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The Collegian.

Devoted to the Interests of Kenyon College.

VOL. 14

MARCH, 1888.

NO. 9.

CONTENTS:

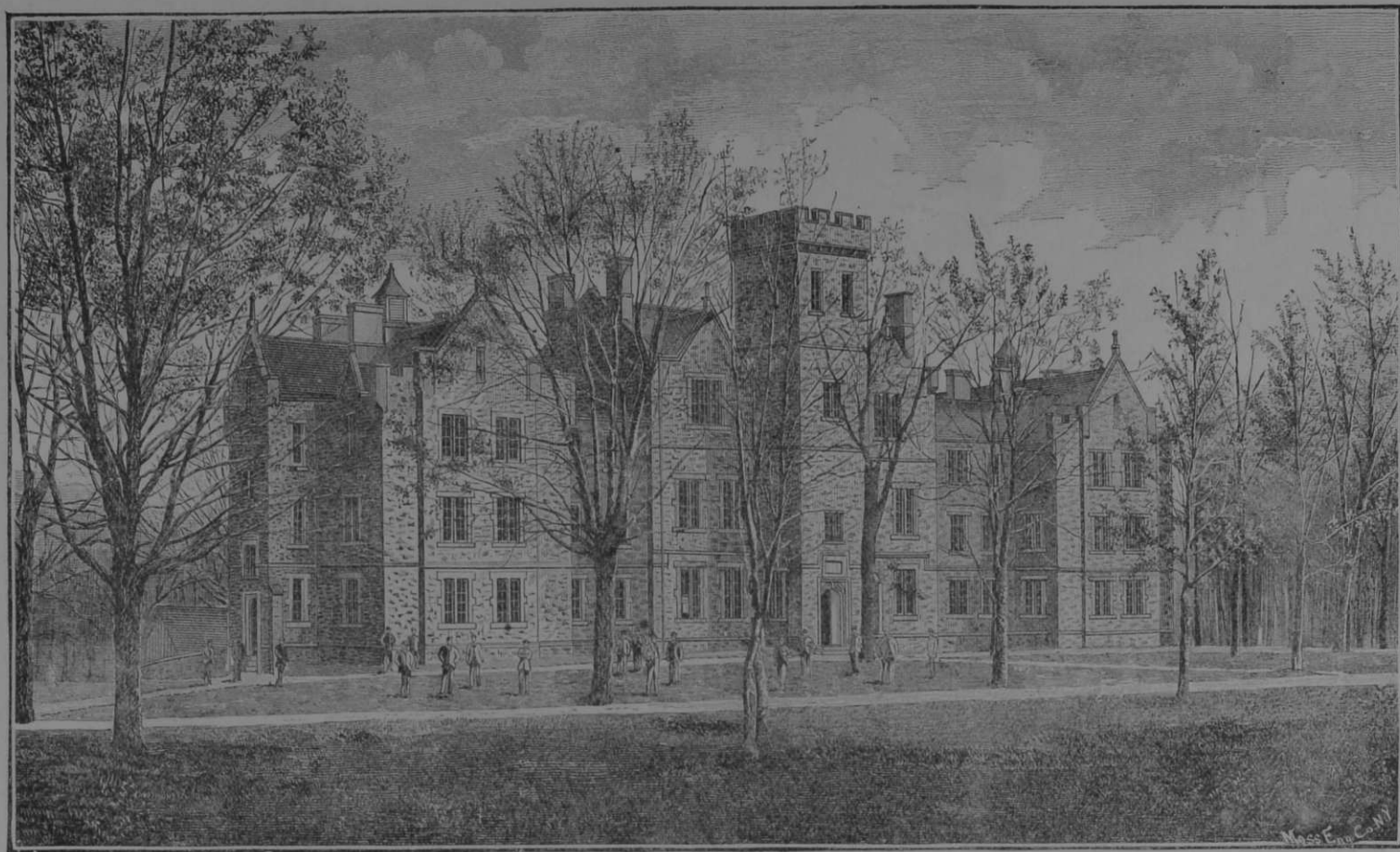
	PAGE
FRONTISPIECE	96
EDITORIALS	97
SIR ISAAC NEWTON	PROF. R. S. DEVOL... 100
PATRARCA (<i>Pocm</i>)	103
PERSONALS	103
LOCALS	104
EXCHANGES	105
FROM HERE AND THERE	106

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The Collegian.

