

2-1-1898

Kenyon Collegian - February 1898

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The Kenyon Collegian.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF KENYON COLLEGE.

BOARD OF EDITORS: J. A. NELSON, '98, EDITOR-IN-CHIEF.
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C. R. GANTER, '99, BUSINESS MANAGER.

VOL. XXIV.

GAMBIER, OHIO, FEBRUARY, 1898.

No. 8.

Editorial.

BASE BALL enthusiasm seems at last to be thoroughly awakened in the college. This is extremely gratifying, though somewhat unexpected, in view of our recent hard luck on the gridiron. The enthusiasm has taken the most substantial form, that of financial support. A considerable amount — over one hundred dollars, we are told — has been pledged toward meeting the expenses of the team during the coming season. There appear also to be a number of promising candidates for base ball honors, enough perhaps to make up a second team. It is certainly the duty of every college man who is able to play base ball to offer his services toward helping on the team, no matter whether he stands a good chance of making the first team or not. If enough men to make up two teams will attend practice regularly, there is no reason why Kenyon's base ball nine should not be such as to gain a large share of the laurels of the coming season.

THE FIRST lecture given in the Kenyon College lecture course was delivered on January 19th. While the attendance was scarcely as great as had been hoped for, it was exceedingly good in comparison with those of former lectures. The weather was very bad, and this undoubtedly kept many away. The absence of nearly the entire college faculty was, however, to be noted. The Lecture Course

Committee are endeavoring to secure the best attractions possible, but their success in this direction is determined by the support given to the lectures. As the proceeds go to the support of the college athletics, the students should feel it incumbent upon them to give the lecture course their hearty support.

THE PRESIDENT was notably successful in his eastern trip in securing funds for the college. We think he is to be congratulated on his success, and deserves every encouragement for his devotion to the college.

IN VIEW of the generous prizes offered by the Society for the Promotion of Church Colleges, it is to be hoped that many Kenyon men will enter the contest. There is no better way to show one's loyalty to our Alma Mater and appreciation of the efforts of our professors than to try to win one or more of these prizes.

IT HAS always been a matter of regret that a complete set of Kenyon memorabilia does not exist. We wish therefore that every old alumnus would send us such reminiscences as he is able, that they may be incorporated in a whole with a view to publication in several consecutive numbers of the COLLEGIAN. Such anecdotes as relate to the college life of ex-President Hayes, and other famous alumni are especially desired.

WE HAD a number of other ideas jotted down — we always do have a superabundance of ideas — but they have been lost, stolen by one who owes us a debt of gratitude. We refer to the office cat. This animal, in whom a familiarity with things literary has bred contempt, has been accustomed to take her siesta on our desk. This liberty has always been granted her, up to the time of the episode of which we are about to speak. It is safe to say such liberty never will again be granted while the present incumbents hold the chair. One day last week, Harcourt, (that's the cat) was composing herself as usual for her afternoon nap on the editor's notes, when she accidentally overturned that very useful adjunct to the editor's outfit, the mucilage bottle. Of course the mucilage promptly spread itself over our most

valued productions. Harcourt, never heeding the damage she had done to us, or to her fur, settled herself to peaceful slumbers. She had slept half the afternoon, when her ancient enemy, the office boy, came whistling up the stairs. Harcourt hates the office boy, because he smokes cheap cigarettes and whistles out of tune. Thus rudely awakened, Harcourt fled in frantic haste. Unfortunately the papers with which she had come into immediate contact, accompanied her to her refuge. She was absent some time, but is now seated on the floor going through violent contortions in her endeavor to lick off a sticky substance on her fur, to which some bits of paper still cling. "The way of the wicked is hard."

Constitutional History of Rhode Island.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL history of Rhode Island is not one of a steady growth, but rather a story of the beginning and end. It commenced with a compact between four settlements, and the last important event was a rebellion against the constitution by the non-voters of the State.

On March 24, 1638, the members of the four Rhode Island towns met and signed a social compact, which had as its basis the universal consent of every inhabitant. Like its precedent at New Plymouth, the government was founded upon no authority from a higher power. It was responsible to no one for its actions. The forms of administration were borrowed from the Jews. Coddington was elected judge and three elders chosen as his assistants.

After this form of government had been established three or four years, and the inhabitants of the small colony had begun to increase, they thought that their government would be safer, and recognition from the other colonies could be more readily obtained if they had a patent from England. Communication was opened with Henry Vane, a member of the English parliament. He interested himself in behalf of the people of Rhode Island, and when, in 1641, Williams visited England to present the petition of Rhode Island for a charter, Vane showed him many kindnesses and aided him in his mission.

The charter was granted. This was a free and absolute charter, giving to the colony full power and authority to rule themselves.

With possibly the exception of Connecticut, this was the most liberal charter granted to any of the colonies.

The Executive Council had granted to Coddington a commission for governing the colony. In 1651 this commission threatened to cause trouble. The following year Williams again visited England and succeeded in having the commission vacated and the charter and union of Rhode Island confirmed. This confirmation of the charter was necessitated by the government of England passing from the hands of King Charles I. into those of the republic under Cromwell. Until this time every public law passed by the council required ratification at the primaries before it could go into effect.

