

11-1-1889

## Kenyon Collegian - November 1889

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digital.kenyon.edu/collegian>

---

### Recommended Citation

"Kenyon Collegian - November 1889" (1889). *The Kenyon Collegian*. 1282.  
<https://digital.kenyon.edu/collegian/1282>

This News Article is brought to you for free and open access by the College Archives at Digital Kenyon: Research, Scholarship, and Creative Exchange. It has been accepted for inclusion in The Kenyon Collegian by an authorized administrator of Digital Kenyon: Research, Scholarship, and Creative Exchange. For more information, please contact [noltj@kenyon.edu](mailto:noltj@kenyon.edu).

# The Kenyon Collegian.

---

Devoted to the Interests of Kenyon College.

---

VOL. XVI.

NOVEMBER, 1889.

---

NO. 6.

## CONTENTS:

---

	PAGE
EDITORIALS .....	52
SHAKSPERE—THE MAN AND HIS MIND.....By WM. CLARKE ROBINSON....	54
CANADA.....	57
THE MAID AND THISTLE ( <i>A Poem</i> ).....	58
COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COLLEGIAN .....	58
PERSONALS .....	59
LOCALS.....	59
EXCHANGES.....	61

---

### TERMS:

\$1.00 per Year in Advance.

Single Copies, 15 Cents.

---

Entered at the Postoffice at Gambier, Ohio, as Second Class Matter.

# College Calendar.

## Christmas Term.

1889.

Sept. 10—Tuesday,	-	-	-	-	-	Examinations for Admission.
Sept. 11—Wednesday,	-	-	-	-	-	Term opens at 5 o'clock, P. M.
Nov. 1—All Saints' Day,	-	-	-	-	-	Founders' Day.
Dec. 18—Wednesday,	-	-	-	-	-	Term Examinations begin.

## Easter Term.

1890.

Jan. 8—Wednesday,	-	-	-	-	-	Term opens at 5 o'clock, P. M.
Feb. 19—Wednesday,	-	-	-	-	-	Ash Wednesday.
Feb. 22—Saturday,	-	-	-	-	-	Washington's Birthday.
March 26—Wednesday,	-	-	-	-	-	Term Examinations begin.

## Trinity Term.

April 2—Wednesday,	-	-	-	-	-	Term opens at 5 o'clock, P. M.
April 4—Friday,	-	-	-	-	-	Good Friday.
April 6—Sunday,	-	-	-	-	-	Easter Sunday.
May 15—Thursday,	-	-	-	-	-	Ascension Day.
June 22—Sunday,	-	-	-	-	-	Baccalaureate Sermon.
June 24—Tuesday,	-	-	-	-	-	Examinations for Admission.
June 25—Wednesday,	-	-	-	-	-	Meeting of Alumni.
June 26—Thursday,	-	-	-	-	-	Commencement.
June 26—Thursday,	-	-	-	-	-	Meeting of Trustees.

# The Kenyon Collegian.

*Devoted to the Interests of Kenyon College.*

VOL. XVI.

GAMBIER, O., NOVEMBER, 1889.

No. 6.

## EDITORS:

F. H. GINN, '90, - - - Editor in Chief.  
R. B. HUBBARD, '91, - - Business Manager.

## ASSOCIATE EDITORS:

W. E. IRVINE, '90, - - - Literary Editor.  
W. R. GILL, '91, - Personal and Local Editor.  
THEO. GOULD, '91, - - - Exchange Editor.

All communications, contributions, and other matter for publication should be sent to F. H. Ginn.

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

All subscriptions continued until notice of discontinuance is received and all arrearages paid.

Communications and contributions solicited from everyone connected with Kenyon College, and especially from the Alumni.

TERMS, \$1.00 PER YEAR, SINGLE COPIES, 15 CENTS.

## Editorials.

SEVERAL communications have been crowded out this month, but they will appear in our next issue. We acknowledge a communication from Allan Napier of N. Y. It is not often that anything is *crowded* out of a college paper, but such is the case in the present instance.