Devoted to the Interests of Kenyon College.

VOL. 14

GAMBIER, MARCH, 1888.

No. 9.

The Collegian,

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

DURING THE COLLEGE YEAR.

EDITORS:

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CHAS. H. GRANT, '89. GEORGE F. DUDLEY, '88.
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.

ATTENTION is called to the fact that with this issue the subscriptions of the greater number of our readers have now expired. With the next number a new year and a new volume begin, and we would like to have all please renew immediately. Do not conclude that the paper is now able to do without your support or postpone the trifling trouble of sending your dollar to the Business Manager. We can not keep up the paper at a continual loss to ourselves, and to meet our payments these renewals must be prompt. Our Gambier friends should not require the editors to hunt them up, and personally request payment from each one. It is far easier for every subscriber to attend to the matter for himself. NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

* * *

If we may be pardoned for digressing just a little from subjects peculiarly concerning Kenyon's interest and students, we would like to make a suggestion to our sub-

scribers at the neighboring female seminary of Harcourt Place. Taking the pardon for granted, we will proceed.

Why could not the young ladies found and commence a monthly, or bi-monthly, publication similar to those published by a large number of girl's schools throughout the country?

We receive among our exchanges papers of merit from institutions of a like character and which do not contain any larger number of pupils. These seem to prosper and to be successful and we believe a Harcourt periodical would receive the necessary support. Of course all the young ladies of the school could be depended on as subscribers and, if given the chance, the College would supply its share, and as to the Academy, love-struck "barbs" would come flocking so thick and fast that increased editions would be in constant demand. But in all seriousness, we believe that there are girls at Harcourt able and qualified to carry out such a project, and who would find interest in editing a school paper of some kind, chronicling Seminary events and doings, and showing the opinions and scholarship of the institution. THE COLLEGIAN recognizes the fact that it would probably have to shine-up its tin buckler to save itself from frequent shafts of adverse criticism, yet we are quite willing to take our chances in this if it is the necessary result of a good undertaking. We hope that our Harcourt readers will not consider us presumptuous in making these suggestions, for they are meant in a spirit of most kindly interest.

* * *

THE following appeared in a Mt. Vernon paper of recent date:

Mr. C. Cregmile, who has long been known to the dry goods trade in Delaware, has accepted the position of steward at Kenyon College, Gambier, O., and will remove his family to that place.

Now the fact of the matter is that the

gentleman referred to will have no connection with Kenyon College whatever, but will become steward of the Academy and Harcourt Place, and it is just this confusion of the institutions at Gambier which was noticed and objected to in the last COLLEGIAN. We hope that hereafter those of our journalistic friends, and especially those so near to us as Mt. Vernon, who think news from Gambier worth publishing at all, would be a little more careful to get it correct.

And just here it may be in place to remark that another Mt. Vernon paper recently published a rumor for which there was absolutely no foundation and which the publishers were informed was wholly groundless before their paper came out. But for their kindness in allowing it to be promptly refuted by a communication in their next issue, before it became generally current, it might have done the College irreparable injury. Feeling sure, as we do, that the Mt. Vernon papers are friendly to Kenyon, we respectfully call their attention to these errors, hoping that they will be avoided in the future.

* * *

For the past few years Kenyon has been actually at a stand-still; if, indeed, she has not positively retrogressed, as regards college songs. Alumni of a dozen years standing returning to visit the College seem to know and remember more fraternity music and more of the songs of their *alma mater* than the undergraduates, and this ignorance on the part of the latter is often the occasion of remark and criticism among them. The absence of any general singing among the students may, perhaps, be due to the fact that we have at present few, if any, songs which are distinctively *Kenyon* in their nature and composition. Those which we do possess have grown hoary with age and seem too ancient and sacred to be brought out on every day occasions, while those which have been adapted, by simply changing a word or a line here and there, can never be sung with the spirit and animation

which would ring out in Kenyon songs written by Kenyon men, full of love for their College.

Last year's Glee Club did much to bring out and develop the musical talent of the College, but the songs it sung were, for the most part, beyond the abilities of the average student, and too difficult of execution to become generally popular.

