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The Collegian.

Devoted to the Interests of Kenyon College.

VOL. 14

JANUARY, 1888.

NO. 7.

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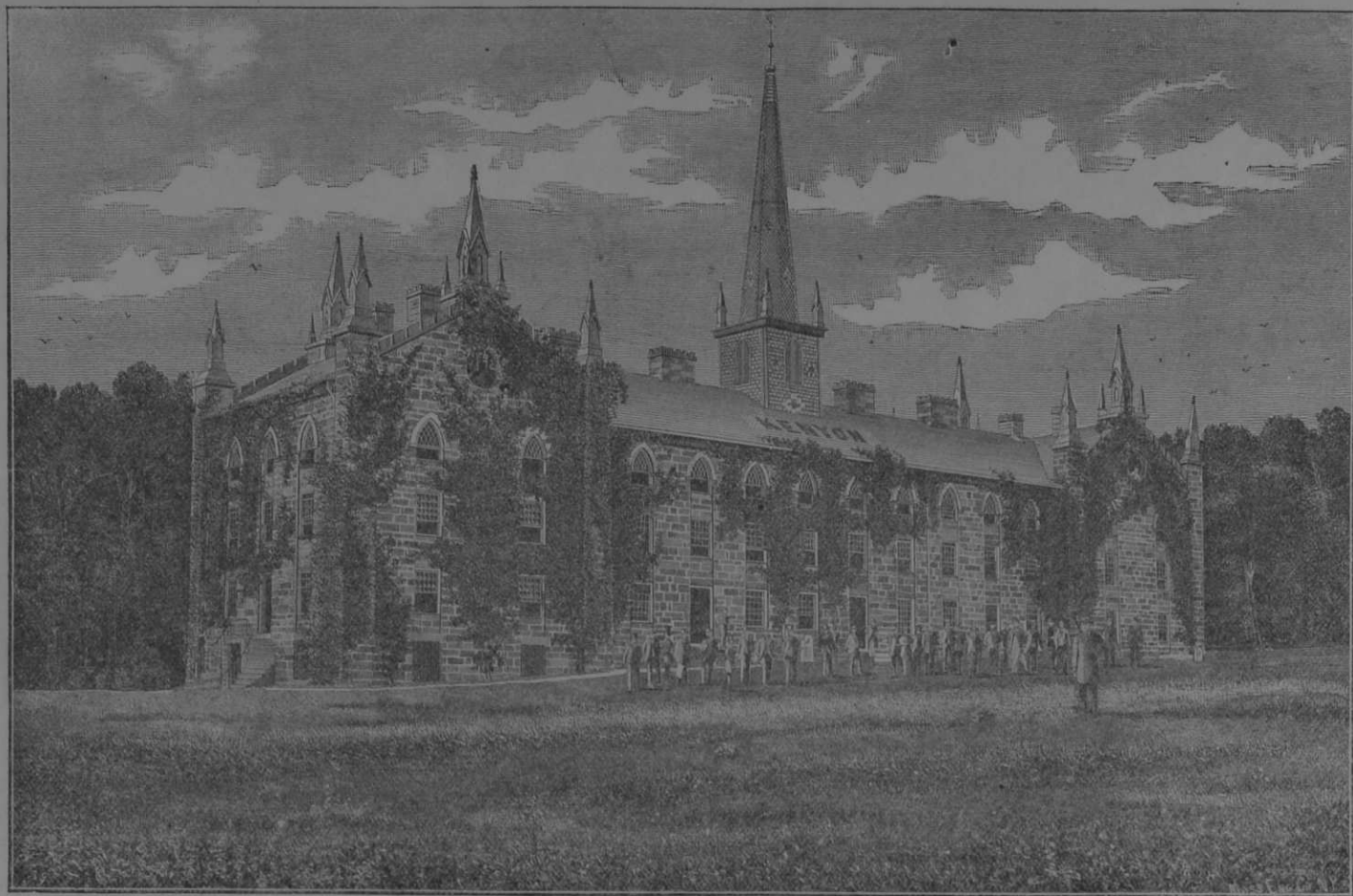
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"OLD KENYON." THE DORMITORY BUILDING.

The Collegian.

Devoted to the Interests of Kenyon College.

VOL. 14-

GAMBIER, JANUARY, 1888.

No. 7.

The Collegian,

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

DURING THE COLLEGE YEAR.

EDITORS:

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HARRY C. DEVIN, '88, - - - Business Manager.
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HENRY J. EBERTH, '89.

All communications, contributions, and other matter for publication should be sent to C. A. Tappan, Editor in Chief.

Business letters should be addressed, and all bills made payable to H. C. Devin, Business Manager.

TERMS, \$1.00 PER YEAR, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

Editorials.

THE holidays are over and we wish to congratulate every one on the pleasant time which they have had.

* * *

As the year passes rapidly away the Seniors look back over the course, some regretfully and some with pleasure; yet this pleasure is not un-mixed with pain. Many happy days have been spent on the "Hill" and friendships have been formed which will, in many cases, endure for life.