\* \*

SINCE the last issue the COLLEGIAN has been established in its new office. Through the kindness of Dr. Bodine, the use of the old reading room has been given to the Board, and meetings can now be held with some degree of regularity. The collector's shot-gun hangs upon the wall and the watch dog is chained behind the door. Drop a dollar "in the slot" for a year's subscription and see the business manager smile.

\* \*

STARTING with the supposition that the

recent destruction of property by painting was the work of students, we wish to state a few facts that may be of interest to those concerned. The day has long since passed when in American colleges a student is liable only to the Faculty for any misdemeanor. The civil authorities have full power to deal with trespassers as they may deem proper. In Kenyon this has never been done, but there is no telling how soon some injured party may seek revenge through the law. The spirit that prompts the student is generally a desire for fun and mischief, and some times "to square" themselves, as they term it, with some resident of the town. If such things must be done, the property of two or three against whom no grudge is held, should not be destroyed. Of course no destruction of property should take place, but of two evils it is always better to choose the less.

\* \*

THE interest manifested lately in Philomathesian bespeaks well the growing spirit of the students towards the permanent establishment of a Literary Society. The debates without exception have been spirited and enthusiastic, although, somewhat lacking in one or two cases in preparation. It is now clearly demonstrated that compulsory work in this line is not as successful as volunteer work. Better order is kept and more work done in the Wednesday evening meetings, than in the Thursday morning rhetorical. Some few members still exercise their royal prerogative in sitting around the stove in the back part of the room and smoking, but we hope that in the near future they will reform and occupy the reserved seats near the speakers. We are glad to see that some of the Professors take

so much interest in the meetings and their

presence spurs the speaker to extra efforts. Let us rest assured that, if the present interest continues, and we see no reason why it should not, the future of Philo is certain.

\* \*

THIS number of the COLLEGIAN will be sent to all non-subscribing members of the Alumni Association. It is sent with a view to obtaining new subscribers. To all members of the Alumni who do not subscribe at present we have only a word to say, and that is, that the College is directly benefited by a successful college paper, and the paper can be successful only so far as it is supported by the Alumni. To further the plan we earnestly solicit contributions of all kinds from the Alumni. Personal notes are the most important as in them the old students of Kenyon are especially interested. Several of Kenyon's most illustrious sons have, since the attainment of fame, devoted their influence to other colleges, and even to other colleges in the State. This is not as it should be and if interest can be awakened in them for Kenyon, through the recalling of old friends and associations, the College will gain the direct benefit. As this is our second (we will not say our last) plea to the Alumni, we hope that it will not go unheeded. It is not the question of a personal favor, but one of lasting good to the College.

\* \*

COLLEGE journalism should occupy a field of action distinct and clearly marked from that occupied by any other grade or class of journalism. One of our exchanges in its October number comes out and rejoices that its "editorial staff is Democratic and that there are more Democratic votes than Republican." Now just why a college journal devoted to the interests of a college should pledge itself to a candidate in a political campaign is hard for us to see. True, the college supported by the journal in question may be languishing in oblivion, from which it thinks that a change of administration may rescue it. But, however

that may be, and putting it entirely aside, the true standard of college journalism is degraded and brought into a very critical position when the subject of politics is introduced. Those who support a college paper, do not support it as the organ of any party. Neither do they desire to know the political bias of the editors. It is indirectly and in a measure directly for the support of *alma mater*. Indirectly, as support is given to a journal, that in turn gives its support to the college; directly, as a flourishing college is indicated by a well sustained paper.

Take care Wittenberger, and do not let your hopes and wishes run away with you. Edit a *college* paper or stop trying to maintain your past excellent record in that capacity.

