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The Kenyon Collegian.

Devoted to the interests of Kenyon College.

VOL. XVIII.

GAMBIER, O., OCTOBER, 1891.

NO. 5

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C. T. WALKLEY, '92, - - - Business Manager

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ROLLIN B. HUBBARD, '91 San Francisco

All communications, contributions, and other matter for publication should be sent to L. C. Williams.

Business letters should be addressed, and all bills made payable to C. T. Walkley.

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

Communications and contributions solicited from every one 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.

EDITORIALS.

WE are glad to inform our readers that the Harcourt column will be continued this year, and trust that it will prove even more interesting than in the past. We welcome the editors to our staff of correspondents and beg the students of Harcourt to hand them news whenever convenient.

It gives us genuine pleasure and satisfaction to note that such Church papers as *Church Life* and *The Standard of the Cross and Church* are now taking an active interest in Kenyon.

The latter paper, in its issue of the 10th inst., contains some good articles in regard to Kenyon; and *Church Life*, in its October number, publishes an article by "'78" which we wish we had space enough to publish entire. However, do not fail to read that part of the article which we are enabled to reproduce. We wish every clergyman and layman in Ohio would read it carefully and thoughtfully. For the benefit of both alumni and clergy it can be found in our exchange column.

We desire once more to solicit articles from our alumni for the KENYON COLLEGIAN. We probably reach a greater number of graduates than any one paper interested in Kenyon. Again, the alumni who are reckoned among our subscribers and under whose eyes these articles will fall are found from California to New York, and from Missouri to South Dakota, and thus are men representing every shade of opinion in regard to their alma mater; and surely a thorough discussion of the subject is both practicable and much to be desired.

"Why do you not publish articles written by the students?" was a question recently raised by one of our Sophomores.

Bless you! my dear sir, we are always only too glad to get such contributions, and desire to assure all that the notice at the head of the editorial column to that effect means just what it says. We never

publish anonymous articles, but earnestly solicit news items, verses, jokes, conundrums, and literary articles, and hope that the appeal will receive a hearty response from the students. Many college graduates now famous in literary circles trace the beginning of their success to the discipline acquired by writing articles for college papers. Thus your efforts in this direction will be of twofold benefit; to the journal for which you write and also to yourself. Bearing these facts in mind, send in your contributions.

THE project of turning Rosse Hall into a memorial hall is being agitated once more. While it is eminently fitting that the building whose morning shadows fall upon the graves of some of those who have made Kenyon famous should itself become a monument to the greatness of the college for which they labored, yet, at present, there are other matters of vital importance to Kenyon which should be attended to at once. After the election of our future President and the adjustment of financial difficulties there will be plenty of time to talk about a memorial hall.

WE stated in our September number that Ex-President Bodine had been elected to solicit funds for Kenyon and had accepted. He reached Gambier on the 15th inst., and begins a tour lasting four or five weeks. Starting in Columbus he will visit different cities, making appeals in the interest of the old college, and expects to return to New York in time to meet with the Alumni November 19. The best wishes of all Kenyon's friends go with him.

THE COLLEGIAN extends its thanks to Misses Regal and Greene, of Harcourt, Messrs. Baker and Russell, and Prof. Ingham, for their kind assistance at the concert of the 21st inst.

ANCIENT CITIES OF CENTRAL AMERICA.

Central America contains many interesting ruins of ancient cities. These old forgotten cities lie half buried in the depths of tropical forests, with no other inhabitants than birds and wild beasts.

From statues discovered, the founders seem to have been of Spanish or Castilian descent.

Many pyramids, temple walls, stone idols, and altars, as well as statues, still exist, being well preserved by an enamel with which they are coated.

Some travelers have remarked that these specimens are equal to the finest handiwork of Egyptian artists.

In some of the ruins no traces of buildings are visible, only statuary and historical tablets or columns remaining in a state of preservation.

Among the ruins of Copan, in the present State of Honduras, was found a stone hammock containing two sitting figures, so poised or suspended that very little energy would set the hammock in motion.

