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The Kenyon Collegian.

Devoted to the interests of Kenyon College.

VOL. XIX.

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NO. 56

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Business letters should be addressed, and all bills made payable to F. J. Doolittle.

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.

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EDITORIALS.

THE Presidential election of '92 has passed, and there is another great change to take place in the policy of our National Government. Whether or not it is for the best, only time can tell. However good a teacher experience may be, it is sometimes a dear one. If, after four years of the new rule, we learn that the old has been radically wrong and detrimental to the country, the mistake of not changing

sooner will be evident enough, while if it be found that "the old is better" we shall all regret the action taken by the voters of our nation. These truths are manifest enough and the conclusion to be drawn from them is plain; that it is not alone our privilege but absolutely our *duty* to take an active interest in "politics," and to keep ourselves informed thereon. After we have made ourselves acquainted with all the facts that enter into this question and have logically drawn our conclusions, it is as much our duty to act on our honest convictions in this as in the case of our religious acts or of any of our moral traits. This is the only national election that any of us will experience while in College, but during the ensuing regime, we have all time enough to give the question a careful study, to learn that it can be solved by application and thought, to understand how important it is that every elector be qualified to act as such and to appreciate how much the policy of our nation as such will affect our own financial and social condition.

Among the habits that many college students form, there is in all probability none more injurious, and the effects of which are more lasting and detrimental to his well being in after life, than is that of "dallying." It has become so widely spread in American colleges that this same term is used to express it in all institutions and it is harmful both to one's capacity for knowledge and to the kind of knowledge he acquires. Out of college

circles this is expressed by the time-worn phrase of "killing time," and nothing more injurious to one's well being than is this can well be imagined. It dulls the brain, it turns ambition into dreaming, it abnormally develops the imagination, it harms the physique, and worst of all, it forms a bad habit at that time of life which, more than another, should be profitably spent and after which it is almost impossible to break down habits already contracted. To one who has formed this habit in his Freshman and Sophomore years, the curriculum grows harder as he advances until the time has arrived when he must enter upon studies the subjects of which are purely abstract, and he finds himself incapable of properly grasping them because he cannot concentrate his thoughts; on the other hand, rigid application during the years of "under-classman-ship" brings its reward. It becomes an easy matter to rise to one's feet in the literary societies and to express clearly and forcibly any thought that may present itself, the time requisite for the preparation of work for the class room is much shortened, and "outside work" becomes not only a privilege but a decided pleasure.

WITHIN the somewhat narrow limits of the editorial department of a college paper it is impossible to discuss, or even to touch upon, everything of interest to college men; we therefore are compelled to leave unnoticed many of the better traits and acts of our American students and more especially of those in Kenyon College, because it is much more important that an error should be corrected than that a commendable act should be encouraged; for there is enough encouragement in the

self gratification one experiences after such an act to repay for it.

This has been said as a prelude to what is to follow when taken in connection with the preceding editorial. There is a very noticeable tendency among those students who draw few books from the library, to read the current "paper back" novels of the day. The effect of one such book a term is very slight but the habit of such reading is most deleterious to character. It has been the custom among the new students of college to leave the library to the librarian. The bad effects of this can hardly be over estimated. Both the library and reading room are well stocked with excellent reading matter, and a radical mistake is made when it is abandoned for works other than standard.

WITH this issue Mr. L. O. Williams, '92, has very graciously consented to conducting the Alumni Department of the paper, which will doubtless be very much improved under his management. His recent work among, and personal acquaintance with a great part of this body eminently fit him for the work which he has consented to take upon himself, and we hope by this means to interest many in the affairs of their *alma mater* who have heretofore done comparatively little for her advancement. Probably the work of those who proudly call themselves Alumni of Kenyon College, has never been excelled by any equally large graduate association in so short a time, yet its effects could be made more extensive by the extension and broadening of itself. Let us urge, then, every "old man" of Kenyon into whose hands this paper may fall to join the nearest Kenyon Alumni Association, and when a member to fall

into the spirit of the work which is now being done by this loyal body of men.

