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## The Lantern.

Board of Editors chosen from the Alcyone, Horton and Browning Literary Societies of the Ohio State University, and subject to confirmation by these societies.

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WE are pleased to note that the gauntlet thrown down by Alcyone has been taken up by Horton and arrangements are being made for the contest. There is no better way to increase the interest of each member in his own society than to fight for its victory.

O. S. U. HAS at last been brought within the bounds of pedestrian travel at all seasons of the year, the last gap has now been paved and we rejoice that the pavements leading from the University are continuous with those of the city. Slowly but surely we are acquiring all the conveniences that belong to a first class University.

THE LANTERN announces with sorrow and regret the death of an honored alumnus of O. S. U., Dr. Walter A. Dun, one of the leading practicing physicians of Cincinnati. He graduated in '78 with the first class that went forth from O. S. U. He is the first of our alumni that has succumbed to the stern monster, and though cut down just in the prime of manhood, yet in his short life he had crowded in the work of more than an ordinary lifetime.

THE President in his remarks not long since in regard to the free use of lead pencils upon the walls, tables and chairs might very appropriately have

included the periodicals and books of the library. It seems that some students have not yet learned the use of books. Every one should know that they are to be used with all the care that a bee exercises in its use of flowers. "It culls all the honey it wants and leaves the flower as bright and perfect as it was before"; the book that is worth reading, is well worth taking care of.

MANY thought that a millennium had surely dawned upon the students of O. S. U., last week, when President Scott announced that a lecture course had been arranged for the students. They summed it up in this wise: "Abolition of the Demerit System, no more spotters in chapel, and a lecture course—truly this is by far the best school in the State." Every student to the man, we are satisfied, could applaud this statement to the echo. The lectures, as arranged, are to come every second Tuesday. Now, if it would not be imposing upon good nature, we would suggest that upon alternate Sabbaths, lectures be given by members of the Faculty, any one of whom we know full well could highly entertain us for an hour. Besides members of the Faculty, there are a number of other gentlemen in the city of marked ability who could easily be induced to favor us occasionally. What we want is an afternoon lecture or sermon every Sabbath.

IN a few days the correct result of Tuesday's election in Ohio, will be known. By that time each student will, or at least should know who is to represent his county in the next legislature. As soon as this is learned, begin at once to make yourself agreeable to your representative. If personally acquainted with him, work yourself into his good graces and carry O. S. U. along with you, set forth her needs and convince him that these are not imaginary by any means. Show him what other states are doing for their State Universities. If it should happen that you are *not* personally acquainted with him, you can act through some mediator, just as well, especially if the mediator be of the same political family as your representative. Make up your mind at once that it will be through no lack of work upon your part, if the next General Assembly at its first session does not grant to O. S. U. a permanent tax of  $\frac{3}{10}$  mill upon the grand duplicate of the state and thus forever lift her out of politics.

THE death of a student in a cane rush not long since in one of our Eastern Colleges has called forth a storm of indignation from both the college and secular press of the country against the systematic hazing and cane rushing practiced in many of our colleges particularly those of the east. One of these papers says, "when hazing is confined to practical jokes there is not much to be said against it, but when tricks are superseded by violent handling, and even assault, the custom should be severely denounced by all." In this we heartily concur, notwithstanding the fact that hazing at O. S. U. has never been carried further than a "practical joke" and "violent handling" is wholly unknown, yet the report, that this twin relict of barbarism was practiced among us, has in more than one instance kept students from O. S. U., we are personally aware. That such a report has ever received the least credence is to be lamented and it behooves us to give the lie to the charge by hereafter more closely shunning the very appearance of evil. Unmanly conduct on the part of students redounds not only to the injury of themselves, but their instructors and the good name of their college as well. The future destiny of O. S. U. is in the hands of her students to-day; will you be true to your trust?

