

1-1-1891

Kenyon Collegian - January 1891

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The Kenyon Collegian.

Devoted to the Interests of Kenyon College.

VOL. XVII.

GAMBIER, O., JANUARY, 1891.

No. 8.

EDITORS:

R. B. HUBBARD, '91, - - - Editor in Chief.

L. C. WILLIAMS, '92, - - - Business Manager.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS:

C. T. WALKLEY, '92, - - - Literary Editor.

O. J. DAVIES, '91, - - - Personal and Local Editor.

F. W. BOPE, '93, Exchange Editor and Assistant Business Manager.

All communications, contributions, and other matter for publication should be sent to R. B. Hubbard.

Business letters should be addressed, and all bills made payable to L. C. Williams.

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.

The editor in chief is personally responsible for everything that enters into the columns of this paper.

TERMS, \$1.00 PER YEAR, SINGLE COPIES, 10 CENTS.

Contrary to all precedent of law where the accused is considered innocent until his guilt is proved, in this case the guilt seems to have been taken for granted, and although he denies the charge and no real evidence is brought that he is guilty, he is given a punishment that may spoil his whole after life.

Endeavors have been made to have the Faculty reconsider their decision, and punish him no harder than the rest. This we hope will be done in simple justice, if not in mercy. It is all well enough to make an example of a culprit, but his guilt must be proven, not taken for granted on such evidence as has been furnished in this case.

The action taken in putting all participants on probation and making them responsible for any future disorder will doubtless have the desired effect, and Gambier will be the ideal peaceful village from now on.

* * *

Editorials.

THE disturbances of last term at Bexley, and elsewhere, have finally been investigated and the participants punished. While it must be admitted that some punishment was necessary, as these occurrences were becoming so frequent and annoying that they could not be passed by, yet it does seem most unfair and unjust that one man should be picked out to receive a very heavy punishment and all the others given a comparatively light one. The evidence against this one man was most flimsy and entirely circumstantial, and to suspend a man until the end of the year on such proof would be a crime towards the man himself.

THE Association of Ohio Colleges which met last December in Cleveland discussed plans of adjusting High School and College courses of study. The Faculty of Oberlin College have published a pamphlet on this subject which treats of the matter in a very clear light, showing the advantages to both Colleges and High Schools by the adoption of such a curriculum by both, that the High School shall naturally be a training school for Colleges, and pupils desiring to enter College shall find it only a higher step along the course they have already pursued and not an abrupt change from the studies they have had before. Oberlin is doing a good work in leading this movement in Ohio. Other Colleges, Kenyon at least, have offered inducements to students coming

from reputable High Schools by admitting them without examinations in the studies in which they have successfully passed in the High School; but before this there have been no signs of a general movement, no College has suggested the plan of all uniting in supporting a uniform High School course. The idea was favorably regarded by the Association of Ohio Colleges and now we may hope for a united effort which will have a perceptible effect. The old adage, "In union there is strength" can find no better ground for a fair trial than in this matter.

James Russell Lowell in an address at a Harvard Anniversary expressed the fundamental idea, in his usual clear, concise style and no better argument for such an adjustment can be found than in his words:

"It is to be hoped that our higher institutions of learning may again be brought to bear, as once they did, more directly on the lower; that they may again come into such closer and graduated relation with them, as may make the higher education the goal to which all who show a clear aptitude shall aspire."

* * *

IT is almost time that the annual editorial on the use of the Library is forthcoming, and to one who is aware of the number of books taken out by college students last term, it may seem that it has been too long delayed.

Investigation shows the startling fact that last term the average number of books taken out of the library by each student was only 6.3. Of course we have no means of ascertaining the number of books read. In the face of the fact that we have one of the best college libraries in the West, over 200,000 volumes accessible, this is alarming. A library is strictly for use, but from facts shown it would seem that few realize this, and fewer yet, probably, realize that they are suffering from this and it is not the library that is the loser. Your studies are a

good thing, they will aid and develop you as you pursue them, but your text books should form but a small portion of your reading. A good library properly used will aid and complete your education as nothing else can. Contact with the world of your companions and schoolmates will do something, but in giving you a store of information, in making you broad-minded, in giving you a never-ceasing source of pleasure and profit, there is nothing like a good library properly used.

