<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Editorial .......................................................... 49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Gossip .................................................... 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Legend of Sir Mordaunt ..................................... 51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Ideal College Student ....................................... 51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Addison .................................................... 53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Carlyle ..................................................... 56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Tower of London ............................................... 59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Word to the Wise ................................................ 61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oberlin vs. Kenyon ................................................ 61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The News .................................................................. 63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library News .......................................................... 64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VOL. XX.  September, 1893.  No. 4.
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College Calendar.

TRINITY TERM.

June 25—Sunday .................................................. Baccalaureate Sermon.
27—Tuesday ........................................................ Examinations for Admission.
28—Wednesday ..................................................... Meeting of Alumni.
29—Thursday ........................................................ Commencement.
29—Thursday ........................................................ Meeting of Trustees.

CHRISTMAS TERM.

Sept. 12—Tuesday ................................................... Examinations for Admission.
13—Wednesday ...................................................... Term opens at 5 o'clock P. M.
20—Wednesday ...................................................... Preparatory School opens.
Oct. 5—Thursday ..................................................... Theological School opens.
Nov. 1—All Saints Day .............................................. Founders' Day.
29—Thursday ........................................................ Thanksgiving.
Dec. 20—Wednesday ................................................. Term Examinations begin.

EASTER TERM.

Jan. 10—Wednesday ................................................ Term opens at 5 o'clock P. M.
Feb. 8—Thursday ...................................................... Ash Wednesday.
22—Thursday ........................................................ Washington's Birthday.
23—Friday .............................................................. Good Friday.
25—Sunday ............................................................. Easter.
Mar. 28—Wednesday ................................................. Term Examinations begin.

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WHEELEN'S SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS.
noon is just the time when the student cares to read, and he will not be slow to take advantage of the new privilege offered him. The reading room is practically of no use in the morning, for everybody is occupied during that hour. The time is limited to those having recitations in the afternoon. Members of the musical clubs and athletic teams have no access to the library at all, excepting two very short hours on Saturday evening. Sunday afternoons have been devoted principally to nothing heretofore, and the Collegian congratulates the authorities on having made a change that will be appreciated by all.

We are going to harp again on an old subject. It is to be the same old story of the driveway in front of Rossie Hall and the President's house. Time and again this old standby has served to fill up our columns, but this time our object in using it is different. Why in the world can't this drive be closed, and the real drive—the one in the rear of Ascension Hall—be used as it once was. Carriages, cabs, furniture and wood wagons, conveyances of all kinds come down through the park and drive across our campus as though it were graveled for their special use. This way is even selected to reach our athletic field by crowds of visitors on days of contests. Some even select the middle path. Our lawn is cut up all the year round by wagon tracks. This driveway is the only blemish on our beautiful park, a park that
would be appreciated at any place in the world, possibly excepting Gambier. Now, this muddy old eyesore has existed for too long (muddy, indeed, during three seasons of the year), and we ask again that it be closed. We have two other entrances. That should be sufficient.

The Collegian has been burdened for sometime past with communications more or less unfit for publication, which raise not a little objection to the fact that students must carry their own fuel or hire a substitute. It seems to be the universal opinion that we are now paying a sufficiently high price for wood to have it delivered to our rooms. Two years ago it was delivered, and then it was not necessary to add to our expense of twelve dollars a term for bare fuel an extra eight or ten dollars to have it carried up. In the Trinity term we are each required to pay six dollars, while the whole college does not use a cord of wood after Easter. The janitors were allowed to stop delivering it because their force was at that time cut down, and they claimed that they did not have time for the work. However, they could find time, if they were threatened with an additional eight dollars. Now, that the force of janitors has been filled once more, why is it that we still must do our own work?

The Executive Committee of the Athletic Association has decided to charge admission to the foot ball games this season. They have adopted a scheme which, for the time being, will be serviceable, but it cannot exist permanently. This reminds us that we must have a permanent means of raising funds to support our teams other than that of appealing to the college spirit and pocket-books of our students. We must have enclosed grounds or something that in time will get us enclosed grounds. The matter has been much talked of, but talk fails to furnish the money. Many of us think that a stock company could be formed, shares being sold at five dollars each. As soon as the fence has paid for itself—it would do that in a short time—they shares are to be rebought by the Athletic Association at the same price, thus leaving the fence as a gift to the association. It would be much easier to collect twenty-five or fifty cents from each spectator a the gate than to ask our college-spirited students to contribute from five to fifteen dollars, while others, just as able to afford the same amount, are content to see one dollar after their names on the subscription list.

Another suggestion offered was that of erecting a grand stand. Some believe that a grand stand would, in time, pay for itself and enclose our grounds, for the faculty of selecting a good seat is a strong characteristic of our spectators. This would be especially true during the baseball season, but nothing short of a miracle could select a Kenyon crowd that would be content to witness a foot ball game from a grand stand. Still, this is a good plan, after all. Something ought to be done and it should be done right away. We should be pleased to publish contributions on this subject.

College Gossip.

No one knew who could have ventured to lay this small scandal quite bare;
Perhaps 'twas the bells that had babbled;
Perhaps some bird of the air.

A Junior first told it a sighing,
'Twas whispered he'd heard it from Jess;
Everyone swore Jess was lying,
But the story ran on, nevertheless.

It was old when it came to my knowledge,
And it may not be truth that I write;
But 'tis said by the boys around College,
The moon was full, last night!

