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The Collegian.

Devoted to the Interests of Kenyon College.

VOL. 14

NOVEMBER, 1887.

NO. 5.

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The Collegian.

Devoted to the Interests of Kenyon College.

VOL. IX

GAMBIER, NOVEMBER, 1887.

No. 5.

The Collegian,

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

DURING THE COLLEGE YEAR.

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Editorials.

THERE seems to be a disposition on the part of some of the students to be continually criticising and finding fault with the COLLEGIAN. In justice to the editors we would like to say that the fault-finders are laying the blame in the wrong place. They should look nearer home and they would soon see that if there is any fault to be found, they themselves are to be blamed. They should recollect that a college paper is not a private enterprise, but that every person connected with these institutions is, or at least should be, interested in its welfare. The right view of the matter is that the editors are elected by the students and simply represent them in so far as seeing to the publishing is concerned. They have other duties in college to be attended to besides editing its paper and cannot be expected to write all the articles required for publication. Hence, viewing the matter in this, its true light, everybody connected with this institution should become a contributor to the paper's columns, and then there would never be a scarcity of matter for publication.

Then again, every man in college should

also become a subscriber. Surely the students of Kenyon are interested enough in their own paper to be willing to pay the small sum required to meet the expenses of publication. This matter of which we have been speaking is important and should be acted upon by all those interested. The editors are willing to do more than their share, and with the help of the students will endeavor to make this a paper of which "Old Kenyon" may well be proud.

* * *

THERE has been a perceptible change this term in the attendance at chapel, owing, no doubt, to the new rule as to number of demerits required for suspension.

* * *

WE have noticed that for some time past people driving through the Park have been using the path as a drive. This is rapidly injuring the walk and should not be permitted. There is plenty of room for driving besides on the path. We desire to call the attention of the proper authorities to the fact, feeling confident that it will at once be stopped.

* * *

OWING to some cause of which we are not informed, the Barbs are allowed inside the Park only on Thursday. This is to be regretted, as they are welcome at college as often as they choose to come. It is to be hoped that the rule will be abolished and that again before long we may see and hear them on other days as well as Thursday.

* * *

GAMBIER has always prided herself upon the excellence of her church music, and at present she has no reason for feeling otherwise. Our organist, Mr. Bemiss, is all that could be desired, and the choir with a few additions would be as good as we have ever had. There is plenty of vocal talent in Gambier, and the students should not be expected to furnish all the music. Let the ought to have the societies as well. There-

ladies from the Seminary, the "Barbs" and the town people take a hand and then we will have a choir which will be second to none in the State.

* * *

WE are glad to see the interest taken by the students in the extemporaneous debates held weekly in Philomathesian Hall. Ever since the literary societies died out this has been a thing sadly needed. During the last college year and for some time previous we had rhetorical exercises every Thursday morning in Rosse Hall. Students from the three upper classes were required to deliver during the year about eight orations. This was undoubtedly excellent exercise and under the efficient instruction of Prof. Southworth, great benefits have been derived by the students from it. This year, however, during Prof. Southworth's absence, Dr. Bodine has tried the plan of taking four men from the Senior and Junior class. They select a subject and after having studied they debate it before the assembled students. The plan has proved a great success and great credit is due to the President for inaugurating it and to the students for the interest they have taken to make it a success.

* * *

IN the early history of Kenyon, and, in fact, up to within a few years, one of the features of which she was most proud was her literary societies. It was in the literary halls that the students met once a week and it was there that most of our prominent graduates made their first attempt in extempore speaking. We have all heard of how the debates would be carried into the early hours of the morning, and then the disputed question would not be settled. Many a man since, whether he is in the pulpit, in the law, or in the legislative halls, has a grateful recollection of the old societies and is thankful to them for the training they afforded him. Their usefulness continued throughout the first fifty years of their existence, but since then they have gradually passed away. There is only one reason why this should be the case, and that is, that the students may have lost in-

terest in such exercises. But we know that this can not be so, as proven by the great interest taken in the weekly debates. We have elegant halls for the societies and we fore, let every man on the "Hill" become a member of Nu Pi Kappa or Philo, so that the societies may be revived and the old halls may again resound to the stirring sentences of animated debate.

* * *

THE students should be very grateful to Bishop and Mrs. Bedell for the benefit and instruction which they receive from the Bedell course of lectures. It is the custom for these lectures to be delivered on Founders' Day of each alternate year. Up to this time, and there is every prospect of its continuing so, the lectures have been delivered by men of undoubted great ability. This year Dr. McCosh of Princeton, was to deliver them, and he spent the greater part of his vacation in their preparation, reading for this purpose four thousand pages on geological subjects. At the last moment, however, word was received that on account of his advanced age the Dr. would not be able to travel as far as Gambier, but that the lectures would be sent so as to be here in time for Founders' Day. However, on account of some delay in the mails they failed to get here. This was a great disappointment; but fortunately the lectures came the next day and the students have enjoyed the great treat of hearing them read by the President each morning after prayers. They are on the "Relations of Geology and Christianity," and Dr. McCosh has handled the subject in his usual forcible and logical way. They are indeed master-pieces of a master-mind and when published will form a valuable addition to any library.