Last term was one more than usually full of excitement and tendencies to keep many of the students busy in various other ways. The members of the foot-ball team were at practice almost every afternoon and this may account, in part, for the small number of books taken, but investigation shows that it was not only the members of the team who were remiss, indeed the fact is some of the heaviest readers in college were active foot-ball men, so that cannot be blamed for all. Some state that they have so much work with their lessons that they have no time for reading. To these we would propound the question: Do you wish to get an education which will make a well-rounded man of you, or is your desire simply to rush through the amount of work necessary to get your degree and get out into the world? If the former, you are neglecting a most important means for it; if the latter, you are laboring under a mistaken idea and you will live to regret it.

It is even the case with a few that they drew no books at all. What their excuse may be, or what their idea of education, it would be hard to say.

We have at hand a term with few distractions, new and interesting books, the better class of current novels, as well as heavier literature, are being constantly added. Let us enjoy our advantages. If you imagine you have no time for reading try the plan of devoting one hour a day to reading, surely you can spare that much

time, and by the end of the term you will be surprised at the amount of ground you have covered as well as the pleasure and information you have derived from this course.

Books may be made companions, friends of whom we never tire, comforters of our sorrows and sharers of our joys, and during our college days is the time to lay the foundation for this. We have the opportunity let us improve it.

THE EMBATTLED FARMER — A REVIEW.

IT IS a remark heard every day in literary circles now, that America cannot boast of one magazine of true literary merit and literateurs look back longingly to the time when the *North American Review* was a truly literary magazine. To-day all of them without exception cater to what is termed the popular tastes and for this reason sensationalism has become a necessary element in a successful magazine. The remark is truer than seems at first possible, and the truth is shown by the fact that people of no especial literary presumptions criticize justly and too well, the articles of contemporaneous magazine writers. "The Embattled Farmer," contained in the November *Forum* by the Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden belongs to an unclassified branch of literature. It is neither plea nor argument, neither description nor comment. It is simply a disjointed collection of statements, some rash and some reasonable; some considered and others unconsidered; from all of which no logical deduction is even attempted. The author proved nothing and claims to prove nothing. He simply wants a hearing, and having that, save for a few timely and good suggestions, leaves his reader to solve the question as to what he has read, so impressionless it is.

The article opens with the bugle note that the farmer is up in arms; that he is the largest producer of wealth and the smallest beneficiary therefrom; that his burden increases and that he has waited for redress and will wait no longer. These heroics, as far as diction is concerned, sound very well, but facts do not warrant the assertions. It is true that the farmer is the largest producer, but it is equally *untrue* that he derives the least benefit therefrom. When it is known, according to the last official report from Washington, that three-fourths of our annual exports are agricultural products, it follows in reason that where the foreign demand is of such a magnitude, prices must necessarily be correspondingly large for prices are regulated by demand. Later in the article the author suggests that the reason farmers cannot realize large profits on exportation is from the fact that he must compete with the labor of India, the statement is ridiculous and is a confession of the fact that our farmers are better cared for. Besides the competition of India is scarcely an appreciable one. The truth of the matter is, that competition in this country in agricultural pursuits is very strong. Over one-half of the working population (O. D. p. 43) of these United States is engaged in agricultural pursuits, and the pessimistic farmer of years standing, unaccustomed to it, complains because it regulates prices with a tendency to make them staple. The farmer forgets that instead of large profits on small productions he gets small profits on large productions. Why the fact that over one-half of the working population of the United States is engaged in agriculture is itself a solution of the problem. The inevitable deduction is that even here the law of diminishing returns has commenced to be operative.

The reasons attributed by the author to this claimed depression in the farmers interests are many, but only one is discussed in this article and that is overproduction.