By this charter of 1641, general courts were ordered to be held semi-annually — every March and October, alternating between Newport and Portsmouth. After a two years' trial it was found that so many courts were not necessary, and only one general court in each year was held. The early laws for the most part related to police, extirpation of noxious wild animals, and raising the militia for defense against the Indians.

The government and charter of Rhode Island were still in an imperfect condition, and remained so until 1663. In that year Clarke visited England and had the charter so perfected that it remained in effect until Rhode Island became a State and served as the basis for her constitution until nearly the middle of the nineteenth century.

Supreme power was invested in a governor, deputy governor, ten assistants and deputies from the towns. No oath of allegiance to the Crown was required of the officers. Rhode Island was the first of the colonies to separate religion from politics. Her charter granted perfect religious freedom to all inhabitants of the State. Several years later restrictions against the Roman Catholics crept in. It is hard to tell just how or when, but probably not till after 1688. When discovered, all restrictions were removed.

In 1665 the assembly which had been meeting in one body was for a season divided into two houses. Toward the close of the century this change became permanent. Each chamber was to have a negative upon the other. The details of the plan were not settled; and did not take effect until the houses met permanently in separate chambers.

By the charter of 1663 courts of trial, consisting of governor,

deputy governor, and at least six assistants, were appointed to be held twice every year. They were to meet at Newport, in May and October. Two other courts, consisting of at least three assistants each, sat every year—one at Warwick, in March, and the other at Providence, in September. The latter courts could not take cognizance of cases involving a sum over ten pounds. On urgent occasions special courts of at least three assistants might be convened by the governor, or in his absence by the deputy governor. The cost of these courts was defrayed by the persons at whose desire they were held. The courts were attended by grand juries and petit juries.

Nothing notable took place in the history of Rhode Island's constitution from then until 1685, when, just previous to the arrival of Andros, a writ of *quo warranto* was issued against the small State of Rhode Island. The following year, 1686, Andros arrived and demanded the surrender of Rhode Island's constitution. Walter Clarke, the governor, refused to comply with the demand, but insisted upon waiting for a fitter season. Andros immediately went to Rhode Island, where, upon his arrival, he dissolved the government and broke the State seal. Andros appointed five citizens of the State as members of his council, and a commission, irresponsible to the people, was substituted for the suspended system of freedom. Rhode Island pretended that she was satisfied, and did not ask again for the charter. While still nominally under the rule of Andros, she showed her independence by issuing paper money. Nevertheless the charter was returned in 1689.

During the next century there was little change in the constitution. The people were satisfied and wise enough not to stir up any great convulsion over any trivial matter which might arise.

Rhode Island was represented in the Continental Congress and also in the Convention of Independence. Even when the Declaration of Independence was declared, so republican was the form of government, that no change beyond a renunciation of the king's name in the style of the public acts was needed.

She still retained her old charter as a basis for her constitution. The charter was exceedingly liberal and gave to Rhode Island the privileges of a free and independent government. There is good reason to suppose that if the conditions of suffrages had been different that the charter would still be the constitution of the State.

In 1841 the non-voters of the State, who by this time had become numerous, rose in what is known as Dorr's Rebellion. They wished the old property qualifications repealed, and in spite of all legal forms, to establish a new constitution which would give them the right to vote. Their claim was that the fundamental authority in every American free State resided in the people. The dissenters called a convention to meet in October. The legislature seeing the dangers which would arise if nothing was done to pacify the rebellious spirits, called for a convention to meet in November. The delegates to the latter convention were chosen by the free-holders. Each met and adopted a new constitution which yielded the election franchise in favor of the people.

At the following spring election each party put a ticket in the field. The Dorrists nominated Thomas Wilson Dorr for governor, and the "Law and Order" party nominated Governor King, under the old charter. Each party claimed the victory. Both legislatures met nearly simultaneously. Governor King was inaugurated at Newport, while Dorr took the oath of office at Providence.

Bloodshed was avoided by Governor King sending out a warning proclamation and fortifying his position by a conciliatory letter from the president of the United States. It was the first time a president had been asked to intervene where domestic violence was threatened by rival claims to office.

The garrison at Newport was strengthened. The Dorrists, at the determined stand of the government, began to lose heart. Dorr twice fled from the State, but was finally arrested, tried, convicted, and sentenced to life imprisonment for treason, but was soon pardoned.

A new state convention was called by authority of the legal legislature. The non-voters were allowed to send delegates. A new constitution based upon a liberal extension of suffrage was proposed by the convention and heartily adopted by the people.

Under this new constitution, which remains in force at the present time, a few points may be noted. The senate is composed of one member from each of thirty-six towns. The assembly convenes for its annual sessions in May, at Newport, but in a few days adjourns to meet at Providence in January. The justices from both supreme and county courts are chosen by the assembly.

Thus Rhode Island, who at one time with her very liberal charter, was ahead of her day and generation, and again with the same charter as far behind, has settled down alongside of her sister States, but still has one peculiarity — two capitals, and she the smallest State in the Union.

A FRESHMAM young
In classics plunged,
Remarked, "I do not know
But that the author I like best
Is Arthur Hinds and Co.— J. B. M.

Some Notes from My Pipe Shelf.

C. C. B.

SOMEONE has, in an old COLLEGIAN, aptly remarked that a pipe was a college man's solace and friend, and also that a Kenyon man and his pipe were inseparable.