OUR space for literary articles in this issue is filled with two productions from members of the Freshman Class and it is worthy of note that perhaps these two subjects could not be more ably discussed by many of our upper classmen. As a rule students entering college are markedly deficient in their acquaintance of the language they have spoken all their lives. One's knowledge of what constitutes the various figures of speech and an ability to point out the most euphonious or most weighty sentence on a page, is not a conclusive proof that the same man is able to *form* and *rightly use* either the one or the other. Rigid application will enable one to accomplish the former while the latter result can be brought about only by repeated and corrected efforts.

COLLEGE SPIRIT.

"Westward the course of Empire takes its way" is no less true in college life than in the progress of any other mark of civilization. College effects, from a strictly intellectual standpoint, may indeed be considered in the van of this great western movement; for at this time we Kenyon men point with pride to the fact that the walls of noble Old Kenyon were built in 1826, and that the first bequests to the college in America were almost pathless woods; we point with pride that our founder, Bishop Chase, braved the difficulties of a frontier life to propagate the Christian religion, and in those early days built a college, as the educational link between backwoods ignorance and Christian enlightenment. Yet, with our

corner-stone with its chiseled "1826," we can not boast of being the first college in the West.

We have rivals both in age and reputation, and to them we give full credit, never forgetting that we are Kenyon men, and as Kenyon men, lovers and supporters of her reputation. Here we come to "the burden of our song;" we of Kenyon, you of Adelbert, of Denison, of the State University, or of any college I may mention, are all lovers and supporters of our respective colleges. That we may the better support her name and do honor to her reputation, let us follow, as we have in other ways, the chivalry of the sort in the athletic field. Let the men of each college show the feeling of equality, let the students of each college be quick to recognize and applaud a good play or generous act of an opponent. Of course it is right to cheer your own team, not only right but loyal, and necessary to your team's success; but what is the avail of hissing an opponent or even a successful rival. Only guess and senseless things hiss, an education should elevate us from that class. Let it also elevate in us the spirit of being true gentlemen.

W. H. F.

OUR FOUR CENTURIES.

At the beginning of our four centuries we find two great results recorded in the Ancient and Mediaeval History of Europe, the supremacy of Papal authority and the degradation of mankind. Man, as an individual, was crushed by superstition, Romanism, ignorance and Monarchy. There was no hope in Europe for the individual, he could not survive with such odds against him; his only hope was in some new land in which to change his

condition and restore again his rights and privileges. And, thanks to Columbus, means of escape were found; he opened the gateway to a new land in which to avoid the abuses of Europe and to build up a better political, social and moral empire. The Pope influenced by superstition, had decreed that the world was flat and stationary. Columbus proved it to be round and Galileo, although recanting his statements, was still convinced that "It moves for all of that." Thus the reign of superstition was ended and reason crowned supreme.

Whatever may have been the motive of our early explorers, love of fame, greed of gold, or religious zeal, America and all mankind owe them an overwhelming debt of gratitude. Considering the first settlers as adventurers, we look upon and reverence the Pilgrims as our forefathers. And thus at Plymouth Rock, amid the snow and the cutting blasts of December, began our second century, one of colonization. And surely the Pilgrims share in our nation's glory is a large one. With no law but the Bible, with no protection but God, and with no guiding star but their own path; they toiled, suffered and died, that they might give to their posterity the right to worship according to the dictates of conscience. On that bleak coast, principles were formed which were not to be shaken by foreign foes; which withstood political turmoil, treachery, and the greatest civil war known (in the annals of history). Other settlers followed and in time their condition improved, but that essential right, the right to self-government, was denied them. They considered themselves English subjects and as such, to be entitled to have their rights, but taxation and the tyranny

of English Ministry at last drove them to arms. Fighting at first, not against country and king, but against unjust laws, they were merely rebels.

Then there came the Magna Charta of American liberty the Declaration of Independence, which not only changed the destiny of our own country, but influenced that of the world. It changed a rebellion into a revolution, followed by a Republic, that was the death blow to monarchy in America.