Remarkable statements here follow, namely: that short crops bring farmers greater gains; that acreage cannot increase rapidly in the future and that the population will soon grow up to the food supply, thus redressing the balance in the farmer's favor. The statements belong to a new economical creed. They directly contravene the laws of supply and demand and diminishing returns, and are sufficiently refuted in every way by these established economic laws.

I cannot resist the temptation of introducing into this article a few official statistics, which though pertinent, are still properly barred from a criticism on a specific article such as this is intended to be. These statistics, placing the population of Europe in 1880 at 300,000,000, shows that at that time Europe produced 8.10 bushels of bread making grains per capita, 3.94 of wheat and 4.16 of rye. Now estimating the population of Europe in 1890 at 340,000,000, the fields of Europe yield only 7.22 bushels of the same grains per capita 3.53 of wheat and 3.69 of rye. The quota has diminished 0.88 bushels per capita, or 11%. Now this deficiency creates a strong demand for grain products which the surplus production of the United States just supplies, and 80% of which surplus production the United States actually does supply. With this extra supply and strong demand, how, in the name of reason, can there be a depression in agricultural interests, due to overproduction? Our home consumption now requires all the production save about 100,000,000 bushels annually, and 80% of this excess is at once greedily accepted by Europe to make up for its deficiency. In the face of this supply and demand, how can the learned author ascribe the farmer's oppression to a claimed overproduction, granting that it exists?

The next subject touched upon by the author as a cause of depression is the enormous interest Western farmers pay Eastern capitalists for money, viz., 9 or 10%. This

fact alone overthrows all the author's previous assertions as to overproduction and oppression. For what, pray, do farmers want money at these rates? It is admitted for the extension and enlargement of their farms. Now if short crops are the secret of large gains, as the author suggests, then this fact of borrowing at 10% proves the farmer to be his own enemy. But this is untenable, and it follows by the inevitable logic of events that the aim of the farmer is to increase the supply and not to diminish it. The Western farmer recognizes the force of the law of supply and demand, and is not a co-sufferer with the thriftless Eastern farmer, even though laboring under the extra burden of high interest.

The author next mentions the fact that the support formerly given the farmer by his sons is now removed by the sons drifting into city business life. Again the author fails to recognize in this fact a happy counteraction against a keener competition and against the operation of the law of diminishing returns.

The next assertion, namely: "that less ingenuity and less invention have been developed in this business than in any other," is totally false and absurd. It is an accepted fact that farming in America has been reduced to a science; that there is no branch of farming without the necessary improved implements. Everything the farmer does from sowing to reaping, is done by improved machinery.

Now comes the gist of the article. It is that the farmers, recognizing their superior numbers, will attempt, by their numbers, to rule the politics of this nation and will force legislation to be all beneficial to them. They are looking forward to an Utopian political existence, at the sacrifice of other interests. The objects of the Alliance are stated to be "to better the condition of American farmers, mentally, morally, socially and financially; to suppress all unhealthy rivalry and selfish ambition and

to adhere to the doctrine of equal rights and chances to all, and special privileges to none." Now of these objects one is the prime and *real* motive of the creation of the Farmers' Alliance and that is financial aggrandizement. This is attempted by the balance of power in politics. The move is a repetition of the old grange movement of some years ago, which started with the same presumption, the same heroics and suffered the same disastrous defeat with which this movement is bound to meet. Already defeat stares them in the face in their cooperative work in establishing stores on the nationalistic plans. Temporarily their political influence is felt, but it is only temporary, and its influence will have the result of really depressing the farmer and possibly of clearing the political atmosphere, but this is the limit of their possibilities. They cannot by any doctrine of political science wield any such a political influence as to govern legislation in their favor, without ending in revolution, for parties which represent classes cannot exist in a republic. Their object "to suppress unhealthful rivalry and selfish ambition" is in itself a selfish ambition and is against the law of nature; to destroy what is termed "unhealthful rivalry and selfish ambition" is to cripple the energies of the nation. The object is even more unattainable than their political object.