—A. S. O. K.
THE LEGEND OF SIR MORDAUNT.

And in that time many Knights of Arthure's Table Rounde did go upon this queste for the Grail, and many were tempted; and manye fell.

OLD CHRONICLER.

"Fall many a knight," old Merlin cried,
"Have I heard at my behest,
And riding forth, as now you ride,
Forgot his sacred guest.

For many loiter by the way
To catch some maiden's eye"—
But nothing did Sir Mordaunt say,
And, laughingly, rode by.

Sir Mordaunt never found the Grail,
And, ere the year was o'er,
Old Merlin saw him, shrunken and pale,
Beside his castle door.

"It heard," the sage exclaimed in wrath,
"How thou has wrecked thy life;
Departing from fair glory's path
To bring thee back—a wife!"

"Yes," said Sir Mordaunt, "I did fail,
But now I rue my error;
I went to seek the Holy Grail,
And found a Holy Terror!"

ALEP. O'MEGA.

THE IDEAL COLLEGE STUDENT

FOLEY PRIZE ORATION.

Emerson says that we must aim above the mark in order to hit the mark. It is not therefore foolish and visionary for every man as he pursues his college course to have continually before him a clear and vivid picture of the ideal student. It is true this ideal will vary with the men who entertain it; but somewhere in nature there is the conception of a perfect student, and it is toward the realization of this ideal that every honest man is bound to struggle.

It is at the most plastic period of life that the student enters upon the pursuit of that higher knowledge and attainment which is the inspiration of college life, and that this inspiration may have free and uninterrupted access to the inner life of the student, wisdom would prompt the laying aside of all preconceived prejudices that might serve to keep him out of harmony with his environment and the true college spirit. Only so is he in a proper condition to receive and appreciate that which the college offers—a liberal education.

Whether or not the student has already decided upon his life work, it will be conducive to a broader development if he partially forego it during his college course, for the college course is designed for general, rather than special training. Furthermore, the added experience of college training will, in a degree, test the wisdom of the student whose choice is already made; it will help to direct the decision of the college man who is yet undecided as to his aim in life; for one must ever bear in mind that he exists for a purpose and that it is his chief duty to ascertain what that purpose may be.

The most successful student life will be one of concentrated energies, utilized in the search for knowledge. Happy this life if the search be stimulated by enthusiasm, by a love of knowledge for its own sake. Perseverance and inspiration will keep the student from degenerating into the laggard or the drudge. Aiming at something higher, more than the achievement of a day, working for eternity and not for time, and realizing that knowledge emanates from common sources and is common property, the true student will not bury himself beneath the drudgery of his daily task; but will himself delve down into the original sources of knowledge, will ransack libraries, sift the conversation of those about him, observe
nature and her laws, and above all will be
explore the hidden recesses of his own
mind.

One of our greatest American writers
has said that books are written not merely
to instruct, but rather to inspire. In this
the appeal is especially to the college
student, who is so prone to doubt the
capacity of his own mind—a fear to be
original. Our thoughts may not be very
profound; indeed, they may be very com-
monplace, and the most elegant covering
of words may not serve to conceal the
thread-bare patches beneath; but these
thoughts are yet our own and as such we
should not be ashamed of them. There
is encouragement for us in the fact that
the efforts of young men are attracting
more attention to day than ever before.
But how necessary then that the student
should be courageous and self-confident;
Nature is a unit, not a fragment. The
imperfectly developed man is an abomina-
tion, a monstrous. Body, intellect, and
soul were designed to grow together and
in harmony. The sentiment of the ages
insists on physical culture as a necessary
accomplishment of intellectual growth.
The Hebrew teaches his son that too
much study is a weariness of the flesh.”
The Greek conception of beauty in all its
phases has been the admiration of every
nation and age. The Roman contend for
“a sound mind in a sound body.” We of
to-day combine the Greek and Roman
ideas, and strive for physical culture to
insure personal attractiveness and vigor
of intellect. To the accomplishment of
this end the present tendency of athletics
is very hopeful, and he will be a narrow
student, indeed, who disregards opportu-
nities so easily available. Rigorous train-
ing on the foot ball field, violent exercise
in the gymnasium, are possibly not essen-
tial to good health; but regular, temper-
ate habits and moderate exercise are the
essentials of a vigorous intellectual de-
velopment.

In the struggle toward intellectual and
physical perfection, social culture must
not be neglected. Silent and continued
communion with the master minds of the
ancient world will necessarily fill the
student with thoughts far removed from
the present. To him, then, society is that
to give which no books can impart,
present day sympathies; sympathies that
will enable him to feel and appreciate the
cares and joys of those about him. The
intellectual hermit becomes more and
more discomfited as we recede from
the monastic age. The successful man
of the present day must not only be wise,
but practical and helpful to others.

To society is reserved much of the
development of that which is noblest in
man, his character. Upon this all else in
life depends. Brilliance of intellect,
physical strength, social accomplishment,
these are in themselves powers; but if
not dominated by character, they may be
powers for evil. We speak of the mag-
netism of a man; it is but another term
for the unity of the man, the perfect
equilibrium and harmony existing among
all his forces, physical, intellectual, social
and moral—the unison in action of all
powers working toward the symmetry of
a well developed man.