Those Kenyon men, alumni or undergraduates, who can write verses should feel themselves called upon to come forward with some new songs, set either to new and popular airs or to original music, for we feel sure that there are those who can compose both words and music. One of the present undergraduates has lately composed an instrumental piece in the shape of a bright, catching march, which has been christened the "Kenyon Reveille" and which has already sprung into immense favor and popularity among the students. Now let the rest of the poets and musicians come forward with their compositions and the result will be a body of song and verse which shall ring out old Kenyon's praises here, and, going out with each succeeding class, echo them far and wide.

* * *

THE season for out-door sports is approaching and the Athletic Association should turn its attention to the condition of its grounds. The race-course and base ball grounds are well located and laid out and the expenditure of a few dollars upon them would put both in excellent condition for the coming Spring. This done, all out-door sports would be well provided for except Tennis. Ever since the introduction of this popular game here, there has always been a lamentable lack of good courts. The lawn in front of Ascension, indeed, makes a court that is all that could be asked, but the authorities rightly object to such constant playing as usually takes place there, and which would inevitably result in the destruction of the lawn. Aside from the Ascension court we have never had a court worthy of the name, and,

as it is positive vandalism to deface such a beautiful lawn by constant playing, it would be well to cast about for a location for new tennis grounds. In selecting a location, proximity to the College should be an important consideration. The Rosse Hall courts were never popular on account of their inaccessibility, and this fault should be avoided in locating any new grounds.

There is an open space a little to the north-east of the East Wing which is already tolerably level, and which, with a small expenditure for scalping, grading and rolling, could be made into excellent tennis grounds. It is convenient to the College and at the same time its location is such that well-made courts there would in no way mar the beauty of the Park. The work might be taken in charge by the tennis committee of the Athletic Association and the expense defrayed by a *per capita* tax levied upon the members of the Association; but this plan is open to the objection that some are members of the association who care nothing for tennis, and who therefore ought not to be taxed for an object in which they take no interest. A better and more feasible plan would be to form a special organization for the purpose. To such an organization the college authorities would undoubtedly grant permission to make courts at the place suggested, and the privileges of the grounds could be retained to the subscribers, thus securing the use of the courts to those who paid for them. If twenty-five subscribers to such an organization could be secured, a comparatively small assessment upon each would be sufficient to build and equip two or three good courts and there are certainly as many as twenty-five men in college who take an interest in the game. The matter of having good tennis courts is at least worthy of consideration and THE COLLEGIAN makes these suggestions hoping that they may be adopted or that some other equally feasible plan may be proposed and acted upon. The proper time for building courts will soon be at hand and now is the time to determine what course of action is to be taken.

WITH this number the first volume of THE COLLEGIAN is ended, and this revival of the college monthly has completed a year of its new existence.* Last April the paper was commenced by a board of editors from the class of '87, who published the first two issues; since then the work has been done by the present board, and we can perhaps be pardoned if, in this last number of the volume, we review some of our year's experience.

Though our efforts in managing the publication have not met with the cordial support from alumni and students that we think due to an undertaking of this character, yet we feel sure that there are some things we can congratulate ourselves upon, and some are ready to repay us with approving words.

There is a certain satisfaction in the thought that the paper has been decidedly improved in both appearance and matter during the year and we hope this improvement may be continued.

It has been our aim and wish to build up a monthly publication that will be a credit to the institution and one that will take a first rank in college journalism. We have desired to make our articles interesting to students and alumni, and to faithfully express the best College sentiment. As to how far we have succeeded in this, we must leave to our readers to decide. There is sufficient spirit of criticism always on hand to keep the editors of a college paper well within the limits of modest humility.

In one respect there has certainly been a lack of success during the past year, and that is, in receiving the support of the alumni of the College. This can not properly be ascribed to the fault of the editors, for hundreds of sample copies and circular letters have been mailed, only to elicit a response in very few cases.

It seems a little strange that those alumni who have often expressed so much interest in the welfare and prosperity of "Old Kenyon" are not willing, or will not take the trouble, to devote so small a sum to the success of a college paper, which has

become almost a necessity to an institution of any position; and this is even supposing they can find no interest in current affairs at their Alma Mater.

We believe that there are a great many of Kenyon's old friends who can be induced to subscribe if they know the object of our paper, as stated beneath its title, and understand the fact that its continuation can not be assured, or any improvements realized until its subscription list is considerably increased.

