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Editorial.

The frequency of afternoon recitations and laboratory periods in this year's schedule has given rise to some agitation toward having the library open in the evenings. Whether this question has yet gone beyond the stage of informal discussion we are unable to say; but if not, we would take this means of bringing the matter to the attention of the Faculty and urging that the students be given access to Hubbard Hall in the evenings. At present, although it is open from ten to twelve in the morning and from half-past one to half-past five in the afternoon, it is frequently almost impossible to do any conscientious reference work between the time it is assigned and the time it is due. It is not an uncommon occurrence for a professor to assign, in recitation, reference work due at the same hour of the following day. If the student's time happens to be already taken up for that afternoon, as is generally the case, he is compelled to "flunk" the next day, as general reference books cannot be taken from the library.

It will be admitted by all, we believe, that the percentage of those who do thorough work in looking up references is discourage-
ingly small; and this is largely due to the inconvenience of the library hours. It is perfectly natural that most of the preparation for classes should be done in the evening, and, since our afternoons will always be to some extent taken up, not only with outside affairs of more or less importance, but with actual recitations, the obvious way to induce classes to do more outside reading would be to open the library in the evening. This would undoubtedly have the desired effect, and would be much appreciated by the student body.

During the Minstrel Show the well established fact that the acoustic properties of Rosse Hall are exceptionally poor was again particularly noticeable. We have no doubt that in a very short time wires will be stretched across the hall to improve this, but it will do no harm to remark that as yet very little effort has been made to remedy the defect. It is to be hoped that before next term something will be done to render the Hall suitable for lectures and entertainments.

In considering the improvements which will be made here in the next year, we wish to draw attention especially to the external appearance of Rosse Hall. The strip of galvanized iron, broad and white, that runs around the building under the roof is unsightly. On a moonlight night, in the sleeping beauty of the place, this glaring phosphorescence appears hideous and harshly incongruous. In snow and cold, in the green of summer, during the night or day, it is always an eyesore. There is no doubt that this staring band of white could be improved in some manner by the softening power of the painter's brush. We hope, as we have continued to hope for the past two years, that the College will eventually attend to this; but as there seems to be no immediate prospect of such a step on the part of the authorities, it might be well, next year, to persuade the freshmen to apply their tireless energy to painting this metal work instead of the customary mural decorations of the village stores. For "* * * fools rush in where angels fear to tread."

and a crowd of enthusiastic freshmen with their brushes and pots could doubtless do the College a real service instead of an injury, in addition to having the satisfaction of beating the records of all previous classes and performing a task so herculean that no one else dare attempt it.

It seems necessary to remind the College men that several vacancies on the Collegian Board will occur at the end of this term. Elections will be based mainly on the merits of matter handed in to the Collegian, and we urge all those who have any desire to become members of the Board to lose no time in submitting contributions.

Lent.

The bare-limbed trees tower proud and chill,
The north wind howls across the wold;
The beds of snow rise high above
The roadside in the drifts he drove
Of weird, fantastic mould.
The sun I left to set at eventide,
When will it rise to glad the Eastern sky,
The light I left behind me for this vale
Still shines voluptuous in the western dale.
But voices in the gloom sound o'er the cry
Of "backward to the land of flowery ease."
So let me bide, and still content to scorn
The voice that sold the luckless wife of Lot
Cry, "quickly come to glad us, tarry not,
Sweet-scented gladness of the happy morn." J. C. D. M.

Hans.

It was a fine day in the grand old town of Rapsburg. The sun, which shed a warmth so luxuriant, a light so soft and voluptuous as to make the ever drowsy old shopkeepers nod lower than usual and keep their eyes closed even longer than was their wont between blinks, penetrated with no little good cheer the dust which lay thick on the
bedchamber windows of Carl von Honnenoff, who woke at the rather late hour of three in the evening to find his western casement in this radiant though dirty condition. Yet though nature held forth what many regard as her sweetest charm to his waking eyes, von Honnenoff looked at the old kitchen clock by his bedside and after ascertaining that it was yet some hours before sundown, gave a sigh of impatience, rolled over to find a cooler spot in his somewhat poorly appointed couch and disposed himself as if to resume his slumbers.

Even on this fine day the light was scanty in the far corners of this long low garret chamber, for it was four stories above the street, very high for Rapsburg; yet if one had looked intently through the window he would have discerned two little heaps which might have been ragpiles, but were in reality the sleeping bodies of a man and a dog.

Towards seven o'clock the former of these arose, shook himself and looked at the clock. He was a large, solidly built man with black hair that grew very thickly, both in the matted, disorderly locks on his head, and in a shaggy and untrimmed beard. Beyond this his appearance was not of interest, save in that he shared with the other inmates of the room an appearance of having had to undergo privations of a severe nature. The young man whom he roused was of a different sort. Tall and athletic in his appearance, his figure had a neatness of mould which quite distinguished it from the heavy though herculean frame of his unkept companion.

"Eh! ah that is you Hans—half past seven! Well, bring me my clothes."

Hans with a submissiveness which seemed to be looked for brought a worn and faded bicycle suit from a case under the bed.

"Is this all that I have left?"

Hans indicated with a nod of his head that this was the entire wardrobe left to von Honnenoff, "except the dress suit which you told me to keep."

"When did you get back?"

"At noon,—a murder, a sensation, the papers sold quickly. Here
are three marks," and he counted out coin after coin in small currency into the hands of his master Carl von Honnenoff, heir to the barony of Seltzerdam.