The ideal college student, then, will
keep constantly before him, as the goal
of his ambitions, the stature and fullness
of the perfect man. Ever seeking to de-
velop the higher parts of his being, and su-
ordinating the lower, he will strive to
become all that he is by nature and
endowment capable of becoming.

A. D.
JOSEPH ADDISON.

Joseph Addison, eldest son of Lancelot Addison, a man of some attainments; and, at one time, Dean of Litchfield, was born the 1st of May, 1672. His early education was received at the celebrated school of Dr. Ellis—the Charter House—where the foundation of his classical taste was laid. Through the influence of Dr. Lancaster, whose attention had been attracted to Addison by the excellence of his Latin verse, he obtained a demyship at Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1693. Five years later he was elected Fellow. During all the years spent by him at Magdalen, his reputation for ability and learning stood high; his knowledge of the Latin poets in particular was exact and profound, although he was singularly deficient in Latin prose and in Greek. His chief occupation seems to have been the composition of Latin verse, in which art he attained unto a high degree of proficiency. Even in his extended trip abroad, made soon after his graduation, for the purpose of familiarizing himself with foreign people and languages, and to equip himself for a political life at home, his beloved poets went with him. He had read them before setting out; he recited their verses in the places he mentions. "I must confess, it was not one of the least entertainments that I met with in traveling to examine these several descriptions, as it were, upon the spot, and to compare the natural face of the country with the landscapes that the poets have given us of it." It was during these travels, which included all the principal European countries, that he wrote his Dialogue on Medals, The Epistle from Italy, and the first four acts of Cato. The death of his father, together with pecuniary embarrassments, brought him back to England in the autumn of 1703.

Addison was now in the very depth of fallen fortunes. His party out of power, he was forced to live no better than did the poorest inhabitant of Grub Street. After a lapse of three years, however, he was again shown preferment by promotion to the post of Under-Secretary of State. From this point he rose rapidly in political distinction, occupying one position after another until his final retirement from political life.

In 1709, a friend of Addison's, Sir Richard Steele, a man whose fertility of invention and deep humor eminently fitted him for the enterprise, conceived the idea of founding a periodical or newspaper to contain news concerning politics and foreign affairs, together with a poem by some author of renown, or a criticism on the latest drama. He carried out his idea in a paper called the Tatler, "a name invented in honor of the fair sex for whose entertainment it was largely designed." In spite of the efforts of the originator to keep himself unknown, Addison, who was at that time filling the lucrative position of Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of Ireland, discovered, on the perusal of the fifth number, the hand of his friend, and immediately offered his assistance, which was accepted. Addison's first article is No. 18, wherein is displayed his inimitable faculty for ridiculing a man when apparently commending him. Steele was quick to recognize the superiority of Addison's style, and the original plan of the Tatler was altered by the discontinuance of the news articles, to accommodate itself to this style. But this concession to Addison does not warrant the assumption that Steele's part in the Tatler is of less
importance than Addison's. Steele contributed 188 papers, Addison 42, and it cannot be affirmed justly that the quality of Addison's essays more than compensates for the combined quantity and quality of Steele's. Steele originated many ideas which Addison carried to their full development. For some unknown reason the Tatler ceased to appear after the 1st of January, 1711.

The English people, however, were not destined to lose the benefit of the abilities of Addison and Steele, for about three months later, confident of their own resources, they began to publish the famous Spectator. The Spectator was the only one of the three periodicals to which he largely contributed that was entirely planned by Addison. He plainly states his intention. "The great and only end of these speculations is to banish vice and ignorance out of Great Britain. * * * I shall endeavor to enliven morality with wit and to temper wit with morality."

"Having thus taken my resolutions to march on boldly in the cause of virtue and good sense, and to annoy their adversaries in whatever degree or rank of men they may be found, I shall be deaf for the future to all remonstrances that shall be made to me on this account. If Punch grows extravagant, I shall reprimand him freely; if the stage becomes a nursery of folly and impertinence, I shall not fail to animadvert upon it. In short, if I meet with anything in city, court, or country that shocks modesty or good manners, I shall use my utmost endeavor to make an example of it. I must, however, entreat every particular person who does me the honor to be a reader of this paper, never to think himself, or any one of his friends or enemies, aimed at in what is said, for I promise him never to draw a faulty char-

acter which does not fit at least a thousand people, or to publish a single paper that is not written in the spirit of benevolence and with a love of mankind." True to his word, his papers are wholly moral, consisting of advice, reprimands, reflection on God, the future life. In the description of a walk through Westminster Abbey are most beautifully expressed his thoughts concerning the transitoriness and vanity of this life, and the expectation of final judgment. "When I look upon the tombs of the great, every emotion of envy dies in me; when I read the epitaphs of the beautiful, every inordinate desire goes out; when I meet with the grief of parents upon a tomb-stone, my heart melts with compassion; when I see the tomb of the parents themselves, I consider the vanity of grieving for those whom we must quickly follow; when I see kings lying by those who deposed them, when I consider rival wits placed side by side, or the holy men that divided the world by their contests and disputes. I reflect with sorrow and astonishment on the little competitions, factions, and debates of mankind. When I read the several dates of the tombs, of some that died yesterday and some six hundred years ago, I consider that great day when we shall all of us be contemporaries and make our appearance together."