Dr. Gladden then closes with an enumeration of the demands of the Farmers' Alliance. But since these are mere statements of facts and are simply recorded as such by the author it would be both unfair and beyond the purpose of this essay (which I understand should be a criticism of the author's position) to attack these demands. These demands practically call for an immediate solution of all the political, social and economical questions, which trouble the scholars of to-day. Nothing less reasonable is asked. The farmer assumes that since he demands a solution,

questions as yet unanswerable, will be settled. There is no reason in their madness.

The closing remarks of the author on these demands, though directly contravening the whole purpose of his article are being well made. He hesitates in giving the slightest encouragement to the movement. He even asserts that their political influence is not likely to be permanent. The actual results, namely: A thorough *discussion* of economic questions; a loosening of the bands of partisanship and an extirpation of sectionalism may indeed give the Farmers' Alliance an excuse in history for having existed. But these beneficial results will be at the cost of a sacrifice of the farmer and the Farmers' Alliance; will leave him wiser but poorer for his follies.

It is indeed to be regretted that a man of Dr. Gladden's literary ability, should drift from the field of social theology in which he is a powerful and successful author, to an article of this kind, which lacks all the essentials of a well written political discussion and this criticism must close with a reiteration of the introduction, viz: That this article is neither plea nor argument; description; nor comment, but simply a series of disjointed statements, many of which cannot be accepted as Gospel as the learned doctor understands the term.

D. F. KRONACHER, '89.

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 4, 1890.

The Yews.

Burn, of Bexley, did not return this term.

Dr. Jones took a short trip during vacation.

Watson, of Bexley, has returned this term.

Mr. Harrie Harkness, '94, has returned home.

Moore, of Bexley, spent the vacation in Canada.

W. B. Bodine, jr., '90, spent his holidays at home.

Miss Clara Casterline is visiting Miss Doolittle.

The rival barber shops have put on some new paper.

Dr. Seibt officiated in Mansfield on Christmas day.

Prof. Streibert officiated in Mt. Auburn, Cincinnati, Jan. 4.

Henry Buttolph, '92, got a ducking in the river last week.

Dwight Benton has assumed charge of the church at Galena.

Revs. Hawthorne and Lewis spent the holidays in Philadelphia.

Prof. Benson officiated at Christ Church, Xenia, on Christmas day.

Mr. Ingham, our new Greek Tutor has just received a new piano.

Professor William Clarke Robinson spent his vacation in Philadelphia.

Mr. Alfred Buttolph, Hobart '89, spent the holidays with his parents.

Motoda, '91, delivered six missionary addresses during the holidays.

Doctor and Mrs. Rust entertained on the evening of the 6th at the Hall.

The new overcoats that floated in with the new term are rather lengthy.

Prof. Colville and Prof. Devol were under the weather during the holidays.

Joseph Motoda, '91, spent the holidays with L. C. Williams, '92, at Monroeville.

Jesse Reeves, formerly of '91, is Amherst correspondent of the University Magazine.

Harcourt, Hall and Kenyon appreciated

and took advantage of the coasting and skating.

A younger sister and a brother of James and Robert Sheerin are at Prof. Streibert's.

Rev. Harold Morse and family have taken up their residence on Chase Avenue.

The Junior Promenade will be given Feb. 6th. No efforts will be spared to make it a success.

Kennedy, '92, comes back to his alma mater from Harvard with loud praises for Kenyon.

President Bodine spent a week at Chicago and one in New York during the holidays.

Miss Hines, who was for several years at Harcourt, has been paying her brother a short visit.

The walk in front of the post office has been much improved lately by the addition of gravel.

C. E. Bemiss, '89, and G. W. Harris, '89, made Kenyon a short visit at the beginning of the term.

Burkholder of Mt. Vernon took the football picture on December 15. The picture is a very good one.

The new chapel of Bexley was opened with appropriate services the last week of the Christmas term.

The boarders of Miss White were lately at the Hotel Kenyon on account of the serious illness of Mrs. White.