This is brought vividly to my mind when I glance around my room and see the results of several years of enthusiastic pipe collecting. Unlike Spenser, who says, "When thus our pipes we both had wearied well," I find an increasing delight in handling and smoking my treasures, sometimes polishing them for hours on my coat sleeve, thereby causing great distress to those of my friends who object to the smell of tobacco.

It is strange how one will cling to a favorite pipe and treat it as one's equal. I have one that I always apologize to whenever I am about to smoke it, as Coppee makes one of his characters remark.

I have now come to the chief part of my article, the description of a few treasures in my collection, with a few remarks from my own observation and reading on the side, to quote Bill Nye.

First comes the humble clay, and, in the language of Isaac Walton, there are clays and clays. Doctors have quarreled as to the superiority of clay over other kinds of pipes, but let us "throw physic to the dogs" and betake ourselves to the weed that soothes but does not intoxicate.

For my part, I prefer the old style English church warden when I use a clay. The slender, graceful stem seems to appeal to my idea

of beauty, if there is beauty in pipes. As is generally known, the English clay is superior to the Dutch "Long Tom" or the French. The Dutch clays are made in such a careless manner that the stem is liable to break off short at the bowl on the slightest provocation or no provocation at all. The raw material is not weathered for any length of time or mixed with any care, consequently there are hard, gritty lumps in the bowl and stem which the nicotine will not penetrate. Then, again, they are baked either too hard or too soft, so that in any case they will chip and crumble. The French clays, although pretty to look at, are baked too hard, and do not possess the quality of absorption which is a peculiar characteristic of the better grade of English pipes. As for the American clays, what has been said of the Dutch and French may be applied to them. In the wild race for a cheap product they are made in such a slovenly manner as to offend the eye of a collector. No doubt there are some that would come up to the standard, but I have never had the opportunity to examine them.

While condemning the bad qualities in a clay it would be well to devote a little time to the discussion of the constituents of a good pipe. The clay should be well weathered, finely ground and mixed, and baked to a degree that is between hard and soft. The stem should have a graceful curve and should be of a sufficient length that the smoke may be cool when it is taken into the mouth. Let the bowl be filled with a favorite tobacco, light it, and you will soon have the most beautiful collection of "Castles in Spain" that ever existed in one's mind. Much could be said of the different clays of other countries, but this much will suffice. I can not dismiss this part of my subject without a few words about the Hottentot pipe and the Indian Powhatan, both of which are clays, by the way. I have tried the first with great discomfort, combined with some pleasure. As is known, the Hottentot is about the laziest mortal in existence, and it is to be expected that his pipe should be the reflection of the character of the man. This idea would serve as a subject for an article on character and pipes. The Hottentot pipe is, as I said before, a clay, a virgin clay, no preparation required in the making. The savage spends the greater part of his time in a recumbent position on the ground, so it is only natural that his pipe should be there, too. He simply makes a hole

in the earth with his thumb or forefinger, inserts a straw or reed at an angle, fills the bowl with tobacco or dried leaves, places a hot coal on top and smokes. The advantage of this manner of smoking is that one can always have a fresh pipe and there is no need to carry one with him, for wherever earth is there is his pipe. I have found it very disagreeable to crawl about on the ground whenever I desired to smoke, but then, I suppose, I am somewhat different from a Hottentot.

The genuine Indian Powhatan, now days, is rarely met with. They were made from a natural hard clay and carved in all kinds of fantastic shapes. By some they are very often confounded with the red stone pipe from the pipe stone quarry, of which later. The imitations of to-day are worthless, being made from a clay that burns red and, besides, that are filled with wax to such an extent as to render them very disagreeable.

Closely allied to the baked clay is the meerschaum. I always pity a man who is trying to color a meerschaum. What consultations of friends, what fears of burning! A meerschaum pipe is very like a puppy, well one day and sick the next. Often it will color up well and then some injudicious smoker will drive all the color back or burn the bowl so badly that it is almost worthless. Someone has said that you may borrow anything except his meerschaum, and the composer of the popular college song expressed his anxiety for his treasure when he asks "Oh! who will smoke my meerschaum pipe when I am gone away?" The answer is almost enough to drive one to distraction and to take his pipe with him. So much has been published about the manufacture and qualities of meerschaum that it would be fruitless to discuss them here.

The stone pipe, both Indian and modern, sound well in song and story, but when it comes to reality, I prefer to use another kind. The German porcelain may be placed in this class, being hard to "break in," as one might say. There are two stages in the life of a pipe: First, when it is new it tastes disagreeably, and, secondly, after some time it becomes "sweet." The porcelain never passes beyond the first stage, and it is always in a state of infancy.

The corn cob or "Missouri meerschaum" is cheap, and a great favorite with many on account of the peculiar flavors it imparts to the tobacco. This kind of pipe is used so universally now that I am told

that in certain sections of Kansas and Nebraska the farmers grow corn for the cob alone, and burn the kernels. This tale may be far fetched, but for that matter so are the corn cobs.