By far the most interesting character which makes its appearance in the Spectator, is Sir Roger de Coverly. "a gentleman very singular in his behavior, but his singularities proceed from his good sense and are contradictions to the world only as he thinks the world is wrong. * * * It is said he keeps himself a bachelor by reason he was crossed in love by a perverse beautiful widow of the next county to him. * * * He is now in his fifty-sixth
year, cheerful, gay, and hearty; keeps a good house both in town and country; a great lover of mankind; but there is such a mirthful cast in his behavior that he is rather beloved than esteemed; his tenants grow rich, his servants look satisfied; all the young women profess to love him, and the young men are glad of his company; when he comes into a house, he calls the servants by their names, and talks all the way upstairs to a visit. I must not omit that Sir Roger is a justice of the quorum; that he fills the chair at a quarter-sessions with great abilities, and three months ago gained universal applause by explaining a passage in the game act."

Sir Roger was entirely the invention of Addison's own mind, and is, of all the characters of the Spectator, the favorite. But it is doubtful whether Addison filled up his original delineation of this old country gentleman, of whom he had formed a delicate and discriminative idea.

The Spectator, after a career of widespread influence and popularity, ceased to be issued at the end of the year 1712. Apart from the beauty of the essays which Addison contributed, as masterpieces of English, the subject matter of many of them is still valuable.

Cato, the greatest poetical work of Addison, was finished by the addition of a last act to the four written in Italy, and was ready for performance the 13th of April, 1713. Voltaire, who regards Shakespeare no better than an inspired barbarian, praises it in highest terms. "The first English writer who composed a regular tragedy and infused a spirit of elegance through every part of it, was," says he, "the illustrious Mr. Addison. His Cato is a masterpiece, both with regard to diction and the harmony and beauty of the numbers;" Johnson pompously says of it. "The tragedy of Cato is unquestionably the noblest production of Addison's genius. About things on which the public thinks long, it commonly attains to think right; and of Cato it has been not unjustly determined that it is rather a poem in dialogue than a drama—rather a succession of just sentiments in elegant language than a representation of natural affections, or of any state probable or possible in human life."

This criticism is very just. The movement of the play is mechanical, and not at all suited to arouse the feelings of the readers. It is read with admiration—yes, with interest, but not with an expectant interest. You take delight in the beautiful lines as they move before your eyes as a panorama, but it is the sentiments and the language, not the players, that fascinate you. The play lacks the essentials of a tragedy in that it fails to arouse our pity or our hatred. The events are expected without solicitude, and are remembered without joy or sorrow. But as the embodiment of lofty sentiments, we must recognize the excellence of the play. Thus a speech of Cato:

"Let not a torrent of impetuous zeal
Transport thee thus beyond the bounds of reason:
True fortitude is seen in great exploits
That justice warrants and that wisdom guides;
All else is towering frenzy and distraction."

There are many fine descriptive passages in the play, the best of which is in a dialogue respecting civilized and barbarian virtues:

"Believe me, prince, there's not an African
That traverses our vast Numidian deserts
In quest of prey, and lives upon his bow,
But better practices these boasted virtues.
Coarse are his meals, the fortune of the chase;
Amidst the running streams he slakes his thirst,
Toils all the day, and at the approach of night
On the first friendly bank he throws him down,
Addison was characterized by his integrity and his modesty. Not only was he admired by those who were of the same party as he, the Whigs, but by even his political opponents. Even Pope, his bitter enemy, admitted that "Addison's conversation had something in it more charming than I have found in any other man." It was said of him that he might have been made king had he wished.

Addison died the 17th of June, 1719, at the comparatively early age of forty-seven. His body, after lying in state in the Jerusalem chamber, was buried that night in Westminster Abbey. The service was performed by Atterbury, and the scene is described by Tickell in an almost inspired passage:

"Can I forget the dismal night that gave
My soul's best part forever to the grave?
How silent did his old companions tread
By midnight lamps, the mansions of the dead?
Through breathing statues, then unheeded things
Through rows of warriors and through walk of kings!
What awe did the slow, solemn march inspire
The pealing organ and the passing choir?
The duties by the lawn robed prelate paid,
And the last words that dust to dust conveyed!
While speechless o'er the closing grave we bend,
Accept these tears, thou dear departed friend!
O, gone forever! take this last adieu,
And sleep in peace next thy loved Montagu.

THOMAS CARLYLE.

Thomas Carlyle was born at Ecclefechan, in Dumfriesshire, on the 24th of December, 1795. His father was a village mason, who had sprung from strong and turbulent borderers, and was respected for his uprightness of character and industrious habits. His mother was a woman of deep insight into human nature, and to her Thomas was very warmly attached.
In his reminiscences this affection strongly asserts itself in the beautiful and vivid picture he gives of her, and his associations with her.

Carlyle was taught to read by his mother and the village school-master; the rudiments of Latin were imparted to him by the minister of his sect; then, after a short attendance at the burgh school of Annan, he went to the University of Edinburgh. Mathematics was his favorite study, and it was in his devotion to this that he first injured his strong constitution. After leaving college he became a teacher of mathematics, and once even tried for the professorship of astronomy in Glasgow, but without success. While in college he read extensively in the University Library, and all along he harbored in himself a strong ambition for literary distinction.

In May, 1814, he left Edinburgh and became, as we have said, a teacher of mathematics in the school of Annan. After two years of service here, he was appointed teacher of mathematics and classics in the burgh school of Kirkcaldy. Here he remained for another two years, which ended his period of teaching.