There is a letter in the Collegians' box for R. B. Hubbard, Theo. Sem. of the P. E. Church, Gambier, Ohio.

A. E. Duerr, '93, who was hurt in the football game at Granville is now able to be around without his crutches.

Davies, '91, read a story by Dr. Mitchell and Prof. Benson made an address at Bedell Mission on Christmas night.

January 15th a social was held at the

Sunday School building and a gay time was reported by those in attendance.

The COLLEGIAN has presented, with its compliments, neat recitation schedules to the students of the College and Seminary.

Rev. Walter Mitchell read an original Christmas story to the Harcourt Parish Sunday School at their Christmas festival.

Mr. O. J. Davies, '91, had quite a severe attack of the grip on his return and was compelled to give up his charge at Hudson.

R. P. Rifenberick, '94, failed to return to college after the holidays and is now at home preparing for the West Point examinations.

The Exchange editor spent one day of his vacation in visiting and examining O. S. U. He still swears there is no place like old Kenyon.

The candidate for the base-ball team will soon have to go into training in the gym. Last year's experience was a dear one and we ought to profit by it.

J. A. B. Cox, who was injured in playing football is in Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, and doing well, though it will be some time before he can be about again.

Townsend Russell has taken the parish at Hudson in lieu of Davies, '91, who on account of ill health and press of studies has been compelled to relinquish all outside work.

The Faculty have been holding several receptions lately, at which the members of Delta Beta Phi have been honored guests. The boys fail to state how much they enjoyed these "simple but kindly receptions."

Miss Marsh entertained a skating party on the 12th of January. The Misses Curtis and Stamp and Mr. C. H. Grant from Mt. Vernon and many of Gambier. The evening was spent in dancing at the Hotel Kenyon.

W. B. Beck has entered the class of '94 from Buchtel college. Beck was at one time a student of K. M. A. and the boys are glad to see him once again. He will be an acquisition for the college nine, if we have one.

W. R. Gill, ex-'91, now at Cornell, is President of the Mandolin Club, a member of the Glee and Banjo Clubs, and recently appeared in the play "Hearing and Believing," given by the Cornell Dramatic Association.

Babst, '93 and Ringwalt, '94, were reported as traveling all over the northern part of the State during vacation. Mansfield, Wooster, Galion, Crestline and other places are said to have suffered from their depredations.

On January 1st J. H. Douglas, '84, changed his residence from Chicago to St. Louis, and is now agent for the Campbell Printing Press & M'fg Co. for St. Louis, Kentucky and Tennessee. His address is 307½ Pine Street, St. Louis.

A delightful German was given in Mt. Vernon on December 9, 1890, at Round Hill. Babst, '93, Foley, '91, Walkley C., '92, and Post, '94, assisted in leading. Follett, '93, Neff, '94, Will Walkley, '92, Cummins, '94, Morrison, '92, Ringwalt, '94, Davies, '91, were also present.

Scarlatina has again made its appearance at the Hall, and that place has been quarantined, so the barbs are missed from their accustomed haunts. They tell strange tales of the "supplies" some of them laid in in anticipation of a long siege. Last year's experience taught them to keep their weather eye open.

OUR LAST FOOT BALL GAME.

On Dec. 6th Denison played here the last game of the season. Play began at 3:45, with the ball in Denison's possession, and they began by pushing our men all over the field, and in 7 minutes Ringle made a touch down, but failed to kick goal. Foley starts the ball on the 25 yd. line with a kick, Scott makes a long run, Walkley, C., punts, and the ball is within 2 yards. of the Denison line. The ball is kicked past the line out of bounds and secured by Denison, but in attempting to carry it out they lose it and Buttolph, G., makes a touch down; time, 16 minutes. The punt out by Foley was caught by Buttolph, G., but no goal resulted. Withoff kicks, ball is then rushed and kicked beyond the middle of the field, but Walkley, W., runs and gets to the middle of the field again, he punts, and while Withoff is waiting for it to bounce to him, runs past the rush lines, gets the ball, and under the very noses of the Denison backs makes a touch down; time, 25 minutes. Denison objects thinking he was not on side, but soon gives it up. In attempting to kick goal the ball hits a post and bounds back, Buttolph, H., secures the ball and Walkley W. runs and makes another touch down in 28 minutes. Walkley, W., punts out, caught by Foley but goal is not kicked. The ball is then played up the field and goes out of bounds. A magnificent throw-in is made and Ringle gets a touch down; time, 35 minutes. The punt out fails and we get the ball. Walkley, W., kicks and Withoff makes a run to within 15 yds. of our line. Foley gets the ball and Walkley, W., runs to the middle of the field. The remainder of the half is productive of no results. In this part of the game Thresher calls a foul tackle, and this very evident raw crack raises some disturbance.

