players throw themselves by kicking at the shadows of other players heads.

The Freshmen class at Williams college number 75, at Brown 90, at Princeton 178, and at Harvard 275, the largest known in the history of the University.

SCENE—Young ladies boarding school, Prof—"What can you say of Pluto?"—Miss M!—"He was the son of Satan, and when his father died he gave him Hell"

"Here rests his head upon the lap of earth, a youth to fortune and fame unknown. Too much benzine crept under his girth, and played the mischief with his temperate zone."

He was an '85 man, she, a blooming college widow. He writes to his father announcing his engagement. The reply: MY DEAR SON: Accept my heartiest congratulations. I was engaged to the same Mrs. Bunter when I was in college, and can appreciate the fun you are having. Go it while you are young. Your loving father. AGUSTUS DEFOREST.

—Ex.

The Sophomores at Lafayette College entertained the Freshmen by a reception and banquet in Pardee Hall on the evening of the 16th inst. Sometime since the sophomores hized the freshmen, but the bitter feeling which ensued was amicably adjusted last night. The banquet was to show that no ill feeling remained. About 150 persons were present. This is the first instance of the kind in the history of American colleges.

EXCHANGES.

We have received with pleasure since our September number several exchanges. It is our aim to exchange with every college paper in the country, and by their aid our end will be accomplished. We want to form as large acquaintance with the College press as we may be able, and to our cotemporaries who will permit us to REVIEW them we will do so with pleasure.

Among our exchanges we are pleased to see the *Princetonian*. It is a model College journal. From beginning to end may be found entertaining and instructive reading matter. The typographical part of the paper is excellent, and it is only exceeded by that part of which the editors have control. The *Princetonian* to us will ever be a most welcome guest.

The *College Transcript* also merits our attention. It is an interesting paper, and the pleasure with which we perused it was great. The mere fact that the *Transcript* is published in Delaware (Ohio) is convincing proof that it is a creditable journal. *Transcript*, we wish to see you often.

We find the *High School Index* among our exchanges, and to leave it go unmentioned

would be but injustice to it and discredit to us. It is a handsome paper throughout, and the fact that the editorial board of six comprise three young ladies is convincing proof of the capabilities of the fairer sex to fill the editor's chair.

The *Rugby Monthly* is also placed with pleasure upon our exchange list. In appearance it is neat, editorially it is excellent, and on the whole it is a journal that reflects no little credit to the editors and the institution they represent.

Humorous.

A CERTAIN "Jay" bird has made several conquests within the past few months. He will drug you if he gets an opportunity.

THE meanest man on record sent through a post-office presided over by a woman, a postal card on which was written: "Dear Jack—Here's the details of that scandal." And then the rest was Greek.

ONE of our wholesale dry-goods houses has a new clerk whose father from the country went in to see him the other day and was surprised to learn that all the salesmen had nicknames. He asked the floor walker why his son was called "Jury?" "Oh," was the reply, "he is always sitting on cases."

"NOTHING like understanding human nature," said a successful book agent. "In the Winter and Spring I peddle books on Summer travels; in the Summer, works on Arctic exploration, and in the Autumn, when the leaves are ready for pressing, I peddle family Bibles, big dictionaries and encyclopedias.

A CITIZEN went into a Norwich hardware store the other day and inquired; "How much do you ask for a bath-tub for a child?" "Three dollars and seventy-five cents," was the reply. "W-h-e-w?" whistled the customer. "Guess we'll have to keep on washing the baby in the coal-scuttle till prices come down."

THE rope with which a Kansas murderer was hanged has been woven into bookmarks and given to the convicting jury as keepsakes; the rope with which the innocent Malley boys were not hung should be given to Mrs. Cramer to dry clothes on. It is not the rope's fault that it has been no use in the world.

AT a certain college the senior class was under examination for degrees. The professor of Natural Philosophy was badgering in optics. The point under illustration was that, strictly and scientifically speaking, we see no object, but their images depicted on the retina. The worthy professor, in order to make the matter plainer, said to the wag of the class: "Mr. Jackson, did you ever actually see your father?" Bill replied promptly, "No, sir." "Please to explain why you never saw your father." "Because," replied Mr. Jackson, gravely, "he died before I was born, sir."

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This elegant and commodious hotel is located in the centre of the city, and business men and others, will find it greatly to their advantage to patronize this hotel. Rates very reasonable.

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If there should be a fire break out at the Odd Fellows' building it would destroy the largest stock of

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry & Silverware.

Ever before kept in a town of its size. The immense stock of OPTICAL GOODS would be destroyed also, and, for fear of this calamity, am now selling off this immense stock so cheap that I fear it is attracting attention.

Wedding, Birthday and Holiday Presents
In profusion at my store where I have been for fourteen years.

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Young ladies instructed in the branches of a practical and ornamental education.

CAREFUL TRAINING FOR CHILDREN OF BOTH SEXES.

BUILDINGS NEW AND COMMODIOUS.

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

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

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

Food for Thought.

They who talk much should be aware of those who listen attentively.

Vice stings us even in our pleasure, but virtue consoles us even in our pain.

Kindness is the music of good will to men; and on this harp the smallest fingers may play heaven's sweetest tunes on earth.

Mankind has been learning for six thousand years, and yet how few have learned that their fellow-beings are as good as themselves.

All youths are not fitted for college education. It is not best to make a one-story brain try to carry a three-story education.

The first condition of human goodness is something to love; the second, is something to reverence.

Wicked men stumble over straws in their way to heaven, but climb over hills in the way to destruction.

This world is so large, so full of good things, and there are so many avenues to prosperity for every man to walk in, that no excuse can be given for being envious of another's success.

Profanity never did any man the least good. No man is richer, or happier, or wiser for it. It commends no one to society; it is disgusting to the refined and abominable to the good.

A man's character is like a fence—you cannot strengthen it by whitewash.

No man ever regretted that he was virtuous and honest in his youth, and kept aloof from idle companions.

Good Manners.

How often do we meet persons that have had every advantage that a modern education could give them, who are yet disagreeable in company. And why is this? It is because they need that inferior art which most institutions of our country neglect to impart to a young man, and that art is good manners. We see a world of pains taken, and the most precious years of life spent in obtaining a set of thoughts in schools, seminaries and colleges for the necessary fitness for life; and after all, the man so qualified, shall, sometimes, be in want of common sense before an agreeable woman.

The true art of being agreeable is to appear well pleased with all the company; rather seeming to be entertained than to bring entertainment. A man thus disposed may, perhaps, not have much learning, nor any wit; but if he has common sense and something friendly in his behavior, it conciliates men's minds more than the most brilliant parts without this disposition. It is true indeed, that we should not dissemble and flatter in company; but a person may be very agreeable, strictly consistent with truth and sincerity, by a prudent silence where he cannot concur, and a pleasing assent where he can.

Educated men are often discarded from society for the lack of refinement and good manners. If it is true, that a man's worth is estimated in this world according to his conduct, it is very evident that too much attention cannot be given to manners. An ill-mannered young man, not only causes impious reflections to be cast upon himself, but sometimes also, upon his parents.

H. GROUK.

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
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