The Death's Head was a favorite symbol with the dwellers of this wonderful old town.

From various symbols found on idols, columns, altars, and pyramids, it is supposed that the Death's Heads are those of monkeys, and that these animals were deities worshiped by the people who built Copan.

This is but one instance of a ruined city, while many could be cited, nor are they confined solely to the main land.

The Island of Cozumel, off the coast, contains some fine old Aztec ruins, at least they are supposed to have been built by that race of people.

Among the old, if not ancient cities, is Truxillo, the largest seaport of Honduras.

Truxillo is an old Spanish town—just how old no one really knows—but to this day it retains the characteristics and the customs of its first settlers. The Spanish town nestles on a little plateau at the base of a lofty, cloud-capped mountain, while the Carib town, composed entirely

of native huts, lies to the right of and much lower than the town proper.

From the harbor the old Spanish fort, with its half-ruined turrets and moss-covered masonry, looks very picturesque, but as one draws near and sees the dismantled cannon and ill-kept battlements it seems but a monument, almost forgotten, of the far-off days when Spain was in the zenith of her power and splendor.

Although there are some few evidences of progress, the town was the same centuries ago.

The streets are narrow and tortuous, with rows of low stone houses on either side, relieved by tropical plants here and there, and always impressing one with the sense of being in the atmosphere of the Old World, rather than of the New.

The public square or plaza of Truxillo is a quaint place, enclosed by the fort, church, dwelling houses and the ruins of some large building, of which a long row of pillars is still standing, covered with grass and moss. In the center of the square a fountain plays, the water coming from the mountain above the town.

The church is worth describing. It is built of cemented brick, has stained glass windows and cement floor, but no seats, the faithful standing or kneeling during service.

It is a pleasant sight to see the church full of kneeling women, with their bright-colored mantillas, and the men leaning against the walls near the door, while the old Spanish priest ministers unto them.

The church is said to be almost five hundred years old, and the antique appearance of the surroundings warrants the statement.

The Carib town is fearfully and wonderfully made. The huts are scattered here and there, without the least appreciation of the value of well-defined streets. But the simplicity of their mode of living is charming, and they need not worry over street improvement bills and other inconveniences of civilized life.

In passing from the Spanish town to the Carib portion it is almost like passing from one country to another, so different are the customs, houses, and costumes of the people.

Perhaps it should be explained that the Caribs are Indians, resembling negroes as to features and skins, but being much more intelligent.

All this gives but a faint idea of the charms of this queer, old-world town, which tradition says was visited by Columbus on his voyage of discovery, and, were it not for the necessity of closing, I would tell how we visited the Commandant—but, as Rudyard Kipling would say, that is another story, to be told at some other time.

W. S. WALKLEY.

FIRST NIGHT ON THE HILL.

There were five of us, all freshmen; we arrived at our destination in the early afternoon, and took almost entire possession of the building. We were the first arrivals, and there was no one to stop us from anything that we wished to do.

We found the janitor a genial fellow, who welcomed us as an old friend; he also had the air of a very influential person. He showed us the rooms that had been selected for us, and appeared quite anxious to see us settled, in fact would assist us if we required it. He was very kind to us, knowing that we were freshmen, and gave us the key to a furnished room.

The time passed rapidly until after supper, when, as we had nothing to do, it began to lag. We amused ourselves in various ways until darkness sent us to the furnished room. As there was a piano in the room, one of our number entertained us with music. Some of the pieces which he rendered were touching, and our thoughts went back to the homes which we had so recently left. It was soon plain that we would have to do something to revive our spirits, so thought it well to go for a walk and view the town by moonlight.

We left the building in rather low spirits, but had not gone far before it was clear that the depression was passing away. Soon there were several jokes and humorous stories told. As we were college men, we felt compelled to make

some noise. We attempted to wake the inhabitants by giving the college yell. That did not satisfy us so we improvised a class yell, and shouted it every few rods. Next we attempted to sing. Then we thought we were happy, but this delusion soon disappeared. We thought the citizens would be charmed, and listened for applause, but heard only noises that were anything but complimentary. We immediately stopped our noise, for noise it was, and walked quietly back to college.