* * *

WHEN the students first knew that we would actually have the young ladies' school it was hoped and even expected that it would make social life much more animated and pleasant in Gambier. But alas! for all the vain hopes, instead of creating a social circle with which members of all the institutions might become connected, we find that the line is drawn so as to shut out the

College men from all social privileges so far as the Harcourt Place School is concerned. What is the reason of this? Why is it that the students are at least not allowed the same privileges as the "Barbs." So far as we can see there can only be one reason and if it is upon this that the authorities base their actions, we feel compelled to say that they are to a certain extent justified.

When school opened at Harcourt and the girls first came on the "Hill," there were, it is true, a few students who acted in such a manner as to draw down upon them the condemnation of the mass of students. They acted as though they had never seen a woman before, following them if they appeared on the path and at every opportunity trying to strike up a flirtation. We are glad to say, however, these actions met with disapprobation from the majority. Then again, we acknowledge that at the beginning of the term, the actions at the Hall of a few freshmen were disgraceful. They themselves acknowledge this and have expressed their desire to make every apology and reparation required. These are the only causes which we can assign for the actions of the Seminary authorities, and surely the body of students should not be held responsible for the misdeeds of a few of its individual members. It is to be hoped that this barrier will be removed so that the students may join with the members of the other institutions in making social life during the winter more pleasant and agreeable than it has ever yet been.

THE COLLEGIAN.

KENYON College has had a most enviable reputation both for her thorough instruction and her superior class of students. Her buildings are beautiful and admirably adapted to the purposes for which they are intended.

She is known and respected among her sister colleges further east. 'Tis true that the number of her students is small but those she does possess are the equals in every respect of any students of any of the colleges in the land. Gambier is quite an educational center having in its midst, Kenyon College, the Theological Seminary,

the Military Academy and the latest addition, the Harcourt Place Female Seminary.

The Academy is yearly growing more popular. This means more students for Kenyon College. Certainly the outlook of the college is encouraging. These are facts which we want every one to know and feel; our alumni that they may not lose their interest for their alma mater, but work for her with renewed zeal; persons hitherto unacquainted with this place that they may be induced to send their sons here.

Kenyon has advantages which no other institution in this country possesses. We students and Professors feel this, but the trouble is enough people do not know it. Our alumni are apt to lose faith in their college because they are not informed of her progress.

There is no better medium of informing the public of our condition and prospects than a college paper well published and circulated. Every college of any reputation, whatsoever, has a publication. Kenyon certainly should have a paper and a good one.

It is the purpose of the present editors of the COLLEGIAN to do all in their power to make this paper what it should be to make it a pleasure to the students to read and a creditable sheet to represent the college to the outside world.

The accomplishment of this result rests with you, students and Professors of the college.

We are but your chosen representatives. We can do nothing without your assistance both in a literary and pecuniary way.

That this paper may truly herald the condition of Kenyon, each person connected with the college should do his utmost to enhance its power.

From various reasons the publishing of the college paper was discontinued for a time. Though the efforts of some of the class of '87 last year it was revived; and now let every one do his share to see that it is continued. Let Kenyon college no longer give the impression that she has gone down the scale of excellence and is living to a certain extent on former reputation. But let every one know that her high standard of excellence is maintained, and especially let our alumni, who are now filling honorable positions in every active field of labor, know that the students of to-day but wait the development of time to place them in positions equally as exalted. And moreover let it be impressed upon whomsoever may view these pages, that it is the organ of a thoroughly wide-awake college.

May the alumni increase their zeal to work for their college. May they take an interest in us, the students of to-day, and encourage us by their advice and hearty cooperation. And above all things may they be induced to send their sons to Kenyon.

AN EDITOR.

Subscribe for the COLLEGIAN. \$1.00 a year in advance.

A MODERN HEROINE.

HERE has never been anything upon the earth that was absolutely perfect, with one exception and that was indeed a revelation of Divinity.

The most beautiful landscape, the brightest offspring of human genius either in Art or in Literature, yea, even the starry depths of the heavens, into which we gaze with unutterable awe, can not fill the soul's conception. This teaches us that the soul is greater than the earth, and that in some other sphere, we know not where, we shall meet with the fulfillment of the soul's delight.