\* \*

A COLLEGE in the present day that is not able to put a ball team in the field is sadly behind the times. In regard to the advantage of physical training of all kinds there can be no doubt or discussion. The question now is, shall Kenyon give up for good all the laurels that she once won for herself in competition with the other colleges of the State? True, there is not at the present time very much material for prize winners at Kenyon, but what little there is should be fostered and cultivated. Last winter, our gymnasium such as it is, was of no possible use or benefit to the students. It was not heated and at most times was not open. Such a state of things should not exist this winter. Students when they pay their tuition expect to enjoy the advantages for which they pay. Not part of them, but all. A successful ball team is impossible without regular training during the winter season. Let the college authorities in the first place, cause the gymnasium to be placed in condition to be of some practical value to the students. This is undoubtedly the first step, and when the time comes for something else, the students will not be backward in furnishing an advertising medium for the college. Colleges are now known almost as much by their records in athletics as they



are by the after lives of their valedictorians. SHAKSPERE—THE MAN AND HIS MIND.

BY PROFESSOR WM. CLARKE ROBINSON  
M. A., PH. D., B. SC.

\* \*

To our dear brothers of the northern and southern dioceses and especially those of the southern diocese, who have been so very anxious about and have centered so much interest in the moral condition of the students at Kenyon, the COLLEGIAN would have its little say. Without danger of bursting our bump of self-conceit we may say, and also without blushing, and upon the testimony of those *directly* connected with the College, that the condition and moral standing of the students is especially good. A committee was actually organized last June to investigate as to the reported exceedingly bad state of affairs here. This reported state of affairs was the work of one person, not a true friend of Kenyon, although one of her sons. As to the findings of this committee we are not informed, but as no action was taken so far as we are aware, it is reasonable to suppose that the honorable committee was agreeably surprised. Kenyon may in some long past period of its existence not have enjoyed an enviable reputation, but the "dead past has long since buried its dead." We are not all active members of a Y. M. C. A. organization, but we have the greatest respect and veneration for the honored name of our College. Thorough investigation would bring entire vindication of the charges brought against the students, but we are assured that the spirit that primarily prompted this investigation, was not a desire for vindication, but revenge for some supposed injury committed by the students. We hope that the committee is entirely satisfied, and that Kenyon may now receive its undivided support and testimonials.

(Continued from the Collegian for October.)

I KNOW a very wise and learned American who told me he was just prevented from becoming an infidel by studying Shakspeare's works; for when he saw how Shakspeare, a man of ordinary flesh and blood, could see through all the ways of men, could depict the life of those who lived thousands of years before, could read the signs of the times and the secrets of the future, could be everybody and everything and everywhere, then, said my friend, I could easily imagine and believe in a Being who sees and knows us altogether.

But let us leave off generalities, and come to such particulars as can be gathered of the life and doings of this London playwright. Let us try first to get as near the person of the MAN as possible; and secondly, we shall try to analyse his MIND.

I. In the absence of authentic facts it may be interesting to repeat what has been said or gossiped about him.

Of William Shakspeare's life there is very little really known. He seems from his works and from all reliable reports to have been a gentle, genial, unassuming man; full of wit and wisdom, and full of the milk of human kindness, "one in whom the elements were so mixed up that nature seems to have taken the best of every other individual and combined them all in him."

Hence many of the anecdotes and vague traditions about him may seem natural enough. The fact of his being so exact a scholar may account for the tradition that he had been a schoolmaster. He was so precise and technical in his legal phraseology that, 'tis said, he must once have been a

lawyer's clerk. So well does he depict the country youths in their boisterous ways and poaching raids, that it has been asserted he certainly stole deer from Sir Thomas Lucy's park at Stratford—a place where some one else has proved there were no deer to steal, Sir Thomas Lucy having had no park to keep deer in! His birth at Stratford, in the very center of England, and his being such a thorough Englishman, may partly account for the tradition of his being born on April 23d, *i. e.* St. George's day, the patron saint of Old England.

His father, John Shakspeare, was a dealer in hides and leather. It was therefore averred by somebody, that young William was once a butcher, and that he killed his first calf with a grand air, and made a speech over it!

His wife's name was Anne Hathaway; and because he lived in London, visiting her only once a year at Stratford, 'tis therefore said she was a termagant, an English Xanthippe, and that the poet repeated her name with sorrowful emphasis, saying: "Yes, Anne Hath-a-way indeed"! In his Italian plays he shows such knowledge of Italy that, 'tis said, he must have lived long there.