After an hour or more jesting and talking we deemed it best to retire for the night. Four of our number were to sleep in one extreme of the building, while the other one was to remain in the central part. As he was not sleepy, he thought that he would read a book which was lying on the table. In about an hour one of the four returned to the room and found him still reading.

He said that he thought that part of the building was rather large and even a trifle lonesome, when one was alone, and the world without was dark and silent. If the rest were willing he would rather pass the night with them, and as there were no objections he did so.

We were all to sleep in the same room. We lay very quiet for a long time. Then there was a slight noise without. We all started, and ghost stories, tales of murdered innocents, and midnight robbers flashed through our minds. One told us not to be afraid for it was in all probability an owl, which would not eat anything as green as a freshman. Another thought that the noise had been caused by some small animal or reptile that had climbed the vines to the window; if we did not open the window it could not harm us. The others offered each an explanation. As the noise did not again occur we fell asleep.

At about 3 o'clock one fellow awoke, and he felt so lonesome that he awoke the rest of us.

We entered into an animated conversation concerning the possibilities of our surviving the terrors of the night. About dawn we again fell asleep. We awoke at seven and found ourselves tired and worn but in much better spirits than we were at 3 A. M. Thus passed our first night in college.

THE PERRY LECTURE RECITAL.

In spite of the inclement weather, a large and appreciative audience, composed of Gambier's and Mt. Vernon's people turned out to the Perry Lecture Recital. The large and commodious dining room at Harcourt Place was decorated with flowers, and a large Knabe piano stood in the south end.

Mr. Perry seated himself at his instrument, struck a few chords, then rose, and turning to his audience made a few introductory remarks emphasizing the idea that music is as much an art as poetry or painting, but that the soul of all art depends upon what it expresses. Quoting Frederick Fisher's definition of art—"Life in form"—he asserted that the beauty of music does not consist in pleasure of sound and wonderful technique of the player, but in the story suggested by the composition.

Mr. Perry's object, as he expresses it, is by prefacing each number to erect a platform of words from what his audience may gain a better view of his tone picture. The method he pursues gives to his hearers a new interest in his selections, and they are thus able to perceive a significance in the different movements which few but artists could appreciate without his instructive remarks. We had listened to Mr. Perry but a few moments before we realized that a literary as well as a musical treat was in store for us. The whole program consisted of "word painting" as well as "sound painting."

The first number was Schubert's Theme and Variations, op. 143, No. 3. This great musician wrote more than 600 songs, besides other compositions of a light character. His music lacks the artistic finish of Chopin and some other writers, but has charms peculiar to itself.

The theme-and-variation style is the most ancient in musical composition.

Speaking of this piece in particular, our performer considered it as representing the life story of a young maiden. In the theme, "Standing with reluctant feet, Where the brook and river meet." In the first variation looking forward to the pos-

sibilities of life with their dawn and twilight just breaking. In the second variation her first great happiness is depicted. In the third, her first great sorrow. In the fourth, resignation and patience. The fifth leads back to her former happy life, but is characterized by richness of experience and beauty of character. The production ends happily in the optimistic key of D major.

The next number was a Nocturne, op. 37, No. 2, by Chopin. A Polish-Frenchman by birth, this author's music is characterized by the capriciousness and dash of the French with the strength and depth of Polish character. Chopin originated the nocturne.

Mr. Perry's selection consists of a light swinging, rippling movement suggested doubtless by the boughs swaying in the summer breeze, and of a second movement, a cradle song, and one of the most beautiful of all the great musician's writings, well conceived and faithfully interpreted by the performer.

Following this nocturne was a waltz, op. 42, characterized by Mr. Perry as the most Chopinesque of all Chopin's music. He also stated that in his opinion, the author must have had in mind, when he composed this piece, Byron's famous poem on the Battle of Waterloo, as in his estimation the poem and waltz are companion pieces.