I take it that we are all explorers, with more or less degree of earnestness and intelligence, seeking the way of life. Many of us are young, filled with the frivolities and indiscretions which arise from limited experience and immature judgment. That our riper years shall bring with them their proportionate manliness is the incentive to our endeavors. Just how we may reach our greatest possible is often an enigma. There is, I think, one never failing resource: It is in the study and comparison of our greatest characters. We come from a communion with their natures invigorated and encouraged for the great contest which lies before us, for the hand of destiny, if it does not control, it at least influences the affairs of men. I have ever believed that not alone have the prophets of the Bible communed with God, but that others have, from time to time, caught a ray which has illuminated our darkened path as could only a light from heaven.

The great spirit of Martin Luther spread over christendom and fell like a pall on Popish infallibility. His dust lies at Wittenburg, but his influence comes thundering down the ages and like the yule wave of the sea, it grows larger as it goes farther.

We speak of the out-pourings of such a spirit as genius; but whither it comes we do not know, save that it is within them. Let fancy carry us back to a scene be-

yond the ocean, where, some forty or fifty years ago, a maiden was idly strolling upon the strand; beauty claimed her as her own and loveliness was the substance of her being.

Hundreds have walked that strand since then, but it bears no significance to us; one event alone recalls this walk from forgetfulness. A wounded and suffering bird falls helpless at her feet; she carries it to her home, administers to its wants and turns it free. That was Florence Nightengale, in many respects the foremost woman of her age. I do not care to enter into the details of her life; if I can impress upon you, reader, some of the thoughts which impressed upon me as I read the story of her remarkable career, I shall complete my desire.

The strangest thing to me is, that her influence is bounded by no isthmus, nor yet is it the offspring of the circumstances of her environment. It has within it the ring of the guinea, upon it the stamp of genius.

Born to a family of wealth and position, she was liberally educated and brilliantly accomplished. It was doubtless the desire of her parents that she should become a devotee to fashion. But in this they were doomed to disappointment, for nobility of nature taught her that a blessing from a deep soul's woe was greater than flattery; that servitude for her race was loftier than the bickerings of the conservatory. Her kindness towards the bird shows that she early had an intense desire for the alleviation of suffering.

After she completed her literary education, she traveled over Europe, inspecting the civil and military hospitals. Studying first in France and afterwards in Germany, she finally returned to England, her native land.

Ten years are thus consumed in the study of the hospitals and the art of nursing. At the opening of the war with Russia she organized a nursing corps and offered her services to her countrymen. Her devotion to the soldiers can never be forgotten. She often stood for twenty consecutive hours seeing to their wants. It is said that many a dying soldier, as he turned his pain-racked form upon his cot, beholding the sweet face of Florence Nightengale, died whispering, "God bless you." But she, to whom many a soldier owes his life and health, lost, through the severe mental and physical strain, her own health, and was from those days until her death a confirmed invalid.

When from all around came the cry for a broader sphere for the action of women,

here is one, the noblest of her sex, who siezed the tools around her and maced her feminine nature as powerful as the army. A Rachel in thought and action, in power has become a Hercules.

The smile that fell from her lips upon the wretched and dying soldiers at Sebastopol has, in influence, spread around the world and relieved many an earthworn soul. Loving hands are smoothing aching brows in every land, tender lips are uttering earnest prayers for departing souls in every town, over all the great battle-fields of life, ministering angels are hovering, singing, smiling and pouring balm. But there is such a beautiful, such a grand heroism in the sight of a woman, of the greatest nature, and the best of nature, whose mind has been fed upon all that is brightest and fairest of human knowledge; with all the allurements of society spread out before her, for which she has been most generously prepared, leaving it all, showing that her soul was so lofty, that it required a greater culture than mere social training; turning from home and friends and wandering to a distant land to complete a destiny.

"And now I see with eye serene,
The very pulse of the machine,
A being breathing thoughtful breath,
A traveler between life and death.
The reason firm, the temperance, will,
Endurance, foresight, strength and skill,
A perfect woman, nobly planned,
To warn, to comfort and command;
And yet a spirit, still and bright,
With something of angelic light."

Florence Nightengale, blessing and blessed by dying soldiers, is a spectacle which impresses us, and every noble man must thank God for the sight.

But disease, with its heavy hand which crushes the energy of so many, could not conquer her. Her sick was the scene of constant labor for the assuagement of suffering of every kind. Numerous and able have been the papers which have come to us from time to time from her pen. These exhalations from her life seem like the odor from distilled flowers which have yielded their life-blood to spread their sweet perfumes.

But her greatest work is yet to be mentioned. It was the establishment of a training school for nurses in London, of which all those in this country are the offspring. These are of two-fold blessing. First they open a field for woman; second, they send competent nurses to the needy sick.

We must acknowledge that there is something in our social system, that bears heavily upon women. Those of a larger

intellectual power, of a stronger character, of a more fastidious taste, a nature which demands a larger scope than the horizon of home, circumscribed by boundaries which are as rigid as the caste to which they belong, must feel the want of a career. The alleviation of crime and suffering is the highest Christian charity. This work of Florence Nightengale's is, I hope, the starting point of a world wide charity, which will grow with the increasing ages and will one day unite all kindred hands and hearts in one great complete whole.