In wooden pipes the principle ones are briar, cherry, and apple. Other fancy and hard woods are also used, but they generally have a clay or meerscham lining for the bowl. Rosewood, mahogany, olive and oak make very beautiful and ornamental pipes, but burn out soon unless protected by the lining spoken of above. Apple wood is used for the cheaper grades of pipes, but on account of its comparative softness they burn and become foul in a short time. Cherry is also employed for bowls to a certain extent in the imported German pipes, but it is used more for the long stems for large meerscham and porcelain bowls. The cherry pipes are usually so covered with varnish as to make the smoker believe that there is a hair in his tobacco. Briar root is the favorite wood for the better class of pipes. It is a beautiful hard wood filled with "birds eyes," and will take a high polish. Of the two varieties of briar, English and French, the English is to be preferred on account of its superior hardness and markings. Another advantage of the English pipe is that it is not stained and affords the smoker more pleasure in watching it change from yellow to a rich brown and black.

I might write for hours describing the varieties of western pipes without exhausting the subject. I have described the principal classes into which nearly all kinds group themselves. There are kinds, naturally, that are *sui generis*, being made almost of every substance imaginable, as horn, ivory, cork, asbestos, *et ad infinitum*. These fancy pipes are not used so extensively as to demand a description here. Sometime I may write exhaustively on certain varieties not generally known.

For luxury in appointment and workmanship, the Oriental pipe stands easily at the head. The most common form found in America is the kailyon or hookah, having a long, flexible stem. In parenthesis I may add that it is generally a domestic or German manufacture. The Turkish, Persian and Arabian pipe of the upper classes, although they may differ in shape and ornamentation, are made upon the same principle, having a reservoir of water to cleanse and cool the smoke. Although these pipes are unwieldy they have their advantages, the

chief one being the removal of the greater part of the nicotine. A little unslacked lime, lemon juice, and attar of roses added to the water will counteract the effects of the carbon-dioxide gas and nicotine. The lower classes are content to smoke a kind of clay pipe of a reddish color. Here I might say that most of the so-called Egyptian and Turkish pipes that were sold in Chicago during the World's Fair are made in unlimited quantities in New York and Chicago, and are now vended by Indians, *et al.*, as their own manufacture.

The characteristic of the Chinese and Japanese tobacco pipe is the very small bowl of metal, being brass or sometimes of silver and gold. One of my Japanese pipes has a silver mouth-piece and bowl beautifully embossed and laquered in a chrysanthemum design. The stem is of cane, handsomely carved, representing some of the adventures from the life of one of their saints. I quote this example to show the work put upon a good pipe.

There is a great field for the study of pipes used in Africa, but on account of its length it is impossible to discuss it here. Perhaps I will do so some other time.

I have been unable to treat the subject of pipes at any length or with as much care as the subject deserves, but have given a mere outline in order that the curious one might investigate for himself and see that there is more in the study of pipes than appears at first sight.

In conclusion, let us exclaim with Carlyle (revised):

"May blessing be upon the head of Sir Walter Raleigh,
The Indians, or whoever it was that invented pipes."

A JUNIOR bold
And as of old
To loving fancies given.
A maiden fair,
(Which is not rare)
* * * * *
His limbs no more are even.—J. B. M.

Lawn Tennis.

B. C.

IN AN old book that I have in my possession I find the following very interesting treatise on tennis. This will no doubt interest many people in Kenyon College, where the game was very popular in my day. I take this liberty of sending to the COLLEGIAN a copy, thinking that it might be used to some advantage.

In this connection I might say a few words with advantage, concerning the article. The book in which it is to be found is a very scarce and valuable copy of one of the earliest if not the first compiled book of recreations printed in the English language. The copy which I have was written probably between 1680 and 1700, as the printer's date of publication is 1701. The article on tennis occupies only about two pages, being considered as a sport, inferior to hunting, fireworks, military discipline, cock fighting, etc.

In the "Preface to the Reader," the author makes a statement that is applicable to all sports of the present day, and is especially significant in showing the manner in which the people of his time partook of their recreations. I must copy it verbatim. He says "---- In which [i. e. these exercises] you will not only find Pleasure, and keep up a Healthful Constitution in moderately pursuing them, but in most or all of them find considerable Profit and Advantage, when you can spare leisure Hours from your Devotions, or to unbend your Cares after the tiresome Drudgery of weighty Temporal Matters." I would ask the reader to observe also what he says a few lines before the verse.

This article has been modernized slightly by substituting the small "s" for the long.

OF TENNIS.

This Recreation is of the same Date for its Antiquity of Invention with Bowling, and for the Violence of its Exercise to be preferred before it. This Sport indeed is of so universal an Acceptance, that Majesty it self is pleased to design it its Recommendation, by tracking its laborous steps; and Princes and Lords admire it too for the most proper Recreation, to suit with Innocence and true Nobility. Here the Body is briskly exercised more than ordinary, and inured in Agility

and Nimbleness; this renders the limbs flexible and mettlesome, and adapts them for the most Vigorous Enterprise. *Tennis* and *Balloon* are sports which are play'd almost with the same instruments; and therefore may be under one and the same Head: The first is a Pastime, used in close or open Courts by striking a little Round Ball to and fro, either with the Palms of the Hands (and then is called *Pila palmaria* in Latin) or else a *Racket*, made for the purpose, rough with Net of Cat-gut, with a Handle: The other a strong and moving Sport in the open Fields with a great Ball of double Leather filld with Wind, and so driven to and fro with the strength of a Man's Arm, armed in a Brace of Wood. And thus much shall suffice to speak of the *Balloon* and *Tennis*; only let me desire you, let not this or any other Pastime disturb your Minds; divert you from the diligent and careful Prosecution of your own lawful Business; or invite you to throw away your Time and Money too lavishly and idly; nor engage you in any Passion; that so you may not offend God, dislike your Neighbour, nor incommode your Self and Family in your well-being and Felicity; and then you may recreate your self without Fear: And in this Recreation observe the ensuing Morality of

THE TENNIS COURT.