* * *

WE wish no one, especially of the faculty, to call "chestnuts" when we again bring up the subject of the gymnasium. With plenty of athletic fellows and our gymnasium fee paid to the college, we are compelled

to content ourselves with a locked door and the exercise we can obtain in getting to breakfast and prayers on time. Give us a good gymnasium open daily and you will find it crowded. It is indeed lucky for us that the air here is pure and the climate good; nature, at least, does her share toward giving us healthy bodies.

* * *

IN looking over the columns of our exchanges we notice that in every number there is at least one article contributed by a member of the faculty of that institution. This is as it should be and helps much to establish the excellence of the paper. As far as our knowledge goes this is the case everywhere except here. The present board of editors have been publishing this paper since last May and so far everything has been written by the editors themselves. Not wishing to make a groundless complaint yet, as it seems to us, it is asking too much of good nature. The students should contribute every month and we should have at least one article monthly from some one or other of the faculty. Let each member contribute a paper upon some subject in in which he is particularly interested and we feel sure that we can make this paper the equal, if not the superior of any college periodical in the country.

* * *

EVERY person recognizes the importance which a college paper bears to the prosperity of the institution with which it is connected and as long as the paper is issued regularly, it is read and discussed, perhaps more frequently criticised, with reference to its contents while the editors are forgotten. Of this, in itself, we do not complain; we did not accept our position with the expectation of winning respect and attention through our connection with the college

paper. But we are busy men, with just as many studies as you who think yourselves overworked. Do you think it requires no time to get up this paper? Try it and see for yourself. A page of MSS looks large, but how small when compared with a printed page, and to write a page of MSS is none too easy. Is this fair, we ask; is it just that we should be called upon to do as much work as the other students and in addition to maintain a paper, small though it be? Are we unreasonable when we ask that some of our obligations be lightened? We do not ask much but only a "levelling." You see and feel the need of a college paper; let not then either faculty or students, one with power to help by authority the other by good-will, forget the editors.

* * *

WHILE we do not like to take it upon ourselves in these columns to criticise the behavior of any one particular class, yet in this case it is so evidently needed, that we venture to mention what we believe is the general sentiment of the College, and we hope it will be received by the Freshmen in the same spirit that it is tendered, for we are all working for the best appearance of our College. That to which we refer is the deportment of our youngest class during chapel and church services. They seem to have an idea that to impress their Sophomore brethren with the fact that "They are just as big as Sophs any day," and can be just as *nonchalant* and unconcerned, that they must loll about in their seats, refusing to rise and take part in the service, talking, laughing and pretending to sleep.

We all know that this is only done for effect, and to show that "they are getting to be big boys now," yet the sooner they get over this stage and show a better appreciation of chapel services the sooner they will show that they have passed their puerile days. Their present manner is certainly not creditable to the class.

* * *

LIKE attracts like and the free masonry of college life brings us into contact with

many fellow-students in other institutions. During vacations we meet many such, generally from the larger eastern colleges and the conversation naturally falls upon our respective "*Almæ Matres*"; almost always the questions is asked "What time do you fellows have prayers?" and when we reply "Eight o'clock," we learn that we are behind the times—or rather before them—and that our more fortunate brothers are not called to chapel till eight forty-five or later. Early prayers are a relic of the barbarism that made students get up at five and go to bed with the chickens. Of what service are eight o'clock prayers when a broken hour remains until the time for the first recitation? It cannot be that college regulations are merely intended to arouse us early in the morning? but what other motive can there be for prayers at eight? A quarter of nine would be more convenient for the *few* of the faculty who do attend prayers as well as more convenient for the students. There are doubtless now on the Hill dozens of young men on the road to early graves because of defective college regulations, leading to rapid and illy-masticated breakfasts.

* * *

Now that the Diocesan Convention has been called for the purpose of electing an Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of Ohio, the eligibility of prominent clergymen throughout the country comes into question. Our church at large presents a wide field for selection but none too large for the importance of the office. The assistant and eventual successor of Bishop Bedell must be a man amongst a thousand, broad, liberal and of executive capacity, in thorough sympathy with every progressive movement, large minded and large hearted.

Such a man can be found in our revered President, Dr. Bodine.

His reputation is wide and on sure foundation; of his eloquence as a preacher there can be no doubt; his sentiments and his actions alike attest his broadness, while years as President of Kenyon give him that peculiar executive ability as necessary to a Bishop as theological culture; no fitter man

can be found, no better man can be found, and we earnestly hope that, when his name is presented to the convention, as it doubtless will be, it will sweep all before it in the wave of enthusiasm his character, his reputation and his worth deserve. In such an event our regret at losing him as President of our College and the impossibility of filling his place in the hearts of the students and true interest in Kenyon, would only be compensated by our desire for his prosperity.