Following the waltz came a Polonaise, op. 53, by the same author. This style of composition first came into favor when first performed at a great court reception in Poland by the royal orchestra as a march for the court nobles as they advanced to be presented to the new prince. Chopin was the greatest writer of this form, and idealized it. This selection is intended to represent splendor and the characteristics of the Polish people. It consists of an introduction, followed by a swinging march containing a peculiar movement intended to imitate the march of the Polish Light Horse. This movement takes the place of the customary trio. It is said that while composing this Chopin imagined a troop of these horsemen to come into his room, and was so impressed by these imaginations that he fled from his apartments in terror. The fourth movement is vague, and seems to

suggest the effort required on the part of the author to return to the completion of his task.

The next number on the program is a new composition by F. Dewey, a friend of Mr. Perry, and the latter is now presenting it to the public for the first time. The author seeking rest in the north of Lake Champlain depicts the dreamy, shady solitude, and the music of the pine trees, and none of the beauty of this beautiful piece is lost by Mr. Perry's masterful rendition. Following this came Ballade, a memory of Lost Island, by Mr. Perry himself. He completed its composition just before leaving for his Western trip, and it has not yet been committed to manuscript. The story which led to its composition can be found in Harper's Magazine of April, 1888, and more nearly approaches poetry than any other prose in the English language. The whole is interpreted by Mr. Perry's Ballade, which is a splendid piece of tone painting. One's blood runs cold as the awful waltz of the wind and water, and the human shrieks are skillfully portrayed.

The last numbers were Gnomen-Reigen and Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 6, by Liszt. The former represents a dance of gnomes, so wild and weird, so light and fantastic is the music that in imagination you see the fairy dancers and are held spell bound to the end. The latter is one of those medleys of Hungarian native airs which Liszt set in so beautiful a mosaic. Rendered in Mr. Perry's talented manner it formed a fitting conclusion to one of the richest musical treats the people of Gambier and Mt. Vernon have heard for years.

THE NEWS.

Mrs. Theo. Sterling is expected to return the fore part of next week.

Dr. Jones attended the ordination of O. J. Davies, '91, at Cleveland, Ohio.

R. J. Watson, '93, after a rest at home for ten days, has returned as well as ever.

Mr. W. Miller, '92, Ann Arbor, made a short visit in Gambier, and left full of appreciation of our buildings and surroundings.

Thornberry is still under the weather, but it is hoped that he will soon be back.

Miss Julia Hamilton, of Bellevue, Ohio, took up her duties as Private Secretary to Messrs. Rust and Hills October 1.

Dr. Bodine, Ex-President of Kenyon College, made us a short visit on the 15th inst. He was accorded a hearty welcome by the students.

Bell has become quite an equestrian, and will shortly write a novel entitled, "Why the Harcourt Girls Laughed," or "The Reason I Take my Meals from the Mantle."

On the 10th inst Mrs. Leslie H. Ingham presented the Professor with a sturdy young Greek weighing nine and one-half pounds. The congratulations of the KENYON COLLEGIAN are extended to the happy parents.

At the recent Lecture Recital, owing to a slight disturbance, Mr. Perry had occasion to remark that "Silence is to music just what light is to a painting, a performer needs a quiet audience."

Miss Fish, of Cleveland, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Leslie Ingham.

The Lewis Library was moved to Hubbard Hall from Mt. Vernon, October 6.

The orchestra makes life miserable for us all now-a-days, with sundry sawings and moanings. The Gambier Brass Band is no longer in it.

Program of Philo, October 7: Essay, College Commons, Atwater, '95; Extempore Talk, Rain Making, C. T. Walkley, '92; General debate on the Silver Bill.

Quite a delegation went in to Mt. Vernon to hear a speech by Dalzell.