He then went to Edinburgh and resumed his reading in the University Library. For three years he kept this up, reading books of all kinds, working hard continually, and having a gloomy time of it withal. In 1822 he became tutor to Charles Buller, which relieved him from a good deal of distasteful drudgery, and enabled him to devote more time to literature.

In 1826 he married Miss Jane Welsh, a remarkable woman, who despised commonplace suitors, and who chose Carlyle for the talent that she perceived in him. The marriage, however, was not a happy one for her, for Carlyle was naturally gloomy, and was continually absorbed in his literary efforts. He loved her fondly, though, and when she died he believed that the light of his life had quite gone out.

Two years after his marriage he moved to Craigenputtoch, a small estate belonging to his wife, situated not far from his native village of Ecclefechan. After a six-year's residence here, he went to Chelsea, which is still associated with his name, the Seer of Chelsea being well known to most of the English reading public. It was during his residence here that most of his master-works were produced. In 1866 he was elected Lord Rector by the students of the University of Edinburgh. Soon after this his wife died, and the rugged man mourned sincerely for the one he had loved so well. After this he wrote only an occasional article on a subject of passing interest. He died at Chelsea on the 5th of February, 1881, after a long and active life of eighty-five years.

The accomplishments of some men of to-day are so varied that it is difficult to assign them to their proper station among men. Fortunately, we have no such difficulty here, for our author, as he described himself in his famous petition on the copyright bill, was "a writer of books," and nothing else. This man, whose gospel was silence and action, whose heroes were Cromwell, Arkwright, and the "rugged Brindley," who abhorred the reading public, spent his life in talking and writing. With pride he beheld the bridge at Auldgarth, which his mason father had helped build a half century before, and then exclaimed: "A noble craft; that of a mason; a good building will last longer than most books—than one book in a
million.” Thirty-four volumes octavo is the result of this life of devotion to literature.

Some are under the impression that Carlyle was a passionate old man, ruled by two or three extravagant ideas, to which he was continually giving utterance in equally extravagant language. No thinking man can hold this opinion after a careful perusal of his productions. In his works will be found criticism, biography, history, politics, poetry and religion. Surely this is a variety which ought to please the taste of all who may come to partake of the banquet which his genius has spread.

Between 1822 and 1830 Carlyle was chiefly occupied in imparting to the British public a knowledge of German literature. The most important works of this period are a Life of Schiller; a translation of “Goethe’s Wilhelm Meister”; articles on Goethe, Werner, Novalis, and Richter, and the Niebelungen Lied. About this time also, he wrote three other very interesting essays in which are to be found the germs of all his later writings. These are “Signs of The Times” (1829), “History” (1830), and “Characteristics” (1831). The first of these is a complaint against the mechanical spirit of the age. Everywhere he saw too great reliance upon machinery instead of among men. In religion he saw Bible societies as “machines for converting the heathen.” “In defect of Raphaels, and Angelos and Mozarts we have royal academies of painting, sculpture, music.” In this way he com plains of all provinces of thought and action.

In 1837, his “French Revolution” appeared and secured for him the fame for which he had sought so long. After this, publishers no longer considered him a fanatic, but let him deliver his message as he would. In 1845 he published his “Cromwell’s Letters and Speeches,” which sold more rapidly than any of his previous works. In 1864, the “History of Frederick II,” commonly called “Frederick the Great,” appeared. Preparation for writing this had cost Carlyle fifteen years of labor. His respect for Frederick II had attracted him to the task, and yet he gives his readers to understand that Frederick should command admiration, not for his greatness, but for the reason that “he managed not to be a liar and a charlatan as his century was.”

“Sartor Resartus,” his epoch making book was a passionate commentary on a world in which he found it so hard to live in his own way. It was published first as a series of articles in “Fraser’s Magazine”; afterwards, in 1838, it appeared in book form. It was not English, said the reviewers; it was not sense, it was disfigured by obscenity and “mysticism.” Still all had to acknowledge the great beauty of many chapters and passages, rich with humor, eloquence, poetry, deep-hearted tenderness, or passionate scorn. The chapter on the ‘Dandified Body’ is full of humor from beginning to end. The following description of a duel, taken from the second book, has also a spice of humor in it:

“Two little visual spectra of men, bar-ering with insecure enough cohesion in the midst of the unfathomable, and to dissolve therein, at any rate, very soon—make pause at the distance of twelve paces asunder; whirl round; and simultaneouly by the cunningist mechanism, explode one another into dissolution; and off-hand become air and non-extant! Deuse on it, the little spitfires! May I think with old Hugo von Trimberg: Gd
and crowded, been ages features.

“Hero Worship” is a series of six lectures which were delivered before “a very crowded, yet select audience,” in London. They were first published in book form in 1841. In these he shows how, in different ages of the world, the truly great man has been and is exalted into a hero or divinity, and worshiped by the multitude. “Yes,” he says, “from Norse Odin to English Samuel Johnson, from the Divine Founder of Christianity to the withered Pontiff of Encyclopedia, in all times and places, the hero has been worshipped.” “It is a thing forever changing, this of hero worship; different in each age, difficult to do well in any age.” “The hero as Divinity, the hero as prophet, are productions of old ages;* but the hero as poet, priest, man of letters, or king, is a thing of all ages. Heroes are intrinsically of the same material; it is only our conception of them that makes the difference.