*When as the Hand at Tennis plays,
And Men to Gaming fall,
Love is the Court, Hope is the House
And Favour serves the Ball.*

*This Ball it self is due Desert,
The Line that measures shews
Is Reason, whereon Judgment looks
Where Players win and lose.*

*The Tatties are Deceitful Shifts.
The Stoppers, Jealousy,
Which hath Sir Argus hundred Eyes,
Wherewith to watch and pry.*

*The Fault whereon Fifteen is lost,
Is want of Wit and Sense,
And he that brings the Racket in
Is Double Diligence.*

*But now the Racket is Free-will,
Which makes the Ball rebound,
And noble Beauty is the Choice,
And of each Game the Ground.*

*The Racket strikes the Ball away,
And there is Over-sight,
A Bandy ho! the People cry,
And so the Ball takes flight.*

*Now at the length Good-liking proves
Content to be their Gain:
Thus in the Tennis-Court, Love is
A Pleasure mixt with Pain.*

The President's Eastern Trip.

ON RETURNING from his trip during the holidays, the president reports, in addition to a pleasant time, a very successful one. While in the east he was interested in several different lines, in all of which Kenyon men, alumni as well as students, are interested.

One of the most immediate of these is the alumni dinner to be held on Tuesday, February 8th, at the Metropolitan Club of New York City. This club, situated as it is in a locality which needs no comment, the corner of Fifth avenue and Sixtieth street, is one of the handsomest and most elegantly equipped in the city. It is sometimes popularly known as the Millionaire Club. Dr. Grier, who is president of the Alumni Association, being a member, obtained the privilege of holding the dinner at the club, and is making every effort to make it a success.

Besides prominent men within the ranks of the association itself, there will be present, as guests, many men who have standing in the public eye. Among these we mention Seth Low, the president of Columbia College, Charles Dudley Warner, William Dean Howells, ex-Governor Hoadley, Joseph H. Choate and J. Pierpont Morgan.

However successful and enjoyable former alumni dinners have been, it is fully anticipated that this will surpass them in appointment.

The president also took occasion to look into the matter of Mrs. Bedell's will. At the time of writing it has not yet been filed and

probated upon. However, the president was informed that action was to be taken in a very short time.

Up to the present time the chair of Greek has been very if at all, provided for. Relative to this is another important part of the president's mission, and a degree of success was met with by him. Mrs. Mary L. Parsons and Mr. Francis B. Swain have agreed to look after and provide for the chair for this and next year. It is hoped, and also thought reasonable to believe, that the principal of the chair will soon be fully endowed.

All friends of the college will be gratified to learn of the success with which the president is meeting in donations toward the rebuilding of Rosse Hall. From this trip he returns with between six and seven hundred dollars for this purpose. At present there is every indication and hope that the work on the building will advance steadily to completion as soon as the weather permits.

Assembly.

A MEETING of the Kenyon Assembly was held on Tuesday night, January the eighteenth. The prospects for base ball of the coming season were discussed by Mr. Rufus Southworth, '00, the manager. His very encouraging remarks were ably seconded by the assistant manager, Mr. Rockwell, '00, in a few well chosen words. He cited the position of Williams College in college base ball, and gave as his opinion that it was in this line that Kenyon would obtain a high position in college athletics. Remarks were made by other members, and enthusiasm soon reached the characteristic Kenyon height. This was materially demonstrated in the very generous promises of money in support of the coming team.

The Coach Committee made report not wholly satisfactory, owing to the fact that but few answers had been received to letters. The most important part of the report was the withdrawal, by Mr. Sweetland, of his offer for the year. The committee was continued in power.

Owing to the inability of the Executive Committee to be unanimous in their election of a foot ball manager for next fall, the matter was referred to the Assembly. Mr. C. R. Ganter's, '99, name was presented by Mr. Myers, '00. Mr. W. H. Mann, '99, was nominated by

Mr. J. Wilson Rice, '00. Mr. Mann, however, withdrew his name. Shortly afterward, on the motion of Mr. Bramwell, the nominations were closed, and Mr. Ganter was elected by acclamation. A short discussion followed concerning prospects in general, and especially in respect to the Thanksgiving game.

Just before adjournment Mr. Jenkins stated the fact that Coach Fund Committee would come out \$75.00 behind; he moved that this be borrowed in order to pay Mr. Sweetland as soon as possible. This was somewhat hastily passed.

De Alumnis.

ANOTHER LINK BROKEN.

IN THE early part of the present year, Mr. Thomas M. James, of Kansas City, claim agent of the Kansas City, Pittsburgh and Gulf Railway Company, visited this city, mainly, he said, to see this writer, who was his classmate in the Kenyon College, Ohio, graduating class of 1856. For over forty years we had not met, but the recognition was mutual.