The Athletic Association met October 7, when the following officers were elected to fill vacancies: R. J. Watson, President of the O. I. C. A. A.; H. W. Buttolph, President of the K. C. A. A.; E. B. Cochrane, Vice President; W. B. Beck, Treasurer; L. A. Sanford, member of Executive Committee.

Miss Eddy, of Cleveland, is the guest of Miss Buttles.

Prof. Seibt took a trip to Philadelphia to see his wife and daughter safely on their journey to Antwerp.

Dr. Jones will move to Gambier the third week in October, and will make his home at the residence recently vacated by Dr. Bodine.

Mrs. Bell, of Cincinnati, is visiting her son, Albert, of the class of '95.

The Freshman Class met on the 9th inst. and elected the following officers: F. W. Alden, President; A. J. Bell, Vice President; C. Baldwin, Secretary; Asa Williams, Treasurer; Attwater, Toast Master; Dumper, Poet; Armstrong, Historian; L. Sanford, Prophet; Clippinger, B. B. Captain; H. F. Williams, Senator.

Senior wisdom — "McKinley's bill reaches the poor and uneducated. McKinley will be elected. Therefore the Republican party consists of the poor and uneducated." "I studied logic before I came to college."

The State is soon to set aside a fund for maintaining an asphalt middle path in Gambier.

The gay and festive barb daily walketh the path and striveth to single out the most beautiful Harcourt girl to be his happy partner at the Thanksgiving dance.

The genuine and original Fisk Jubilee Singers will give one of their unequalled concerts in Rosse Hall, Gambier, on the 4th of November. We congratulate ourselves and everybody else that we have succeeded in securing them. They stop here on their way from Columbus to Cleveland, the only stop they make between those two cities. A special train will run back to Mt. Vernon after the entertainment, those of that city who wish to attend being able to come over here on the regular train at about seven o'clock. We trust a good large crowd can be secured from that city. Gambier people are liberally patronizing the Star Lecture Course of Mt. Vernon people, and we trust that they will in return come to our entertainments. The proceeds of the concert will be devoted to athletics. Let everybody in Gambier turn out to hear the greatest singers in the world. Tickets

HARCOURT NOTES.

Miss Carrie Fish is attending Delaware.

Miss Alice Guy is taking a year's vacation from studies.

Miss Margaret Bodine is spending the winter in Trenton, N. J.

Miss May Young, of '91, entered the Freshman class at Wellesley.

Prof. Stickle begins dancing lessons Monday, October 20. He has quite a large class.

Misses May King and Mary McCracken are at present at their homes, but expect to go to college next year.

Miss Mary Wing is taking a course in gymnastics at Oberlin, preparatory to taking the gymnastic class at Harcourt.

Mrs. Crawford and daughter, Miss Edith, are spending a few days at the hotel. Miss Crawford was formerly a pupil of Harcourt.

Many improvements have been made at Harcourt during vacation, which have added greatly to its beauty, and rendered it still more homelike.

Harcourt opened this year with more pupils than last; among them, seven were former students, and five have had sisters here in preceding years.

The tennis courts have been in almost constant use since the opening of Harcourt, and if the weather permits, we ought certainly to have some fine players.

We miss very much the old teachers. Miss Crocker, who is studying at Cambridge; Miss Merrow, who is taking a course at Ann Arbor, and Miss Spencer, who is enjoying a year's travel abroad with a friend, but we heartily welcome their successors, the Misses. Butler, Emery, and Furguson.

Mr. Fred. Smith gave Harcourt a great treat last Thursday afternoon by kindly offering us a trip to the caves. After a delightful ride the girls explored the wondrous cavity until summoned to a supper which was fully appreciated. The merry

crowd arrived home about 8 o'clock, and the day will always be remembered by the Harcourt girls as one of their most pleasant holidays.

FIRST FOOT BALL GAME.

KENYON vs. K. M. A.