The poor and wretched are not the only ones who must thank Miss Nightengale. Men are divided into two classes, however osmose these classes may seem. In the one class are those who seek to conquer the world by physical toil; in the other are those who dwell in the world of battling opinions, where intellect meets intellect, manliness meets manliness. If one of these classes must thank her for her bodily endurance, the other must thank her for mental activity. If the one class sees Christian self-forgetfulness, the other beholds a spark of divine fortitude.

Here is an earnest sense of human right and weal; a vehement hate of cruelty and wrong; a feeling of a brother's sorrow as if it were her own. Such an example as this is not that force of mind which commands us to obey, rather, it is that feminine influence which, unawares, steals itself into our hearts and invigorates our lives as do the drops of water which fall upon the culled and withering flower. We cannot over-estimate the genuineness of her character; she was a philanthropist in the fullest sense of the word, struggling for a great living principle, the welfare of man.

In the class of society to which she belonged we behold envy and canker, pygmies in the race of life, lap-dogs to society, encumberers of the earth. How her character stands out in bold relief, a lesson of the true purpose and dignity of life. A work worthy of the soul—the image of God. Gibbering, snickering, bickering frivolity is worthy of the ape; but the exercise of brain and nerve and energy is the only occupation worthy of man. The bird may sit among the leaves of the tree and let its illumined being o'er run with its song; the lowing kine may idly graze in yon hilly woodland pasture, but man—man has a destiny to complete. Up and onward forever, the voice of the Almighty proclaims trumpet-loud.

An example like hers points to the pure stream of life and bids us drink of its water.

then was filled with all those traits which make women lovely to man, that make her the theme of poetry and the substance of history.

I take it that there can be no doubt, that so far as one's affections are naturally cold or have by some reason become dormant, so far do they recede from our idea of a perfect human being. I care not how lofty or sublime their intellect may be, if they be lacking in sympathy they are incomplete. Contrast her life, the effervescence of sympathy, patience and generosity, to the life of Lord Byron, which was the effulgence of corruption, contaminating all whom it touched. With a greater inspiration than hers he casts over all his filthiness a cloak of romance which reflects your own vices in the character of heroism. If ever his nobler nature mastered his putrid soul, and he threw off with incandescent heat those brilliant flights of the imagination, it only makes bolder the contrast of these two characters, and deepens his disgrace. I doubt if there can be found in all his poems a half dozen passages of pure elevation. His feet were too deeply mired in the passionate clay of earth to allow his spirit so lofty a flight as the realms of true poetry.

Occasionally providence selects certain persons for the performance of a certain work, which absorbs their whole purpose, the fiery energy of whose glorious aim smothers every other thought.

Florence Nightengale was destined to perform a great work and she has performed her mission with that faithfulness which will win her for eternity, a just recompense for her life of devotion.

GROWTH OF A BIG BOOK.

When Webster's Unabridged was first published in one volume, it was a comparatively small book. Some years after, an addition was made of 1500 pictorial illustrations, a table of synonyms, and an appendix of new words that had come into use. A few years later came an entirely new revised edition of larger size, with 3000 pictorial illustrations; then, after an interval of a few years, a biographical dictionary of nearly ten thousand names, and a supplement of nearly 5000 new words were added, and now there has come a new and most valuable addition, a gazetteer of the world, of over 25,000 titles. The work is now not only the dictionary, *par excellence*, but a biographical dictionary, a gazetteer of the world, and a great many other good things in its valuable tables.

TRUTH AND IMAGINATION.

There is a realm within this world of ours
That eyes have never seen;
Where grandly rise a thousand golden towers,
And blossom hosts of everlasting flowers,
Of which we never dream.

It is a land where truth alone is life,
And earthly passions flee;
Where roams at will, removed from restless strife,
Withdrawn from scenes with pain and labor rife,
The man that is to be.

The picture of this realm in crystal air,
Lies deep within the heart;
And in our fancy scenes are painted there,—
The all of life that seems to us most fair,
Whose breath shall not depart.

For in this realm within our world of sight,
The temporal has no place,
The truth eternal has no misty night,
As in this life where sin and Adam's blight
Our earthly joys efface.

Nay,—all the truth that lives in mortals' breasts,
And makes them truly free,
Is but a harbor of that country blest,
And there we find a short but grateful rest,
While on the stormy sea.

And there we place the forms of those we love,
Some young, some old and worn;
The loving friends who rest in peace above,
Whence came to earth in semblance of a dove,
The joy of those who mourn.

Their solace there our blessed affections find,
When absent from their choice.
And there as children arm in arm entwined,
They image scenes, by fondest hope designed,
And bid the heart rejoice.

Then do not say that fancies are not true,
That day-dreams have no place;
These imaged hopes that noble hearts endure
With life and beauty hid from outward view,
Are lighted by His face.