So we ask all who are already subscribers and interested in the success of THE COLLEGIAN to aid us in securing others. A few words to the different Kenyon men of your own vicinity often has more effect than circular letters and sample copies.

And now in making our bow at the end of the volume we wish to thank those of our readers and friends who have kindly expressed themselves as being pleased with our work during the year.

* * *

THE SCHOOLMASTER OF THE REPUBLIC—so Noah Webster has been called, and two or three generations have grown up under his training, from the youngest school child in Webster's Spelling Book to the college graduate and the man of letters in Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. This latter has been rebuilt and added to until it is like a great University, comprising not only its main trunk of Lexicography, but its minor branches in a Biographical Dictionary of nearly 10,000 names, a New Gazetteer of the World with 25,000 titles with valuable information in condensed form under each title, and a variety of other useful things in its elaborate Tables. Its latest addition, the Gazetteer, must be of great use to the many who do not possess the more bulky and expensive Gazetteers. What more can we ask in a Dictionary than we now have in Webster's Unabridged?

It is reported on good authority that the young ladies of Harcourt Place are developing a propensity for utilizing the stair balusters as toboggan slides.

SIR ISAAC NEWTON.

BY PROF. R. S. DEVOL.

III.

WE have varied from the order of time in order to mention in connection Newton's optical discoveries. Let us now go back and trace the progress of those labors by which he laid the foundation and erected much of the superstructure of that grand building of human thought, Celestial Mechanics. In the year 1666, having been driven from Cambridge by the memorable plague of that year, while sitting in his garden at Woolsthorpe, his mind was led to consider the action of that wonderful force called gravity, which draws bodies toward the earth. Reflecting that this force is sensibly the same at the bottom of the deepest mines as at the summits of the highest mountains, he conjectured that it might extend far above the earth's surface. Why might it not extend to the moon? If so, might it not be the very force which retained that body in her orbit? Here was a wonderful thought; and pursuing it farther, he considered that if the moon is retained in her orbit by a force resident in the earth, the primary planets must be retained in their orbits by a similar force resident in the sun.

Now by comparing the periods of the planets with their distances, he concluded that if they were held in their courses by a power resident in the sun, that force must decrease inversely as the squares of their distances from the sun. Would then the force of gravity of the earth be sufficient at the distance of the moon to hold her in her orbit? To test this, it was necessary to compare the space through which a heavy body will fall in a second at a given distance from the earth's center, say at the surface, with the space through which the moon is drawn toward the earth in one second; *i. e.*, drawn away from the straight line which she would pursue if not deflected from that

line by the earth's force. This computation, then, required a knowledge of the earth's radius. The common estimate then in use among geographers made a degree of latitude 60 English miles, which gives a value of the radius much too small. Adopting this value, and completing the computation, he concluded that the force of gravity in the earth, if extended to the moon, would not correspond with that force which holds the moon in her orbit; but, that if terrestrial gravity extends as far as the moon, some other force must then be joined with it to produce the motion observed in the moon. As this additional force was beyond the reach of observation he could not proceed farther.

He began an examination of the conditions of elliptical motion and to the demonstration of the celebrated proposition that a body acted on by an attractive force varying inversely as the square of the distance, *must* describe an elliptical orbit with the center or source of the attractive force at one of its foci. Thus he had discovered the true cause of the planetary motion; for Kepler in 1609 had found that the planets *do* move in such orbits; and he had even speculated upon that *power* which causes them to move in such curves, but without forming any clear idea of the law of its action; and the notion of the identity of this force with that which moves bodies on the earth had not occurred to him. What Kepler had found to be a fact, Newton demonstrated the necessity of, by the irresistible logic of mathematics. But he did not yet apply this law which he had established to the celestial bodies; for he had yet no evidence that such a power resides in the sun and planets. He had failed thirteen years before to identify the force which holds the moon in her course, with that which causes the apple to fall. This missing link in his chain of demonstration was not supplied till three years later. The result realized his highest hopes and fully established the theory of gravity as a cause of the planetary motions.

He also took up the phenomena of the tides. For ages, a connection had been

observed between the tides and the position of the moon, but it was Newton who showed how the sun and moon concur in producing the variety of tidal phenomena.