But on this kind of reasoning we might just as well infer that Shakspeare must have been a king, a clown, a parson, an infidel, an idiot, a ghost, a witch, a fairy, a schoolgirl, or a queen! and each of these in perfection.

But who can account for all the traditions?—Of his holding horses as a poor lad at the theatre doors in London; of his having taken to the stage from witnessing some theatricals acted at Stratford and Kenilworth in his youth; that he had never been to any school; that he couldn't write English without the help of the parish clerk; that he knew little Latin and less Greek; that he understood Latin very well; that he was an ignorant man; that judging from his *appearance* he "seemed" incapable of writing plays! that he left home for the

sheer love of writing plays in London; that he actually never wrote anything; that he only copied another man's plays; that Bacon wrote the plays we know—a *fabrication*, which needs no special refutation here, and which indeed is already exploded—An incidental proof of the genuineness of the plays has recently cropped up: In searching for the poet's marriage license in the register of the Warwickshire churches the names of nearly all the characters in the early dramas have been found; now it is known that Bacon, who was a Londoner, had no intimacy with Warwickshire.

But the traditions continue: that he boasted of having never scored or amended a line; that he plotted treason against Queen Elizabeth; that he had to flee from London in disgrace; that the Queen issued an order for his arrest for robbery at Stratford! that he was put to torture and fled the country! that he was a heavy drinker and died from a drinking bout he had with Ben Jonson and the poet Drayton; and a dozen other absurd and contradictory stories which, like most of the preceding, are almost certainly false, and unworthy of repetition.

There were really so few contemporary records, of good authority, about Shakspeare, that these stories gained some currency before scientific criticism was turned to the man and his works; and thus many of these fables are now hard to lay, having got more than the proverbial "three days' start."

But let us now examine what is really known, and *provable* to-day, about William Shakspeare's life.

We know from the register in Stratford Church that he was baptized on April 26th, 1564; and it is *conjectured* he was then three days old and was born on St. George's day, April 23d. His father, John Shakspeare, was a respectable dealer in wool and hides, he sold also gloves and leather, and owned some land and house property in Stratford. His mother, Mary Arden, the

youngest of seven sisters, was a lady of knightly descent and an heiress in the vicinity of Stratford. John Shakspeare held various offices in the Stratford, corporation, being one of fourteen aldermen; four years after the birth of his famous son he was elected "High Bailiff," and became Chief Alderman, or Mayor of Stratford in 1571, when the boy William was seven years old.

But wealth is a fleeting possession and honour is easily tarnished; and the riches of the elder Shakspeare made themselves wings and flew rapidly away. There exists a mortgage against his farm, made out in 1578, when William was 14 years of age. The alderman is exempted from his share of the poor rates, being unable to pay. He is then deprived of his office of alderman; he is even at last arrested and imprisoned for debt in 1592; and after his release, it is recorded, that he ceased to appear at church, as he shrunk from being seen in public for fear of fresh seizure for debt.

Of the boy William in the meantime we hear nothing whatever. His name has not been found in the register of any school at Stratford or elsewhere, and it is certain he had no teaching at home, for his parents were not able to write—not even to sign their own names, which in legal documents they have marked simply with a +.

As an alderman, John Shakspeare had the right of sending his son without cost to the free grammar school of Stratford; and we are almost bound to suppose that the poet attended some of its classes.

The pleasant, half-sly looking face of the poet in the colored bust, erected seven years after his death by Dr. Hall in Stratford Church, corroborates the tradition that he was a brown-eyed, handsome boy, with ruddy cheeks and auburn hair; and judging from all his poems the probabilities are strengthened that he was a happy, lively, energetic lad, healthy and full of fun, sociable and beloved by all his companions—even by the prigs and fools he mocks.

He doubtless joined in all their sports and

capers, and may sometimes have played the truant at school and gone birdsnesting or fishing; and if there were deer in the neighborhood, I should not be in the least surprised if he helped to chase and catch them by day or by night.