Independence was gained, but how long would it endure! Thirteen separate and independent States with their many conflicting interests would either perish from internal discord or foreign foe. Union of some sort was necessary for the nation's strength and prosperity.

The Constitution formed a bond which was not to be severed by financial panics nor political insurrection. Thus ended the century with Independence and a firm Union, and the present century of progress was ushered in.

Democracy is no longer an experiment, but an historical fact, Christianity has advanced, slavery is abolished and educational advantages are increased.

For centuries the world's center of civilization has moved slowly westward, from Athens to Rome, and then westward to England. From thence it has reached our favored land and we are now the center in its dissemination. Thus, America holds the destiny of mankind of the future, and the *man* of America is to be the guiding spirit which is to dictate whether civilization will rise or fall. With this great responsibility resting upon us, what *shall* be our course? We can only guess at the result by noting our present condition and characteristics.

That inherent characteristic to colonize, still clings strongly to us, and it has rapidly transformed the West into the richest granary of the world, and the Pacific Coast into a vast mining camp. The inventive genius of the Yankee and greater knowledge of nature's resources, especially those pertaining to steam and electricity, have materially aided in our advancement. America's example of loyalty shines out on uninterrupted light. Her literature, art and science pass into all countries and languages are discussed in all. Our Government and laws command the respect and admiration of all the world and in no direction can we discover serious defects in our nation's composition.

While justly proud of our record we must remember that the foundation of our Government is not impregnable; war could overthrow it, discord ruin it, and social earthquakes engulf it. Problems of labor, immigration, religion and socialism confront us. Although separately unable to endanger seriously our happiness, yet combined they form an octopus, which, when it gets our Government in its grasp, would drag beneath the sea of time, all that is good and leave behind but a name; a second Rome.

But this is the darker side, we hope and expect our country to progress forever and to better mankind by this progress. How is this to be maintained? Let her citizens be honest, forever keep before them the equality of all men, and above all, recognize and obey but one God, one country and one flag.

E. G. MARTIN, '96.

COLLEGE MORALITY.

The morality, or rather the immorality of college students, has been a favorite

subject of scornful comment to the haters of colleges. Instances are cited, perhaps of the jollification after great college victories. Reporters of our great newspapers, most of whom have never enjoyed a college education, and are consequently bitter in their attitude toward college men, write highly colored accounts of the "disgraceful" frolics of drunken, roistering students," growling because, as they say, students have a pull with the police force and are not arrested. Every month accounts full of such complaints appear and are read by the people of our country; the natural result is that many of them regard a college course as four years of dissipation.

That the morals of college men are not all that they should be, is doubtless true. But that college men are more immoral than other classes of men of their age is absurd. In the first place, college men are possessed of all the life and vitality of boys. They do many things out of pure carelessness which on sober thought they would not do. They do not consider appearances. During the progress of these so-called frolics, students are wont to make a great deal of noise. Like boys they are careless and thoughtless of consequences. Among a great number of students there will perhaps be some who are intoxicated; but the others, who are not at all affected by liquor, will blow horns and give their college yells and sing songs just as loudly as they, regardless of the fact that *all* are being written up as drunken rowdies.

Again, many disgraceful things are attributed to the college student which he does not do. Clerks, aye and reporters, and young men in various business pursuits, imitate (as they suppose) college men. They do not see college life as it is,

but when there is a jollification they are present and are often responsible for many of the disgraceful acts which occur. Great numbers of such fellows (perhaps thoughtlessly) take advantage of such opportunities for a spree, and the blame is thrust upon the college men.

The percentage of college men who do engage in such sprees is very small. Since, however, those who do are known to be college men many of those students who have not engaged in these carousals are none the less blamed for them and we have woeful stories of the immorality of college men.

Those who do engage in these disgraceful scenes are no more the influential men of college than they would be if placed elsewhere. Their example no more dangerous to their companions than it would be in other stations of life. In college as elsewhere, it is the men of brain and will-power who exert the most influence, who are most respected and who succeed best.