Other articles worthy the attention and deep study of all cultured people have sprung from his pen; but the length of our paper will not permit our noticing them. With reluctance we leave the rugged old man who, in spite of his many eccentricities, is worthy to rank as one of his heroes: for, since Johnson died in Fleet street, a better type of a man of letters can not be found.

O. S. A., ’96.

THE TOWER OF LONDON.

Probably no edifice now standing can offer so fertile a field for the imagination or for historical research as that ancient and poetic pile, the Tower of London.

The tower in outline, as it appears now, was begun by William the Conqueror, was finished by his immediate successors, and has been beautified and enlarged during almost every reign up to the present time. But tradition ascribes to it a life even longer; remains of a Roman wall would also go to verify the story that while the ancestors of William of Normandy were yet wild barbarians of the Baltic, Julius Caesar was building a fortification on the spot now partially occupied by the present tower. Several of the English poets have taken this view of its antiquity. Gray says:

Ye towers of Julius, London’s lasting shame,
By many a foul and midnight murder fed.

Fragments of a wall of great size and strength, repaired or rebuilt by the Saxons, have been excavated within the precincts of the tower. This, no doubt, is a part of the stronghold mentioned by the Saxon chronicles, by means of which King Alfred warded off from London the destruction attending the periodic incursions of the Danes.

How insignificant, whether in age or in historic and poetic interest, does any other of Europe’s prisons and palaces become in comparison with the Tower of London! This palace of the Norman kings had looked upon more than two hundred years of turbulent scenes before the Kremlin of Moscow, the Doge’s palace in Venice, or the Seraglio of Mohammed II. in Stamboul, were built.

One of the Conqueror’s principal reasons in constructing the tower was to overawe those vexatious citizens of London whose demonstrations of the fact that they had minds and wills of their own made them obnoxious to the early Norman kings. Through many reigns subsequent to that of William’s, when the right of the strongest was supreme, this stronghold, as the best fortified place in southern
England, was the home of royalty, at intervals, up to the reign of Henry the Seventh. The ill-will which the commons bore the rulers manifested itself also against their palace; for from behind those strong walls a monarch of tyrannical character could with impunity commit outrages in administering justice, and could rule with a power as absolute as that of a Sultan. How galling it must have been to those liberty-loving Londoners to see this symbol of tyranny being strengthened and enlarged with money extorted from them by the king's ministers! How many a story these time-worn walls might tell of secret murder and gay revelry, of funeral march and wedding dance, clash of arms and chant of priests! And these stories would not be merely of romantic interest to us, but would afford us no mean conception of England's history, even from the Roman times to a comparatively modern date; for they would tell of kings whose jail, or palace, this tower has been, of great statesmen, brave soldiers, champions of the people, wise scholars, prelates, poets — men who have made the literary and political history of England.

One's mind would be, indeed, prosaic were his imagination not aroused by a visit to the place where Anne Boleyn and Katherine Howard, the ill-starred wives of Henry VIII., and Lady Jane Gray, the "nine days queen," were beheaded; where Raleigh wrote; where Queen, then Princess, Elizabeth was confined; where the unfortunate troubador, Prince Charles of Orleans, composed his songs. Some of these memories are, indeed, blood stained, yet a pleasurable emotion is awakened even by a visit to the room where the young King Edward V. and the Duke of York were smothered or where Henry VI. was murdered.

Here Archbishop Laud learned the full significance of at least one supplication in that prayer book which he had so zealously crusaded. "Let the sorrowful sigh of the prisoner come before thee." Her Cranmer, Latimer, and Ridley searched the Scriptures together before, meeting death at the stake; and here Cranmer struck a blow at the Reformation by recanting his Protestant principles.

After the defeat of her unprincipled father-in-law, the Duke of Northumberland, Lady Jane Grey fell into Queen Mary's hands, and was imprisoned here. But unlike Cranmer, she courageously rendered futile all attempts to induce her to embrace Catholicism, although such a step might have liberated her. She was beheaded on Tower Green, an unfortunate and innocent tool of an ambitious man. The death of this gentle girl is not the only one for which Queen Mary must answer. The records of the Tower bear witness that the appellation, "Bloody" Mary, was only too well merited.

One of the greatest names with which this historic Tower is associated is that of Sir Walter Raleigh. Living in one of the most prosperous eras of England's history, he was in the first rank of those brilliant geniuses who have made Elizabeth's reign famous. Not only is Raleigh renowned as a gallant soldier and sailor, but his unfinished "History of the World" and numerous treatises on political and nautical subjects attest his abilities as a scholar and writer. After his arrest on alleged implication in the Arabella plot, one can imagine how his proud sailor's heart chafed at his close confinement in the Tower. But instead of spending his time in useless lamentations, he engaged himself in scientific experiments and in writing those productions by which he has
so justly earned his fame. After twelve long years of imprisonment, he was beheaded on Tower Hill, meeting death like the true knight he was.

Here the infamous Judge Jeffreys wasted away; tormented, perhaps, in his last hours by the shades of many former occupants whom he had condemned.

William Wallace, John Baliol, and David Bruce, of Scotland; Prince Griffin, of Wales; King John, of France; Algernon Sidney, Sir Thomas More, and Surrey, were one time prisoners within the Tower.

Standing in any of these old cells, towers, or halls, one is carried away from this common-place world to one of romance. There swarm around him the forms of many whom he has met on history’s pages; he sees the activity and splendor of a regal court; he hears the blare of trumpets or roll of drums heralding a royal entry; he sees the less noisy passage of a state prisoner through Traitor’s Gate; follows him to his cell and later sees him led forth to meet death on the block.