The deer-stealing incident has been so much insisted on, that 'twas said Sir Thomas Lucy prosecuted the poacher, and the youth retorted by writing a stinging dog-grel lampoon on the knight. One verse of it is thought to survive in these lines, which were affixed to Sir Thomas' gates:

"A parliament member, a Justice of Peace,  
At home a poor scarecrow, at London an ass."

And the story proceeds to state, that Sir Thomas threatened such terrible vengeance that the young man fled in fear to London, where he began his great career as an actor and playwright in 1586, when 22 years old.

It is quite true that Shakspeare went to London about this date (1586), but probably for very different reasons. Four years before, at the age of 18, he had been married to Miss Anne Hathaway, who was eight years older than himself, and lived about a mile from Stratford. Next year their first child Susanna, was baptized, and the following year came the twins, a boy and a girl, Hamnet and Judith. These three were the poet's only children.

At this time several men from Warwickshire were winning great fame as actors in London, viz: Robert Greene from Stratford, and the great actor Burbage, a friend of the Shaksperes. Now, with the old Shakspeare's declining fortune and the young Shakspeare's rising family, what more natural than that he should push out into the great world of London life to make provision for his family? The theatrical company which Shakspeare joined visited Stratford in 1586 or '87, and he very probably went back with it to London, ready to put his hand to anything that offered, perhaps even to holding horses.

For the first six years of his London life there is again no record of him whatever.



Then, in 1592, we find him sneered at by a rival dramatist, who calls him "Jack of all trades;" but this rival, Greene, afterwards changed his censure into praise.

Thus we see, that William Shakspeare had begun writing plays in London *before* the year 1592; and he continued there, writing and acting until about the year 1610, becoming manager and proprietor of the Globe Theatre with a royal license from Queen Elizabeth and James I.

He visited Stratford once a year, amassed money, and bought up property in London and at Stratford.

(*To be Continued.*)

## CANADA.

CANADA has been looked upon as a mere British Colony. Up to the time of the consolidation of her several provinces—Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—she could justly be called a British Colony. Everywhere were the English and the Scotch; the French populated principally the banks of the St. Lawrence, now known as the province of Quebec. It has been said that the Anglo-Saxon of Canada was restless, grumbling, thrifty and ambitious wherever found; the other "stationary" as the nomadic tribes of the East. But the writer of half a century ago could not now utter such harsh criticism upon the people of the almost new "nation." Unjustly indeed have the French Canadians been criticized. Thrifty, advancing with the times, represented ably in the government and in literature, Quebec is not a detriment to a more perfect government which Canada must in time have. No longer will Canada have her rules of commerce dictated by a mighty kingdom, and no longer will she have a foreign prince for governor. Her first step in this last direction was the establishment of "home rule." The next step will either be independence or annexation to the United States. Which

shall it be? In perfect confidence Throllope says, "Canada will ever remain loyal to England. No thought of annexation shall arise." But that was twenty-five years ago. Now, although there is no distinct annexation party, the matter has been freely discussed in the halls of Parliament and by the press. The Liberals are the ascending party; their policy is not outright annexation, but they desire such measures as will perfect a commercial union with the United States. There can be no question as to the advisability of the United States accepting her as a state. Her territory alone should be a sufficient incentive. Canada has more territory than the United States, without Alaska. Her natural resources excell the United States. No country in the world has so much coal and iron; she may be said to have the most copper. The northern shores of Lake Superior yield far more copper than the southern. In Manitoba where for the past thirty years crop after crop of wheat has been grown, the yield per acre was twenty-seven bushels while the yield the same year (1887) in the United States was twelve.

Again, she has about one-half of all the fresh water in her boundaries on the globe. This may not seem much of an inducement, but this valuable means of transportation cannot be overlooked. 'Tis true that this is an age of railroads, but we must have competition, and this competition will be the life of the trade of Canada.

There is no necessity of speaking about lumber. Canada has enough today to supply the demands of the United States and herself for a hundred years. Her forests are not being ruthlessly destroyed; only the best trees are hewn down. By a careful management the forests of Canada will last forever. It has been estimated that the forests may be entered by the lumbermen every twelve or fifteen years.