* * *

DURING the last week the Juniors have been much excited over the matter of the coming Junior Promenade. Class and caucus meetings have been of daily occurrence and from rumors flying in the air it would seem that we were going to have either no dance at all, or at least two of them. Keep it up young men and if necessary give at least eleven dances. The Seniors will attend them all and lend their smiling countenances towards making each and every one a success. But in advance we would suggest that at your next session you would either throw the galleries open to the public or pass resolutions for the publication of the journal of all these secret sessions. The trouble in the class is this: it seems that at their first meeting one faction had a majority and selected their president who, forthwith, appointed his constituents to be the committee having the Promenade in charge. A meeting was called for the next day and now it was found that the faction which had a majority the day before was now in the minority. As a consequence all the former proceedings had to be reconsidered and a new committee appointed. This would not do as the other side now "kicked," and so the case stands. Efforts have been made to bring about a compromise, but so far to no purpose, and we now hear rumors that the faculty will be consulted in the matter. Of course difficulties of this nature should be avoided, but when they do occur, surely a class ought to be able to settle them itself without calling for the intervention of any member of the faculty. *Later*—At last it comes to our will-

ing ears that our brethren of '89 have had a love feast and at present "every thing is lovely and the goose hangs high."

OUR ADVERTISERS.

We would like to call the attention of the students and of our subscribers in general, to the fact that our paper could by no means be issued on the money received from subscriptions alone, in fact we owe more to our advertisers than to our subscribers in this regard. The firms who have given us their patronage have done so with courtesy and with willingness, recognizing that the students' trade and good-will is desirable and justly expect it in return. So we ask every friend of our paper to aid us in gaining the advertisements we so much need for its support, by making plain and evident the advantages of advertising with us; give all the preference of your custom to the business-houses represented in our columns, and when writing orders to firms not in Gambier always state in some way that they are due to an advertisement in *THE COLLEGIAN*.

IN SELF-DEFENSE.

AS we stated in our last issue, we would like to get rid of this everlasting discussion about the relations of Harcourt Place and the College, but yet it would not be best to leave the question with any misunderstanding existing, and so we consider that in publishing the following communication we are only doing justice to the opinions of all.

THE COLLEGIAN, and the writer of a communication on this subject in the December number, was attacked in our neighboring newspaper by a writer from Gambier styling himself "Observer;" from his general tone we would imagine that he is some boyish Academy student who has succumbed to the charms of the "Sem."

We would wish that he had sent his article to *THE COLLEGIAN* for publication instead of to the more public newspaper. We try to make our monthly the representative of all the Gambier institutions, and we are always willing to publish reasonable communications from any of their students on matters of general interest, as the following shows:

(Communicated.)

The Mt. Vernon *Republican* of January 14th, contains a communication, signed

"Observer," eulogizing the stand taken by the Harcourt Faculty and commenting upon the writer's article in the December COLLEGIAN. "Observer" has entirely missed the spirit of the article. It was not intended to take exception to the action of the Harcourt Faculty in not inviting the students to call at the Seminary for they had no reason to expect that; nor did they, as a body, desire it, as was expressly stated in THE COLLEGIAN article. If "Observer" had been a little more observing he might have noticed this.

The money that was subscribed to erect the Seminary was given chiefly by friends of Kenyon, who believed that the College would be benefitted and helped thereby; and when this fact is taken into consideration it would seem that the Harcourt Faculty might at least keep its poor opinion of Kenyon and its students to itself. When the young ladies of the Seminary have it impressed upon them that Kenyon is a second rate institution and its students a gang of toughs and carry these impressions to their homes it certainly will work no good to the College.

It matters little to the students what the ladies of the Harcourt Faculty personally think of them; but they do object to having that Faculty damage the institution to whose influence it owes its very existence as a Faculty. This is what they take exception to, and they feel that they are justified in doing so.

STUDENT.

KENYON COLLEGE, JAN. 23, 1888.

SIR ISAAC NEWTON.

BY PROF. R. S. DEVOL.

THE history of the world is the history of its great men. They are the types of the successive phases of the development of the race; the centers from which radiate the influences which make collective character, collective thought, institutions and civilizations. Their superiority to their fellows gives them confidence in their own powers, causing them to advance beyond their age, and making them natural leaders of others. The mass of men are sluggish, conservative, fettered by opinion, overawed by authority. How slowly sometimes, does a great truth win its way to popular acceptance! It is the great who are the beacon lights of life; it is they who remind us of the dignity of the soul; who sound the note of spiritual freedom, and point us to the heights of truth.

We may study the lives of great men with various motives. First, to know the men themselves; their intellectual qualities; the traits of their character; their spirit, and their attitude toward the truth. Second, to learn their methods of work; to trace the steps of their investigations, and study the conditions of their success. Third, to get truth at first hand, bearing the impress of the mind in which it first took form, expressed with the enthusiasm born of a fresh real view, not compiled or reported by a person who has but a partial comprehension of it. There is more in this consideration, I think, than most of us are aware of. The compiler has *absorbed* the truth, not *evolved* it, *lived* it, as did the discoverer. We should go oftener to the sources. We get our knowledge of authors, or rather form our opinions of them by reading about them not by reading them; we drink from the hydrant when we should go to the mountain spring. Fourth, we study great men to know the ages in which they lived; of which they were the molders, and by which, largely, their lives were shaped. If we would understand epochs, we must study the epoch-making men; if we would know the spirit of an age we may infer it from the way in which that age treated its greatest men.