A study of this old edifice in which so many of England’s ablest, wisest and bravest men were imprisoned, and often beheaded, cannot fail to be of interest and profit to the historical student; for whether as palace or state prison, the Tower is inseparably connected with every political change in the history of England.

A. S. O. K.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

Let the careless pause; the thoughtful reflect, and the wise take action. A mighty edict is abroad, and threatens dreadful things to come. There must be a change. The Literary Societies must work, or the weekly rhetorical and the oration before the college shall certainly return.” Choice or compulsion; use or abuse; which shall it be?

Kenyon students generally appreciate the freedom of choice granted them in departments outside of the class-room; but in one instance they have been for some time most shamefully oblivious of their privileges. Is it right that sixty hours shall be devoted to foot ball practice in one term, and but ten hours to the literary societies in a year? Of course, if there is six times as much good to be derived from foot ball in a term as there is from the literary society in a year, then the question is practically answered. No one, however, who recognizes the real purpose of the college education can be satisfied with such a conclusion.

One of the literary societies has wisely changed its meeting night so that it will overcome many of the hinderances of a year ago. What we propose now is not less foot ball—far from it—but more real and more enthusiastic work in the literary halls. Beware, fellows! “Fuit Ilium.” Our customs are passing away. An effort will save this one.

OBERLIN VS. KENYON.

OBERLIN 6, KENYON 0

The opening game for both the Kenyon and Oberlin foot ball teams was played on October 7 at Oberlin. The game was exciting throughout, as the score indicates, and the result hung in the balance until the referee sounded his whistle for “time up.”

The game was called promptly at 2 p.m., Kenyon with the ball, and Oberlin with the slant of the field in her favor. A running V gained ten yards for Kenyon, but the next three plays lost the ball to
Oberlin. For Oberlin, Regal gained 5 yards, and then Mott fumbled, giving Sawyer a chance to fall on the ball. By a series of backs by Brusie, Kunst and Doolittle, we carried the ball to Oberlin’s 35 yard line, where it was lost in a scrimmage. On the second down Kell ran 20 yards, when he was downed by Brusie, bringing the ball to the middle of the field. Here Regal was compelled to punt Doolittle, making a “heel in” on Kenyon’s 25 yard line.

Kenyon, after gaining fifteen yards, was forced to kick, Doolittle kicking the ball outside near the middle of the field. Oberlin’s ball. After short gains, Regal again kicked to our fifteen yard line, where it went out of bounds, Doolittle falling on the ball. Kenyon now worked the ball steadily up the field by short runs, until we had reached the middle again, when the ball was lost on four downs. After gaining 20 yards by bucks, Regal punted, the ball going behind the line for a kick over.

Play was resumed on the 25 yard line, and ground was constantly gained by Doolittle’s bucks, and Brusie and Kunst’s runs through the ends and tackles, until the ball was once more in Oberlin’s territory. Kenyon finally lost the ball on downs. After bucking the centre fruitlessly Capt. Merriam sent Regal around our left end. His sprinting abilities, and the interference given him, enabled him to prettily run sixty yards, and make a touch down for Oberlin. Time, 37 minutes. Later, he kicked a goal. Score, 6 to 0.

Starting at the middle of the field, Kenyon gained 10 yards from the flying V, Byard taking the ball. This was quickly followed by runs by Brusie and Kunst for twenty yards. Bucks by the tackles and by Doolittle carried the ball 12 yards further, when time was called, 13 yards from Oberlin’s goal.

The second half was by agreement limited to thirty minutes, to enable the Kenyon team to catch the train.

Oberlin started with a V, which was broken after a gain of eight yards. However, she very soon lost the ball on downs. Brusie twice rounded Oberlin’s end for 15 and 10 yards, while Kunst, Doolittle, Hazard, and Hollenback carried the ball by bucks to Oberlin’s twenty-five yard line. Here we lost the ball, and our best chance of scoring, by an unfortunate decision of Referee Millikan, which gave the ball to Oberlin, when we had easily made our necessary yards. Oberlin failed to gain, but fumbling the ball on the fourth down, and then falling on it, she was permitted to retain it. Stephenson replaces Coxley. After a series of short bucks, and one 20 yard run by Mott, Kenyon regained the ball near the middle of the field. By strong bucks by the backs the ball was again carried to the fifteen yard line, when time was called. It is noticeable that in this half Oberlin never advanced more than fifteen yards into Kenyon’s territory.

The work of the team in this, its first game, must necessarily encourage both the men on the eleven, and the college as a whole. Although the interference was ragged, the play slow and variety of tactics small, the general strength of the team, and their plucky, energetic play, will make every Kenyon man proud of them. They are further to be congratulated for the manner in which, time after time, our men broke through the line and tackled the Oberlin backs before they had well started. The tackling showed promise of great strength, and if some men will remember to always tackle low and hard.
there can be no reason why we should not be particularly strong in this important department.

It is always to be remembered that we are a college of only ninety men, and that our opponents always come from institutions larger than our own. But this fact must never be offered as an excuse, but on the contrary it should plainly tell us that a large part of our success must depend on the applause and enthusiasm of those ninety men. Every man who can do so should, as his duty to his college, be on the field either as a candidate for the varsity, or the second eleven, every day in the week. Now that we have an eleven of such promise, let every man contribute his share towards its success, for what we lack in number of candidates and available men can only be compensated for by that true enthusiasm which so encourages the team. In short, may our "Kenyon spirit" increase.

