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The Collegian.

Devoted to the Interests of Kenyon College.

VOL. XVI.

SEPTEMBER, 1889.

NO. 4.

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VIEW LOOKING TOWARDS THE CHAPEL BUILDING.

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VOL. XVI.

GAMBIER, O., SEPTEMBER, 1889.

No. 4.

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Business letters should be addressed, and all bills made payable to R. B. Hubbard.

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Editorials.

THE delay in the publication of this number is caused entirely by the inability of the printer to do the work of printing. The October number will follow closely and in the future we hope to receive the issue from the publisher before the 15th of each month.

THE COLLEGIAN is pleased to announce that Professor Colville has at last been able to obtain a much-needed rest, although we very much regret to lose him even for a year, we must recognize, that the vacation has been an absolute necessity for the Professor if he would retain his health. The year will be spent in study and travel with Mrs. Colville in Europe, and we all hope to see the Professor return refreshed and rejuvenated. His classes, as far as possible, have been taken temporarily by other members of the Faculty.

THE COLLEGIAN extends its heartiest greetings to Dr. Clarke Robinson, who

comes to occupy the chair of English Literature, having been elected to the position by recent action of the Trustees. Dr. Robinson comes to Kenyon from the University of Durham, England, where he was Lecturer in Modern Literature and Languages. He is a gentleman of very marked learning and ability, and will be a most valuable addition to the Faculty. Prof. Greenough White, who retires from the English chair, made a very short stay at Kenyon, but while here made many friends among the Faculty and students. His withdrawal from the Faculty was very sudden and unexpected. He is at present on an extended tour through Scotland and Ireland.

THE Kenyon Military Academy opened on the 18th with about seventy-five students. The new-comers are as a rule of a younger class than usual, a fact that proves that confidence is reposed in the school as a place suitable and comfortable for small boys. The younger the student and the longer he can be kept at exclusive training for college, the better it is for all concerned. With the new Milnor Hall to replace the one destroyed by fire last spring, and the addition of an armory complete in its equipment, arranged to serve as a dance hall and gymnasium, the academy bids fair to become, if it is not already, the most complete school of its kind in the West. Although a military school, it is, or should be, a preparatory school for Kenyon College, and all influence should be used to place Freshmen in Kenyon College. As a preparatory school for any stated college

success should be measured not entirely by mere numbers of students and financial

income, but also by the help and support that may be given to the parent institution. Kenyon must rely for its principal support upon its Grammar school, and in a great measure the success of the one is dependent upon that of the other. *Alma Mater* has the most tender charms and recollections for persons, but when the question is one of bread and butter, all influence should be given not to *Alma Mater* but to the institution from which, although indirectly, a livelihood is derived. Let the academy place its graduates as far as possible in Kenyon and it will rebound to the good of the giver.

* * *

THE meeting held on the 26th of September, by the students, to form some organization for a permanent literary society, is an indication of an awakening interest in literary matters in the college. The two first class societies that have been allowed to die here have at last found a class of students ready and willing to revive organizations that should never have met such untimely deaths. The students should now one and all lend a helping hand to assist those interested in the work. Encouragement is needed from the Faculty, and those taking part in the exercises should be excused from at least part of similar college duties. With such an arrangement a society of this kind can prosper at Kenyon, and only under such circumstances. We feel assured that the students will do their part, when they fully recognize the great benefit to be derived from such an organization.

* * *

COLLEGE opened September 11th, with about the same number of students in the upper classes and a slight decrease in the number of the Freshman class. This decrease can be easily explained, it is in fact self-evident to every one connected with the College, and so explanation would be superfluous. The fact of this decrease in num-

bers should, however, not be a cause of serious anxiety to anybody, as it is expected and almost assured, that before Kenyon shall next year open its doors to bucolic freshmen, all fetters and shackles that have hitherto restricted the free action of the Trustees and Faculty, shall have been removed. With its great advantages in location, buildings, faculty and an alumni list comparable with that of any college in the land, the friends and patrons of Kenyon will not much longer allow the College to suffer at the cost of displeasing a few fossils connected in a doubtful way with the "Institutions at Gambier." During the past four years there have been built a new library building, a ladies' Seminary and an addition to Delano Hall, and two more buildings are now in process of construction. These all bespeak the lasting prosperity that shall and *must* be the future of Kenyon. The atmosphere of learning and culture that for sixty years has spread itself over Gambier and its schools, is being expanded and purified, and let us all rest assured that Kenyon College shall derive its benefit thereby.