Yesterday information came that Thomas M. James was found dead, November 30, sitting in his chair in his office in Kansas City. Mr. James was a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, about 62 years old. As a boy he was great hearted, generous, affable, joyous, just and splendid in all the attributes that make a bright and attractive character. He studied and practiced law, and achieved more or less success in his career. As outlined by himself, he would rather be honorable, right and just than work against convictions of such attributes, for liberal compensation.

He has gone. Around him cluster ties of a deathless friendship on earth, such ties as belong to no other class of collegians in the United States. They had their birth in 1850. They have withstood the flight of time, the fierce and bloody struggle of the civil war, the cares, sorrows, changes of years, and live eternal in the survivors' hearts to-day.

Ten were they in 1856. One dropped out in 1893, in Akron, O., Rev. R. L. Ganter. They have never lost sight of each other, save

from 1861 to 1865, when most of them served in the two armies. Now another has gone from the strong chain that has linked their hearts together.

These entwine in their fresh sorrow, the bereaved relatives in the distant city of Saginaw, Mich.

There is no shame to the manhood that lets fall the tears to such a sacred friendship, as the waves of grief surge up from the soul's inmost depths. Good bye, friend of our youth, manhood and maturer years, 'till we meet again. The world knows little of the ties that are binding the hearts of the living together, and whose influences will reach beyond the portals of the tomb. The survivors are D. D. Benedict, Norwalk, O.; Geo. T. Chapman, Cleveland, O.; Geo. F. Dawson, Lake Maitland, Fla.; John E. Hamilton, Covington, Ky.; Oren S. Penny, Coushatta, La.; James T. Sterling, Detroit, Mich.; Fred. D. Tunnard, Baton Rouge, La., and this writer at Shreveport, La.

Ours is a tie that outlasts time;
"A friendship that, like love, is warm;
A love like friendship, steady."

—WILL H. TUNNARD, in *Shreveport Times*.

Alumni Notes.

REV. C. T. STOUT, '70, formerly of Goshen, Ind., has removed to Traverse City, Mich., to take charge of a parish there.

'53. The Rev. Dr. Henry G. Perry, of Chicago, canonically connected with the diocese since 1870, at the late annual assembly of the Masonic Grand Council, Royal and Select Masters for the State of Illinois, was re-elected Grand Chaplain for his twenty-sixth successive year in that office. At the assembly Dr. Perry also read a report on "Cryptic Neerology."

'72. Rev. John L. Egbert, Springfield, Mass., started early in the winter for a trip around the world.

'72. Leonard Blake, and Henry Buttolph, '92, spent the Christmas holidays in Gambier.

'81. Hugh Sterling was married on January 19, at St. Louis, Mo.

'89-ex. Charles H. Grant died at his home in Mt. Vernon, at 7:30 P. M., January 1st. Mr. Grant had been ill for two weeks, of acute indigestion, complicated with intestinal trouble. Mr. Grant was city editor of the *Mt. Vernon Republican*, and senior member of the firm of Grant & Stevens, managers of the Woodward opera house. He was also a member of Timon Lodge, No. 45, Knights of Pythias, and also a prominent Mason. The funeral was held at St. Paul's Church, at 2:00 P. M., January 4th.

'89. Rev. C. H. Arndt was married to Miss Falkner, of Philadelphia, at Germantown, on January 19.

'91. W. H. Foley has gone to the Azores to go in business there for three years. Clay Sanford, '94, accompanied him for a six months' stay.

'95. E. B. Braddock spent Wednesday, January 19, in Gambier.

'96. L. Hahn Burnett was married June 5, 1897, to Miss Clara Brown, of Pittsburgh. Mr. and Mrs. Burnett now reside in New York.

'96-ex. C. C. Wright, who has been in Toronto for some time, is at present located in Akron.

96-ex. G. S. May, jr., who was for some years in Toledo, has now a position at his home in Defiance.

The following is an extract of a clipping from the *Pittsburgh Post*, of Jan. 6: "An interesting event of yesterday was the marriage of Miss Edna M. Kerr, of North Craig street, to Mr. Herbert A. Barber, of Wauseon, O. The Church of the Ascension was the scene of the ceremony, which took place at eight o'clock in the evening. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Robert W. Grange, pastor of the Church of the Ascension. The bridal party was quite large. Mrs. Evalyn Hill, of Akron, O., acted as maid of honor. The bridesmaids were: Miss Ethel Ayer, of Gambier, O.; Miss Florence Allen, of Cincinnati, O.; Miss Lourine Billingsley, of Lisbon, O.; Miss Abigail Bates, of Lima, O.; Miss Emily Dicken, and Miss Mabel Farrel, of Pittsburgh. The small attendant was a nephew of the bride's, son of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Kerr. The best man was Mr. Herbert

F. Williams, of Monroeville, O. The ushers were: Mr. George A. Straw, of Carey, O.; Mr. Rufus Southworth, Mr. Constant Southworth, of Salem, O.; Mr. F. Eccleston Hayworth, of Philadelphia; Mr. William Kerr and Mr. Charles H. Kerr, brothers of the bride. The wedding ceremony was followed by a reception at the home of the bride's mother. After the wedding supper, Mr. and Mrs. Barber left for an Eastern wedding trip. The young couple, on their return, will reside in Wauseon, O."