THE NEWS.

G—r, '97, is an accomplished terpsichorean artist.

H. H. Wolf, ex-'96, came back for a few days at the opening of the term.

Barber, '96, has been elected assistant business manager of The Collegian.

The church clock has just returned from its vacation about two weeks ago.

'92. W. P. Carpenter and wife were on the Hill for the first few days of the term.

Ex-'95. H. F. Williams came back for a few days at the beginning of the term.

57. Mr. J. M. Henderson, of Cleveland, paid his Alma Mater a visit recently.

'92. Guy and Henry Buttolph have gone into the insurance business in Indianapolis.

The Glee and Mandolin Clubs have found efficient leaders in Burnett, '96, and Sanford, '94.

'94. E. Brooks Douthirt, who has been compelled to leave college on account of his eyes, is on the Hill.

'88. Rev. Geo. F. Dudley, of Washington, D. C., was visiting the boys in the East Wing on the 28th.

Major Blackford, a graduate of Virginia Military Institute, is the present Commandant at the K. M. A.

'68. Chas. G. Wilson, of Toledo, was the guest of the Kenyon Chapter of Alpha Delta Phi, last week.

The Nu Pi Kappa Society has decided to hold its meetings Friday night hereafter. Philo will probably do likewise.

'84. Mr. J. Ed. Good, of Akron, accompanied by Mr. Will Doyle, of Harvard Law School, spent Sunday, September 11, in Gambier.

The Lecture Course Committee for the coming year will consist of A. L. M. Gottschalk, '96, J. A. Sipher, '96, and Mr. Ed. Barkdull, Bexley.

The Reveille Board has been elected as follows: L. A. Sanford, Editor-in-Chief; G. P. Atwater, A. J. Bell, and A. Dumper, Associate Editors.

Prof. W. T. Colville and wife are visiting Professor and Mrs. Benson. Prof. Colville was formerly Professor of Modern Languages in Kenyon.

Prof. Streibert's family will spend the winter in New York. The Rev. Mr. Denslow and family are now occupying Prof. Streibert's house.

Mr. George Gauntlett, representing Wright, Kay & Co., of Detroit, was in town last week. Mr. Gauntlett had a very fine display of fraternity jewelry.
Karl Kunst and W. C. Henderson have recently entered '97. The class of '96 has also a new member—Sawyer, who played full-back on the Adelbert foot-ball team two years ago.

Mrs. L. G. Clarke has opened a new boarding house on Brooklyn street. It has assumed the name of "The Hillside." Another boarding house is soon to be opened on Broadway.

78. Rev. H. D. Aves, of Houston, Texas, paid Kenyon a flying visit on the 22d of September. Mr. Aves and family were in the North from the middle of August to the last of September.

Philo has received a large book of several hundred pages entitled "The Briggs Heresy Case." It consists of the documents relating to the case, compiled by John J. McCook, the prosecutor in the case.

'93. Of last year's graduates, Robt. J. Watson and John D. Follett returned at the opening of the term. We hope that their desire to see the rush was not an intense one. Ben Williams returned later, and will coach the foot-ball team.

The hymn boards recently placed in the chapel, and the bulletin boards in the park, are great conveniences. Who can look so far into the future as to name the day when the college will be heated by steam? Are these small improvements forerunners of greater ones?

The Literary Programme at the last meeting of the Philomathesian Society was as follows: Essay, "Stonewall Jackson," Chas. Follett, '96; Declamation, W. A. E. Thomas, '96; Debate, "Resolved that the World's Fair be open next summer"—Affirmative, Hathaway, '96; Atwater, '96. Negative, Byard, '97; Wright, '96. The judges, Stanbery, '96; Wil-son, '96, and Martin, '96, decided in favor of the negative. Thornberry, '96, was critic for the evening.

The Nu Pi Kappa officers for the term are: President, C. V. Sanford, '94; Vice President, Arthur Dumper, '95; Secretary, W. R. McKim, '94; Treasurer, J. A. Sipher, '96; Senator, F. R. Doolittle, '93; Programme Committee, C. V. Sanford, '94, L. A. Sanford, '95, and H. H. Kennedy, '96.

The result of the Philomathesian term election is as follows: Asa R. Williams, '95, President; Dick Clippinger, '95, Vice President; C. C. Wright, '96, Secretary; J. O. F. Little, Treasurer; C. Follett, '96, Representative; George P. Atwater, W. Alex. H. Commins, '94, and Earle Wilson, '96, Literary Committee.

**LIBRARY NEWS.**

Another volume recently acquired is *Questions at Issue,* by Edmond Gosse.

In the near future the Reading Room will be open Sunday afternoon for a few hours.

Three handsomely bound volumes of the *Illustrated London News* have just been received from Mrs. Bedell.

New and complete sets of the works of Emerson, Holmes, Hawthorne and Lowell have been recently placed on the shelves of the Library.

The Rev. Mr. Denslow desires it to be known that he expects to be in his office every morning, where he will be glad to meet any who wish to see him.

This year, Johns Hopkins, for the first time in its history, conferred the degree of Ph.D. upon a woman. Miss Florence Baseom is the one thus honored.
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