The truth alone of all this human thought
Shall live when time is past;
The dreams alone that love itself has taught,
The image that exalted hope has wrought,
Eternally shall last.

—'89.

The Athletic Association of the University of Pennsylvania, proud of its champion of the world high jumper, Wm. Byrd Page, gave him a public opportunity to outdo himself, which he did and grandly. He cleared the bar at 6 ft. 4 in. amid the tremendous applause of the spectators, among whom the fairer sex were prominent.

Williams has a Banjo and Guitar club of eight members.

SOLON.

THE mist of uncertainty has clustered around the history of this great law-giver and statesman, allowing us infrequent and very unsatisfactory glimpses of the man who was the hero of Attic legend two thousand five hundred years ago, and is to-day a type of integrity and wisdom guided by true manliness.

As to his parentage there has been much dispute; but the best authorities say he was the son of Execestides, a man of moderate wealth but distinguished family, being a descendant of Codrus, the last king of Athens. From such ancestry Solon was born probably about 638 B. C., though about this, too, there may be a degree of doubt.

By extravagance, kindly ascribed to his generosity, Execestides had crippled his resources and therefore Solon, on attaining his majority, was compelled to find some mode of procuring a livelihood; among the means presented to him none seemed to suit his fancy so much as trading, because, perhaps, it afforded an active and lively mind the means of gratifying a desire for learning, and he appears to have followed this calling more from this purpose than from any wish for wealth.

At this time his tastes were somewhat poetical, also, and from the dignified and learned sentiments expressed in his works, he became widely famous and was enrolled among the sages of Greece.

Up to this point he seems to have had no thought of politics, but now an event occurred, the circumstances of which were as follows: Athens and Megara had long contended for the possession of the Island of Salamis, and the former being defeated, any reference to their failure was forbidden, but Solon, indignant at this renunciation of their just claims, feigned madness and, rushing to the agora, delivered an elegaic poem of about 100 lines, inciting his countrymen to recover the "lovely island." He succeeded in arousing the martial spirit of the Athenians, who speedily expelled the Megarians from Salamis, but, there being no prospect of terminating the tedious war that followed, Sparta was chosen mediator when a reference to Homer established the Athenians in their claim. Because he received grants of land in Salamis, Solon, who was so instrumental in the recovery of this island, was afterwards "The Salaminian." The brief glimpse into the affairs of state he obtained during this struggle attracted the attention

of Solon to the condition of his own country; he had already checked the dispute of the Alcmaeonidae and Cylon, but now he was about to be called upon to quiet graver dissensions—in truth to reform and remold the entire Attic people.

Hellenic geography seemed to have united with Grecian political ideas in dividing Hellas into numerous and small principalities, each of which was again subdivided into districts, whose inhabitants clung so tenaciously to the custom of their forefathers that neither reason nor force could control them when once they thought their traditions were in danger. As each state was composed of several of these districts, confusion and turbulence were the rule, endangering the life of the government and affording opportunities, frequently accepted, of tyrannical usurpation. Attica, too, was not exempt from these sectional differences, for nature had shaped her from three separate and distinct classes; the Pedieis, the rich inhabitants of the plain; the Diacrii, the poor but hardy highlanders, and the Parati, the merchants of the coast, the last being socially intermediate.

Plutarch says that the Pedieis and the Diacrii, lowlanders and highlanders, rich and poor, differed politically in being respectively of monarchical and democratic tendencies, and, besides the verdict of history, the fact that Solon was chosen to mediate between, proves conclusively that the gulf which separated them was wide indeed. In this capacity, as mediator, he was elected Archon with almost unlimited power, a position from which his friends advised him to step into the throne of a tyrant, so great was the opportunity offered; but the virtue and self-control of Solon restrained him, and he returned to his advisors an indignant refusal, in a poem parts of which Plutarch has preserved.

The financial ability required of Solon was great indeed; the farmers, by borrowing at a high rate of interest, were deeply in debt, reduced almost to servility; in fact, so heavily were many farms mortgaged that their owners were sold as slaves; to relieve the distress of this class and save for Attica its peasantry, without offending the rich, was the immediate need of Athens.