Such are the grand discoveries and demonstrations which were wrought out by Newton, mainly between 1679 and 1686, and first published in a systematic form by the Royal Society in 1687 under the title of "*Philosophæ Naturalis Mathematica*," known to us more familiarly as the *Principia*. It is divided into three books. The first, treats of motion in free space; the second, chiefly of resisted motion; and the third, deduces from these the system of the world.

After the publication of the *Principia*, Newton made no more great original discoveries, but he continued to extend the application of its principles, especially to the lunar theory. A second edition of the *Principia* appeared in 1713 [under the supervision of Robert Cotes, Prof. of Astronomy at Cambridge]. In this, certain parts were amplified, additions were made, and the theory of comets especially, worked out more fully. A third edition appeared in 1726 [under the editorship of Dr. Pemberton] with farther additions by the author. The doctrines of the Newtonian philosophy soon found their way into British scientific thought. They were taught in the University of St. Andrews in 1790; in Edinburg by Gregory about the same time; were introduced at Oxford in 1704; and had been taught more or less at Cambridge ever since their first publication. The last thirty years of Newton's long life were devoted to public business, varied by occasional diversions in mathematical, optical, and chemical science, and by the correspondence relative to his discoveries and the new editions of his works. He was appointed in 1695 to the important position of warden of the mint, a position in which he displayed the excellence of his character and rendered signal service to his country. The financial condition of the realm was in a deplorable state. The current coin had been debased by clipping and by adulteration. Says Macaulay: "Since the restoration, the mint had been a nest of

idlers and jobbers. The important office of warden had come to be a mere sinecure, and had been filled by a succession of fine gentlemen who were well known at the hazard table at Whitehall, but who never condescended to come near the tower." He adds: "The ability, the industry and the strict uprightness of the great philosopher, speedily produced a great revolution throughout the department which was under his direction. He devoted himself to his task with an activity which left him no time for those pursuits in which he had surpassed Archimedes and Galileo." In 1699 Newton was promoted to the mastership of the mint, a lucrative office which he held till his death, which took place in 1727, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. During the last twenty-five years of his life, he was president of the Royal Society, being annually re-elected. In 1699 he had been elected a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, that body having in that year received a new charter which empowered it to admit a small number of foreign associates. In 1705 he was knighted by Queen Anne.

Although Newton had communicated the principles of his Calculus or Method of Fluxions to various friends soon after their discovery in 1664 or 5, yet no complete view of the method was published until after the publication of the Differential Calculus of Leibnitz in 1684. This work obtained great favor on the continent, while the method of Newton was little known there, and only through the medium of letters.

Newton's genius displayed two kinds of power which are rarely manifested in so high a degree in the same individual: First—The power to discover facts and properties by experimental research; by an exhaustive questioning of Nature; a keen discrimination between the essential conditions of phenomena and their chance accompaniments; a sagacity in devising and applying the crucial test, which shall cause phenomena to declare their true significance. Second—The power of abstract thought; of deducing general truths by the

sheer force of pure logic. Of the first kind of power, his optical researches furnish a notable example. Other men have been as ardent and successful in experiment as he; a few have possessed his power of mathematical analysis; but who has combined physical law and analytical truth into such a system as his system of the Universe contained in the *Principia*? In this work he reached the highest point of his genius, and excited the wonder and admiration of the greatest minds of his own and of succeeding times.

The fame of Newton is imperishable. The remains of the great architect Christopher Wren, Newton's contemporary and friend, are buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, and over his tomb is this inscription: "If you seek his monument, look around." But Cathedrals are not eternal. Time breaths upon the works of man's art and they vanish as frost before the morning sun. The builder in the realm of thought works on a more enduring material. Yet even he may build but for a season. His work may be but the shaping of truth into forms for present application; and useful though his labor be, the result of it is soon lost to sight in the great throng of influences which make the collective life of the race. The fame of a literary work depends largely upon its *form*; and literary forms go out of fashion with a change of taste, or with the prevalence of new canons of criticism. Even a work which contains some new truth will not perpetuate its author's fame. The discoveries of truth are so numerous and their work is so intricately combined that the sources of the separate elements are lost. Few are the epoch making men; the builders of systems of thought, the discoverers of new continents of truth, the bringers to light of great principles which no change in fashions of thought can affect, which no new discoveries can overthrow or supersede. Sir John Herschel said in 1849, that the *Principia* was not and never would be put aside at Cambridge as an obsolete book, behind the age. Whether or not it shall continue to be used as a text