♦ ♦ ♦

BROTHERHOOD OF ST. ANDEW.

—

MR. EDITOR:

Before this month's issue of the COLLEGIAN shall have been placed in the hands of the students and of its many friends, the 4th Annual Convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew will have been held in Cleveland. At the present moment, however, it is an event of the future. The convention will be held, at Trinity Church. Over 500 delegates are expected from all parts of the United States—from the farthest points East and West. Kenyon College will send a contingent of three as representing Kenyon Chapter. At the 2d Convention held two years ago at Chicago, Kenyon was then represented by one delegate—the only one from any college in the States. He expressed a hope at this

convention that at the next Kenyon College would not be *the* one represented, but a *one* of many. This year, in addition to the three delegates already alluded to from this Chapter, Harvard, Yale, Princeton University of Pennsylvania, Brown, Trinity, Cornell, Williams, Lehigh, University of the South, and other colleges will each send their representatives. Three periods of the convention will be devoted specially to College Conferences, discussing the practicability of college work in respect to St. Andrew's Brotherhood. Surely Kenyon College ought to be proud to rank itself as a pioneer of College Chapters, and the center of such representative colleges as will assemble at this convention.

It is because of this convention about to meet, and the interest so widely manifested outside of this community on our behalf, that I ask the indulgence of your medium to let this fact be better known among ourselves, and also (since our community is constantly changing) to inform others of its history and purpose.

Kenyon Chapter was organized by the students, in January, 1887, so that it has now had nearly three years' existence. The organization is purely of a religious character. The members number now fourteen, and the object is to promote spiritual character among themselves, not merely to stretch out the boundary line beyond its present limits, but more particularly to let the light of Truth shine more brilliantly on the hearts of each one of themselves; to give it a healthier and firmer growth, and to endeavor by deed to hold up the standard of Christian usefulness as a test of true manhood. But it may be argued, are there not already at Gambier in our own midst sources, &c., enough? We do not lack whereby all this and more may be learned and inwardly digested. Are we not compelled to attend chapel daily and on Sunday to attend church twice? Does not a large portion of our college course partake of such instruction, and is

not the influence of the Faculty a large factor in our character building? What need of such a Chapter here? What need of the Brotherhood in colleges? The convention next week at Cleveland will spend no little time in discussing the question.

College life is familiar to most of your readers. The community, as elsewhere, has its bright and shadowy sides. As students, we can make much or little of our time. The education we receive here will render us more or less useful, or more or less harmful to society. It depends upon ourselves. We begin the term with good resolves, conscious perhaps of failings, but a resolution to resist and overcome them.

We remember that last term we were apt to yield to special temptation, but we have resolved to fight this term. We know we did badly, but we have resolved to do better. Perhaps we make such promises to interested ones at home, and mean to fulfill them. Promise and resolve are easy; the performing of them so difficult. We are brought into contact with new companions—co-workers. At once we are put to the test—on our metal. Influence of our fellow classmates or members of our Fraternity is doing more with us than the precepts of the Faculty. Our firm resolve, our promise either begins to weaken or to strengthen, and that weakening or strengthening influence comes from among ourselves. We are certain of one thing—that without there is a good influence among ourselves. The overstrained young and inexperienced must give way, and any resolve on their part ends in hopeless struggle. We know from experience that it requires courage—great courage—to refuse to follow the multitudes of good people in mistaken paths. If a Brotherhood Chapter can strengthen us in these resolves, here is evidence of its need! No cant, no assuming a virtue and not having it; but honestly and truly to encourage all that pertains to Christian principles,

and show that Christian hearts and deeds indicate courage. To meet together and tell one another that we cannot hurt ourselves by trying to live up to the Perfect Ideal, and with a religion so pure, so simple so full of good as ours is, there can be no one of us who can afford to give it a second place in college life. Yours sincerely,

STUDENT.

THE COLLEGE LIBRARY.

Below we print an article by Miss Wright, the present College Librarian. The library hours are from ten to eleven daily, and four to five daily, except Friday afternoons. The reading room hours are from eleven to twelve daily, and from two to four daily, except Friday afternoons. It is also open on Saturday evening from seven to nine.