SECOND HALF.

At 4:57 Referee Watson called time and

soon Williams touches the ball, a V is formed, running diagonally to the right, and the whole Denison team, with the exception of the full back are piling into the V, and nearly murdering Foley, but in the mean time Walkley, W., guarded by Scott and Walkley, C., starts for Denison's goal with an almost clean field, he dodges Withoff, and in 14 seconds from the time that Williams picks up the ball, has made a touch down and he and Scott are embracing each other behind the goal. Denison seems dazed at this turn of affairs and we are now confident of victory. No goal. The ball is played from the 25 yd. line, and after 22 minutes of hard work Walkley, W., gets another touch down from which he kicks goal, and time was called on account of darkness. The score 22 to 8, and Denison having come so confidently expecting victory returned home sadder and much more enlightened as to our playing abilities. An attempt was made to arrange for a game to play off the tie but it was found impossible, and so the foot ball season of '90 closes with Denison and Kenyon tied for second place.

Our team was weakened by the loss of some of our most reliable men and the filling of their places by substitutes, but all played an excellent game, and we can truly say the season of '90 for Kenyon closed in a burst of glory.

The team lined up in this order:

DENISON.	POSITION.	KENYON.
Ringle, Capt.	Left End	Buttolph, H
Osborn	Left Tackle	Doolittle
Miller	Left Guard	Buttolph, G
Dixon	Center	Williams
Brumback	Right Guard	Beeson
Gutches	Right Tackle	Sheerin
Thresher	Right End	Johnson
Nelson	Quarter Back	Foley, Capt
Mardis	Right Half	Walkley, W
Barker	Left Half	Scott
Withoff	Full Back	Walkley, C

Umpire, Thresher. Referee, Watson.

SHAKSPERE, THE MAN AND HIS MIND, it is impossible to give any adequate idea
 BY PROF. W. CLARKE ROBINSON, of the value of the book; a perusal of its
 M. A., PH. D., B. S. C. pages is the only way to attain that.

The above is the title of a book from the pen of our well-known Professor of English which was recently published by C. W. Moulton of Buffalo, N. Y.

A great part of the contents is already known to our readers as it appeared in these columns as a continued article last year, but it has been changed and added to, making a neat little volume of 128 pages.

To those of our readers who had the pleasure of perusing it last year, it needs no introduction; to those who have not had that privilege, the best introduction is the reading of it. As the author relates in his preface, "he has discovered no new or startling facts, no secret cyphers in the domain of Shakspeare scholarship;" but he has treated the personality and mind of the great author in a more distinctive and readable form than has appeared in any other book on this vast subject.

The author divides his book into two parts, I, The Man, II, His Mind. In part I we get a short but exact and interesting account of the man and his life, his ups and downs, his sorrows and his joys. His whole history is traced and brought forth in a delightful manner, and one is loth to reach the end of this interesting sketch.

Part II treats separately of his plays, giving to each a short review, with the motive of the play. The treatment is excellent, and for one who desires to get an idea of Shakspeare and his works without reading all his plays, we know of no better way than through this book.

As a convenient reference book it is reliable also, and a list of all of Shakspeare's works, their order, conjectured dates and sources, is a most valuable feature.