The life of Sir Isaac Newton is highly instructive in all these points of view. His character and spirit excite our almost unqualified admiration and respect; his sagacity and skill in experimental as well as in analytic investigations afford brilliant examples for the scientist and the philosopher; his large additions to human knowledge place him in the very first rank of original minds; and the age in which he lived was one of peculiar interest to the progress of modern thought. I can think of no name which ought to interest the student of science more strongly than that of Newton. The student of optics finds the labors of Newton supplying one of the chief stones in the arch of optical discovery; the student of mechanics or astronomy finds that he owes to Newton some of the fundamental truths of his theory; while the student of pure mathematics finds an entire branch of analysis of the most elegant and comprehensive character, whose methods were first discovered by Newton. We can not do justice to all these topics in a lecture. However, let us shake this richly laden bough. Probably the flavor of the fruit may lead some one of you to gather more amply hereafter.

Newton was born on Christmas day, 1642,

in the little town of Woolsthorpe, England. When he was three years old, his mother having been left a widow, married again, and left him in the charge of his maternal grandmother. He received schooling at the village school until his 12th year, when he was sent to a free school at Grantham, a few miles distant, where he remained continuously—with the exception of about a year to be mentioned presently—until he entered Trinity College, Cambridge, at the age of about eighteen. He is said to have ranked at first low in his classes at Grantham; but being mistreated by the boy above him, he resolved to surpass that boy in study; and the application into which he was thus led, soon placed him at the head of the school. Still there was no marked precocity in him at the time, or anything which distinctly pointed to the achievements of his subsequent years. The trait most noticable in him during his school days was a fondness for studying mechanical contrivances, and considerable skill in their construction. He provided himself with a variety of tools, with which he constructed articles of use or amusement for his friends, either after devices of his own invention or in imitation of something he had seen. When a mill was being erected near Grantham, he frequently observed the operations of the workmen, and learned so thoroughly the mechanism of the mill that he made a complete model of it, which excited great admiration. He also made a water clock, the index on the dial being turned by a piece of wood which rose or fell by the action of dropping water. This seems to have worked well, and was used as a clock by the family with whom he boarded. He also made a carriage chair with four wheels, which was put in motion by a handle operated by the person who sat in it. He taught his schoolfellows to fly kites; and studied carefully their best forms and proportions and the number and position of the points at which the strings should be attached. He exhibited some skill in drawing. His room was furnished with pictures, drawn, colored and framed by himself; and the walls were covered with figures, drawn in charcoal. But that which drew most general notice was the contrivance known as "Isaac's dial." By a set of pins or gnomons placed in the walls of the buildings about the yard where he lived, he traced out the position of the sun for the hours and half hours of the day by means of the shadows of these pins, thus making a kind of solar town clock. This was often referred to by the country people for the time of day.

When Newton was in his 15th year, his mother, having been left again a widow, took up her residence on the estate at Woolsthorpe, and recalled him from school to assist in the management of the farm and business, thinking to devote him to that kind of life. But for such pursuits he showed little aptitude. He would frequently be found absorbed in some book, engaged in constructing some model, or operating a water-wheel in some neighboring stream, while the affairs of the farm were left to manage themselves. His uncle, a clergyman, who had been a member of Trinity College, Cambridge, learning of this state of things, and finding the boy one day under a hedge with book in hand entirely absorbed in the solution of a mathematical problem, advised his mother to give him the advantages of a liberal education. He was accordingly sent back to Grantham to be fitted for college. In 1660, he entered Trinity College, Cambridge. With this university his life and work for forty years were closely bound up; and this institution has always taken a special pride in his name and fame. He took the degree of Bachelor of Arts 1665; was made Junior Fellow in 1667; took the degree of Master of Arts in 1668, and was the same year made a Senior Fellow; was appointed Lucasian Professor of Mathematics in 1669, which chair he occupied till 1699, although the during the last four years of that time, the lectures were delivered by a deputy. He was one of the committee of three appointed in 1687 to appear before the High Court at Westminster, and defend the rights of the university against the tyrannical encroachments of King James II, who had sent his letter of mandamus to the university commanding the election of a certain ignorant Benedictine monk to the degree of Master of Arts. Newton twice represented the university in Parliament, once in the memorable Convention Parliament of 1688-9, and again in 1701. He was very fortunate during his first years at Cambridge in having for his tutor and friend the learned Dr. Barrow, who was elected a professor of Greek the year in which Newton entered, was made Lucasian Professor of Mathematics in 1663, and resigned that chair in favor of Newton in 1699, when he had resolved to devote himself to Theology. Amid such surroundings and with such inspiring companionship, the genius of Newton began to flourish like a tree planted in a fertile soil; and especially did his mind go out on those lines of thought where he now felt that his power lay. The geometry of Euclid

seemed to him self evident. The propositions were understood almost as soon as he read them; and without the usual preliminary study, he took up and mastered the Analytical Geometry of Descartes. He studied with ease Wallis's Arithmetic of Infinites and Kepler's optics, writing comments on these works during their perusal and extending his researches beyond his books and tutors. He invented his celebrated Binomial Theorem in 1664; he had developed his method of fluxions, (the differential and integral calculus) by 1666, or by his 24th year; he discovered the different refrangibility of the different colors in a ray of light in 1666.