THE Board of Trustees is well aware of the growing demand for increased facilities in the study of applied electricity. But since the Board meets within a few days it may not be out of place to mention some things connected with the case. There is a demand for the extension. The extent to which electricity is being applied in the arts is continually widening the field of the electrician and calling for more trained men. It is asserted that men, who with their mathematics and physics can increase the dividend of the bond-holder, are not sufficient to fill the positions that are thrown open to them. A number of these men we have produced, and we have at present students in all the college classes making the best of the opportunities offered in the line of electrical engineering. Other colleges are meeting the demand, Johns Hopkins, Cornell, Massachusetts Institute and some others have courses in electrical engineering, over \$5,000 was recently appropriated to one of the Kansas schools as a start in the same direction. Such facilities as we have are good, but we want them on an equality with the other departments. It is needless to say that if in our next opening catalogue we could announce a course in electrical engineering that the number of students would increase. The public has long been expecting such an announcement. What we lack is the means, not the will. Prof. Thomas has improved each opportunity, and

would commence special work in electricity next term if it was certain the means of carrying it out could be secured. The proper kind of a steam engine, a dynamometer and a small building in which to place a number of dynamos are among the first things needed. Those interested in the subject will do much towards furthering this course by talking it over among themselves, with the Board of Trustees and with the members of the Legislature.

THERE is nothing in connection with a university that adds more to its dignity and usefulness than a good library. Without it the student is in much the same position as the miner without the mine in which to dig. The professor places in the student's hand a pick, as it were, and commands him to go and dig after hidden knowledge, and if he and his fellows are to work with profit to both, the material must be abundant and near at hand. Till within a very few years O. S. U. hardly laid claim to having a library, but since then, by a judicious expenditure of the meagre appropriations, granted at each session of the General Assembly of Ohio for the past few years, she has now 8,000 volumes upon the shelves of her library, and such care has been taken in making selections that these 8,000 volumes are equivalent to double that number in the majority of libraries. We have it from good authority that there is a much better representation of the better class of literature of the past twenty years in our library than is found in the city library with its 16,000 volumes or even in the State library with its 54,000 volumes. Upon all this we congratulate ourselves; but what is an 8,000 volume library for a great university? There is one thing in which our library is sadly deficient, and that is that there are by no means enough duplicate copies in the library of a large number of books already upon the shelves. One person now forgetful of every one but himself, by drawing a book and keeping it out three or four weeks, may deprive a whole class of much needed information. To balance this deficiency a large number of the books now drawn from the library should only be permitted to be drawn after 4 P. M., and on condition that they be returned by 10 A. M. the next day. We would also advocate the opening of the library for part of the day on Saturdays. Since the majority of students live in the vicinity of the University, we believe that greater good would result if it were opened on that day; at least, we would like to see the experiment tried.

The first D. D. was bestowed by Harvard, on Increase Mather in 1762, and the first L. L. D., on George Washington in 1776.—*Ex.*

## General Literature.

## THE UTOPIA OF SIR THOMAS MORE.

At the beginning of the fifteenth century, a new era dawns upon the world. The dark, threatening clouds of the Middle Ages are breaking away; and, growing brighter and brighter in the distance, is the great future seen through the misty rifts in the overhanging clouds. Mighty things have been accomplished in the near past. Copernicus has revealed the secret of the Universe; Diaz has doubled the Cape of Storms and opened up the rich plains of India; Columbus has discovered America. New worlds are opened to the knowledge of men. And, not only new physical worlds, but mental and moral worlds. The minds of men have received a new impulse, and the great wheel of progress is started, never to stop. Men who have before lived in superstition and ignorance are to receive new thoughts and ideas from the thinkers of the age. A reform, educational and religious, social and political is begun. And, at this time, when the literature of England is at its lowest ebb, comes forth a man,

"Like Cato firm, like Aristides just,  
Like rigid Cincinnatus, nobly poor,—  
A dauntless soul erect, who smiled on death,"

whose ideas were far in advance of those of any of his contemporaries.