The book has already proven quite popular and a second edition will doubtless soon be printed. In a short review like this

FOUR LITTLE MAIDS.

1. Four "little maids from school," one day,
 Upon the Bishop's walk, they say,
 The "even tenor" of their way
 Were keeping.
2. When very soon adown the street,
 Not very far, they chanced to meet,
 A little sailor, trim and neat,
 Who stopped them.
3. After him a cart he drew,
 And in this, under leaves, a few
 Brown chestnuts were concealed; he knew
 Girls like them.
4. I've chestnuts here, and will you buy?
 He said, whereat the maidens try
 To sound his business tact, and cry:
 "How much apiece?"
5. "Ten cents, apiece," the youngster cried;
 But woe is me, each maiden tried
 To find her dime, but none espied,
 Within her purse.
6. They had no cash, but he would trade,
 And straightway to them he essayed
 To make this proposition, and each maid
 Agreed thereto.
7. A chestnut to each maiden he
 Would give, if in the bargain she
 Would kiss him once, and thus, you see,
 They traded.
8. With patience I have tried to wait
 To tell this tale, until too late
 For students and cadets to "date"
 A chestnut trade.
9. For surely it would be a sight
 To see a boy six feet in height,
 Dragging a cart, that trade he might,
 A chestnut.
10. And I the youngster's name withhold
 For fear some naughty student bold,
 Might on him roughly hands lay hold,
 In vengeance.

Lewis C. Williams 92

Exchanges.

The latest addition to our exchange list, the *Southern University Monthly*, is a fitting exponent of the "get up" of the New South. Its last number fairly bristled with interesting points. Much prominence was given in editorials and reports of debates to the subject of restricting suffrage to an educational basis, recently under discussion in the Mississippi Legislature, and which excited national attention at the time. In the South, of course, this question is but another putting of the query, How shall we get rid of the "ignorant, illiterate and irresponsible" negro vote? And as such, its various phases are familiar to the people of the North who, believe us, dear sister, have felt extreme anxiety and manifested thoughtful consideration of the perplexing question, ever since the freedman's vote became a factor in national politics. The *Monthly's* hostility to the "infamous" Force Bill was to be expected, and, however much opposed to our own views on the matter, commanded our admiration for its straightforwardness and consistency.

Oh, bah! O. S. U. *Lantern* and Wooster *Voice* go off and shake yourselves. Your kiddish discussions, carried on in the past month or so in your editorial columns about trifling matters pertaining to football and baseball, in which you have delighted to call each other "prevaricators," "defunct" and other dignified names, might have seemed sharp and cute to yourselves, but to your readers they have been nauseating. Woe's us! "Imperial Cæsar, dead and turned to clay" used to stop a hole to keep the wind away is nothing in comparison with the shameful manner in which you have lowered the dignity and standard of morals of the editorial column of college journalism. Who on earth cares whether Johnny Left Tackle hit Bill Quarter Back in the mouth or not? If the honor of your

institutions is at stake in the settlement of this momentous question, don't for pity's sake air your spite in the most prominent and dignified column of your papers. Take the funny man's space or the exchanger's, or, what is better still, issue a supplement, which your readers can conveniently lose and so not be compelled to bind it with their files. We are surprised at the course of the *Lantern*. Possibly, though, the provocation was enough to cause it to commit the indiscretion. She has more of our sympathy than the *Voice*, who screeches out in a nasty underhanded way while dealing with the *Lantern* that the COLLEGIAN's recent charges about her publishing paper college ads. were false. Why aren't you man enough to come out and tell us to our face? While it is true that you have more cause to fear us than we you, you might take into consideration that yours is a constituency that greatly more admires manliness and honorableness than bluffing in the performance of your editorial duties. Your office is a public trust. The *Voice* exists for the University, not the University for the *Voice*.