Game called at 3:30 P. M., 22d inst., and the men lined up as follows:

KENYON.		K. M. A.	
Williams, B.	Center	Vorhis.	
Sheerin	R. guard	Pate.	
Williams, H.	L. guard	Turner.	
Cummins.	R. tackle	Widman.	
Williams, A.	L. tackle	King.	
Motley	R. end	Dingman.	
Doolittle	L. end	Motch.	
Clippinger	Quarter-back	Gould (Cap.)	
Walkley, W. (Cap.)	R. half-back	Tinney.	
Buttolph, G.	L. half back	Kunst.	
Buttolph, H.	Full-back	Lowe.	

Kenyon won toss, takes side; K. M. A. gets ball. A rush makes a small gain. Kunst gains by a run. Then Kenyon gets the ball, loses ground, then gains 5 yards, and next Walkley gains 20 yards by a good run. Then follow a gain of 4 yards, one of 9, one of 5, and one of 5 by a rush through center. H. Buttolph was injured and time called. Play is again begun, and Walkley makes a fine run of 25 yards, followed by a touch down by G. Buttolph. Time, 11 minutes.

Punt out fails. Kenyon kicks goal and tells K. M. A. that it was their ball on account of the failure of punt out. K. M. A. gains, and then Kenyon gets ball by a fumble; K. M. A. gets the ball and a poor kick gives it to Walkley. First half closes with ball in Kenyon's possession, and within a yard of center. Score, 10 to 0 in favor of Kenyon.

SECOND HALF.

At 4 o'clock teams line up again with ball in Kenyon's possession. A gain of 6 yards is made by a V; then follow small gains and a touch down by Walkley in 10 minutes, and goal is kicked. Score, Kenyon 10, K. M. A. 0.

K. M. A. has ball and Kunst makes a run good for 30 yards. Kenyon gets ball and Walkley gains 10 yards. He gains 15 yards again. K. M. A. now gets ball by foul, but loses to Kenyon by a fumble. Several gains bring the lines up to within a yard of K. M. A.'s goal when time is called. Score, 10 to 0 in favor of Kenyon.

TO ONE BORN IN OCTOBER.

I.

As I go forth this autumn morn to see
 The day unfold its petaled glories, straight
 The world takes on a richer pomp and state;
 Pale incense-fires line the roads; each tree
 Flames forth a prince enrobed for revelry;
 Mid ranks of crimson-bannered woods elate,
 The yellow papaw leaves are consecrate
 Egyptian fans, waving luxuriously
 O'er palanquins of princesses aswing.
 The flowers, the gay, processioned woods, the
 dawn,
 The whole wide pageantry is but to me
 The splendor of a finer, inner thing,
 A gorgeous retinue attendant on
 The rare and stately Thought I have of thee.

II.

Earth smiles that I should think it, pouring bold
 A full heart's cup of wine expressed from grapes
 Which sweet and precious grew on sunny capes
 O'er-looking outer seas, as I behold
 A gleam athwart the woven rose and gold
 Whose parting veil the Holy Place endrapes.
 The torch has touched the altar! and white
 shapes
 Of river mist, becoming priests of old,
 Mount toward the hill-top's free out-widening
 To blow their silver trumpets in the dawn.
 The high solemnity is but to me
 Expressive of a higher, inner thing,
 The grateful heart I lay God's altar on,
 For that rich autumn dawn which gave us thee.
 O. E. W.

EXCHANGES.

WHAT CAN WE DO FOR KENYON?

* * * * *

What can we do? I appeal first to the brethren of the clergy, for they, it is right to presume, are (with a possible exception or two—O tell it not in Gath!) most zealous for the welfare of the educational interests of the Church and diocese which they officially represent. You, my reverend brethren, are, I will venture to say, most closely related to and most immediately answerable for the present and future, the success or failure, of Kenyon College. To apply the words of St. Paul, "Except these abide in the ship, ye cannot be saved."

Permit me to suggest to you a few things which you, individually, can do—things requiring no unreasonable amount of time or talent or expense:

1. Consider yourself *ex-officio* a constituted agent for Kenyon College.

2. As such make the name of Kenyon a household word among the people of your cure.

3. Teach them to think of Kenyon as belonging to *them* by an inherited money interest, as well as by the demands of a dutiful Christian interest.