In Sir Thomas More we find a man who recognized the faults in the government of his own country, and who was not afraid to stand up for the right in all things no matter what might be the consequences. Almost contemporary with him were Colet and Erasmus, earnest advocates of the "New Learning," from whom he received much of his literary enthusiasm. But yet he was superior to them in originality and depth of thought. And, while Colet and Erasmus undertook the educational and religious reforms of the country, Sir Thomas More covered a much wider field by his book "Utopia."

In it he discussed the profoundest questions, and suggested remedies for abuses, at the same time often ridiculing the government of England under Henry VIII. Closely, yet unwillingly, connected with the king, and intimately acquainted with the condition of the country, he was eminently fitted to suggest reforms. And, in his book, "he anticipates the views and improvements of the latest and wisest legislation." Of acute intellect and sharp foresight, he sees that England will never be able to rise from the apathy into which it has fallen, unless some changes are made. The country is a land of misery and strife; the people are bound down by the restrictions of the nobles; the nobles are in turn dissatisfied with the measures of the king. England has for many years been engaged in a struggle for the French crown, and has become almost completely exhausted.

But on the accession of Henry VIII, the reformer's hope for better time to come with the longed-for peace. And they are not disappointed. Henry gives them support, and is ever ready to help them in driving the superstition and ignorance from the country.

At this time it is that we find Sir Thomas More brought into prominence as a Speaker of the Commons, where he had the independence and bravery to address Henry on "Freedom of Debate." He had opinions of his own and was not afraid to express them, as we saw in the reign of Henry VIII when he opposed the grant of a subsidy to the king and won his side.

His great ability was rather noted from a child, Cardinal Morton often said of him, "This child here waiting at the table, whoever shall live to see it, will prove a marvelous man," and Colet, the dean of St. Paul's, was wont to say, "There was but one wit in England, and that was young Thomas More." In their hopes of him they surely were not disappointed, for we find eminent authors of later times saying of him, "He was an example to the age in which he lived;" and, "His character comes as near to perfection as our nature will permit." Then if we believe with Goethe, that a noble work is the product of a noble soul, we have the proof of More's true greatness in his famous book, *Utopia*.

His earnestness and superior ability attracted the attention of Henry VIII, who intrusted to him many important commissions. It was while he was away on one of the king's embassies that he begins his *Utopia*; the second book of which was written in Antwerp, in 1515, and the first in London early in the next year. His plan is an ingenious one, and adds much to the interest of the work. The idea of it had probably been suggested by some of the dialogues of Plato who speaks of vast territories formerly cultivated and peopled, but afterwards, by some convulsion of nature, covered by the Atlantic. The names which More used are all fictitious, and were, perhaps, by ridiculing, his own notions, intended to silence opposers.

As an ambassador of Henry VIII, he chanced to be in Antwerp; there, as he says, he became acquainted with one Peter Giles, "a citizen of Antwerp, a man there in this country of highest reputation"; and, through him, he meets Raphael Hythloday, "a man well stricken in age, with a black sun-burned face, a long beard and a cloak, cast trimly about his shoulders." Liking his appearance, and being told that he was very learned in the Latin and Greek languages, he invites him and his friend, Peter Giles, home with him; and there, says he, "in my garden upon a bench covered with green turves, we sat down talking together." Peter had told Sir Thomas of the travels of Raphael with Amerigo Vespucci, whose writings were at that time in every man's hands; and of his staying in a foreign land for some time. The conversation drifts to this, and Raphael describes the "manners, customs, laws and ordinances of the Utopians." This tale of *Utopia* makes up Sir Thomas More's famous book.

From a world where fifteen hundred years of Christian teaching had produced social injustice, religious intolerance, and political tyranny," says Green, "the humorist philosopher turned to a *Nowhere*, in which the mere efforts of natural human virtue realized those ends of security, equality, brotherhood and freedom for which the very institution of society seemed to have been framed. It is as he wanders through this

dreamland of the new reason that More touches the great problems which were fast opening before the modern world, problems of labor, of crime, of conscience, of government."

The first book of "Utopia" is simply a conversation in which Raphael Hythloday tells of his visits to various countries, and chiefly of his stay in England. He tells of the political institutions and his remarks are noted for their freedom and acuteness. The servility of the courtiers, the desire of war, and the idleness and profligacy of the nobility are all discussed and condemned.