The cataloguing and classification of the College library have made such a decided change in the former arrangement of the books upon the shelves that a few words of explanation of the system of classification as well as a few suggestions in regard to the use of the catalogue may be of benefit to the students and other patrons of the library. The Dewey system according to which our library has been classified and catalogued, divides the whole field of knowledge into 9 main classes, which are numbered by the Arabic numerals, 1 to 9. Cyclopedias, periodicals, etc., so general in character as to belong to no one of these classes, are marked zero and form a tenth class. Each class is similarly separated into 9 divisions, general works belonging to *no* division having zero in place of the division number. Divisions are similarly divided into 9 sections and the process is repeated as often as necessary. Thus 512 means Class 5 (Natural Science), Division 1 (Mathematics), Section 2 (Algebra), and every algebra is numbered 512. The summary of the ten classes is as follows: 0, General Works; 100, Philosophy; 200, Religion; 300, Soci-

ology; 400, Philology; 500, Natural Science; 500, Useful Arts; 700, Fine Arts; 800, Literature; 900, History. Space will not permit the enumeration of the 100 divisions of these main classes.

There are two ways of finding whether the library contains a certain book, for two catalogues have been made, viz: a subject catalogue and an author catalogue, the latter being arranged alphabetically. If the author of the book desired is known, one turns over the cards until the name is found, and a moment's glance is sufficient to ascertain what particular works of that author are in the library. Each author card is marked in *blue ink* with a subject number which also designates the book's position on the shelf, as the shelves are an exact counterpart of the arrangement of the subject catalogue. The books on the shelves and the cards in the subject catalogue are arranged in similar numerical order, beginning with the zeros and ending with the nine hundreds. Since each subject has a definite number it follows that all books on any subject must stand together. The utility of this plan is very apparent as the resources of the library for information upon any given subject are readily obtained. If then, as is frequently the case, one desires information upon a special subject, but is uninformed as to the authors who have treated it, he would consult the Relative Subject Index, a book which accompanies the card catalogue, and consisting of an alphabetical list of the subjects and divisions under which the library is catalogued. Finding in this book the number of the division in which the subject is found, he would then look in the card catalogue for this number, which would give him reference to all the books in the library in which this subject is treated. It frequently happens that the number sought is in *red ink*, over a blue number. The student should always remember that it is the *blue* number which designates the book sought. The red number stands for what

is called a cross reference, and means that the subject which it represents is treated in the book designated by the blue number. The system may at first appear somewhat complicated and difficult, but this is only for the classifier, and the student finds the work already done for him and is enabled to follow up a subject much more satisfactorily and fully than would be possible on the old plan.

AN OBSERVATION.

Not many moons ago there came to Gambier, a devotee of Gambrinus. This fair worshiper of Philip, the Brewer, had seen but sixteen summers and seventeen hard and blustering winters. She had, moreover, never indulged in the hideous process of osculation. She was also, of stature light and fawn-like, and she was, oh, so thin, owing to the ravages of a most terrible disease—cholera infantum. But in coming to Gambier she had a terrible purpose in view. A purpose that would make even the bravest quail, and make each individual hair, &c., a la Hamlet. She was to lure the peace-loving and gentle Kenyon student from his Wednesday evening prayer meeting and show him the giddy whirl of "sassiety." Mr. Senior W. and Mr. Sophomore W. were the first victims to suffer from the stinging arrows of this gay charmer. Youth and innocence were made to bow in humble subjection, and now, we must every day, see two forlorn and decrepit-looking individuals haunting the campus and the middle path, to obtain one more look at the fair deceiver. Blighted hopes and outraged feelings are heavy loads for students to carry, but the idea, that perhaps a gossiping tongue, and a state of youthful ignorance do not go well together, does not seem to have been grasped.

Professor Sloane and wife of Princeton spent the summer in the Franconia Mountains,

TWO WEEKS IN THE ALLEGHENIES.

It was the writer's privilege to spend two weeks of the summer of 188— in that portion of the Allegheny Mountains which traverses western Maryland, and pass down into West Virginia, and so on through other southern states.

The approach, by rail, to the summit of the mountain upon which are situated Oakland, Mt. Lake Park and Deer Park, is a picture of continually increasing grandeur and sublimity, for the higher one ascends the more magnificent becomes the view.