The young man pocketed the money without a word, was helped into his clothes by the faithful Hans, who then shaved him, brushed his hair, and laid before him, with an air that seemed to express regret that he could not devise some method to save his master the trouble of washing his own hands, a basin of water which he had warmed over an alcohol stove in the corner.

See now our brave young gentleman brushed, washed, shaved, dressed, sally forth with three good Rapsburg marks in his pocket, and his retainer following faithfully at his heels. Hans, faithful Hans, that was all the name he had. Forty years ago when Carl's father, Fritz-Wilhelm von Honnenoff, had just come to the age of twenty, and before death had paved the way for him to become baron, there had stopped at the castle for over a year the wife and daughter of old Count Donnerhal, who was commanding the Rapsburg armies in the war with Unotaxo.

If fraulein Donnerhal was beautiful, so was she virtuous beyond reproach, and though the young Fritz-Wilhelm openly payed his addresses to her, and though it was generally understood that the young lady reciprocated his regard, indeed towards the close of her sojourn her eyes were often seen to be full of tears, and her whole face became pale and thin; yet the parents on both sides had been so opposed to a union, the baron because he wished to form an alliance with the lord of the neighboring estates (a wealthy burgher), and the countess because she did not dare to act without her husband—that the possibility of a union was not thought of, even by those always imaginative people, the palace servants.

It was as I have said, when the war was drawing toward its close that the young people began to show their unhappiness most openly. About this time the count, who was badly wounded while reconnoitring, sent for his wife to visit him in camp, with orders that his
daughter was to be kept in the meantime under the safe guardianship of his old friend, the baron of Seltzerdam.

She had hardly been gone a week when the baron was suddenly seized with a most violent spasm and died without uttering a word. Although manifesting due regret at this unfortunate occurrence it was apparent that both the new baron and Fraulein Donnerhal were much relieved. People attributed this to a feeling that opposition from one side at least, was removed. When, however, a week later the count arrived, he hurried his daughter off, not even stopping over night, but merely lunching at the castle. A few months later she was married to the gallant colonel of artillery who had won her by slaying with his own hands (and a army capenter's cudgel) twenty-three of the enemy at the night-surprise of Saurpoteto.

It was fifteen years before the neighboring burgher's daughter was ready to marry the baron of Seltzerdam, but he was still unmarried when that time arrived, and the union so advantageous to both sides was cemented.

The baroness, as she now became, had not by any means had her education neglected. Far from it. She had been sent southward to a convent, situated in that same Saurpeteto, where the night-surprise had occurred, and where she had spent the three years immediately preceding the wedding.

She had not, however, quite lost, in the acquired southern culture all the more,—how do you say? natural?—traits of the uleramontane land of her nativity. True, she did cause her father some alarm at her attempts to walk in the coquettish flitting way, so much to be observed in the languishing-eyed damsels of Saurpoteto; but the contour of her waist and bust, which were more of the Rapsburg order, her hair, which still resembled the beautiful sunburnt grasses of her native hills, the rosy redness not only of her cheeks but of her whole face, and the already slightly visible hirsuteness of her upper lip, assured our good baron that he had taken to his hearth a bride practically uncontaminated by the seductive influences of the south.
Nor had the conventual discipline created in her a too unworldly spirit, a too abstract mind. No, she still kept up a strong interest in Sauerkraut, pork, and the far famed beer of her native city. But it was touching to see how at each mouthful the index of her countenance pointed perpendicularly heavenwards, as if in mute thanksgiving for the blessings which she was thus permitted to bestow on herself.

Such as the mother was, such was in a large degree the son. On the strong compact figure of a man was set the same heavenward face.

When Carl was born, Hans was sixteen years of age, and the baron who still talked in his dreams (to the great delight of his wife, who applied all his remarks to herself) of one who was neither of Rapsburg or of Sauropoto, but of heaven, had treated the poor lad with the greatest of kindness ever since he had been found on the doorstep. After Carl's birth, Hans was made his guard. It always had been a wonder and a source of jealousy to the other servants that their master, who had become a stern, sad man, with a long shaggy black beard, was so tender in this one instance, so it was not surprising that the poor lad got more kicks than half pence. The stout cook often beat him with his ladle, and many and plentiful were the instructions and admonitions with regard to his duty to his young lord.

At first Hans did not much like his charge and had no great fancy for his pug nose and the ruddy limbs which were displayed by the kilts which the child wore, but, being a conscientious lad, and having been severely admonished for this dislike at the confession (by Father Wartz, the baron's chaplain) he applied himself with great diligence to overcome it, and so far succeeded that in a few years he had acquired a positive attachment for his little master.

How Carl grew up would not be interesting; to live is not interesting as a rule, and is sometimes a bore. It is enough to say that he quarreled constantly with his father, who never seemed to have taken much liking to him, and finally was obliged to leave one night, thinking that he had killed his father with a "stein" one evening when
they were making merry over their favorite beverage. Hans went with him.

In the notice of the loss which was put in the papers, quite as much attention was given to the "Attendant, when last seen had long black beard, thick-set, handsome face," etc., as was given to his master. This, Carl remarked, was proof enough that his father was still alive. But he thought he would fare ill to go home at once.

And that is why we find him sleeping through these fine spring days under the shadow of the great Cathedral of Rapsburg, going out only at night to eat and drink and make merry with the money that faithful Hans had made. This was only one of many nights upon which he had sallied forth just as the sun was setting to spend the night in as deep a degree of dissipation as the scanty means at his disposal afforded.

Tonight Carl went first to break his fast, and then remembered that he had made an appointment to meet a friend by the Cathedral at eight. He hurried back. It was already striking nine, and the friend was not there.