4. Inspire the youth of your parish with a desire for a higher education—at *Kenyon*.

5. Keep your eyes and ears open for young men who are looking forward to a classical or philosophical course in college, and present to them the advantages of *Kenyon*.

6. Send to President Sterling the addresses of churchmen or others who have eligible sons, for catalogues of Kenyon.

7. Ask from your people occasionally an offering toward the endowment of a free scholarship at Kenyon. And at least once a year ask for an offering for the support of young men studying for holy orders at Kenyon.

8. Appoint a committee of two or three young men and women each year to report at the next annual parish meeting on OUR SCHOOLS AT GAMBIER.

9. Encourage the discussion of matters pertaining to our college at your clericus meetings, convocations, and conventions. Move a resolution providing for a report on the state of our schools in Gambier at every meeting of your convocation.

10. Make use of the local press. Write occasionally for the KENYON COLLEGIAN (and by all means take it), *Ohio Church Life*, *The Standard of the Cross*, etc., a word that will help to keep Kenyon favorably before the eyes of the people.

11. Keep as closely in touch as possible with the life of the institution. The effect will prove mutually wholesome; it will rejuvenate and broaden your sympathies, while the life of the institution will be invigorated by your interest and strengthened by your moral support.

12. Apply for admission to the nearest local alumni association, and their make your voice heard and your heart felt for Kenyon.

These suggestions are by no means exhaustive, but they will serve as a fair working basis until better ones are offered.

It may be safely left to another to say something directly to the alumni of Kenyon in the way of answering the proposed inquiry. The affectionate interest of the "old fellows" and the "gray-haired boys" is beyond question. The pent-up enthusiasm of years is given its freedom at every commencement time, and its roseate vapors throw a halo of brightest hope and promise round the brow of "Dear Kenyon, mother dear." These periodical exhibitions of enthusiastic and undying devotion which paint the air of Ross Hall on association days are, indeed, beautiful and inspiring; but, somehow, they are not very effective in the way of solid results. Such rarified spirits are so hard to materialize, and it requires so very many cubic yards to produce one little drop of real, practical, and effective endeavor! Economy would suggest the need of some wisely organized means for co-operation through which this potential spirit may be made to spend its strength in doing a definite work during the long interval between one commencement week and another. What shall it be? What can we do? Speak out. You wise and sedate seniors of the forties and fifties, you experienced and prosperous juniors of the sixties, you busy, scheming sophomores of the seventies, and you aspiring, promising freshmen of the eighties, heads out! every loyal, loving son of you! and tell us, what can we do for our *Alma Mater*? What *can*—what *shall* we do for Kenyon?

"'78"—*Church Life*.

Manager Farrand, of the U. of M., has arranged a game of foot-ball with Cornell for Saturday, November 21. It will be played at Recreation Park, in Detroit. It is understood that the terms are quite favorable.—*Ex.*

The students of the University of Wooster are up in arms against the action of the faculty forbidding them to partici-

pate in athletic contests of any kind with other colleges. The *Voice* says: "We want athletics, and we want 'em bad," and it takes up about two of its four pages in backing this statement. The students held a mass meeting October 8, and much enthusiasm was shown. The motion: "*Resolved*, That we, the students of the University of Wooster, respectfully and earnestly request that we be permitted to participate in inter-collegiate games, agreeing to abide by the rules which the faculty may lay down," was almost unanimously carried.

The faculty of Northwestern University has put a stop to the cane rush. This probably settles it for two or three years to come. Cornell also prohibits class rushing and cane rushing this year.

There are 190 college papers in the United States.—*Ex.*

Foot-ball season tickets at Harvard cost \$3.00.—*Ex.*

The King of Siam will send six youths from his kingdom to Pennsylvania to be educated, their expenses, about \$5,000 a year each, to be borne by the Siamese government.