The tedium of the ascent is forgotten, as one contemplates the scenery with which he is surrounded. Finally the top of the mountain is reached, and one instantly realizes that he is upon the summit of one of the lower chains of the Alleghenies, for other chains and peaks rise above him on all sides. Nevertheless grand views can be had from some of the mountains in the vicinity of the summer resorts, as the writer can testify; for instance, eight miles from Oakland is a cliff, standing upon the top of which, one can view the "country round" from ten to twelve miles in a given direction and perhaps farther. A few miles farther off, is another cliff composed of huge boulders, which rises to a height of perhaps 3,500 feet, and if one has the courage to scale the rocks, and cross treacherous looking and even dangerous crevices in them, to the highest point, he certainly will be rewarded for all his trials and tribulations. One can see through almost three hundred and sixty degrees, and can behold on one side the heavily timbered land of Maryland, while on the other West Virginia with its more open country appears.

Along the mountain streams the laurel grows in abundance and forms, in places, an almost impassable barrier to parts beyond. Without a sharp jack-knife or other cutting instrument, one cannot hope to proceed far through a laurel thicket, unless the way has

been already opened. When the laurel is in full bloom in early spring, these thickets present a beautiful picture.

Lumbering, and the raising of buckwheat and oats, seem to be the principal occupations of the inhabitants of Garrett County, Md., so far as the writer's observation went. Extensive forests of pine, hemlock and sugar trees can be seen in almost any direction, and in places the undergrowth is so dense as to defeat all attempts to force a passage through unless one goes prepared. The W. Va. Central R. R. passes through this section of Garrett County, and by means of it thousands of feet of first class pine, hemlock, oak and sugar lumber are shipped daily to the great markets of the East, from the numerous saw-mills all along its route. Perhaps in a future paper, the writer will have something further and more interesting to say upon the same subject.

College Notes.

Columbia College has elected Ex-Minister Phelps to the Presidency.

There has recently been published at Amiens, a pamphlet to prove that Homer was written by Jews.

Of the 362 colleges and universities in the country, 271 are supported by religious denominations. *Butler Collegian.*

Hartford Theological Seminary has decided to open all courses of the institution to the women on the same terms as men.

The Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware opened for the fall term with an enrollment of more than a thousand students.

A fine new boarding and day school in Paris to be opened October 1st, under the patronage of the government, has been named Buffin.

Hereafter no student can matriculate in the University of the Pacific at St. Jose,

California, who uses tobacco in any form. *Baker Index.*

Wittenberg is agitating the question of a gymnasium. It also proposes a tour of the State for its ball club. Come to Kenyon and get scooped.

Johns Hopkins adopts the English University rule in assigning to every student, some Professor who advises the course of study to be pursued.

The Polytechnic Institute at Worcester, Mass., has introduced a new course of electrical engineering leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in electrical engineering.

The Ohio State University at Columbus opened the half term September 11, with an increased attendance of several hundred. The annual reception of the Y. M. C. A. was held at the President's residence September 20.

The Ohio Wesleyan University has been granted the free use of the opera house in Delaware once each month. The same institution does not intend to be obliged to excuse students from Chapel on account of poor accommodation. A Chapel to seat 1500 is in course of erection.

The Board of Trustees of Heidelberg College have changed the college into a university, and added a polytechnical course and a law and medicine department will soon be supplied. A gift of \$60,000 for a museum has been made by Rev. John Kost of the University of Florida, and \$20,000 will at once be expended in the erection of a suitable building.

MY LOVE.

I have sought thee oft when my blood ran riot,
My mouth hath met thine in one long, long kiss;
In thy arms, at times, found peace and quiet,
In thy presence sweet forgetfulness.
The strength of my love is more than human,
Thou inspirest me, I know no fear;
How could I live without thee, loved one,
Thou'rt mine, tho'rt mine, my—bottle of beer.

—*Transit.*

Personals.

Reed, '91, is now on the Hill.

Trimble, '91, spent a few days here last week.

Granger, '90, returned to college September 28th.

Hoge '90, is now attending the Cincinnati law school.

Thurman, '91, now attends the University of Virginia.

Lozier, '90, has entered the class of '90 at Cornell University.

Bemiss, '89, and Kronacher, '89, are studying law in Cincinnati.

Dr. W. Clarke Robinson of Durham College, Eng., now occupies the chair of English.

G. M. Livesay, '81, and Chas. Wardlow, '84, Kenyon, and Sacket, '90, Brown, visited the Hill September 12 and 13.

Reeves, '91, and Creighead, '92, left college last week to make a more thorough study of the "shell racket" which they hope to practice at the World's Fair of '92.