The majestic walls of the church towered dark and high against the moonlit sky. All seemed dark within save that at the altar end which was shadowed from the moon, a faint light glimmered through the stained glass crucifix in the window. They stepped in for a moment. The monks from the near-by cloister were singing their compline chants.

"Deposuit potentes de sede,
Et exaltavit humiles."

And Hans, who knew what the words meant, because he had heard them so often, thought of the tale of King Robert of Sicily, which the good priest had often told him, and longed to be back in the great hall by the hearth, where gaily caparisoned pages and jesters had warmed themselves in days gone by.

Next day the paper contained two notices. One was the notice of the death of the baroness of Seltzerdam, and the other concerned the demise of Colonel X., of the artillery, who left a widow without
parents or near relatives, who had sought refuge in the castle of Seltzerdam.

Carl and Hans returned.

Antoinette Donnerhal's affections had not changed, but she was in a decline which promised to be swift. Carl became jealous of the new visitor because she seemed to follow his father in paying more attention to Hans than to himself. He watched her closely day and night, and at last his vigilance was rewarded. He overheard a conversation which told him all. His father and Fraulein Donnerhal had been married secretly while out riding, in a nearby town, and Hans was the rightful heir to the estates of Seltzerdam. The marriages, with the Colonel and the burgher's daughter had been invalid; — all this with proofs was to be set forth in the baron's will.

Carl was not slow to act. He went to his room and took a loaded revolver from the drawer. He walked quickly to the door of Hans' room which opened into his. Hans was sitting ready to retire, before the little crucifix which was the only ornament of the room.

Just the place. Carl fired. Hans fell. Carl ran up to him. Horror of horrors! he could not force the weapon into the limp hand of the dead man. Suddenly the poor fellow opened his eyes, and saw what Carl wished and grasped the revolver. Then he kissed the hand that had been pressed over his mouth.

So perished forever the legitimate line of the noble house of Honnenoff, and so died its noblest scion.

J. C. D. McKim.

The Twenty-Second Day Debate.

A rather small, but appreciative audience witnessed the annual public debate in Rosse Hall. In two ways the debate was rather a departure from established custom — it was held between Philo and the students of Bexley Hall, since Nu Pi Kappa is not in active existence this year, and it was held on Friday evening, February 21st, instead of
the 22nd, because many of the Bexley students are out of town on Saturdays, attending to mission duties.

President Peirce acted as chairman and sat in the centre of the stage, with the debaters on either side, all wearing their respective caps and gowns. Bexley's representatives were: Speakers, Messrs. Frank Roudenbush and S. A. Huston; alternates, Messrs. L. E. Daniels and T. G. C. McCalla. Philo's representatives were: Speakers, Messrs. George Davidson, '02, and J. G. Stewart, '02; alternates, Messrs. T. M. Cartmell, '03, and C. C. Hammond, '03.

At 8 P. M. President Peirce opened the debate with some brief remarks on the history of debating and oratory at Kenyon, comparing present conditions with those of the past. He said that Bexley had made a concession in debating a political subject rather than a theological one. He then announced the subject, "Resolved, that the election of United States Senators by direct popular vote is desirable," and introduced the first speaker for the affirmative, Mr. Frank Roudenbush, of Bexley Hall.

Mr. Roudenbush laid out the ground to be covered by the disputants. His speech showed careful preparation and complete familiarity with the subject in hand, but some of his matter appeared to lack arrangement, and he depended upon the arts of oratory to a much greater degree than is required or is even in good taste, in a debate.

In opening his argument he discussed the historical considerations which resulted in the present system of electing United States Senators. While the constitution was framed by great and able men after years of careful deliberation and active discussion, it was not perfect. Pure democracy was then almost unknown—monarchical notions were prevalent everywhere. Mr. Dickinson, who made the motion for the present system, was openly in favor of a limited monarchical government. It was so with most of the conservative men of that time who made the Constitution—they could not get away from the notions of monarchy. The people of that day distrusted democracy because it was new to them; now that it has been tried and proved, trust in democracy is
common to all. Then most of the leaders thought that the people should have no active voice in the government. The evolution of our great commonwealth, however, has been in the opposite direction; the people are now admittedly the real power.

The Constitution has never been considered perfect, for since its framing fifteen amendments have been passed. These amendments have all been along the line of extending the franchise, so that the proposed amendment would simply be following out the natural tendency of our political system. The spirit of the fifteenth amendment is opposed to our present method of electing Senators.

Four plans were proposed for electing Senators when the Constitution was framed—appointment by the President, election by the House, election by the State legislatures, and election by the people. The third plan was adopted because of the monarchical tendencies and in order to conciliate the various legislatures and thus induce them to ratify.

Our present system is inefficient because various states have frequently been inadequately represented.

The proposed change would not impair the relation between the states and the Federal government.

Our greatest statesmen have always held the view that the government is of the people. Webster, in his reply to Hayne says: "It is a people's government," etc. The people elect all our other legislative bodies. Why should they not elect the Senate? What constitutional principal is involved? Is the present system necessary to the equal representation of states? No. It often renders fair state representation null and void.

Mr. Roudenbush then concluded with a brief summary of his arguments.

President Peirce then introduced the first speaker for the negative, Mr. George Davidson, '02, of Philo. Mr. Davidson, in common with the other debaters, showed thorough preparation and perfect familiarity with the subject. His remarks were confined strictly to
the subject, which could not be said of the first speaker, and his arguments were clearly drawn and supported by concise authority, though he did not always make them as emphatic as possible.