General Butler does not consider the question as to annexation of Canada but says it is this: "Is Canada willing?"

This must be decided hereafter. A question of to-day, but a political crisis of to-

morrow. W. Blackburn has shown us that the mirror of public thought and sentiment in Canada points toward annexation. Prof. Shurman is confident that Canada will some day be part of the United States. John Sherman says that as we have increased fifteen fold in population and twenty fold in wealth, so Canada will increase.

She cannot increase under the British rule. Sir John McDonald says they must govern and tax themselves. This certainly is throwing off the yoke of monarchical government. But however radical the changes may be made between England and Canada their present commercial relations cannot change materially. Perhaps some will say, "England will fight." England has acknowledged her mistake in her experience with our Declaration of Independence. "She stands like a mother ready to send her daughter out into the world," says a noted Englishman. May she stand rather as a mother giving her daughter into wedlock with us; drawing each nearer by the separation and be the means of making her the foremost country of the world.

#### THE MAID AND THISTLE.

Lightly a thistle-down onward was floating  
Over the Middle Path out on the lawn,  
When a maiden espied it as homeward returning  
And gracefully caught it ere far it had gone.

A moment she held it, then gently she blew it  
Up in the air where it sped like an elf,  
Perhaps 'twas a wish that she sent on the thistle,  
Perhaps 'twas a prayer, and none knew but herself.

With a wandering thought of how far it might  
travel

Before finding rest in some unknown retreat;  
One look as it floated away, then, bethinking  
Herself of home duties, passed on with swift feet.

Little she dreamed that a student had seen her,  
Had captured the thistle, but could not the prayer;  
That and the wish are a secret forever,  
Forever will float through eternity's air.

#### COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COLLEGIAN.

Nov. 1, '89.

MR. EDITOR:

Mr. Snap has just got a copy of the famous KENYON COLLEGIAN for October. He is surprised at the bold admission in the first "editorial." Mr. Snap had forgotten all about the delay and bad arrangement and all the other ills the September number was made an heir to, till the editor calls it up again and "gladly takes the responsibility" upon himself. Mr. Snap has heard of a very good lawyer "who never admitted anything" and therefore always won his case. *Verbum sat sapienti.*

Yours till death,

OLD SNAP.

\* \* \*

Some young men at the Military Academy take an interest in the COLLEGIAN. Does the COLLEGIAN take an interest in them? Why does it not mention the Academy? Yours,

ACADEMICU.

\* \* \*

MR. EDITOR:

Mr. Snap was much pleased by the criticisms of the "Critic" at one of the late debates in the Literary Society. Mr. "Critic" seemed to know his duties and to have been accustomed to exercise them. Still, he was too easy on the speakers; he should have cut into them more. It would do them good. He can always shelter himself beneath the robes of his office.

MR. SNAP.

\* \* \*

The *Bates Student* speaks in your October number of the "Judicious Use of a Library." It appears to Mr. Quiz that Kenyon Library can't be used judiciously under the present arrangements, without missing recitations. What Mr. Quiz wants to know, is, why the Library and Reading Room can't be open longer every day? Might it not be arranged for the excellent Librarian to leave the Reading Room open

all the time she is in the Library and the Library open all the time she is in the Reading Room? Double advantage would then be got from each of the valuable collections, without any more work from the Librarian. Those requiring works from the Reading Room could surely have them registered *down stairs*. Mr. Quiz, in the goodness of his heart, can't imagine that anybody in the model and pious city of Gambier wants to "fake" old newspapers from the Reading Room.

\* \* \*

Young Mr. Languish begs to inform Mr. Editor that if he fails to give young Kenyonians regularly detailed accounts and glowing pictures of some of the interesting ceremonies and ideal residents of that fairy land known as the "Harcourt Allumette Establishment," his paper will assuredly sink into neglect and oblivion without an eye to shed a tear upon its tomb. Therefore, young man, beware.

## Personals.

T. Swearingen, '89, is in business in Columbus.

Lozier, '90, is on the '90 foot ball team at Cornell.

Mr. Hall returned to study theology October 19th.