C. C. WRIGHT, '96.

THE ALUMNI.

CONDUCTED BY LEWIS C. WILLIAMS, '92.

"With thee our wishes dwell,
For thee our love we'll tell,
With voice and pen;
And still our prayers we'll pray—
God keep thee every way—
And all thy sons shall say:
Amen! Amen!"

"Amen! Amen!" exclaim the men to whose boyish footsteps the Bishop's walk echoed many years ago; and "Amen! Amen!" sing the undergraduates, as they proudly wear the mauve, and enthusiastically cheer on the foot ball team to victory and glory.

Never before have old Kenyon's sons,

one and all, shown such true-hearted devotion and loyalty as at present, and never have all indications pointed to a more glorious future. Men of sound business ability have undertaken the task of retrieving her financial standing. Their success has been marked, and only needs the generous co-operation of every alumnus to make it complete.

The attendance in college this year is more than double that of last year; the Faculty has been increased by the election of eminent and scholarly men, whose influence is already beginning to be felt; the Nu Pi Kappa Literary Society has been revived, and Philo still fostered and strengthened; the catalogue of graduates is almost corrected, by which a closer intimacy will exist between the Alumni and their Alma Mater; in the matter of bringing the college before the public, the articles soon to appear in the *University Magazine* will be of great interest to the old men and of immense advantage to the college; the undergraduates are endued with an abundance of college spirit, and in athletics have won an enviable reputation, our foot ball team at this writing having won four successive victories without a defeat; a victory in the Thanksgiving game at Columbus will give them the pennant of the State Inter-Collegiate Association.

Is, therefore, our position one of self-gratulation and indolent satisfaction? Have we nothing more to do? By no means. Let not our efforts lag and our determination falter. Three important tasks are before us. The first, and most important, is that of thorough organization among the Alumni. No large city should be without a Kenyon Club, and these should hold banquets at least once a year. The warm enthusiasm, and last-

ing, practical good of such meetings as the New York and Cleveland dinners of last year are incontrovertible arguments in favor of such organization.

What is the trouble with Columbus and Cincinnati? Wake up, gentlemen, and let us hear from you.

Then comes the question of money. Unfortunately, the Alumni, as a rule, are not wealthy men, but "where there's a will there's a way," and if you have no wealth yourself you can be instrumental in bringing bequests and gifts to an institution, which can use them to the greatest possible advantage. There are men and women to-day, and many of them, too, who would be glad to know of such an opportunity to keep in remembrance the name of a departed relative, by endowing a professorship in Kenyon or in helping to increase the endowment of the Presidency. And lastly, when this endowment of the Presidency shall have been fully assured, we should have our new President than whom no other college should have a better. In President Sterling the college now has an executive whose practical measures and firm discipline have been a step in the right direction.

But we can not spare him from his professorship, the duties of which he has so pre-eminently performed, with both local and wide-spread recognition.

For the discussion of all such questions this column is always open. Hoping to hear from the "old boys," and inviting contributions for this department, we submit a few personals to your perusal:

'41. The Rev. Henry Calhoun, recently of Ironton, Ohio, should be addressed at Mansfield, Ohio.

'50. Mr. James S. Blackaller, formerly of Gallipolis, Ohio, is now settled at Lancaster, Ohio.

'51. C. D. Martin, Esq., is a Judge in Lancaster, Ohio.

'51. The address of Dr. E. H. Grant is Anacostia, D. C.

'51. Mr. Louis S. Lobdell, formerly of New Orleans, La., should be addressed at Duvall Landing, West Baton Rouge Parish, La.

'58. Rev. John N. Lee has changed his address to Springfield, Mo.

'64. Mr. Fred Hosmer Wilson, formerly of Newark, has removed to Shawnee, Perry county, Ohio.

'70. Dr. Hosea W. Jones attended the General Convention of the Episcopal Church, recently held in Baltimore, Md.