He presented his arguments under four heads—that the present system was widely conceived, that it works well, that a change would impair the conditions for good government and overthrow our whole system, and a change would lower the character of the Senate itself.

The question of electing the two houses of Congress occupied more than half the time of the Constitutional Convention of 1787. The "Great Compromise" as it was called, was finally made, and the present method of electing Senators was unanimously adopted. The arguments pro and con had been fully given, and the system finally agreed upon was the great cause of the adoption of the Constitution, both by the convention and by the several States. The data for these assertions are given in Curtis’ "History of the Constitution" and Joseph Story’s "Commentary on the Convention," Book III, Chapter X.

The reasons for the present system were these: 1st, To directly link the state governments with the national government, and to preserve the rights of the states by making the federal government rest upon them. 2nd, It was designed that either branch of congress should act as a check on the other, and to this end it was necessary that the organization of the two houses should arise from and rest upon a different basis from each other. 3rd, As the government throughout was planned to be federal in some features and national in others, it was necessary that laws should pass a majority of the people and a majority of the state governments, through their respective representatives. If this distinction were obliterated there would be no use in having two houses in Congress.

The present senate has fulfilled the purpose of its founders. It has been found to be the best house in existence. It has more than once checked dangerous political tendencies and vicious legislation on the part of the House. It has been copied by the Southern confederacies, Switzerland, Germany and the South American republics.
A change in the method of electing Senators would be unfavorable to good government, because it would disturb the whole scheme of the national government as designed by the framers. There is no reason to suppose that there is a popular desire to change the method of election. The people wish to "let well enough alone."

We do not contend that the Senate today is perfect. The millennium has not yet been reached. There may be some corruption in it. There may be some who have "bought their seats," to put it roughly; but this is not confined to the Senate. It is equally true of the House. At present the legislatures must elect their Senators openly. It would certainly not minimize the chances of corruption if the Senators were elected by the people under the present ballot system.

A change would destroy the union of state and national governments. It would solve the larger States from the constitutional obligation not to deprive the smaller States of equal representation in the Senate, for the States never consented to an equality in a differently chosen body.

There is nothing to be said in favor of popular election that was not said when the Constitution was framed; objections to this plan have been confirmed rather than removed by time.

If the proposed change were made, plausible arguments would be brought forward to the effect that one citizen in Nevada counted for 150 in New York, and that the national government should assume control, by its officers, of the election of both houses of Congress, which in effect would be the control of all state elections from constable up, occurring at the same time.

And finally the change would lower the character of the Senate. It would transfer the elections of Senators to the nominating conventions of parties which have no responsibility and which do not represent public opinion. The reputation of the House is a strong argument against choosing the Senate by the same system.

The second speaker for the affirmative, Mr. S. A. Huston, of Bexley, then took the floor. His easy stage presence and admirable man-
ner of speaking impressed the audience more favorably than any of the other speakers. His arguments were invariably well grounded on the best authority, but he did not draw his conclusions sharply enough to make his arguments as emphatic as possible.

He said in the beginning of his remarks that the proposed amendment would either eliminate or mitigate the worst of the evils which exist in the Senate, and that this proposition is being generally favored for good reasons.

It will be admitted that there are many evils in the present system. In evidence of this we have but to look at the re-districting bills—the "gerrymandering" which is going on at present.

The present system is a failure just as the electoral system is a failure. We have had good Presidents, but they were not elected as the framers of the Constitution had intended. Many of our Presidents have been elected against the will of the majority of the people. Similarly many of our Senators have been elected against the popular will.

State Legislatures have repeatedly failed to elect their Senators, and much time is consequently wasted.

The present system of electing Senators is futile, because the Senate, which decides national issues, is elected by the Legislature, which is supposed to decide state issues. The system therefore must hamper either the Senate or the Legislature, by confounding State and national issues.

At present "bosses" are given opportunities for bribery which they nowhere else have. We need but to look at some of the disgraceful fights for Senatorial positions which have occurred in several of the Legislatures recently to realize this. Legislatures are frequently bribed, and certain Senators at present have bought their way into the Senate. Time has shown that it is not possible to bribe the popular vote to nearly such an extent as this.

At present the Senate is directly responsible to no one, because a Senator is elected for six years by a Legislature which is elected for
two years. In this way the Legislature has no check on him. If Senators were elected by the people they would be responsible to the people, and the people would thus have a check on them. State and federal affairs should be kept separate, and power and responsibility should be kept together.

Twenty-seven states in all have been for some time demanding the popular system.

At the close of his remarks Mr. Huston received unusually long applause, which burst forth again when the second speaker for the negative, Mr. J. G. Stewart, '02, was introduced. Mr. Stewart's arguments were admirably clear and emphatic, but he brought out his points in such rapid succession that some of them rather lost weight, by appearing to depend upon pure assertion more than was really the case.

The real reasons for the present system operate just as strongly today as when the Constitution was ratified. Alexander Hamilton in the Federalist gives the reason for adopting the present system as twofold: "It is necessary that there be an upper and a lower house, and it is necessary that they be differently elected."

The states are and ought to be represented as states and not simply as the people of the several States. The Senate is chosen to be a link between the State and Federal government.

It is not true that a majority of the people desire a change in the system. The people are remarkably indifferent to the question, which has never been agitated to any extent outside of party conventions. The people do not want a change because they do not think it would be beneficial and they are content to let well enough alone.

State legislation could not be improved by the proposed change, because the tendency of the times is toward party rule. State platforms are modeled upon national platforms and national issues, and this tendency is so strong that the popular election of Senators could not possibly affect it.