'97. Grier, and Sawyer, '97-ex., were present at the above mentioned wedding.

'99-ex. D. N. Denslow, is in the office of the Consolidated Paper Company, of Muncie, Ind.

'00-ex. Daly is at present in business with his father, in Toledo.

The following is a clipping from the *Cincinnati Enquirer* which may prove of interest to our readers: "An amusing coincidence took place in the rooms of the probate court last week. Rev. John Hazen White, Episcopal bishop, of Indiana, was invited to the city to solemnize the marriage of a very near relative, but in order to perform the ceremony, he was obliged, in accordance with laws of the State, to secure a license from the judge of the probate court. The reverend gentleman accordingly went to the court under the impression that the obtaining of the license would be a mere formality, and that no difficulty whatever would be experienced. He applied to the clerk in charge, explained the circumstances, and requested the license, but, much to his disappointment, he was informed by the affable gentleman behind the desk that in all such cases identification was necessary, and that the judge insisted on the carrying out of this rule to the letter. But the clerk, noticing the embarrassment of the clergyman, and desiring to save him much trouble, told him he would take him to Judge Ferris and explain the matter. The judge, after hearing the recital of the circumstances, and warmly grasping the bishop by the hand, said: 'I will identify him, as I had business with him before.' The bishop looked surprised, but when the judge told him about being captain of Dennison University ball team when the bishop caught for Kenyon College, at Gambier, in the year 1872, the look of astonishment soon faded away into one of boyish gladness, and a vigorous handshaking

resulted. The bishop was obliged to admit that his team had been defeated by the judge's, and the rest of the conversation centered round the thought that after the lapse of twenty six years, one is judge and the other bishop, but the judge is still a fan."

Eli Perkins.

MELVILLE D. LANDON, better known as Eli Perkins, delivered his popular lecture on the "Philosophy of Wit and Humor," under the auspices of the lecture course of the Athletic Association. As was expected, the lecture was most entertaining, interspersing his abounding wit with many valuable and useful thoughts. Mr. Landon defined *humor* as being a truthful incident on portraiture that is in some way deformed, as separated from *wit* where the imagination also is brought into play. This difference he proceeded to illustrate with a succession of very amusing stories. He then defined and illustrated the distinction between satire and ridicule satire, exaggerative error that the truth may stand out prominently. *Ridicule*, on the other hand, is only a weapon against truth, it is merely an exaggeration of the truth. Observe that Cervantes used satire in *Don Quixote*, and that Robert Ingersoll proceeds by ridicule; in either case the efficient weapon is used.

Mr. Landon here digressed humorously into the field of politics, indulging in a few witticisms at the expense of Bryan and "that home of exaggeration, Kansas." In closing he spoke of the advantage of a college education as giving the individual greater ability to appreciate, to enjoy life.

The audience was large in spite of the inclemency of the weather, and also very appreciative, particularly at the local hits that were cleverly introduced by the speaker from time to time. The entertainment was of a very high order, and for this full credit must be given to Mr. Shontz, the manager of the lecture course.

News—College.

HOWARD MANN, '99, visited friends in Cleveland after Christmas.

Val-Spinosa, '01, spent the holidays in Akron, the guest of his room mate, Cole, '01.

H. W. Whayman, Bexley, '00, has left the Hill permanently.

A pleasant party of towns people gave an informal dance in Philo Hall on New Year's eve.

It is much regretted that Robinson and Johnson, '01, were unable to return for the Easter term.

Lewis, '00, reports having passed the Christmas vacation very pleasantly with friends in Oberlin.

Goshorn, '01, intends leaving the east wing of Old Kenyon to take up his quarters in room 18, west wing.

Wm. John Barrett, '99, is said to have broken his hermitical bonds during the holidays, on two occasions trusting himself as far as the Columbus theatres.

Harper and Fillmore, '01, entertained friends from Zanesville, January 18 and 19.

Bishop Whitehead, of Pittsburgh, preached in the College Chapel both morning and evening January 26.

Dr. A. M. Cole, of Akron, spent January 12 and 13 in Gambier with his son S. J. Cole, '01.

Owing to a case of diphtheria in the Southworth family at Salem, Constant and Rufus were obliged to pass their vacation in Old Kenyon.

Mrs. C. D. Riefsnider, of Tiffin, has removed to Gambier for the greater convenience of her sons in their education. She has rented the Rust house.

E. B. M. Harraden, Bexley, '99, is at his home in Philadelphia, where he expects to remain for some time before re-entering upon the work which he dropped on leaving Bexley.

President Peirce returned January 13 from a short visit to New York. The trip was in the interests of Kenyon, and proved to be quite successful financially.

Arrangements have been made for a public debate between Philo and Nu Pi Kappa to take place in Philo Hall February 22. The debaters are Southworth and Dimon, '98, who will contest for Philo, Stocks, '98, and Rockwell, '00, representing Nu Pi Kappa.

The Senior class held a class meeting on January 19th, and elected the following officers: President, Stanbery; Vice President, Southworth; Secretary, Clarke; Treasurer, Dimon; Senator, Reifsnider; Intercessor

with the Faculty, Shontz; base ball Captain, Williams; foot ball Captain, Irvine; Poet, Sidner. Dimon was also chosen class orator.