Anderson, '91, contemplates returning to College next term.

White, '87, is on a pedestrian tour through California.

Judge M. M. Granger, '58, visited Prof. Benson, October 20.

Gianque, '58, has published recently a Revised Statutes of Ohio.

E. Mancourt, '84, is President of the Merchants' Bank, Sidney, Neb.

Dr. Bodine has returned after quite a protracted stay in New York.

Davies, '91, read services at Trinity Church, Columbus, October 19th.

Chase, '86, and Eberth, '89, are travelling for the Gaskell Library Association.

Holloway, '85, is now in the firm of Sampe, Stall & Hallaway of Cincinnati.

O. Harlan, '87, does the "drunk act" in Hoyt's "Brass Monkey," like a veteran toper.

Dr. R. L. Ganter, '56, accompanied Bishop Leonard in his visit to Gambier, Founder's Day.

Bemiss, '89, and Kronacher, '89, are attending lectures at the Cincinnati Law School.

Williams L., '92, and Williams R., '93, went home October 29 to attend the funeral of a relative.

Dr. Greer, who delivered the Founders' Day lecture is a graduate of the Theological Seminary here.

Skilton, '88, and Arndt, '89, who have been "taking in" Europe stopped at Gambier November 1st on their way home.

Walkley C. and Follett went to the Hall and beat Ringwalt and Harkness at tennis October 12, and repeated the act Monday the 21st.

The following gentlemen were among the delegates at the General Convention just past: Rev. H. L. Badger, '62, Rev. Alfred F. Blake, '62, Rev. W. D. Orville Doty, '62, Rev. W. E. Wright, '62, and Rev. Daniel C. Roberts, '64.

## Locals.

### TIME TABLE—C., A. & C. R. R.

#### Trains at Gambier.

Going North.		Going South.	
No.	35—7:35 A. M.	No.	2—12:33 P. M.
"	27—2:05 A. M.	"	28—12:24 A. M.
"	3—1:06 P. M.	"	38—5:52 P. M.
"	7—6:20 P. M.	"	8—6:40 A. M.

Stewart has returned and reopened his barber shop.

Dr. Robinson lectured on Robert Burns at the S. S. Building October 17.

Quite extensive repairs have been made upon the roof of Old Kenyon lately.

Rosse Hall has been made happy in the addition of a new stone in its cornice.

The drug store had quite a display of business signs on the morning of November 1st.

Fire engine No. 1 was out October 21st to wet down tennis court.—Rained next day

Bill Nye and J. W. Reily will lecture in Mt. Vernon at the Opera House, December 10th.

L. G. Hunt & Co. of Mt. Vernon have the best hacks and carriages for dances and all entertainments.

A short reception was given Bishop Leonard and Dr. Greer at the Library Building, November 1st.

The last ball game of the season between the College and Hall resulted in a score of 12 to 5 in favor of the Hall.

Several students attended the first of a series of parties to be given by the young ladies of Mt. Vernon, on October 30.

Hon. Columbus Delano of Mt. Vernon made Gambier a visit November 1st, and gave the "Barbs" some excellent advice.

Bishop Leonard held service at Mt. Vernon, October 1st, and several students attended. The Bishop will reside at Cleveland, O.

Fred Smith has opened up an excellent lunch counter which should be patronized by all the students. As the "student's friend," he deserves it.

Some of the "Sem." girls are training for a six-days-go-as-you-please pedestrian race. Score cards and colors of the contestants furnished by H. H. Hills.

The political speech in Mt. Vernon, October 30, by Hon. I. T. Mack and Hon. Stephen A. Douglass, jr., of Illinois, took a number of boys to town.

While Decker, '93, was hunting October 18, the discharge of his gun caused a very se-

rious hemorrhage in his throat which necessitated his going home for an indefinite time.

The Seniors have commenced the study of Political Economy under Dr. Jones. What would they not pay to see the mysterious contents of his note book, before recitation?

The craze for hunting is more prevalent this year than it has been for some time, and if they continue to shoot the air as full of holes as they have been doing for the past few weeks, it is only a matter of time before there will be a difficulty in breathing.