Solon's first step was to lighten the pecuniary obligations of the tenantry, infringing very little on the rights of the creditors, but of this measure the details are obscure; this much, however, is certain: it was less than the total abolition of the debt and more than a simple reduction of the interest. Solon, himself, intimates that he cancelled all con-

racts by which the land, person, or family of the debtor had been pledged as security and restored those who had been sold to foreigners. He also abolished the law allowing the creditor to enslave an insolvent debtor. These changes are radical, certainly, but not more than the exigencies of the case demanded and not a whit more so than his alterations in regard to the currency, for, shortly after he had lowered the legal rate of interest, he depreciated the coinage by valuing 100 new drachmæ at only 73 of the old, thus allowing the debtor a gain of 27 drachmæ in every 100—a "rebate" of more than 25%; it is said that he, himself, lost heavily by this change. It is only natural to believe that Solon's course incensed some, more probably many; but the benefits were so great to all that a festival, named after his law, was created and observed. The next alteration was the restoration of all those who had been disfranchised, except those convicted of murder, homicide or treason. These sweeping changes and the success that attended them led the people to grant Solon power to remodel the constitution, another evidence of the trust reposed in him, first shown by his election to the Archonship and strengthened, by his well-known virtue and wisdom, and by his conduct during his leave of power. As a preliminary step, all the laws of Draco were repealed except those relating to bloodshed; he then created four classes, or rather divided the people of Attica into four classes; the first, those whose income at least equaled 500 drachmæ; the second whose income was between 3 and 500; the third between 2 and 300, while the fourth, called the Thetes, included all those below these three. To the richer classes he gave the greatest share in the government, but he also required them to pay heavier taxes and do more service for the state. Men of the first or richest class alone could hold the Archonship, while the lowest could not hold any office; they had only their votes in the assembly. They paid no taxes and, when called out as soldiers, were furnished with arms, whereas the first three were compelled to provide themselves with a full suit of armor, or to serve as cavalymen on horses of their own.

Solon also enacted several special laws, one of the most important of which was that the son was obliged to support his father in old age, but not unless his father had given him an education, thus laying the foundation for the future intellectual greatness of Athens.

When all his work was completed Solon

exacted from the Athenians a solemn oath to observe his laws for a certain period,—10 years according to Herodotus, 100 according to others, at any rate for such a time as would enable the Athenians to see the justice of which he, himself, was firmly and not unnaturally convinced. The stern laws of chronology forbid us to believe the story of Solon and Cræsus; it is possible they met before 560, but that would not be consistent with the account of Herodotus and would make Cræsus at the height of his power only 7 or 8. In regard to this Mr. Grote says: "In my judgment this is an illustrative tale in which certain real characters, Solon and Cræsus, and certain real facts, the great power and succeeding ruin of the latter by the victorious arm of Cyrus, together with certain tales altogether fictitious, such as the Phrygian Adrastus and his history, and the hunting of the mischievous wild-boar on Mt. Olympus, the ultimate preservation of Cræsus &c., are put together so as to convey an impressive moral lesson."

To Solon was inscribed the institution of the Boule, but this was only a modification of the Homeric assembly; Plutarch says 100 members were elected from each of the four tribes, but more than this we know nothing except that the popular assembly could only entertain propositions submitted by the Boule. Solon did not, says Plutarch, found the Areopagus and made no change in its constitution except increasing its functions and intrusting to it the supervision of the laws of state and the morals of the citizens.

To call Solon's institutions democratic is erroneous, but certainly at every assailable point he placed the strongest defences against tyranny.

Personals.

[Communications for this column are earnestly solicited. Its success depends largely on the co-operation of old students and graduates.]

Will C. Hildreth, '90, is in business in Kansas City.

Warren E. Russell, '85, attends the Harvard Law School.

Chas. P. Peterman, '80, is a practicing Brooklyn physician.

Dr. Kearns, of Covington, Ky., visited his son Nov. 16th.

Geo. C. Klock, '78, was with college friends November 13th.

J. E. Good, '84, was mingling with Kenyon friends in Gambier lately.

W. D. Hearne, '84, spent a few days very pleasantly among Kenyon friends.

David L. Marvin, of Columbus, Ohio, recently made his term call at Gambier.

Harry C. Devin, '88, spent Saturday and Sunday, Nov. 22d and 23d, at Delaware.

Henry J. Eberth, '89, spent October 30th and 31st very pleasantly at Cleveland, Ohio.

Thanksgiving with its accompanying attractions drew many students to their respective homes.

John M. Critchfield, '72, was elected Probate Judge of Knox County at the recent Fall election.

Prof. C. G. Southworth will return to college about the first of next term. He will be heartily welcomed.

Wm. C. Gill, '91, and Harry Lozier, '90, went to Cleveland November 13th to see the Booth-Barrett production.

Geo. A. Reid, '87, is principal of a Louisiana High School. To the gratification of his friends he stopped over at Gambier on his way south. We wish him much success.

It is a pleasure to be able to announce that Bishop Bedell, who has been so dangerously ill for the past few weeks, is now convalescent. May the life of this dear friend of Kenyon be spared for many years longer.

Lee Thurman, '91, and L. M. Granger, '90, visited Columbus lately with the express purpose of starting Gordon in his political speeches. It is needless to mention that they smoked his twenty-five cent cigars and drank &c.

Addison C. Dickinson, '88, was married October 25th last, to Miss Mamie E. Baldwin, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio. The bridegroom is a prominent Minneapolis merchant and the lately married couple make the above place their home.