The Rt. Rev. Cortland Whitehead, Bishop of Pittsburgh, arrived in Gambier Tuesday, January 18, remaining over Sunday and preaching at both morning and evening service on that day.

We note with pleasure the coming of five new students to Kenyon: J. Riefsnyder, Tiffin; Meshler, Ravenna; Williams, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich; Curitan, Mt. Vernon; and Cooper, Toledo. The latter, who comes in the capacity of President's Secretary, is taking up a few preparatory studies at the academy in view of doing college work in another year.

A meeting of the assembly was called January 17 to consider the base ball question, and make arrangements for financial support thereto. It was shown essentially necessary that funds be raised in order to put out a winning team this spring. At this meeting Ganter, '99, was elected to succeed Clarke, '98, as manager of the foot ball team. No definite action has yet been taken toward securing a coach.

Bexley.

H. C. WEBSTER, O. W. U., '98, was the guest of C. F. Chapman. Bexley, '98, for a few days in the middle of January.

Dr. Streibert (alighting from train after holidays): "Is the court dry enough to play on?"

E. B. Redhead, College, '96, after spending a year in business with his father, has returned to Gambier and entered the junior class.

It is rumored that Arthur Dumper, College, '95, now an instructor in St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., will begin his theological course at Bexley next year.

The annual election of the Bedell Missionary Society resulted in the choice of the following roster of officers: President, Albert N. Slayton; Vice President, Tom R. Hazzard; Secretary and Treasurer, Robert L. Harris. It was decided that the society should send a delegate to the convention of Church Students' Missionary Association to be held in Toronto, February 19-21. D. W. Thornberry was elected delegate, Tom R. Hazzard, alternate.

The Rt. Rev. Courtlandt Whitehead, D. D., Bishop of Pittsburgh, gave a series of eight lectures on the Prayer Book before the members of the middle and senior classes, January 18-23.

Another Bexley man has become a benedict, and the seminary mourns the loss of Harry St. C. Hathaway, '99. His marriage, on January 5, 1898, to Miss Jean Groo, of Salt Lake City, marks the sixth defection among our advocates of the celibacy of the clergy.

Apropos of this epidemic raging here, the story is told (perhaps parenthetically) of a freshman's bright remark at the college. He didn't know what he was going to study for (lugubriously)—his mother wanted him to go to Bexley, but he had to give that up. There were two requisites necessary to pass the entrance examination—smoking and marriage; and he only had one of them.

On January 18, 1898, in the Church of the Holy Spirit, occurred the marriage of the Rev. Charles D. Lafferty, Bexley '97, and Miss Kate Condit, of Gambier. The rite was solemnized by the Rev. Mr. Moore, in the presence of a very large congregation. The bridesmaid was Miss Lelia Condit, the maids of honor, Misses Lafferty and Bessie Condit; the best man, Mr. L. M. Idleman, Bexley '98; the ushers, Mr. C. F. Chapman, Bexley '98, Mr. Charles Nauman, Bexley '99, Mr. F. R. Rockwell, College '00, and Mr. H. C. Webster, O. W. U. '98. After the ceremony there was a reception held at the Kenyon House, where the guests were regaled with a dainty luncheon. Mr. and Mrs. Lafferty left on the noon train for Ravenna, Ohio, at which place the Rev. Mr. Lafferty is minister.

College Verse.

A POEM.

A boat,	No boat,
A man,	No man,
A girl—	No girl—
A squall.	That's all.— <i>Ex.</i>

A Freshman came to our college,
Quite wise and quite discreet,
So a kind and friendly Sophomore
Sold him a chapel seat.

The Freshman did not know the ways
Of all the college skins,
And thus the Sophomore also sold
The Fresh a book of hymns.—*Brunonian*.

"I do not like the fall," said she,
And blushed so fair,
"For then on every brush and tree
The limbs are bare.

But Nature's rash immodesty
In spring is gone;
For then the limbs of every tree
Have bloomers on.—*Ez.*

Intercollegiate.

COLUMBIA'S NEW GYMNASIUM.

EARLY in February, 1898, Columbia University will open her new gymnasium which has been built at a cost of \$500,000. The building will include the exercise hall, a hand ball room, a room for boxing and wrestling, and a swimming and rowing tank, which is the best equipped in the world.

The exercise hall is 170 feet long, 130 feet broad, and 35 feet high. Suspended 22 feet above the floor is a running track, 12 feet broad, which extends all around the building, making nine laps to the mile.

In the basement, below the gymnasium proper, is the swimming tank, semi-circular in shape, with a diameter of 100 feet, and a depth ranging from five to ten feet. The water in the tank will be illuminated by electric lights, protected by plate glass, which are placed on the bottom. This tank will also be used by the crew for indoor training.

The British Museum announces the recovery of a lost classic, the works of one of the great lyric poets of the earlier periods of Greek literature, Bacchylides, nephew of Simonides, the rival of Pindar. The manuscript was recently discovered in Egypt. It comprises fifteen to twenty poems, varying in length from fourteen to two hundred lines, mostly celebrating victories at the Greek games.

The *Red and Black*, published at the University of Georgia, has joined the ranks of the college dailies.