The affirmative says that there is an unparalleled amount of cor-
ruption in the legislatures. But the legislatures are elected directly by the people, and it is obvious that either the legislatures are wise and capable bodies or the people are not qualified to elect legislative bodies.

The popular election of Senators would destroy the original purpose of that body. The Senate would be elected by political conventions, which do not represent the voice of the people, and are responsible to no one. The change would require the substitution of pluralities for majorities in the election of Senators. Now, the Senate has always borne the brunt of affairs in times of crisis. It has shown itself a conservative and trustworthy body. The House has not. The House has been the superficial and dependent body, and has generally been rash. It would be the height of folly to take away the brilliant and conservative part of Congress and substitute a comparatively untrustworthy one.

It has been shown that the proposed change would not effect any great improvement in our government as a whole, and until the affirmative can show that such a change would result, the present system stands as the most desirable.

Mr. Roudenbush then made a brief and somewhat vague rebuttal, and the judges, Messrs. C. N. Wyant, J. B. Green and W. H. Mitchell, retired to make their decision. After about ten minutes of consultation their decision was announced as unanimous in favor of the affirmative, and the debate ended with applause from the sympathizers of both sides.

Basket Ball.

The Kenyon team was treated to some real basket ball on February 6th, by the Mt. Union team. It was more of a game of marbles than anything else, from the Kenyon standpoint, with Mt. Union winning all the marbles. The score, 61-11, shows Mt. Union's real strength and brings out to a nicety the difference between a hard-
working basket ball team and one which goes into its games with little or no practice.

The Alliance team puts Kenyon to shame in its attitude towards the game. This may be shown by the attitude of the student body of Mt. Union College toward its team, in contrast to the support given by our own students. The Mt. Union team received rub-downs by students before and after the game and between the halves, as well as an enthusiastic reception on coming on the floor, and applause all through the game.

Canton people think more of Kenyon basket ball than Gambier inhabitants, judging from the reception given our team on its appearance on the Y. M. C. A. floor, on February 7th.

The first half was extremely fast and ended 21-14 in favor of Canton. In the second half Canton ran up the score to 48 while Kenyon could scrape together only enough to end at 19 points. Canton's hospitality ran as high as her score.

On Friday, February 14th, Kenyon played the Columbus Y.M.C.A., without practice, as usual, and lost (also as usual) 19-9. In the first half Kenyon showed absolutely no life, and Columbus ran up 15 points to Kenyon's none. In the latter act of the tragedy, however, the team came out of its trance and secured three baskets to Columbus' one.

Alumni Notes.

The Rev. William H. Dewart, of the class of '87, has resigned from Trinity Church, Boston, to accept the pastorate of St. Matthew's parish, South Boston. He will begin his new duties next Sunday. He has been at Trinity nine years, going direct from the Episcopal Theological Seminary at Cambridge.

St. Matthew's Church is the third oldest Episcopal Church in Boston, and is the largest Episcopal parish in South Boston, having 376 communicants.
'66. Dr. Nathaniel P. Dandridge, of Cincinnati, Ohio, entertained President Peirce upon his recent visit to that city to attend the annual Alumni dinner.

The many friends of Col. John J. McCook, of New York City, will be glad to learn that he has accepted the toastmastership of the Alumni banquet, to take place in June.

'84. The Rev. George E. Benedict, of the class of '84, the president and principal of the Samuel Benedict Memorial School, located at Cedartown, Ga., is visiting the East for the purpose of obtaining financial assistance for the institution which he has founded, and at the same time to bring to the attention of the people what may be termed the white side of the southern educational system.

Mr. Benedict believes that at the present time, the opportunities which the negroes in the South have given them for education along industrial lines are considerably better than those enjoyed by the poor whites. It is Mr. Benedict's opinion that unless more attention is given than has recently been bestowed upon the education of the poor whites of the South, in ten years hence, with such institutions as Tuskegee, Hampton, and other less noted centers of instruction, the negroes of the South will possess to a higher degree than the poor whites, the mental instrumentalities of industrial and social well-being—that is, they will be on the average better educated and will possess a more thorough knowledge of the various mechanical arts.

Mr. Benedict does not in any way wish to check negro education, but on the contrary he is seeking to improve it at the same time he is bringing up the poor whites.

Mr. Benedict will probably be in Gambier within the next month.

Mr. Arthur W. Davies, '00, is at present engaged as an instructor in the above schools.
The Kenyon Alumni Association of Southern Ohio, gave its annual dinner at the St. Nicholas Hotel, Cincinnati, on the evening of February 3d, 1902. There were twenty-three members present.

An elaborate dinner was served after which addresses were made, and the old college songs were sung. Mr. Elliott Marfield, of the class of ’83, was elected President, and Mr. Philemon B. Stanbery, Jr., Secretary and Treasurer. President Peirce, in the course of his remarks, announced that Senator Hanna had donated $50,000 to build a new dormitory and that plans were being drawn for the building. He also announced that the endowment fund which was started some time ago by Mr. Mather, who gave $40,000 dollars, and Mr. James P. Stephens, of Trenton, who gave $175,000, a nest egg to raise $100,000, had been completed.

The other speakers were Dr. N. P. Dandridge, Dr. Frank W. Blake, the Rev. R. L. Harris and the Rev. Paul Matthews.


In the business of the evening the following resolutions were passed.