Locals.

Harcourt opened Wednesday with the "usual crowd."

The new tennis courts are not progressing wonderfully fast.

College opened the 11th of September with a rather small attendance.

The choir and Glee Club are "deep in the consommé." But three members of the choir returned, and the Freshman talent is rather "few."

The annual rush between the Freshman and Sophomore Classes came off on the night of September 13. The Freshmen arrived upon the scene several hours earlier

than is customary, and consequently were not promptly met by the Sophomores. The rush was won by the Sophomores in a short time as they greatly outnumbered the "poor fresh."

The new buildings at the Hall are progressing nicely. The building on the site of Milnor is much larger than the old building and is to be fitted up in the most approved manner. The lower floor is to be occupied by the Regents and their families, the second, by the reading room, offices, &c., and the third is to be fitted up as a dormitory. A new building, 100x60 ft., has been erected as a drill hall.

"Introduction to our Early English Literature," by Dr. Clarke Robinson, published by Simpkins, Marshall & Co., London, is a book that is destined to attract a great amount of attention and study. It is a book of two hundred and sixteen pages, and is divided into a systematic study of Anglo-saxon literature. The divisions are three-fold. First, the literary *Introductions*, second, *Extracts*, and third, *Translations*. In the preface each of these three heads is described. The *Introductions* show the contents, extent and merit or demerit of the poems. The *Extracts* contain the writings themselves, arranged in order with the lines numbered. The *Translations* are entirely the work of the author, and a liberal, rather than a literal translation, has been made of the originals. The introduction is one of the most interesting departments of the book. The chapter on Anglo-saxon Grammar is short and very concise. The book proper contains seventy-one selections with a short explanation and a portion of the original texts and their translations. The book is very highly recommended by the English press and by prominent educators. The *Durham Chronicle* expresses the truth when it says, "the day will come when a book like Dr. Robinson's will be placed in the hands of every British school boy." We would supplement this by adding, "and in the hands of every *American school boy*."

MAGAZINES.

HARPER'S

The number for October is just out and it opens with a very fine frontispiece in illustration of "The Noble Patron."

"Discovery," by Lucy Larcon is a very pleasing little poem, descriptive of Columbus's discovery of America. Frederick M. Somers treats "The Forests of the California Coast Range," in a very thorough and interesting manner.

"The Noble Patron" is a very amusing poem, descriptive of an author's woes in finding a publisher for his works.

"The Fair of Nynii-Novgorod," by Theodore Child gives us a good account of a Russian fair. It is illustrated and presents Russian manners in a better light than we are accustomed to see them.

"Recent Progress in Surgery," by W. W. Keen, M. D., shows what wonderful advancement our surgeons have made in the last couple of decades. Antiseptic methods have brought this about and these are explained very minutely and succinctly.

In "With the Eyes Shut," by Edward Bellamy entertains with his dream of the possible future appliances of the phonograph.

SCRIBNER'S.

"How I Crossed Marar Land," is an interesting account of how Joseph Thompson crossed the country lying between Victoria Nyanze and the coast. This country lies just on the equator and a description of its people and customs with illustrations helps to a better understanding of Africa and its people. Lieutenant W. S. Hughes, U. S., writes for this number an article on "Electricity in Warfare, Naval and Land." The subject is treated exhaustively, but can be read with profit.

"Life of Benvenuto Cellini," by Ed. J. Lowell is well written.

Cellini was a better locksmith than anything else, but is renowned as an author.

An illustration is given of his golden salt cellar. It was made for Cardinal Hippolytus of Este and is now in the Ambros collection at Vienna.

FROM COLLEGE NEWSPAPERDOM.

A CURIOUS CASE.

I know of a girl who has golden hair,
Blue eyes, and red and white complexion.
Whereby she's pretty. Her worthy pere
Is rich. And I hope you see the connection.

She dances divinely and sings very well,
(Little songs to the banjo, as most girls do),
And moves her eyes better than I could tell,
And is bright and clever at talking, too.

So the men who are given to falling in love
Fall in love with her,—I should say by the twenty;
For last spring her offers were well above
Eighteen. and last summer she had plenty.

Such being the case, I have wondered at it,
For (tho' I'm a bit of a flirt I fear)
I never have flirted with her one bit;
Nor indeed have I come anywhere near.

Which is queer. For I have a susceptible heart,
And suppose, of course, I must marry money.
One would say it was certainly just my part
To adore. But I don't. Which is rather funny.