He first tells of his visit, while in England, to Cardinal Morton, and of the conversation there concerning thieves, and their punishment by death, murderers, vagabonds and the lower classes of the people. Raphael says that the punishment of thieves by death only makes them do worse things; "For simple theft is not so great an offense that it ought to be punished with death. Neither is there any punishment so horrible, that can keep them from stealing, which have no other craft, whereby to get their living. Therefore in this point, not you only, but also the most part of the world be like evil school-masters, which be readier to be beat, than to teach, their scholars."

He condemns the great armies and says that the soldiers are but little different from thieves. He says that the youth are brought up to steal. What other thing do you make than thieves, and then punish them? He advises that they be trained differently, and then if they steal, that they be condemned to hard labor for the common good. In that way they are given life and may see the evil of their ways and become honest men, when they may be pardoned and restored to freedom. He also opposes the struggle of England for the throne of France and advises the king to stay at home. He dislikes so many laws, and the possession of all the property by a few men who live in luxury, while the rest live miserably, wretchedly and beggarly. He turns to the Utoptans, among whom with very few laws all things be so well ordered that virtue is had in price and estimation, and yet all things being there common, every man hath abundance of everything.

Raphael declares himself so well pleased in every way with Utopia that he would never have left there, except to make that land known in his own country. He represents Utopia as having cities before there were even men in his own land, and as far surpassing England in "study, work and laborious endeavor."

Twelve hundred years before, some Romans and Egyptians had been shipwrecked on the island, and from them they learned every craft and science within the Roman Empire. To their inquisitive nature and desire for knowledge, he attributes their superior intelligence.

Much interested in Raphael's short talk on the Utoptians, More asks him to tell him all about their grounds, their rivers, their cities, their people, their manners, their ordinances, their laws, and to be short, all things that you shall think us desirous to know.

After dinner Raphael begins his description of this wonderful land, portraying it so vividly that many learned men of the time believed Utopia to be in actual existence. Indeed, the style is so clear and con-

cise that we ourselves wonder if there might not be some such place where all is justice and equity, peace and happiness. Surely it must be an enchanted isle, for man will never in all this world see one equal to it. In the very beginning he compares it to the new moon, one of the most beautiful gems of the firmament. He gives it a fine harbor, sheltered from the wind and protected by two rocky arms of land, and between them a great rock, upon the top of which is "a strong tower builded which they hold with a garrison of men." The island is naturally defended so that it seldom chanceth that any stranger, unless he be guided by an Utopian can come into this harem. "By turning, translating and removing the landmarks into other places, they may destroy their enemies navies, be they never so many."

There are fifty-four large cities in the island agreeing together in one tongue, in like manners, institutions, and laws. The cities are about twenty-four miles apart. One, Amanrote, is appointed as the central city, because it stands in the middle of the island, and to it three ambassadors from each city come once a year to debate on the common matters of the land.

Each shire is not more than twenty miles square, and no city desires to enlarge the bounds of its shire.

The shires are divided into farms and each is well supplied with all the implements of agriculture. No farm has less than forty persons, besides two bondmen, "which be all under the rule and order of the good man and good wife of the house, both being very sage, discreet ancient persons."

Every thirty families have one head ruler called a Pilarche. Every year from each family twenty persons who have been to the farm two years, return to the city, and an equal number from the city take their places. Thus the whole population must become skilled in husbandry. Whatsoever necessary things be lacking in the country, all such stuff they fetch out of the city; where without any exchange they easily obtain it of the magistrates of the city, and the work can be done almost in one day.

Besides learning the art of agriculture, everyone has to know some particular trade and follow it. They work only nine hours a day, six in the morning and three in the afternoon, with two hours noon. This much is done for the common good. The rest of the time may be devoted to intellectual improvement, which they hold in high esteem, or to anything one pleases. Not even the higher magistrates live in idleness, but everyone strives by his example to provoke others to work. Only those who desire to devote themselves entirely to learning, are exempt from labor; then, if they prove themselves unworthy of such a privilege, they are placed again in the rank of laborers.