Whereas, on the evening of Monday, the third of February, 1902, the Kenyon Alumni Association of Southern Ohio held their annual dinner; and,

Whereas, it was the pleasure of those members present that certain resolutions be drafted;

Therefore, be it resolved that the love and affection in which Dr. E. C. Benson and Dr. Theodore Sterling are held, be hereby expressed, and
Be it Resolved, that their estimable services, for which every Kenyon man must be grateful, be hereby acknowledged; and,

Be it Resolved, that the personal benefit of contact and association with them as men of pre-eminently Christian character, be hereby severally acknowledged. Philemon Beecher Stanbery, Jr.,

Sec'y of Kenyon Alumni Association of Southern Ohio.

The Alumni must have read with pride the happy allusion to their Alma Mater which was so gracefully referred to in the February Munsey's in an article on "The College Days of our Presidents," by Mr. Frank S. Arnett.

College Notes.

The Junior Promenade given by the class of 1903 in honor of the class of 1902 was held in Rosse Hall gymnasium on the evening of Monday, February 10th. It was the most successfull dance in its every detail that has occurred in Gambier in our experience. The Junior class were very amply repaid for their conscienious efforts to make the dance a success. Music was furnished by Johnston's orchestra of Cleveland. Great energy (and much turpentine) was used in getting the floor into its excellent condition. Hitherto all dancing has been difficult in Rosse Hall on account of the resin used on the floor for basket ball games. This was entirely removed and the floor for the first time since the Prom. of 1901 was fit for dancing purposes. Refreshments were served in the gallery, and ice and punch were procurable in the hall during the evening. The gymnasium was most tastefully decorated. Strings of Japenese lanterns were hung from the center to different parts of the hall. Two arc lights furnished sufficient light. The Junior committee is especially to be commended for the dainty little dance programs, the covers of which were of rough gray paper embossed with blue.

The out of town visitors at the Prom. were: Miss Bander, Circle-
ville; Mrs. Beeman, Cleveland; Miss Bickford, Elyria; Miss Bope, Mt. Vernon; Miss Brown, Circleville; Mrs. Budd, Jeffersonville, Ind.; Mrs. Buhrman, Cincinnati; Miss Campbell, Buffalo; Miss Cooper, Mt. Vernon; Miss Couden, Cincinnati; Miss Gibens, Circleville; Mrs. Hale, Cincinnati; Miss Hills, Sunbury; Miss Howard, Circleville; Mrs. Humberger, Massillon; Miss Hutchinson, Cleveland; Mrs. Ingersoll, Cleveland; Miss Keally, Pittsburg; Miss Leffingwell, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Liddell, Pittsburg; Miss Marchant, Avondale; Miss McCormick, Bluffton, Ind.; Miss Miller, Circleville; Miss Millard, New York, N. Y.; Miss Park, Mt. Vernon; Miss Paulin, Jamestown; Miss Skilton, Monroeville; Miss Smith, Akron; Miss Stewart, Zanesville; Mrs. Vaughn, Cuyahoga Falls; Mrs. and Miss Vercoe, Columbus; Miss Worthington, Sandusky.

Messrs. Bickford, Elyria; Boothman, Columbus; Davis, Cincinnati; Foster, '00, Elyria; Griggsby, Nelsonville; Hagenbaugh, Nobles, Nye, Peterson and Scarlett, Columbus.

It is very interesting to note the advancing improvements in Gambier. Gas was a great improvement over the old lamp system of lighting Rosse. Now we have electric lights and the college dynamo furnishes the power. At some future time probably Old Kenyon will be lighted by electricity.

The Kenyon Minstrels gave a show in Rosse Hall on Tuesday evening, February 11th. The affair was under the management of Mr. Aubrey and he is greatly to be praised for his painstaking efforts. It is too bad that after all of the trouble and preparation, and after all the numerous rehearsals it was not a complete success. The numerous hitches and the very great length of the minstrels were probably caused by the short notice of Messrs. Coolidge and Jackson, who had intended to give a short Hebrew sketch, but at the last minute substituted "Box and Cox" performance which was acted at the Glee Club concert in Mt. Vernon. Mr. Wyant was included in this cast. In the first part of the show Mr. Liddell acted as interlocutor; Messrs. Hale, Phillips, Aubrey, and Zollinger, as end men. There was a chorus of nine men, whose only fault was that its parts were ill balanced. Mr.
Hale spoke loudly and distinctly enough to be heard by all the audience. As much could not be said of the others. Hence many of the jokes could not be heard. From those that could be distinguished one would be inclined to remark that better ones could have been prepared in the long days of practice before Monday night. It might be suggested that, in Harcourt jokes, names had much better have been implied than stated. The musical act of the program had evidently not been very much rehearsed. Had the tom-foolery been omitted, and had it consequently been shorter it would have been much better appreciated. Mr. Aubrey's electric light club swinging was one of the redeeming features of the evening. The club swinging of Messrs. Young and Boley of Cleveland was interesting and entertaining. The performance on the whole was long drawn out and somewhat tiresome in places.

A very pleasing Shakesperian burlesque, "Place Aux Dames," was acted at Harcourt on February 8th. Dancing was engaged in after the play.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Actress</th>
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<tr>
<td>Juliet</td>
<td>Miss Marian Leffingwell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ophelia</td>
<td>Miss Sarah Clarke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portia</td>
<td>Miss Gertrude Wilson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lady Macbeth</td>
<td>Miss Ina Weatherwax</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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It was delightful all the way through. The acting was clever, and careful management was evident. The fault of speaking too low was common and the few jokes on the college were rather inane. As a whole the play was enjoyable from beginning to end. Miss Clarke's Ophelia was a most clever caricature.