'79. John Jay Adams, Esq., of Zanesville, Ohio, was married on the 26th ult. to Miss Dora May, daughter of Captain and Mrs. Thomas S. Black, of that city. The ceremony took place in the Second Presbyterian Church, which was profusely decorated with chrysanthemums. The groom's best man was Sherman M. Granger, Esq., of the class of '90. The happy couple were presented, by the bride's father, with a handsome home, in which a bounteous collation was served. At midnight, Mr. and Mrs. Adams left Zanesville for a wedding trip, the destination of which was kept a profound secret to themselves.

'83. Mr. George Douglass Grasser is a druggist in Newark, Ohio, and is also Secretary and Treasurer of the Citizens' Building and Loan Association of that city.

'85. O. F. Phillips, Esq., is Probate Judge of Medina county, and his address is Medina, Ohio.

'87. John A. Strutton, Esq., of Norwalk, Ohio, has recently been appointed lay reader at Milan, Ohio.

'89. Mr. Frank S. Curtis, Washington, D. C., attended the Adelbert-Kenyon foot ball game played here on the 5th inst.

'90. Rev. W. E. Rambo is the acceptable Rector of the church at Lancaster, Ohio.

We are very desirous of obtaining the following addresses, in order to correct the Alumni catalogue:

'38. Mr. William H. Johnson, formerly of Baltimore, Md.

'45. Jacob L. Camp, Esq., formerly of Sandusky, Ohio.

'50. Albert Starkey, Esq., of Alton, Ill.

'59. Mr. William S. Marshall, Charleston, Ill.

'60. George Daniel Stroud, Cincinnati, Ohio.

'61. Emanuel K. Grabill, Evansville, Ill.

'65. George Coburn, Esq., Baltimore, Md.

'66. Rev. George Godfrey Jones, Bedford, Ohio.

'66. Rev. Charles H. Tucker, Cambridge, Mass.

'67. George Gillespie Dickson, Esq., New York, N. Y.

'68. Rev. Hiram Payson Barnes, Clyde, Ohio.

'68. Mr. Nevil P. Whitesides, Kansas City, Mo.

'75. Edward Gilpin Johnson, Esq., Milwaukee, Wis.

'82. Mr. Reuben Broadus Miller, Montgomery, Ala.

KENYON VS. ADELBERT.

KENYON 20—ADELBERT 12.

The Adelbert Team, under Manager Hemperley, made its appearance on Saturday, November 5, light of heart, strong

of limb, confident of victory. Promptly at 3 o'clock these giants from the Western Reserve marched out (four abreast) on the field of their Waterloo. Ten minutes later the Kenyon Eleven put in its appearance.

The contrast between the rival teams was most striking; the Adelbert men, averaging over 170 pounds, appeared even larger, arrayed, as they were, in heavy sweaters and hair padded trousers, while the Kenyon eleven, by contrast, looked much smaller than it really was. The teams lined up as below:

ADELBERT.	POSITION.	KENYON.
Stewart.....	Left end.....	Foley, Capt.
Eisenbart.....	" tackle.....	Hazzard
Husband.....	" guard.....	Pate
Mathias.....	Center.....	Williams, B. H.
Taylor.....	Right guard.....	Williams, H. F.
Stephens.....	" tackle.....	Walkley
Gairing.....	" end.....	Thornberry
Nesbitt, Capt.....	Quarter back.....	Gould
Stockwell.....	Left half.....	Wright
Jones.....	Right ".....	Kunst
Evans.....	Full back.....	Walkley
Umpires and Referees—Mr. Stage and Prof. Brusie.		Simple
		Doolittle

Captain Nesbitt won the toss, and chose the ball. The play was begun with a V, on which Adelbert gained 6 yards, and Stockwell then "bucked" the line for a small gain. On the next down, the ball was given to us on an off-side play. Doolittle "bucks" with no gain, Kunst runs the right end for 4 yards, and Semple circles the left for 3 more. On the following pass the guard broke the line, and interfered with Wright's pass, when our backs settled down to their work and retained the ball, advancing it on every down for the next 18 downs, when Doolittle shot through the centre for a touch down. Williams kicked goal easily. Time 9 min.