book in the form which Newton gave it, we can not conceive that its principles shall ever be superseded. The term gravitation may be dropped for a better; the force may be discovered to be but one phase of a more general force; but the theory of the action of that force will not thereby be set aside. That theory not only explained known facts, but all that have been since discovered, and has in fact predicted the course of discovery. It may therefore be considered as established upon a basis which nothing can shake, except a change in the laws of nature. The law of gravity is as enduring as matter itself and co-extensive with it. To have created a new branch of pure mathematics is a title to enduring fame. It is like adding a new dimension to space or a new faculty to the soul. No future historian of the splendid achievements of the human mind in this department of thought, can omit the name of Newton. Leibnitz, when asked his opinion of Newton, said that, "taking mathematicians from the beginning of the world to Newton's time, what he had done was much the better half." It may be safely asserted that mathematical training will always form a part of a liberal education. That is as certain as that space and time will continue to exist in human thought. And from the practical point of view, as the progress of science shows more and more clearly the universal prevalence of mathematical law in nature, he who has added to our power of analysis has given us new eyes to read nature, and new weapons to subjugate matter to mind. Such achievements as these will prevent the fame of Newton from ever being lost in the general history of progress. As the stars shine serene in the far depths of space, unmoved by the petty mutations of earth, so is the light of his fame in the firmament of mind.

THE END.

"Swab" revels in an hirsute appendage which is something quite remarkable in its way and adds immensely to his already handsome appearance.

For the COLLEGIAN

PETRARCA.

"Nelle ore di riposo va imaginando sonetti e canzoni."

How few the hours of quiet and repose,

Allotted unto thee, O gentle one!

For such as you, how slowly time should run,

Where Laura lives, and where the laurel grows!

Shall popes command the muses and the sun?

Or shall rude kings, and emperors dispose

The very time, in which a poet goes,

Wrapt in his songs, and sonnets but half done?

For thee and for thy bards, O laurel land!

Had I the power, I'd bid the sun to stand

Just at his evening gate, the mist to rise,

The glorious purple, falling from the skies,
Enrobe thy hills—strife banished from thy strand,

For aye should song and love go hand in hand.
—G. W. W. '85.

Personals.

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

F. V. Crumley, '65, is now a state senator.

John Skilton, '88, visited his home late in February.

Joseph P. Coates, '81, was with College friends lately.

H. B. Swearingen, '88, has moved his quarters to Ascension.

Geo. F. Klock, '78, spent a pleasant time at Gambier late in February.

Mr. H. A. Hitchcock, Adelbert, '84, was the guest of C. A. Neff, '88, lately.

Gavin H. Harris, '90, spent Sunday March 11th, at home, Bucyrus, Ohio.

A. L. Thurman, '91, and the effigy of a Sophomore don't seem to harmonize.

* Mr. Barney Stricker of Tiffin, Ohio, visited his son, Lon E. Stricker, '90, last week.

Harry C. Devlin and George F. Dudley, '88, celebrated Saint Patrick's Day in Newark.

Ernest S. Cook, '82, and J. H. Dempsey, '82, spent Sunday, March 18th, among College friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson of Middletown, Ohio, visited their son, W. E. Wilson, '91, on the 8th inst.

David L. Marvin, '85, who is now in the State Comptroller's office, visited Gambier early in March.

The announcement in our last number concerning J. C. Hoffman, '89, of Cincinnati, seems to be unfounded.

Dr. Bodine, Professors Sterling and Benson attended the Convention for the election of an assistant Bishop, which was held at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 16th inst.

The following College students went down to Columbus, Saturday, March 17th, and attended the presentation of "Royal Love" by Mrs. James Brown Potter and company: Chas. Kearns, S. M. Granger, F. H. Ginn, L. E. Stricker and H. A. Lozier of the Sophomore class; W. R. Gill, C. A. Ricks, J. S. Reeves, Robt. Trimble, G. M. Urquhart, W. E. Wilson, A. L. Thurman, and J. P. Reed of the Freshman class.

Locals.