We sincerely regret that our alumni are so delinquent in replenishing the personal column. This part of the COLLEGIAN should be of special interest to all alumni. Since its excellence depends so largely to the alumni themselves, we would suggest that each send all information possible in this line to the COLLEGIAN, thus greatly facilitating the editors' work and rendering this column exceedingly more attractive.

Locals.

It is rumored that Wilkerson had a fuss and will soon room in old Kenyon.

Hunting is quite popular among a few of the students. From the size bags they bring in, game cannot be very abundant this year.

Considerable interest was manifested by the students over the results of the recent election. As a majority are Republicans but few bets could be obtained.

All the theaters in Mt. Vernon have been liberally patronized by the students. Some of them are fearfully "bum" though, and one or two more like the last will leave nobody but Stricker to attend.

The proper authorities should see that there is no driving on the "Path." It cuts it up badly and

makes it unfit for walking upon. Quite a number of rigs have been seen on it lately and it should be stopped at once.

The Freshman society of Delta Beta Phi recently initiated Messrs. Urquhart, Gill, Reeves, Anderson, Thurman, Ricks and Walker. This society, founded by the class of '89, has proved to be very successful.

A number of the students together with some Mt. Vernon young gentlemen have formed a club for the purpose of giving a dance every two weeks during the winter. Three have already been given, which were enjoyed by all who attended.

On Wednesday evening, Nov. 23rd, the K. M. A. gave a reception and dance. The "Barbs" objected because round dancing was not allowed. Truly they are to be pitied because the young ladies of the Seminary were present.

Messrs. Anderson and Thurman had the misfortune to have their horse walk off from a bridge while on their return from Mt. Vernon one dark night recently. Beyond a thorough ducking and the loss of hat's no serious damage happened to them.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Editors Mr. G. W. Harris was appointed Assistant Business Manager and Messrs. Eberth and Grant a committee to solicit and collect subscriptions, so when the latter appear, hand out your pocketbooks and pay up, if you are delinquent. It is a hard matter to raise enough money to run the COLLEGIAN, and to assure its continuance it is necessary for all subscribers to pay up promptly.

"Dutchy" Arndt rejoices over the privilege of voting. Thinking the ballot-box here not good enough, he went to his home in Sandusky to vote. The day after he left, his room-mate received a telegram announcing that he had been married and would not return to college. Great was the mourning, and everyone was surprised to see him the day after the election. When he found that a practical joke had been played on him he wilted, but soon recovered enough to say, "Don't tell Auntie!"

For some reason or other the Faculty refused to give a holiday for Fall Field Day this year. This action was much regretted as many have been in training all the term in anticipation of it. Athletics ought to receive more attention than they have heretofore, but any repulse in that direction will tend in the opposite direction.

The Theta Delta Chi fraternity recently completed the building of an elegant new Lodge on East Wiggins street. It is a handsome two-story building of the Queen Ann style. It is quite a change over the old style Lodges as the entire first floor will be used for dances and other social purposes. The interior is handsomely finished off in Georgia pine and altogether presents a fine appearance.

Married: On Tuesday, Oct. 25th, at the residence of the bride's parents in Mt. Vernon, Miss Mary E. Baldwin and Mr. Addison C. Dickinson, '88, of Minneapolis, Minn. The ceremony was performed by Rev. A. B. Putnam. A large number of guests were present, including many of the groom's former classmates and college friends. The presents were numerous and elegant.

The rooms were handsomely trimmed with exotics and flowers, and with the elegant toilets of the guests presented a dazzling appearance.

The bride was one of Mt. Vernon's fairest belles

and was noted for her graces of mind as well as person.

Mr. Dickinson is a prosperous young merchant of Minneapolis, where the happy couple will reside, and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

The best wishes of Kenyon are with them.

Tuesday, Nov. 1st, was observed as Matriculation and Founders' Day.

The following students matriculated: Messrs. Neff and Tappan, '88; Bemiss, Eberth and G. W. Harris, '89; J. F. Wilson, Ginn and Kearns, '90, and Wilkerson, Gill, Reeves, Walker, W. E. Wilson and Reed, '91.

The Bedell lecture was to have been delivered by Dr. McCosh, of Princeton College, but he, on account of other pressing engagements, was unable to deliver it personally, but sent it on in order that it might be read before the college. Here again we were unfortunate, as the package containing the lecture was misssent and did not arrive until the day after. However, Dr. Bodine divided it into three parts and read them immediately after prayers on three mornings of the next week. They were intensely enjoyed, being full of wisdom and clearly explaining some very difficult points of the subject, "Religious Aspect of Evolution."

Exchanges.

Since our last issue we have been pleased to see so many exchanges come in; especially because our own publication was so tardy in making its appearance and of course could not be sent out in return at once. The difficulties before us at Kenyon are probably of the same nature as those met by most college publications, only they are of a more aggravated form. Experience has always shown that it takes time and labor to establish a new movement.