There are no fashions in Utopia. They have a leather suit which will last seven years, and, when they go abroad, have a cloak to throw over this. The cloaks are all of one color, that of wool. "One garment will there serve a man most commonly two years."

Each city may have so many inhabitants, but when there are more than are allowed, the surplus is sent to some other city. If every city overruns its limit,



then the surplus population is taken to found a new city in a part of the land hitherto unoccupied.

There are but few laws, and no lawyers. Everything is in common, and every man is at liberty to take from the common fund whatever he wishes, confidence being placed in him to take no more than is necessary. There is money in the country, but it is saved to avoid war, by buying off their enemies, or in case of war, to hire foreigners for soldiers. They do not regard gold and silver as precious, nor do they consider precious stones as valuable. They make fetters of gold for their criminals, so that men will not desire it. Their pearls and diamonds are used as playthings and ornaments for their children who feel very proud when they are old enough to lay them aside.

The people are all educated, and much attention is given to literature. They are skilled in Music, Logic, Arithmetic and Geometry, and are not unacquainted with Astronomy and Physics. Their moral philosophy is based on their religion. They believe in the immortality of the soul and the bountiful goodness of God. Yet every man has perfect freedom to believe as he will. One place of worship is used, and there no ceremonies are employed to which all do not agree.

Such are the grand ideas of life which Sir Thomas More put forth, inspired with noble thoughts, and believing that it was man's duty to promote the happiness of those around him, he set before his countrymen this ideal country for their model. If we consider the age, the occasion and the character of the sovereign, we must acknowledge that bolder or more startling views, social and political, than those contained in "Utopia," were never broached by any statesman upon his entrance into the precincts of the palace. Regarded simply as a production, "Utopia" possesses uncommon merits; but, viewed as it should be, as a political treatise, it cannot fail to excite our admiration and surprise. It is the bold expression of his public sentiments by a man who engages against his will in the king's service, and whose strict principles of honesty will not allow him to conceal his position from the world. He foresaw the great social and political discoveries of later times, and, as Green says, "He anticipated every one of the improvements in our criminal system which have distinguished the last hundred years." Some of the political features of "Utopia" may be impracticable, but yet everything seems to form as perfect and harmonious a whole, that we almost wish for such a land where content and happiness reign supreme.

Not only does More thus contribute to the improvement of the government of his country by his "Utopia," but he adds new lustre to the literature of the age. Clear and pointed in his arguments, concise in his statements, witty in his anecdotes, he gives us a book, which, though originally written in Latin, will ever be held among the treasures of English literature. As he was an example to the times in which he lived, so is his "Utopia" an example worthy of the imitation of all future ages.

E. B.

Cornell has a mock congress,

## Local.

### DR. GLADDEN'S LECTURE.

Dr. Gladden delivered the first of his series of lectures upon the relation of religion in modern thought in the College Chapel last Sunday, at 3 p. m. The subject of his lecture was "Evolution and Faith."

He spoke of the overthrow of the old nation worship and the tendency of the present age to the belief that the religion of Christ was also on the decline and a new era was about to dawn.

The Christians are demanding the grounds for this belief. The argument of the atheist that every thing come by chance was offset by Butler's Analogies and Paley's argument from design. The greater the complication of structure of anything, the greater must be the intelligence that designed it. It is impossible to go back beyond a time when thought was not supreme.

Darwin's exposition of the origin of species by variation, hereditary and national selection, or survival of the fittest was well treated by the lecturer.

Evolution does not remove any of the obscurity of the earth's origin while it adds to the mystery of progress, making it even more wonderful and divine.

Evolution has not much undeserved opposition. It has been supposed to leave no room for a God, but this is not true.

There are only two theories of the origin of the earth, Chance and Intelligence. The former theory has always been preposterous, the latter theory is gradually becoming more rational, everything points to a purpose and reveals a God, an infinite intelligence, one will, one God.