The 'cyclers of the College and Academy are taking advantage of the excellent condition of the College path, and every pleasant day they may be seen wheeling merrily along.

Rev. McCauley, pastor of the M. E. Church, has announced that work on their new church edifice will commence immediately. The new building will be of stone and will be erected upon the site of the present one.

"What strange things we do see when we haven't got a gun" was the prevalent exclamation, when Devin, Douthirt and Dudley appeared on the Campus in their new "village cart." It certainly is the most remarkable conveyance seen around College

for some time and the gentlemen are to be congratulated upon its possession.

Dr. James' efforts during the present Lenten season were amply rewarded in the large class presented for confirmation Sunday, March 4th. Bishop Bedell, owing to ill-health, was unable to be present during the entire service, but entered the chancel immediately after the sermon and confirmed a class of twenty-two, eight of the candidates being from the College, seven from the Academy and the remainder from Harcourt Parish.

The Mallalieu Society gave an entertainment at the M. E. Church Friday evening, March 16th, for the benefit of the church building fund. An interesting program, which space forbids us to append, was rendered by the members of the society. Miss Stella Fish's recitation, "Queen Bess," and Miss Olive Young's History of the Society deserve especial mention. As a whole the entertainment reflects credit upon the members and a considerable sum was realized for the building fund.

The attendance at Lenten services during the last five weeks has been very large. The services have been held every afternoon, except Saturdays, at half past four, and large numbers of the College students, cadets and Harcourt girls have been present regularly. It is somewhat of an improvement over some Lenten seasons, and yet reproaches and condemnations would come upon us thick and fast if we ventured the least hint of the cause of this, in some instances.

Several of our College readers have objected to the style of the title beneath the cut of the College that appeared as a frontispiece in the issue of January and February. They don't like the expression "The Dormitory Building," because it has a sort of academical-boarding-school sound, as though the students were packed together in rows of bed-steads in one long room. There is some force to the objection, though we doubt if this proposed comprehensive

title could have been used: "The building in which elegant suites of apartments are rented to College students."

The speakers and subjects at the Rhetoricals for the term have been as follows:
Feb. 23rd—

Devin, '88—"A True-Hearted Statesman."
Douthirt, '88—"The Migratory Instinct."

Mar. 1st—

Dudley, '88—"The War of 1812."
Goff, '88—"Ohio's Statue."
Woo, '88—"The Dissatisfied Laborer."
Prince, '88—"When will War end?"

Mar. 8th—

Skilton, '88—"Great Cities."
Neff, '88—"Calhoun."
Swearingen, '88—"International Copyright."
Arndt, '89—"Education of Girls."
Eberth, '89—"Labor."

Mar. 15th—

Tappan, '88—"The Republican Party."
Harris, '89—"The Coming Struggle."
Mabley, '89—"Who is Great?"
Young, '89—"The South Sea Bubble."
Curtis, '89—"Superstition."

Mar. 22nd—

Kronacher, '89—"Goeth's Faust."

Pres. Bodine, Dr. James, Prof. Benson, Dr. Sterling and Messrs. Head, Cunningham and Hills were the delegates from Harcourt Parish to the recent Diocesan Convention held at Cleveland, in pursuance of Bishop Bedell's call for an Assistant Bishop. Kenyon's candidate for the position was her honored President, but Dr. Bodine refused to let his name go before the convention. The future of the College will depend so largely upon the man who is performing the active duties of the bishopric, that it seems that the clergy of the diocese might have consulted its interests and elected one of its graduates or a graduate of the Theological Seminary, or at least a man known to be interested in the institutions at Gambier. But in order to secure harmony it seemed necessary to go outside of the diocese and select a comparative stranger. We feel certain that Dr. Satterlee will receive a cordial welcome at Gambier, and we trust he will develop an interest in the College, which, we fear, he does not feel at present.