Previously to this latter discovery, he had applied himself to the grinding of glass lenses into other forms than spherical. This art had received the attention of many learned men ever since in 1629. Descartes had shown that parallel or diverging rays could be reflected or refracted to a point or focus by giving the reflecting or refracting surface, a parabolic, hyperbolic or other proper form. The perfection of the refracting telescope was thus supposed to depend upon the accuracy with which lenses of the desired form could be executed. The difficulty of producing a lens which would form a good image, led Newton to an examination of the phenomena of colors. This sagacious impulse led to that happy discovery which is the grand first principle of modern light analysis. In the light of this discovery, he at once saw that even if the form of the lens were mathematically perfect, a distinct image would not be formed; in fact several images would be formed, one of each of the colors of the spectrum; the violet image being nearest the lens, as the violet component of the ray is most refrangible, and the red image farthest from the lens as red light is least refrangible. Hence, if the eye glass of a telescope were adjusted so as to show the yellow image distinctly, it would not show distinctly either the violet image or the red image. Thus there would be a yellow image together with a variety of indistinct images of the other colors, and great confusion and indistinctness would result. Newton computed the errors arising from the varying refrangibility of the rays; and finding that they excelled some hundreds of times those arising from the imperfect figure of the lens, and supposing that there was no mode of correcting these errors, abandoned his attempt to improve the refractory telescope; one scarcely sees how he could have over-

looked the fact on which the construction of the achromatic lenses is based. [His biographer, Sir David Brewster, says on this point: "There are few facts in the history of science more singular than that Newton should have believed that all bodies, when shaped into prisms, produced prismatic spectra of equal length, or separated the red and violet rays of equal distances, when the mean refraction, or the refraction of the middle ray of the spectrum, was the same. This opinion, which he deduced from no direct experiments, and into which no theoretical views could have led him, seems to have been impressed upon his mind with all the force of an axiom. * * *

When, under the influence of this blind conviction, he pronounced the improvement of the refractory telescope desperate, he checked for a long time the progress of this branch of science, and furnished to future philosophers a lesson which can not be too deeply studied."]

Being thus diverted from his original purpose, Newton considered the reflection of light; and finding that rays of all colors are regularly reflected, the angle of reflection being equal to the angle of incidence, he concluded that optical instruments might be brought to any desired perfection, if a reflecting surface of the proper form and polish could be produced. He had heard of the proposed telescope of James Gregory, to consist of two concave mirrors or specula, the larger of which was to have a hole in the middle to transmit the light to the eye glass. This plan he modified by placing the eye glass at the side of the tube and reflecting the rays to it by a small speculum placed at an angle of 45° with the axis of the large speculum. Newton made with his own hands such an instrument in 1668. It was 6 inches in length and magnified about 40 times. With this he could see Jupiter's satellites and the phases of Venus. This was the first reflecting telescope that was ever finished and turned toward the heavens; for Gregory had never finished the telescope begun by him some four years before. Newton made another in 1671 somewhat better than the first; and the Royal Society having heard of these instruments, requested Newton to send it to that body for examination. This telescope is now carefully preserved in the library of the Royal Society, bearing this inscription: "Invented by Sir Isaac Newton and made with his own hands, 1671." From this time, many persons applied themselves to the reflecting telescope, and as greater

mechanical skill was attained, instruments of greater size and power were constructed, until the culmination was reached in the ponderous tubes of Herschel and Rosse; and those brilliant discoveries were made which so extended our knowledge of the nebulae and star clusters.

(To be continued.)

THE MARCH OF MIND.

CONCLUDED.

EVEN very briefly to enumerate the celebrated names of this class of modern philosophers—to trace the progress of their researches, to mark the advances which have been made in the several departments of scientific truth, to point out the truths already established, and those which may yet be ascertained, would require volumes. Yet a few examples are requisite for the proper illustration of the present subject.

How complete an overthrow of the old system of cosmogony, and how deep and clear a view into the infinite works of the Creator have been effected by modern Astronomy! Formerly the earth was considered by far the largest body in creation—the grand centre upon which the universe depended; now, everyone knows that it is a mere speck in the heavens, that, were it blotted from existence, it would scarce be missed.

An ignorant mind has no conception of distance and magnitude exceeding perhaps, a very few miles; but the astronomer in his computations, must make the earth's radius his smallest unit—and millions of miles when he measures distances even within the limits of our own solar system; when he penetrates the regions of space beyond, his measuring line must be the diameter of the earth's orbit—and even then, when he has but reached the nearest fixed star, the enormous distance has vanished almost to a point—and here upon the threshold of the boundless realms of space, this measuring line becomes too short, and he must take another, the rate of the passage of light, two hundred thousand miles per second; with this he may pass on, until he reaches stars whose rays of light, having departed before this earth's creation, have not yet reached us; and from this far distant point he looks forward still into the dim regions of infinite extent which lie beyond filled with cloudy clusters of stars, which the power of his telescope cannot resolve.

Again, two thousand brilliant suns, visible to the unassisted eye, nightly revolve above our heads; take the telescope, and penetrate to the distance which has just been described, and then multiply to one hundred millions, and even then but an infinitely small portion of space has been explored.