It was now Adelbert's ball, and they made 8 yards on their V. They then buck our center for several short gains, when Stockwell fumbled the ball, which was cleverly "downed" by Kunst. The referee did not see it in this light, and beside losing the ball, Kunst was kicked on the hip bone, but continued to play. The same thing happened on the next down, except that the kick was sufficiently severe to lay him off this time. Walkley's position was changed, and Thornberry was put in to face the mighty Eisenhart.

Play was resumed, and after Stockwell had twice "bucked" the line, Jones circled the right end for 10 yards. Captain Nesbitt repeatedly sent Stockwell into our line, and on his third failure to find a weak spot among our men, the ball came to us on 3 downs. Our "backs" fumble the ball, and Doolittle punts out of bounds for a gain of 35 yards. Adelbert takes the ball, "bucks" twice for small gains, Stockwell twice runs their left end for 6 yards, and finally darts through the line for their first touch down. Evans kicks goal. Time 27 minutes.

Captain Foley takes the ball, and B. H. Williams puts it in play with a V for 8 yards gain. Doolittle "bucks" three times, and advances the ball 15 yards. We then lose the ball on our failure to advance it 5 yards on the next 3 downs. Mathias takes the ball, and Nesbitt twice passes it to Stockwell, who punctures the line for 6 yards gain. Stockwell and Jones in turn try the ends for heavy losses on tackles by Walkley and Semple. Evans loses 10 yards to retain the ball, and by varied play and bad eye-sight on the part of the referee, they advanced the ball to their 45-yard line. Here Jones and Stockwell in turn "buck" our line for losses, and the ball being fumbled on

the third down, Williams drops on it for us. After advancing the ball 10 yards, we lose it on 4 downs. Adelbert again takes the ball, and advances it 20 yards by runs around the end, when Jones fumbles, and H. F. Williams is through the line and on top of the ball.

On our first down the ball is fumbled, but Walkley runs the right end for 3 yards. Semple runs the left end for 7 yards and Walkley again circles the right for 40 yards and a touch down. No goal. There is but a minute to play, and when we break Adelbert's V, after a gain of 4 yards, time is called. Score, 10 to 6.

SECOND HALF.

The ball is ours, and play is begun with a V, on which we make 7 yards. Doolittle's "buck," Walkley's run around the right end, and Semple's around the left, advance the ball 20 yards more, but after 2 more downs, Doolittle is forced to lose 14 yards to retain the ball. Doolittle, Semple and Walkley force their way through the line for heavy gains, Semple circles the left end for 8 yards, Walkley follows him through between the right end and tackle for 4 yards more, when Doolittle again forges through the line for 9 yards and a touch-down. No goal. Time, 13 min.

Mathias takes possession of the ball, and Adelbert V's for 7 yards. Jones darts through the line for 4 yards more, when Evans "bucks," but loses the ball. Wright passes to Semple, who dodges through the left end for 5 yards. Walkley again trails Semple through the right end for 8 yards, when the leather spheroid is again tossed to Semple, who, by the cleverest run of the day, makes 18 yards around the left end. Doolittle and Semple each dart through the line for 5 yards, when Walk-

ley handily passes the right end for a run of 30 yards and our fourth touch-down. B. H. Williams again shows the audience how easy it is to kick goal. Time, 23 min. Score, 20 to 6.

Adelbert again takes the ball. By the best formed V of the day they advance the ball 9 yards, Evans and Stockwell circle the right end for 5 yards each, when Stevens and Stockwell in turn hurl themselves into the line without success. Jones endeavors to circle the left end, but loses ground on Semple's sharp tackle. This gives us the ball on 3 downs, and all our backs are repeatedly sent through their rush line for gains. Semple dives through the right end for 3 and 5 yards, Walkley circles the right for 13 yards, and Doolittle "bucks" for 5 more, when the ball is fumbled behind our line, and Adelbert "downs" it. Stockwell and Jones run around the ends, and Stevens dashes into the left of the line for gains; Evans runs the right for 40 yards. Jones circles the left end for 3 yards, and Stevens "bucks" the left of their line for a touch-down. Evans kicks goal. Score, 20 to 12.