Skilton, '88, attained his majority on the 15th inst., and the auspicious occasion was

fittingly celebrated by a real old time *soiree* on the evening of the 14th. Some twenty odd of Mr. Skilton's friends assembled in his rooms in the Middle Division and did full justice to the ample and inviting spread which he set before them. The repast over (that is to say, when the grub ran out), a series of most able and interesting *post-prandial* speeches were made by several of the College after-dinner orators, chief among whom were Messrs. Devin, Dudley, Neff, and Douthirt of the Senior Class. The first two gentlemen indulged in a joint debate upon the interesting subject of matrimony and Mr. Neff's topic was "The Ladies." Mr. Douthirt is to be especially commended for his lucid and fluent remarks, which were introduced and prefaced by an able and exhaustive exposition of the Baconian Theory. Verbosity and pertinacity are the gentleman's leading characteristics, but notwithstanding he was finally unable to proceed on account of the wild enthusiasm of the guests. A caucus was then formed for the purpose of naming Kenyon's choice for the Assistant Bishopric. The leading candidates were Messrs. Waugh, Drope and Head. Neither candidate having a following sufficiently large to elect, the Drope and Head factions united on a "dark horse" and "fusion candidate," Mr. D. I. Hobbs, Bexley Hall, '98, and the gentleman's name went through in a burst of enthusiasm. Altogether the occasion was one long to be remembered and THE COLLEGIAN joins with Mr. Skilton's numerous friends in wishing him many happy returns.

The *soiree* seems destined to become a most popular institution at Kenyon, and especially the birth-day *soiree*. Eberth, '89, also became a "man" on the 16th inst. and his "blow-out" occurred on the evening of the 17th. The number of guests was somewhat limited, but those who were fortunate enough to receive invitations report a most enjoyable evening.

Exchanges.

Our exchange list is still on the increase. We appreciate the courtesy extended so kindly and shall always endeavor to

respond. Among the new exchanges are the *University Courier*, *The Current* and *Seminary Tatler*.

The *Burr* for March is better than usual, at least from one point of view. There is much less talk about Lehigh's base ball and foot ball teams and what they haven't done, and what they should and are going to do, and a little more matter of interest to one not overfond of athletics. A good change, sister.

It is amusing to see either of two things. These two things are, the opinions expressed concerning the character of Sam Jones, and the horrible disaster and ruin to which this country is doomed. The *Transcript* is fully up to the spirit of the times and has a sample of both.

The first issue of the *Seminary Tatler* of Steubenville, Ohio, has reached us. It comes with true, characteristic modesty, and we wish it all possible success and the accomplishments of its aims. We would advise, however, a little economy in the matter of flowery speech, and a good deal of care in the selection of poetry.

The *Current* indulges in sarcasm. It has let loose its humiliating stream of irony, and rakes poor Adelbert and her students up and down, because of the crusade against co-education. Sarcasm may be effective, but it doesn't prove anything. It ought only to be employed when the world is arrayed against the obstinate few; on other occasions it betrays weakness, and a paucity of argument. Restrain your prejudice, friend, and give us more argument.

FROM HERE AND THERE.

The rumor comes floating over to us that a large number of Mt. Vernon girls met last week for the purpose of forming a Ladies' Anti-Slang Society. The meeting was called to order and, as the report has it, Miss ——— elected president. Before taking her seat she said, in a clear well modulated voice: "Really, girls I am too much rattled by the honor conferred upon me to give you much of my guff. It's the first time I ever tumbled to

anything of this sort and I hardly know just how to catch on without a scrap. However, I'll try to be sufficiently up to snuff not to let any flies light on me while doing the president act.

I'm with you in this move, and don't any of you forget it. All over our land slang words and phrases are multiplying like flies in sorgum time, and it is our duty to help knock this crying evil as silly as possible. Let our motto be, 'Shoot the Slangist!'"

First Freshman—"Have you heard that they have to use hour-glasses for time-pieces up at the Seminary?"

Second Freshman—"No, why is that?"

F. F.—"Clocks wouldn't do, they kept *stopping*—"Catch?"

An exchange is compiling a collection of poems for use in its Prep. School, and offers the following as a "starter":

There was an old salt from Nantasket
Who went out to sea in a basket;
But a whopping big shark
Swallowed him and his bark,
Which made a fine burial casket.

This is a move in the right direction, and we know from observation in our own Prep. department it will supply a long-felt want. As our friend requests contributions from exchanges, the COLLEGIAN laureate has mounted his Pegasus and offers his little mite in the shape of the following:

There was an old cat named Mari-ah,
Who to sing to high C did aspi-ah;
In the midst of her wails
Came of water, two pails
Which had previously been near the fi-ah.

Next!

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