Or rather it isn't,—at least to me;
For I'd say, should you ask how it comes to pass,
That it may be because I can never see
Her face, without using a looking-glass.

—Cornellian.

PARADISE LOST.

I took her to the play one night,
I cannot tell you my delight
As sitting with a maid so dear,
And chatting low, that none might hear;
At looking in her lovely eyes,
As deep and blue as summer skies,—
It seemed to me like heaven.

I saw her at the play again,
She did not smile upon me then;
Another man had brought her there,
She met my glance with cruel stare.
And as she looked I thought that she
Turned up her nose in scorn at me,—
She saw me in "the heaven."

—Brunonian.

If you wish to learn to express yourself when you have nothing to say, try writing editorials for a while.—*University Courant.*

A Freshman did Algebra hate,
And met with the usual fate;
He did beller and boo,
Asked his Prof. what to do,
And was told for a year he must "wait."

During a recent Fraternity Convention at New Haven. Stranger (to student)—
"Are you a Yale man?"

"Yes."

"Tell me where I can get a drink."—
Ottawa Owl.

The pen is mightier than the sword, 'tis said;
Do not exalt the quill with undue haste,
Depose the usurper, place first, instead,
The rulers of thy realm—the shears and paste.
—*Cornelian.*

"My sweetheart is a student in a famous female college,
And though I do not think she'll win particular renown
In any special study, or be noted for her knowledge,
I'm certain that she's charming in her college cap and gown.

That the costume's fascinating there's no reason for concealing,
I think my love more beautiful when in it she appears;
But when I steal a kiss from her, how funny is the feeling
When the edges of the mortar board are tickling my ears."
—*Lasell Leaves.*

Fresh—"Don't you think, Miss—, that my moustaches are becoming?" Miss—
"They may be coming, but they haven't got here yet."—*Bates Student.*

Clippings.

CHASING ÆSOP.

A kind-hearted female elephant, as she walked through the jungle where "the spicy breezes blow soft o'er Ceylon's isle," accidentally put her foot on a mother part-

ridge within a few feet of the nest containing her callow brood. Seeing what she had done, she exclaimed, I have been a mother and know how it is myself, saying which she sat down upon the nest containing the young partridges. The moral of this fable—*haec fabula docet*—teaches us what home is without a mother; also, that it is not every one that is calculated to take charge of an orphan asylum. GELASMA.

LET HER GO!

"The moon was shining silver bright,"
"All bloodless lay the untrodden snow,"
"When freedom from her mountain height"
Shrieked: "Gallagher! let her go."
"An hour passed on, the Turk awoke,"
"A bumble bee went thundering by,"
"To hover in the sulphur smoke"
"And spread his pall upon the sky."
"His echoing axe the settler swung,"
"He was a lad of high degree,"
"And deep the pearly caves among"
He heard: "O, woodman, spare that tree!"
"O, ever, thus, from childhood's hour,"
"By torch and trumpet fast arrayed,"
"Beneath yon ivy-mantled tower"
"The bullfrog croaks his serenade."
"My love is like the red, red rose,"
"He bought a ring with posie true,"
"Sir Barney Bodkin broke his nose,"
"And Saxon, I am Roderick Dhu!"

SPRING STYLES ABROAD.

He was a Kaffir bold,
She was a Zulu maid;
All his deep love he told
As o'er the sand they strayed.
Pleasant their lives must be:
Theirs was simplicity,
There was no guile.
Plain in their happiness,
Simple their style of dress,
Shown in no fashion book;
All he wore was a look
Brimful of tenderness—
She wore a smile.

—*Washington Critic.*

NOT SATISFIED WITH GLORY.

Bismarck—So, so, Herpert, I am die capital of North Dakota, is it?

Herbert—Ja, father.

Bismarck—Vell, what do I get out of it, anything? Do you think they will pay me a royalty?

Herbert—Nein, father, you will only have the honor, or maybe they will elect you a Colonel in their National Guard.

Bismarck—Look you out, Herpert; I will hafe no monkey business. I will fool dose people—I will change my name.—*New York Herald.*

Miss Lakeside—Now, my dear, you must come and spend a month or two of the fall with us in Chicago.

Miss Emerson (of Boston)—You really think it would be pleasant?

Miss Lakeside—Immense. We would have a regular hog killing time.—*The Epoch.*

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