Let us turn to the other extreme of nature, and with the microscope investigate the infinitesimal parts of creation. We shall find, however far we penetrate in this direction, that its regions are equally without limits. In every drop of water, in the internal moisture of plants, and the blood of animals, upon every particle of the surface of creation, exist millions of animated beings too minute to be perceived by man's unaided senses. It is scarcely conceivable, that within the narrow space of a grain of mustard-seed, eight millions of living active creatures can exist, each richly endowed with organs and faculties of animal life. And the microscope, with each improvement, reaches a new field, teeming, in equal profusion, with animated forms.

If we consider also the sciences of Geology and Chemistry, as yet in their infancy, the mysterious properties of Light, Heat, Electricity, and the new discovered principle of Odyle, which seems likely to surpass all in the widely-extended range of its functions; and if we mark the improvements and discoveries which are constantly being made, as well as the astonishing progress of the last half century, in the useful and ornamental arts: as we pass in rapid review these numerous subjects, each displaying inexhaustible fields for investigation and discovery, we are lost and bewildered in their magnitude and complexity, and are irresistibly forced to the conclusion that the realms of knowledge are commensurate with infinity, and that the onward march of the human intellect across these boundless regions will not cease so long as this terrestrial ball, on which we stand, endures; and, moreover, since we have minds endowed with powers for exploring this vast arcana, when the brief moment of our life is past, and we pass into the mysterious regions of eternity, that all this knowledge of the vast works of Jehovah which we acquire here will not be lost; but our future life will be spent in the contemplation and study of the infinite attributes and works of the Almighty,—and all that now is wrapped in impenetrable obscurity, will be fully revealed to our view.

Personals.

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

It has been rumored that there is a Convent on the "Hill."

Fred W. Harnwell, '89, spent Christmas with Chillicothe friends.

G. D. Goff, '88, spent his vacation very pleasantly in Washington, D. C.

Prof. W. T. Colville, '72, will return from California about February 1st.

We are happy to be able to announce the convalescence of Bishop Bedell.

Edwin J. Franks, '84, practicing criminal law in the Cincinnati Police Courts.

An item of interest to all students! C. W. Stewart has opened his shop again.

Andrew L. Herlinger, '84, is a very successful member of the Cincinnati bar.

The boarding houses near the Chapel have a large increase of boarders this term.

Who wouldn't be a Senior, when they have only thirteen hours of recitations a week?

Mr. H. N. Hills received an addition to his family on January 16th, in the shape of fine boy baby.

George F. Dudley and Harry C. Devin, '88, were together in Washington, D. C. during the holidays.

Chas. P. Harnwell, '86, visited Gambier, January 18th, and was welcomed by his old colleagues and friends.

The Faculty of the Harcourt Place Seminary gave an "At Home" Monday, January 23, from 3 to 5 o'clock.

David L. Anderson, '91, was delighted with the amusements furnished by Gambier during the recent vacation.

Prof. G. C. S. Southworth will resume his duties about the 1st of February. He may be sure of a hearty welcome.

C. H. Arndt, '89, spent Christmas with John D. Skilton, '88, and New Year with E. T. Mabley, '89, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Prof. Colville will not assume his duties until about February 1st. He is at present enjoying the balmy air of California.

Messrs. G. W. Harris, Woo and Davies spent the holidays in Gambier, where they had an exceedingly pleasant time.

Mr. W. E. Wilson had a severe attack of heart disease soon after his return, this term, which confined him to his room for several days.

W. E. Wilson, '91, is confined to his rooms on account of sickness. His father is at present with him. We wish him a speedy recovery.

Some "Barbs" set fire to a straw stack the early part of the term. The offenders were discovered and made to pay up. Such conduct ought to be stopped, as it gives the Academy a bad name around here.

A few of the students have begun to take regular

gymnasium work already, and it would be a good scheme if this work were made compulsory upon all. Too many of us enrich our brains at the expense of our health.

Mr. W. F. Douthirt has been engaged as a regular teacher at the K. M. A. This is a substantial testimony to his powers of mind, and also shows an appreciation on the part of the Regents of the Academy of the thoroughness of the work done in Kenyon.

Arrangements are now being made for a concert to be given at the Philomathesian Hall on the evening of Wednesday, February 1st, for the benefit of *The Reveille* of last year. The students take this method of raising the needful sum to pay the outstanding debt of the publication, and it is to be hoped that the members of the other institutions and town folk who have received their aid and patronage in similar entertainments will turn out in the way the object warrants.

The Senior Class election resulted in the unanimous election of the following officers:

John D. Skilton, President.
H. C. Devin, Vice President.
George F. Dudley, Secretary.
Harry Prince, Treasurer.
C. A. Neff, Historian.
Harry Swearingen, Prophet.
C. A. Tappan, Poet.
W. F. Douthirt, Base Ball Captain.
R. C. Woo, Toast Master.
G. D. Goff, Senators.
R. C. Woo,

According to the regular college custom and tradition the Junior Class will give, in honor of the Seniors, a reception and ball, on the evening of Washington's Birthday. As, however, the 22d falls in Lent this year, the Junior Promenade will be held on Monday evening, Feb. 13th, in Philomathesian and Nu Pi Kappa Halls. The Juniors are making every effort to have the Promenade a success, and have put the matter in the hands of a Committee on Arrangements, composed of Messrs. Arndt, Eberth, Grant, Harris and Kronacher. They promise that this will be one of the most elaborate affairs of the kind ever given in Kenyon.

