

old mayor had done his duty faithfully. He would, accordingly, have been re-elected by a regular party vote. But here another factor came in and changed the result. The straightforward and just measures of the mayor had been rather too straightforward and just to suit some of our number. These had, *in fun*, acted in a way that would have been a disgrace to snobs, yet, when treated as snobs they rebelled. By a large amount of electioneering, most of the other student-voters were induced to cast for a new man. Next morning, we found that he had been elected by a small majority.

College students must have the same rights as other citizens. As many of them cannot get home to vote, they should have a vote in college towns. But, this being granted, it is our part to act as citizens. No little matter of college pride or college prejudice should have any influence on the vote.

WHATSOEVER may have been said or written concerning the carelessness of students in handling books in the Library has had little effect, and the negligence is evidently on the increase. Books are constantly being removed from the tiers and shelves on which they belong and indifferently laid aside—sometimes placed in different alcoves. It is especially noticeable with the Reviews, and it is not an infrequent occurrence that one leaves the Library without finding an import volume because mislaid. If an unnecessary loss of time was occasioned, or an arduous difficulty encountered, negligence might be easily accounted for. Such, however, is not the case. To lay books aside where they will not be found requires as much exertion to place them where they properly belong. Carelessness is scarcely a sufficient plea. Negligence becomes a crime when it develops into injustice or infringes upon the rights of others. And such negligence not alone comes in contact with the rights

benefit the students, while the small cost would be more than offset by the great convenience bulletin boards would prove.

In regard to the mail delivery, it is proper to say that this system is in successful operation at other colleges, and there is no reason why it should not work here. The Seminary has boxes in the dormitories, in which mail matter can be placed for collection, and these boxes are visited two or three times a day, while the students' mail is delivered at their rooms at the same time. To be sure, this system, if adopted, would do away with the time-honored custom of gathering several times a day at the post-office to watch for the appearance of the "slate," and no doubt some would think this a disadvantage, but the loss of time involved, and the inconvenience of tramping thither on rainy days through the mud of Princeton streets and sidewalks, are strong arguments in the other direction.

THE RESULT of the last Princeton election puts a new face on the old question, "Should students have a vote in the elections of college towns?" A few years ago this was discussed with considerable warmth. Arguments *pro* and *con* were not wanting. It was finally settled in favor of the students. The decision seems to us to have been a right one. It is fair that, when a number of men leave home for three or four years, they should have a vote in all matters of interest to the town in which they settle. It is, of course, pre-supposed that they have a sense of duty, and vote according to principles and not according to any college prejudice. The result of the election last month, however, would hardly support this. The students' votes were so distributed that most of the candidates were unaffected. This was not the case with the two who ran for the most important office. In town, it was the general sentiment, that the

of students, but is also unjust to the Librarian, who cannot possibly keep the books in their proper positions without at least some coöperation and assistance on their part.

In a Library like ours, where the most perfect freedom is granted in the use and consultation of books, and where the method by which this shall be done is left without restriction to the wishes of the student, the obligation is certainly much more binding and should be conscientiously regarded. The one who fails to do so exposes himself to the charge of unfair dealing, and this a secondary, not a principal, consideration. Added to the fact that many books have been appropriated, it would not be strange at anytime to hear of "another law" forbidding students entering the alcoves, substituting a most disagreeable and unsatisfactory system for one that is very convenient and necessary. This consideration alone should be a sufficient incentive, though it be a selfish one, to overcome what a sense of right and duty has hitherto failed to do.

HOW OFTEN do we hear it said of a man in College that he is "popular." The exact meaning of the word is difficult to determine. To be considered a "clever fellow," by a certain set, does not constitute popularity in the true sense of the word. In college communities we may distinguish two kinds of popular men: those who are compelled to make great efforts to accomplish their desire, and those who really deserved to be considered as such from their genial disposition and warm heart. Courtied popularity is a very empty and often transient thing. One who tries to win the favor of others, by forced attentions, is never truly esteemed. He cannot be blind to this, but still he persists in his attempts. Even if the long-looked-for goal is reached, it soon passes into an unreal dream. Fortunately,

such instances are rare among us. They destroy the very foundations of college fellowship.

Again, there are those who cannot escape this "popularity." They are always pleasant, frank, and open-hearted. To borrow a term from Physics, there seems to be a "field of force" into which, if one comes, he is at once attracted to them. To be popular, in this sense, should be the desire of every one, for habits formed here are apt to govern men throughout their lives. And surely there is no better aid to success than such a disposition.

In connection with this, a word about a somewhat common fault in our elections. Often a man is chosen to fill a position simply because he is popular. No attention is paid to his ability to perform the required duties. This is a very unreasonable mode of proceeding. Fitness should be considered first, then popularity, and thus many mistakes in choosing officers would be avoided.

AMERICAN fiction of the present day has often been spoken of in very disparaging terms. From all sides we hear criticisms as to its transitory character and inability to stand the test of time. Productions from the pens of Scott, Eliot, Reade, Dickens and other noted writers are considered beyond the horizon of our abilities.

But we are gradually awakening to the fact that there are among us talented authors who promise eventful careers in the department of fiction. Mrs. Burnett is one of these. This popular novelist, to the great satisfaction of all, has deserted the old, beaten track which has proved fatal to so many. We cannot but admire the courage to face all obstacles, and the determination to succeed with no other model than the imagination and cultivated intellect.

Certain characteristics which account for the success of Mrs. Burnett's works are prominent. She clearly exhibits