The *Adelbert* is very much exasperated at Mr. Gladstone's Homerologism. We don't profess to know much about Homer, nor have we spent half our lives in studying what the German critics have said about the blind poet-master; but it was not without a feeling of impatience that we laid down the learned *Adelbert's* fierce criticism on the views held by the English statesman. It is a pretty how to do that things have come to such a pass that everything is unscientific and narrow which does not agree with the involved opinion of some long-haired, moss-backed Heidelberg professor. Toadyism in society is a bore, in politics it is contemptible, in religion it is disgusting, but in literature and science, where it fetters and cramps the intellect and destroys originality, it is absolutely intolerable. We defend Mr. Gladstone's

position on the Homer question, and glory in his spunk in fearlessly contradicting the overbearing critics of the continent. We would like to call the *Adelbert's* attention to the valuable discoveries of the recently deceased Schlieman, who, after sacrificing his time, his wealth, and eventually his health and life, in investigations has shown the existence of an ancient city on the very spot described by Homer, has found abundant trace of its destruction by fire, and by his digging at Mycenae and other places, has proved the former existence of a civilization quite in accordance with the Homeric descriptions. If it were not such a fad to doubt everything under the sun and to bow down and worship pernicious skeptics the noble efforts of Schlieman would be much more appreciated. But since ninety years ago, when Frederick A. Wolf published his celebrated "Prolegomena" on Homer, which went to show that the personal Homer never existed, most people, both the scholar and the shallow, have blindly followed in his steps, and it will take several Schliemans, Champelions and Mariettes to change their so-called "opinions."

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THE SCHEDULE.

In effect January, 1891.

GOING NORTH.			GOING SOUTH.		
No. 35.	No. 27.	No. 3.	STATIONS.	No. 2.	No. 28. No. 38.
Cle'd Night	Fast	Fast		Fast Night Col's	
Expr's.	Expr's.	Mail.		Mail.	Expr's.
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	Ar. U. Depot Le. A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
12.50	7.00	5.40	Cleveland	8.10	8.00
12.35	6.45	5.25	" Euclid Ave.	8.14	8.14
12.19	6.30	5.10	" Newburg	8.29	8.29
11.36	5.50	4.32	" Hudson	9.05	9.05
11.21	5.35	4.16	Cuyahoga Falls	9.20	9.20
11.10	5.25	4.05	Akron	9.35	9.35
10.33	4.43	3.31	Warwick	10.08	10.08
10.10	4.20	3.10	Orrville	10.36	10.32
9.14	3.23	2.17	Millersburg	11.21	11.20
9.40	3.08	2.03	Lv. Killbuck Ar	11.34	11.33
No. B 23.	No. B 13.	Dresden Branch		No. B 14.	No. B 24.
A. M.	P. M.			A. M.	A. M.
9.35	10.05	Ar. Killbuck Lv.		4.30	2.05
8.10	8.50	Warsaw		6.00	3.05
6.45	7.40	Trinwaw		7.19	4.00
5.17	6.20	Lv. Zanesville Ar		8.35	4.55
A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
8.55	3.08	2.03	Ar. Killbuck Lv	11.34	11.33
7.53	2.05	1.06	Gambier	12.33	12.34
7.42	1.54	12.55	Mt. Vernon	1.03	12.52
7.07	1.29	12.30	Centerburg	1.29	1.29
6.44	12.52	12.12	Sunbury	1.49	1.43
6.25	12.31	11.55	Westerville	2.04	2.04
6.00	12.05	11.30	Lv. Columbus Ar	2.30	2.30
.....	N'T	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
.....	8.00	8.00	Lv. Cincinnati Ar	6.30	6.40
.....	5.39	3.45	Indianapolis	10.00	11.40
.....	8.40	7.30	Lv. St. Louis Ar	7.00	7.00
.....	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	

Trains 27 and 28 run daily, all other trains daily, except Sunday.

Trains 2 and 3 have through day coaches, and 27 and 28 through Pullman sleepers between Cleveland and Cincinnati.

Trains 7 and 8, known as the Gann and Columbus accommodations, leave Gann at 6:10 A. M., arriving at Columbus at 8:35 A. M.; leave Columbus at 4:30 P. M., arriving at Gann at 6:50 P. M.

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