OBITUARY.

We are much grieved to hear of the death of E. T. Spangler of Coshocton, Ohio. Mr. Spangler was a member of the class of '52, and a lawyer of superior qualities. Ex-President Hayes said that Spangler had the finest legal mind in Ohio. He died in Daytona, Fla., January 2, 1888, and was buried January 11th. He leaves one son, Charles Spangler, a lawyer of renown, to whom we extend on behalf of his Kenyon friends our sincerest sympathies.

The sad duty of noting the death of John H. Lamon, of Baton Rouge, La., also devolves upon us. Mr. Lamon was a lawyer of high standing in Baton Rouge. He left Kenyon to graduate from Trinity College. Mr. Lamon died of paralysis January 3d, and leaves a wife and children to mourn his loss, to whom we extend our heart-felt sympathies.

Died at his home in Ottumwa, Iowa, Dr. Seneca Brown Thrall. This sad notice from the Ottumwa *Courier* greets the eyes of Kenyon friends and causes much grief. Dr. Thrall was a member of the class of '53 and son of H. L. Thrall, M. D., a

former professor of Kenyon College. Dr. Thrall, Jr., was a highly accomplished, respected and successful physician at the above named place. He received the degree of B. A. from Kenyon in 1853 and in 1855 received the degree of M. A. He was also a graduate of the Sterling Medical College and of the University of New York. Dr. Thrall leaves many friends, among whom may be counted the Kenyon faculty and students, who extend to the widow and family their sincerest sympathy.

Locals.

Easter term closes March 30th.

It is rumored that Stricker is not keeping his New Year's resolutions.

Mr. Henry Eberth has charge of one of the forms at the Hall, during the evening study hours.

The Junior electives for this term are French, Latin, Mathematics and Hebrew. Classes have been formed in each.

Has every student subscribed to THE COLLEGIAN? It not, let him do so at once, and not borrow from his neighbor.

It is understood that Douthirt has been having trouble in Mt. Vernon, owing to the similarity in the names of two young ladies.

Mr. G. W. Harris has resigned his position on THE COLLEGIAN Board, on account of extra work, and Mr. George F. Dudley elected to fill his place.

Harcourt Place Seminary opened on January 3d with an increased attendance, and the Kenyon Military Academy on the 4th, also with a large attendance.

College opened on Wednesday, June 11th, with prayers in the chapel. Every student returned which is an unusual event, as generally a few do not return after the Christmas vacation.

President Bodine has announced that Prof. Southworth will probably return to his duties a week earlier than the date he had fixed, February 15th. Until his return President Bodine is giving the Juniors and Seniors a course in American Politics, during the hours assigned for Prof. Southworth's work.

Brother Wilkerson has removed himself and all his belongings into Old Kenyon, in the West Division, where he is rapidly being taught college ways. On the evening of the 13th, he was undoubtedly the most popular man in college (unless it was Stricker), as all paid him a visit, and a real long one, too.

It might well be suggested to our esteemed contemporaries of the *Reveille* board of 1887-8 that it is about time that they were organized and beginning their work. Some of the last board can tell them from experience that there is a long and arduous task before them with little thanks at the end of it, and if they do not commence within the next few days they will not be able to get the publication out by the end of the year. The principal trouble seems to be that no one will call a meeting, so the COLLEGIAN will just settle that by taking the liberty to appoint one for Tuesday afternoon at Henry Eberth's room. Let all the editors be on hand.

The Junior Class held their annual election on January 16th, in the English room, resulting in the selection of the following officers:

C. H. Arndt, President.
C. H. Grant, Vice President.
Ed. Mabley, Treasurer.
G. W. Harris, Secretary.
T. W. Harnwell, Historian.
George H. Young, Poet.
F. S. Curtis, Prophet.
H. C. Wing, Base Ball Captain.
C. E. Bemiss, Senator.

Mr. Kronacher still continuing to hold the office of Toast Master.

The Academy has been unusually unfortunate lately in its efforts to secure competent instructors, and its latest experience is as amusing as it is unfortunate. Mr. C. J. Louison, a gentleman purporting to have had some twenty odd years experience in the best schools of England, was engaged to fill the Mastership of Mathematics, left vacant by the resignation of Mr. Rodgers. But "Jo-Jo", as the Barbs at once christened him, found the American youth so different from the English boarding-school boy, that after two days experience he determined to seek pastures anew. Messrs. W. F. Douthirt of the Senior and H. J. Eberth of the Junior class have been engaged to divide the duties of the Mastership between them.