The *Lehigh Burr* is an excellent publication and the second issue of October is no exception. Its articles are varied and interesting. The idea of public criticism of the Lehigh foot ball team certainly ought to result in nothing but good, provided the criticism was just. Knowing how keenly sensitive to adverse criticism students usually are, the moral courage of the writer is to be admired.

The *Williams Weekly* has an editorial on the unreliable man in college, which was very apt. Its excellence consisted largely in its suggestiveness. A few characteristics only of the unreliable man are mentioned; but these suggest or rather begin a long chain of thoughts which finally bring the mind into a decisive moral attitude. The man who breaks his promise and the man who cannot open his lips without uttering an untruth are the men for whom there is no sanctity in honor, no nobility in virtue. Such are a reproach to the name of culture.

The same paper contained also a comment upon the time of the college student. This is a point deserving attention by faculties of educational institutions in general. There is no question but that the most valuable information is that which has been gained by individual, or personal investigation, and by the consultation of original sources and documents. In the ordinary course of instruction the student in many branches is told a great many things which he takes for granted and gives himself no further trouble. It would cer-

tainly be more satisfactory could the student satisfy himself; but this is practically impossible as is evident from the limitation of his time, and when each Professor expects this kind of work in his own department he goes beyond the natural limit.

From the *Pennsylvania Western* we make the following quotation: "Young men, whenever you have planned in your minds an exceedingly smart trick, for the sake of the rest of the students either give it up at once, or if you must play it, do it in some secret place where no one can see it." In other words, young men, when you are going to play a trick, don't. This advice may be good, but it is too general. It is like Ingersoll's "sweeping assertions." The sarcasm is too strong. A joke, we believe, is very often a good thing even though the sensibilities of somebody are jarred. The difficulty is, when is it good, and when bad. A lack of intelligent respect and forethought in many cases calls forth the advice to refrain altogether. It is the safe side.

There is one thing about the *Western* which detracts very much from its many good qualities, and it is something very easily remedied. We would kindly suggest that the local column undergo a good thorough overhauling and purifying. Some of the puns contained in it, not only have the odor of the Middle Ages, but also remind one strongly of prize puzzles of children. An extra column of diagrams would be a good thing for the readers.

INTERCOLLEGIATE NOTES.

Cornell has abolished the grading system.

Lehigh wants to adopt the cap and gown.

'91 at Williams has considerable base ball talent.

Members of the Yale University Foot-Ball Team are allowed eight cuts this term.—*Ex.*

Foot-ball, as it certainly should, is commanding great interest and attention this fall in the larger colleges.

There seems to be trouble of some kind between Williams and Amherst Colleges arising from football complications. College feeling sometimes runs high.

Lehigh is troubled by the custom of a crowd loafing about the chapel door and smoking. Williams' students on Sunday morning go immediately after chapel to purchase their newspapers.

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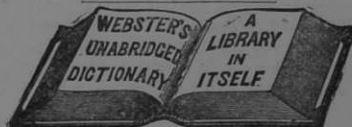
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11.46	5.40	4.35	" Hudson	9.15	9.05	1.18	
11.27	5.23	4.16	Cuyahoga Falls	9.29	9.20	1.35	
11.15	5.10	4.05	" Akron	9.40	9.35	1.45	
10.36	4.29	3.29	Warwick	10.12	10.08	2.20	
10.10	4.05	3.08	" Orrville	10.36	10.32	2.47	
9.15	3.01	2.18	Millersburg	11.21	11.20	3.37	
8.02	1.48	1.15	" Gambier	12.33	12.34	4.50	
7.52	1.37	1.05	Mt. Vernon	1.03	12.52	5.19	
7.17	12.56	12.34	Centerburg	1.29	1.21	5.39	
6.54	12.34	12.13	Sunbury	1.49	1.46	6.01	
6.35	12.15	11.55	Westerville	2.04	2.07	6.20	
6.10	11.50	11.30	Lv. Columbus Ar.	2.30	2.35	6.45	
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	
11.35	11.10	11.10	Ar. Columbus Lv.	2.40	2.55	
10.00	9.33	9.33	Xenia	4.20	4.55	
8.36	8.14	8.14	Loveland	5.33	6.17	
7.45	7.25	7.25	Lv. Cincinnati Ar.	6.20	7.10	
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	
11.20	11.10	11.10	Ar. Columbus Lv.	3.00	5.40	
9.54	9.43	9.43	Urbana	4.49	7.01	
9.04	8.53	8.53	Piqua	5.49	7.46	
7.30	7.05	7.05	Richmond	8.00	9.40	
4.55	4.30	4.30	Indianapolis	10.20	11.45	
2.38	1.51	1.51	Terre Haute	1.42	2.18	
12.22	11.25	11.25	Effingham	3.39	4.20	
11.23	10.30	10.30	Vandalia	3.48	5.10	
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