Yale last year received over a million dollars in gifts. Vassar College received half a million.

The best endowed college in this country is Columbia, with \$9,000,000. Harvard is second with a fund of \$8,000,000.

The College Transcript believes that it is the sole duty of an exchange editor to present to his readers short, newsy notes concerning the different colleges. We disagree with him in this respect and think, as does the *Earlhamite*, that the exchange column should be a place where such just and reasonable criticism of college papers can be found. So along with our "clippings," we shall give such comment as is called for.

Princeton's foot-ball practice began September 9, two weeks before the college opened. Harvard began September 14, and Yale the 26.—*Ex.*

The U. of M. is to have a new athletic field, and from its description in the *Daily* it will be quite a fine one. It will not, however, be ready for use this fall.

A MONEY MAKER.

It is so hard to get employment now, and so hard to get money, that I know others would like to know how they can make a little money, as I have done. Tell your subscribers they can get all the jewelry, table-ware, knives, forks, and spoons they can plate, and make \$25 a week. The plating outfit costs \$5. I bought mine from H. F. Delno & Co., of Columbus, Ohio. It plates gold, silver and nickel. I did \$4.70 worth of plating the first day. The work is done so nicely that everybody seeing it wants work done. This machine is the greatest money maker I ever saw. Why should any one be out of employment or out of money when they can, by using my experience, always have money in the house and have a little to spend too? Any one can get circulars by addressing H. F. Delno & Co., Columbus, Ohio.

K. JARRETT.

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The C., A. & C. Railway Schedule.

In Effect August 9, 1891.

GOING NORTH			STATIONS	GOING SOUTH		
35	27	3		2	28	38
Cleveland Express	Night Express	Fast Mail		Fast Mail	Night Express	Columbus Express
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	Ar. Union Depot. Lv	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
12.50	7.00	5.40	..... Cleveland	8.10	8.00	1.15
12.35	6.46	5.26	..... Euclid Avenue	8.14	8.14	1.29
12.19	6.30	5.10	..... Newberg	8.29	8.29	1.43
11.20	5.50	4.32	..... Hudson	9.05	9.05	2.15
11.06	5.36	4.16	..... Cuyahoga Falls	9.20	9.20	2.29
10.55	5.25	4.05	..... Akron	9.35	9.35	2.40
10.18	4.43	3.31	..... Warwick	10.08	10.08	3.10
9.55	4.20	3.10	..... Orrville	10.36	10.32	3.37
9.02	3.23	2.17	..... Millersburg	11.21	11.20	4.25
8.48	3.08	2.03	Lv Killbuck Av	11.34	11.33	4.38
A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	Ar. Killbuck Lv	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
8.43	3.08	2.03	..... Gambier	11.34	11.33	4.38
7.46	2.05	1.06	..... Mt. Vernon	12.33	12.34	5.38
7.35	1.54	12.55	..... Centerburg	1.03	12.52	6.08
7.04	1.20	12.39	..... Sunbury	1.29	1.20	6.36
6.43	12.52	12.12	..... Westerville	1.49	1.43	6.59
6.25	12.31	11.55	Lv Columbus Ar	2.06	2.04	7.19
6.00	12.05	11.30		2.30	2.30	7.45
A. M.	Md't	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
A. M.	Md't	A. M.	Ar. Cincinnati Ar	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
.....	8.00	8.00	..... Indianapolis	8.15	6.40	.....
.....	3.45	3.45	Lv St. Louis Ar	10.00	11.40	.....
.....	7.30	7.30		7.00	7.00	.....
.....	A. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	.....

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

Trains 27 and 28 have through Pullman sleepers between Cleveland, Akron, and Cincinnati.

Trains 7 and 8, known as the Gann and Columbus Accommodations, leave Gann at 6.05 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.

Trains 2 and 3 make connection with P., Ft. W. & C. trains to and from all points east and west via Orrville.

No. 38 makes close connections at Columbus with C., St. L. & P. for Chicago and points west.

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