We now take the ball, and by sending Doolittle through the line twice and the half-backs through the ends, had advanced it 25 yards, when time was called.

KENYON VS. DENISON.

KENYON 10 — DENISON 0.

Our second game of the O. I. A. A. series was played at Granville on the Denison University athletic field on the afternoon of Saturday, October 29th. Aside from the team and its attaches, there were present about forty Kenyon men, whose enthusiastic support no doubt contributed much toward our victory.

There was some delay about calling the game, and when the time did come it was 3:30 p. m., so that it was thought best to play but 30-minute halves. The teams lined up as below:

DENISON.	POSITION.	KENYON.
Brown.....	Left end.....	Hazzard
Collett ..	" tackle.....	Walkley
Thayer.....	" guard.....	Pate
Dixon.....	Center.....	Williams, B. H.
Hunt, L.....	Right guard.....	Williams, H. F.
Osburn.....	" tackle.....	Martin
Clem.....	" end.....	Gould
Barker, Capt.	Quarter back.....	Foley, Capt.
Hunt, C.....	Right half.....	Semple
Randall.....	Left ".....	Kunst
Jones.....	Full back.....	Doolittle
Umpire, Prof. Brusie. Referee, Mr. Black.		

When time is called Captain Foley wins the toss, and chooses the favoring wind. Denison takes the ball and begins their play with a V, out of which Randall emerges around their right; Hazzard brings the ball to an abrupt down, and Captain Barker sees fit to give the spectators an exhibition of the famous "Denison Corkscrew," which had won their game against Otterbein the week before. Three times he tries it, and three times it fails ignominiously. The ball comes to us, and Semple follows Kunst through the left for 3 yards, Doolittle "bucks" the left end of our line twice, Walkley passes to Semple, who circles our left for 3 yards; Doolittle and Kunst "buck" twice each, and we try running around the ends, but Denison takes the ball on 3 downs.

Hunt risks the left end, but Gould tackles prettily, and the Referee announces one yard gained. Jones "bucks" the center for 2 yards, and the ball is passed to Randall, who fumbles, while Gould cleverly drops on the ball.

We lose the ball on 3 downs. Denison does likewise, and we follow suit. Here it was that the Denison team played most

successfully; they again and again "buck" the line for gains. The ball is on our 35-yard line. Randall circles their right end for 10 yards, when Hazzard throws him out of bounds. Hunt and Randall alternately "buck" the line (striking our center with trip-hammer-like blows), till the Referee announces Denison's ball on the first down. The ball now is within a yard of our goal line.

Defeat seemed certain. A broken line on our part, or one good line trick on theirs, would have scored a touch-down, but our line played as an automaton, and on their third attempt to advance the ball Kunst caught Jones two yards back of their line. Williams takes the ball, and Semple, Kunst and Doolittle each advance it 4 yards through the rush line. The ball was then fumbled behind our line and Barker drops on it. We regain the ball on 3 downs, and our backs "buck" the line for 15 yards, when the half closes with the ball still in our territory.

SECOND HALF.

The ball is ours, and Doolittle advances it 10 yards from out the left of our V. Semple follows Kunst through the line for 3 yards, while Doolittle punctures the left of the line for gains of 3 and 5 yards. Kunst, Semple, Doolittle, Pate, Hazzard and Foley form a V on Walkley, and when it is finally broken, Semple, dropping out, circles the left for a touch-down. Williams kicks goal. Time, 4 min.

Denison's V worked well, and the ball was advanced 10 yards. Randall, in passing the end, lost 3 yards on Hazzard's sharp tackle, but "bucked" the line for a small gain, when the ball was again passed to him, and the Denison Eleven, as if ashamed of their previous failures, formed for their widely-known "cork-

screw," which lost ground against our energetic opposition.