One of the saddest of the sad events which have occurred at Gambier was the recent misfortune of the bright young Japanese, Benjamin F. Ishimaru. Since several months ago he had been unable to study because of extreme nervousness, which frequently produced hysteria. About the first week in January signs of insanity appeared, yet nothing of a serious nature was feared until a week or so later, when the action of the young man showed beyond a doubt that his reason was affected. Finally he lost all control over himself, and is now an unreasoning, helpless creature in the Columbus asylum for the insane.

It may be said, however, that there is great hope of his final recovery. Some of the reports found in the newspapers concerning this case were incorrect and very misleading, a thing characteristic of many of the reports found in the ordinary newspaper.

Exchanges.

The past few weeks of vacation have accumulated several new exchanges upon our table. Much as we would like to give them all a thorough reading it has been impossible to do so before our January issue, and before February comes we shall hope to see them again.

The *Earthmite* still has its usual amount of excellent literary matter prefaced by an ode translated from the Greek of Anacreon.

The *Ottawa Campfire*, from the regions which to us are the wild, wild west, way out in Kansas, has come east, and receives a cordial welcome. The diversity of its articles and notes is refreshing.

Many thanks to the chivalry of the scissored Knight of the *Trinity Record*, who pays us such a compliment. We would like to retaliate with equally good compliments, but it will not look well. We must wait until the editor has forgotten the word of praise which he has spoken and then reward him tenfold.

The Miami *Journal*, Oxford, O., is a very neat paper, well gotten up and very well conducted, as is made evident from its contents. Its Latin motto, or rather part of it, "*Juvenis Labora*," is very appropriate indeed. Every editor and everybody who ever made a goose of himself with one quill, can testify feelingly that the motto is a good one.

We have received also copies of the *College Messenger*, *Current* and *Deltan* and will be glad to exchange as requested.

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED.

The editor sat in his sanctum,

Letting his lessons rip;

Racking his brains for an item,
And stealing all he could clip.

The editor sat in his class-room,

As if getting over a drunk,

His phiz was clouded with awful gloom,
For he'd made a total flunk.

The editor sat in his sanctum,

He hit himself in the eye;

He swore he'd enough of the business,

He would quit the paper or die.

—*Hanover Monthly*.

LETTERS.

"Lovingly yours," she used to write,

That was after our summer's fun;

Mark what the rocks and waves had done.

"Lovingly yours," she used to write

When college begun.

"Ever sincerely,"—ah! a change,

Thus she forgets the lesson she taught;

Somebody else is paying court.

"Ever sincerely,"—what a change!

She scarcely ought.

"Cordially,"—this is very terse,

Such nonchalance will never do;

That summer faded from her view.

"Cordially,"—frigid—very terse.

I wonder—who?

"Yours,"—ah, well, I expected that,

That was after his winter's fun;

Mark what parties and hops had done.

"Yours in haste," I expected that

Ere college was done.

—*Harvard Advocate*.

COLUMN OF THE SCISSORS.

"GOOD-BYE, LADIES."

The announcement made at the inauguration of President Haydn, Tuesday evening, that in the future co-education would not be a feature of Adelbert College, was received with joy by the majority of the male students, but it cast a corresponding degree of gloom upon the young ladies. When the installation exercises were concluded, a crowd of jubilant male students who were making the night melodious, boarded an Euclid avenue car in which some ladies were seated. The young men were not at all backward. Freshmen and Sophomores forgot class animosities and united in singing, to the edification of a number of passengers and despite the indignation of others, a peculiar college song modified to suit the occasion:—

Good-bye, ladies,

Good-bye, ladies,

Good-bye, ladies,

You're going to leave us now.

The words were more truthful than the singers

knew. When the *Leader*, early in December, published the fact that the trustees had virtually decided to do away with co-education at the next meeting of the board, the statement was ridiculed by several members of the faculty and some of the trustees said that the question had not been brought before the board, which was doubtless true. The friends of co-education were placed on their guard, however, and the plucky young ladies who were pursuing their studies at the college at once made preparation to meet such an action, if it should be taken. Letters were written to other co-educational institutions asking upon what terms the lady students at Adelbert would be received if co-education were abandoned in that college. President Angell, of the University of Michigan, replied that the rules of that institution would not permit students to matriculate in the senior class if they entered after the opening of the fourth year in the college course. The President of Boston University wrote that a similar rule was in existence in that institution, but that the faculty, in consideration of the peculiar condition of affairs, had promised to suspend the rules and admit, if necessary, the four young lady seniors from Adelbert to the graduating class. The Adelbert young ladies hoped that the trustees would take no action until after the next commencement, at least. The salutatorian and the valedictorian honors of the class of '88 have already been won virtually by two young ladies, and it was hoped that no difficulties would arise which might interfere with their graduation. During the time intervening between the announcement, on Tuesday night, that co-education had been abandoned, and the opening of college yesterday, the young lady seniors had found an opportunity to discuss the situation. They unanimously decided to sever their connection with Adelbert College at once. Not one of the senior girls was at the college yesterday, and it is stated that they will not appear there as students again. The young lady undergraduates in the lower classes have not yet decided upon what steps they will take. It is believed, however, that some of them will remain at the institution, at least until the close of the scholastic year in June.

—*Cleveland Leader*, Jan. 26.

21—NEW VOLUMES—21

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