The "14 B B B B" gave a dance in Rosse Hall on February 1st.

The contract for Hanna Hall has been let to O. P. Wise, of Columbus. According to the contract it is to be finished by the 1st of January, 1903. The bids were so much in excess of the amount donated by Mr. Hanna that at present the western wing of the building will not be added. This reduces the cost about $9,000. Mr. Hanna
very kindly offered to add $5,000 to his gift in order to have the building erected in all other respects as planned. It is hoped that at some future date the college will be able to add the proposed wing.

Mr. Fagan, Supervisor of Buildings and Grounds, fell on the ice and broke his leg on the 17th of February.

A meeting of the Board of Trustees was held on February 25th at the Chittenden in Columbus.

Some extensive changes in the College curriculum are under discussion by the Faculty.

President Peirce spoke in Mt. Vernon on the 24th of February, on "The Administration and Foreign Policy of Russia." He preaches in Wheeling on March 6th, and on March 9th, at Trinity Church, Pittsburg.

The following have been secured for College preachers: Rev. Chas. H. Snedeker, of St. Paul's Pro-Cathedral, Cincinnati, on April 20th; Rev. Paul Mathews of St. Luke's, Cincinnati, on April 27th; and Rev. Frank H. Nelson, of Christ Church, Cincinnati, on May 18th.

The Glee and Mandolin Clubs gave their second concert of the season at Mt. Vernon on Wednesday, February 5th, rendering the following program in a manner which would have surprised the College men if they had heard it.

PART 1.

1. Kenyon .................................................... Arr. from Erminie. GLEE CLUB.
2. Dance Characteristic ........................................ Farrand MANDOLIN CLUB.
3. (a) House that Jack Built .................................. Dungan
     (b) Doan ye Cry, Ma Honey ............................... Noll, arr. by Smith QUARTETTE.
4. San Toy March .............................................. Jones MANDOLIN CLUB.
5. Cavalier Songs (words by Browning) .... Bantock Glee Club.

Intermission.

PART II.

6. A 30 minute Farce.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Mr. Box—"A Printer," lodger at Mrs. Bouncer's ........ Mr. Jackson
Mr. Cox—"A Hatter," lodger at Mrs. Bouncer's .......... Mr. Coolidge
Mrs. Bouncer—"A Landlady," ........................................ Mr. Wyant

7. Violin Solo .................................................. Selected

Mr. Franz Skogland.

8. A Day in the Cotton Field ......................... Smith and Zublin

SYNOPSIS.

Darkies on their way to cotton field.
Darkies singing at work—Steamboat.
Darkies' dance—Song on the boat.
Darkies resume dancing—Homeward bound.
Darkies disappear.

MANDOLIN CLUB.


10. Soldiers' Chorus (Faust) .......................... Gounod Glee and Mandolin Clubs.

Great strides have been made in time and expression in rendition by both clubs, since the first concert, and all credit is due to Messrs. Morrison and Skogland for their efficient work along these lines.

The Cavalier songs by the Glee Club, and the Dance Characteristic, by the Mandolin Club, were given in an especially creditable manner.

The sketch by Messrs. Jackson, Coolidge and Wyant was a clever little farce, presented well, but handicapped by the presence of an unappreciative audience, and the lack of stage setting. The members of the Glee Club were:
First Tenor—Coolidge, Jackson, Cuff, Gillard.
Second Tenor—Morrison, leader; Balcom, Wright, Wyant.

The quartette consisted of the following: First Tenor, Morrison and Coolidge; Second Tenor, Wright; First Bass, Phillips; Second Bass, Huston.

The Mandolin Club consisted of the following: First Mandolin, Skogland, leader; Davies and Upson. Second Mandolin, Weiant, Wyant. Mandola, Gillard. Guitar, Jackson, Schley and Wright.

Mr. Franz Skogland, '02, was elected to Phi Beta Kappa on Thursday evening, February 6th.

We are happy to announce that the Gambier Choral Society, of which Mr. Morrison is leader, expects to repeat the singing of Stainer's "Crucifixion" on the last Sunday of the term. The Society gave an exceptionally fine rendition of this sacred cantata last year, and those who heard it then will wish to hear it again.

Here and There.

The Newark, Ohio, Tribune, for February 17th, contains an interesting article of reminiscences of Kenyon by Dr. Charles P. King, '72.

"I am going to practice law."
"You may get out of practice; why don't you try medicine?"
"I might get out of patients."—Yale Record

When Adam in bliss asked Eve for a kiss,
    She puckered up her lips with a coo,
With a look so ecstatic,
    She said quite emphatic,
    "I don't care, Adam, if you do."—Ex.
Everyone will probably be surprised at the announcement of the marriage of Miss Laura Angell to Mr. L. E. Daniels. The marriage took place at the home of Dr. Barker Newhall, on Thursday, February 13th. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. H. T. West. The bride was given away by Dr. J. B. Shaw, and Mrs. W. F. Peirce acted as bridesmaid. The bride appeared in a beautiful gown of purple velvet trimmed with insertions of red and blue satin. Contrary to the usual custom the bridal veil was a light pink, and red rose-buds were used instead of the customary orange blossoms.

Several, at least, of the student body seem to have been effected by the numerous Lenten sermons which we have had of late. The practice of shaving appears to have been given up entirely. The spirit in which this is done, or rather not done, may be admirable, but these hirsute adornments will probably not be things of beauty in the course of time.

Appropos of an article we quote from the pulpit a sentence which is rather ambiguous: "He stood the sun falling into the carpenter shop with outstretched arms."