The reception at Harcourt, October 31, was in every way a grand success. The invitation to the students was very generally accepted and the opinion was unanimous that it was the most enjoyable of all the receptions given there, and Cupid evidently gained a signal success in many cases.

The last few days of the week of October 27, were such days of excitement and gaiety as have not disturbed the "Historic Hill" for many moons, and they received a very pleasant ending in the reception tendered by Dr. and Mrs. Bodine to the students of Kenyon. The students very generally attended and spent a most enjoyable evening.

McClelland in the kindness of his heart, tells the listening multitude that the proper men have not been elected to the COLLEGIAN board. He does not volunteer the information as to who should have been elected, but it is easy to conjecture the person who would have been chosen if he had care of the ballots. It is a bad case of *ego*.

The students of Kenyon never recognize what a great place Kenyon is until the first of November comes and with it Founders' Day. Then they learn of all the great and honored names that are inscribed in that book wherein "999 other names are recorded." The Founders' Day just past was signalized by the presence of many strangers accompanying Bishop Leonard in his visit to Gambier. The lecture provided for by the liberality of Bishop Bedell was delivered by



Dr. Greer of New York who as an orator is second only to Philips Brooks in the Episcopal Church. The subject of his lecture was "The Historical Christ, the Moral Power of History," and he fully proved that his reputation as a scholar and orator was well deserved, and though the services were long he held continually the attention and interest of his audience. The services were all interesting and the following students were matriculated: Irvine, '90; Davies, Foley, Gould, Hubbard, Motoda, '91; Buttolph G., Buttolph H., Carpenter, Durr, Kennedy, Lanehart, Walkley C., Walkley W., Williams L., '92; Babst, Cochran, Bope, Decker, Follett, Duer, Underwood, Watson and Williams R., '93.

---

## Exchanges.

---

The October *Earlhamite* is well filled in all its departments, and is a little ahead of most college publications, in having three marriages to chronicle.

An article entitled "After America, What?" written in a very pleasant style, predicts that our successor is to be found in the land of the pyramid and sphinx—the great unexplored Africa. Whatever merit the prophesy may have from a literary point of view the fact that such a fate has been whittled out for us by an Earlhamite girl need not be an occasion for alarm. Until the Sahara is frozen over and converted into the world's greatest skating rink; until the pyramids have been worked into the latest brand of chewing gum, the average young lady will be content to stay at home in our own little America, and where she stays the great bulk of civilization will center. Our criticism is on the choice of subject. Are there not enough live practical questions of the day upon which to base our argumentative discourses? Is it worth while to waste vital energy and brain power in trying to erect a suitable monument to the memory of such a healthy

subject as the North American Continent? From our humble position we would suggest that every energy be directed to the bettering of our present condition, thus perhaps our great African destiny may be averted.

The *Current* contains some very good articles of a political nature. The local department is unusually good.

We welcome the *College Star*, a semi-monthly devoted to the interests of Hiram College. The object of the *Star* is evidently to show up Hiram in as good a light as possible and we heartily commend this spirit. It should be the purpose of every college journal to boom the institution of which it is a representative.

The *Practical Student*, published weekly by the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, is another welcome guest at our exchange table. The paper has a little too much of the patent outside boiler plate matter, which is perhaps excusable in a weekly publication, but otherwise is very newsy and well edited.

The *Antiochian* of Yellow Springs, Ohio, appears this month in the printer's best style. Besides excellency in appearance and makeup the paper is ably edited and is full of good things.

The *Bates Student* for October holds its place at the head of our exchanges.

---

Athens is to have a lecture course.

Wittenberg is building a new Theological Seminary at a cost of \$10,840. It will accommodate 33 students.

Bryn Mowr, a Philadelphia college for the higher education of women, was visited last week by ex-President Hayes.

Twenty-five hundred Ann Arbor students greeted the Pan-American delegation with prolonged cheers and class yells last week.

The students of the North-western University at Evansville, Ind., succeeded in rescuing thirty people from a storm on Lake Michigan.