The ball is given to Kenyon on 3 downs, but after losses of 6 and 3 yards, Doolittle loses 14 yards to retain the ball. Kunst goes around the right end for 7 yards, and Semper passes the left for 3 more. We fumble the ball behind the line, but Doolittle drops on it, and Semple "bucks" the line for 3 yards. The Referee does not see it in this light, however, and gives Denison the ball on 3 downs.

Hunt gains 2 yards around their left end, but Williams so interferes with Dixon's passes that they are forced to punt. The pigskin leaves the toe of the muscular full back, and the strong wind so affects the course of the ball that Doolittle misjudges, and is forced to have it down on our 5-yard line.

Kunst now takes the ball around the right end for 7 yards, Doolittle "bucks" their center for 5 more, Semple follows Kunst through the left for 4 more, and Doolittle again "bucks" for 4 yards gain. At this point Collett is retired, D'Armand taking his place. Our backs "buck" the line for 8 yards more, when the ball is given to Denison on 3 downs.

The Denison backs "buck" the line for heavy and repeated gains, till Hunt attempts to pass the left end, but is stopped with loss by Gould's brilliant tackle. The ball is passed to Jones for a punt, but Hazzard interposes, and Gould drops on the ball.

During the execution of the next 22 plays Kenyon retains the ball, and advances it by work behind the line. Semple, Kunst and Doolittle "buck" the line in order; then one of them circles the end. This is kept up till the opposing ends are drawn in, and the ball is passed to Doolittle, who again springs into their

center, but as he does it, passes the ball to Foley, who, guarded by Kunst and Gould, clears the 45 yards between the line and their goal for our second touch-down. The ball is punted out to Walkley, but the strong wind prevents a goal.

Denison takes the ball, and advances it 7 yards on their V. They try each end and "buck" the center without gain, when time is called.

Our team did not play its best game, though at times the playing of the line men was magnificent. The work of Denison's backs was good, but they were not properly supported, and their interference was inferior to that of our own men.

THE NEWS.

Mr. Foley, Watson '93, Gould '96 and Semple '96, attended the Oberlin-O. S. U. foot-ball game in Columbus, November 5. Columbus was out-classed but put up a fine game. If we want to beat them Thanksgiving day, we must do some tall practicing.

Kunst and Means who have been laid up for some time are improving, and soon we hope to see them promenading the middle path as of yore.

Walkley, Hazzard and Gould who were under the weather, could not take part in the Oberlin-Kenyon game November 12, so we were compelled to put in a few substitutes.

The Juniors took a squint at the sun spots the other day, but they had a dispute with one of Father Lewis' rabbits for the possession of the observatory and consequently did not enjoy themselves very much.

The young ladies of Harcourt have decided that gentlemen are superfluous at

their entertainments, consequently they will not give as many dances as usual this year.

Congressman Harter delivered a speech before the young ladies of Harcourt, November 5. He proved conclusively that the schools and colleges ought not to be taxed. Told pathetic tales of "a widow and her ten small children who were fatherless." The consequence was that all the pupils of Harcourt voted for him and he was elected.

H. H. Wolf, '96, spent Sunday, 13th, at his home in Akron, O.

A reception was given to the faculty by President Sterling and Mrs. Sterling, on the evening of November 9.

E. M. Phelps, '94, has left college. We are very sorry to lose him as he is a thoroughly good fellow and will be missed by all who knew him, but we are glad he has not followed the bad example set him by several of our students, who in the past few years have left Kenyon in order that they might attend other colleges.

R. J. Watson, '93, spent a week in the South where he attended the annual Convention of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity held this year at Chattanooga, Tenn.

Friday evening, November 4, Miss Rust entertained several of her friends. Music and dancing were the order of the evening and the event was one of much pleasure.

Mrs. Leonard gave a delightful reception Thursday evening, November 3. The guests were the faculties of the College, Bexley and Harcourt, the students of Bexley, the senior class of College and many of the townspeople. The evening was thoroughly enjoyed by all.