You can't keep a good man down,
'Tis truth beyond assail;
'Twas proven many years ago
By Jonah and the whale.—Ex.

A new phase in astronomy
Is witnessed on the cars;
When Pullman trains are telescoped
The passengers see stars.—Ex.

College student (at St. Peter's gate, demanding admission.)—"Oh, please, St. Peter, let me in; I have always been a good boy, so why can't I come in?"

St. Peter—"No, go away, we have too many like you in here now."

College Student—"But please, St. Peter, I've had an awful lot of trouble; had a collar bone broken and—"
St. Peter, (firmly.)—"Now go way and don't bother, we have heard the same song and dance before; you can't work us."

College student—"But St. Peter, I had an arm broken, and was blown up in a powder mill, and was run over by the cars, and—"

S. Peter—"Oh, go way back and sit down; you can't come in here, no matter what you say."

College student—"But St. Peter, I worked on a college paper once, and—"

St. Peter (in tears)—"Come right in my poor boy, you have had enough h—"

Translation from the Anacreontea.

The women say
You once were gay
And given to dissipation;
But now you're old,
Your head is bald,
You look like all creation.

A glass procure,
And be right sure
To make a close inspection;
Say what you choose,
'Twas only booze,
That gave you that complexion.

Howe'er it be,
It seems to me
In spite of what you've stated,
My loss of hair
Cannot compare
With the joys of getting skated.

And when comes my day
To pass away
From mortal man's dominion,
I'll say with bliss,
"I'm used to this,
I've done it oft' at Kenyon."

B. N.
Intercollegiate.

The students of Hobart College have unanimously adopted the honor system of examinations.

Adelbert has instituted a weekly newspaper, to be purely local in character, while the original student publication, "The Adelbert," is to be continued as a literary monthly.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller has proposed to give $1,000,000 to the Harvard Medical School for the erection of new buildings, on condition that an additional $500,000 be raised by the university. Over $1,000,000 was given to the School by Mr. J. P. Morgan last year. Through these gifts, five new buildings will be erected and maintained for the Medical School.

O. S. U. has adopted a plan much in vogue among the Eastern colleges. Instead of a number of courses and their respective degrees, the college will hereafter go upon a modified elective basis, offering a single course and the single degree of A. B. Fifty-seven hours of required work, and one hundred and twenty-three of elective work, will be necessary for graduation.

Yale and Harvard held a dual fencing match at Cambridge, February 26th.

It has been finally settled that Yale and Harvard shall meet in base ball, track athletics and rowing this spring. A conference will be held in the near future to settle all questions of eligibility which for a time threatened to keep the two universities apart.

One of the finest church organs ever built has been given to Yale University. It has between 4,500 and 5,000 pipes.

The University of Michigan holds weekly singing meetings, led by the Glee Club, at which college songs are rehearsed.

The new gymnasium for Chicago University, which is in course of construction, will cost $210,000.
Harvard has the largest faculty of all the colleges in America. Her instructors number 337, a body nearly as large as the lower house of Congress.

Today there are 629 universities and colleges and 45 schools of technology in the United States, with a total attendance of nearly 150,000.

A debate has been arranged between Wellesley and Vassar colleges to take place May 1st, at Wellesley College.

Under Mr. Seth Low's leadership the resources of Columbia University increased from $12,000,000 to $18,000,000; three separate schools have grown into seven united departments and the student population has increased from 1,100 to 4,600.

The enrollments of the largest schools this year are in their order as follows: Harvard, 6,740; Columbia, 4,392; University of Michigan, 3,815; University of Chicago, 3,774; University of Minnesota, 3,423; University of California, 3,215; Cornell, 3,004; Yale, 2,680; Pennsylvania, 2,573.

Harvard has an automobile club.

Wisconsin University has laid out a course in journalism which will be included in the college course.

President Eliot, of Harvard, has accepted his appointment to serve on the arbitration committee of the National Civic Federation.

Annapolis wishes to hold an intercollegiate regatta during May.

Twenty members of the Harvard track team of last season have returned to Harvard this year.

A bronze statuette of an athlete will be awarded this year to the winner of the intercollegiate strength test competition.

Prof. Jeremiah Jenks, head of the department of political economy at Cornell University, is being discussed for the presidency of the University of Wisconsin, to succeed Dr. Charles Kendall Adams, who
recently resigned. Professor Jenks is now doing economic work in Europe.—Daily Nebraskan.

A Cornell alumni association has been organized in the Philippines.

A Princeton alumni association has been formed in Germany.

Dickinson College will erect a basket ball cage in its gymnasium, giving that college one of the best floors in the country.

There are fifty-seven student organizations in Iowa.—Ex.

Thorwaldsen's Night and Morning.

Aurora skims on buoyant wings
Across the awakening sky;
The rosy boy upon her arm
Waves Dawn's bright torch on high.
As blithely through the air they flit,
The mother and her child,
Now dipping earthward, soaring, then,
O'er woodland tree-tops wild—
Aurora scatters bounteously,
Roses where dew-drops glow—
Buds from celestial meads, to greet
The waking world below.

As twilight shadows deep enfold
The last semblance of day,
A rustling low of drooping wings
Bent on their homeward way,
And softly crooned, a lullaby,
The breezes waft afar,
While weary a mother glides
Across the sunset bar.
Her two babes slumber on her breast—
A drowsy bat flaps near—
Sleep's trailing draperies flutter past—
And Night's repose dwells here.—The College Folio.

C. E. B., '02.