The next lecture will be delivered November 20th, Subject, "The Know-nothing Philosophy." Let every student be present.

### TERPSICHORE.

The remaining members of last year's Terpsichore Club held a meeting last week and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Prof. Lazenby; Vice President, Miss Carrie Pocock; Secretary and Treasurer, E. W. Mix. The Club was right royally entertained by W. J. Green and wife, last Friday evening. A most enjoyable time was had.

The gentlemen of the Club heretofore have almost entirely come from the Junior and Senior classes, and this year the same precedent will be followed. The Club has done much for the social life of O. S. U., even if all its members have not become highly proficient in the art of dancing.

The Club in past years have always held its social gatherings upon Friday evenings, and as that evening has been set aside for the meeting of the literary societies of the University, there has always been more or less conflict between the two organizations, but, happily, this year, the younger and less dignified organization has given way to the older one and will hold its meetings upon Saturday evening. By this arrangement a person may belong to both organizations.

Where the Club will be entertained at its next meeting has not yet been announced.

## Local Notes.

Hallowe'en scheme a failure.

Clinton Cowen went home last Friday, to vote for the first time.

Prof. Lord and his class in metallurgy visited the blast furnace last Saturday.

The landlady of the Pioneer Club says that the boys don't drink much water since Prof. Tuttle's lecture in Chapel.

The Freshmen, true Adam like, throw the blame for their stealing the Sophomores' clothes upon the girls of the class.

Hugh Laughlin, of '90, and James F. Burns, of '91 were initiated into the Chi Phi Fraternity, Saturday evening, Oct. 29th.

Numerous visitors have been at the College the past two weeks, some to enjoy the lectures given by Professors Eggers and Smith, and others to gaze at the drill.

The young ladies of the Anglo-Saxon class are justly indignant at the impolite and rude conduct exhibited in that recitation by persons of all ranks, Soph., Juniors and Professor.

It is told of some of the new lieutenants that they want to be so expressive at times that military language fails, and words of brimstone origin from force of habit will find vent. Keep cool, gentleman.

The fire along the Olentangy, last Sabbath, necessitated calling upon the city fire department for assistance. The Dorm boys turned out in full force, and many were thus detained and unable to attend the lecture.

The question was asked the other day by a young lady in the Preparatory department, as to who that old man with whiskers was, who rode a bicycle. Inquiry being made it was found that the speaker meant our genial college boy, Harry Gates.

The students have been delighted lately with the practical talks given in the chapel by Pres. Scott. They have been wishing for these little lectures to vary chapel exercises, and now hope that they will continue, and be followed by other talks upon different subjects by other members of the Faculty.

Mr. Whitney, Prof. Thomas' pleasant assistant, seems to take great pleasure in observing the agonies of the class in Soph. Physics. Learning that the students expected an examination on a certain day, he changed his mind at the last minute and had the customary lecture instead of the longed-for quiz.

The class in English (C) discussed Spencer's "Fairie Queene" at its meeting on Wednesday last. Crawford read an essay of 6,000 words or more, and Thompson followed with a critique almost as elaborate. The two occupied an hour and over. The balance of the time was taken up in discussing the merits of these two papers.

Very neat invitations have been issued by the Columbus Horticultural Society, which is more or less

intimately connected with O. S. U., to quite a number of students, requesting the presence of themselves and ladies at the Chrysanthemum Show and Social at Lyndon Hall, Saturday evening, Nov. 12th, at 8 o'clock. Dancing begins at 9.

In the place of the regular Field Day, there will be a foot ball and tennis tournament to-morrow P. M. The report that got abroad for such a tournament last Saturday had no foundation whatever. Although no preparations have been made for this tournament, yet we see no reason why it cannot be made exceedingly lively. Let all come, and by their presence encourage the athletes to greater exertion in the future.

An erroneous idea got abroad some way that Field Day was to come off last Saturday, and quite a number of visitors came out to the University in the afternoon to witness the athletic sports, but what was their chagrin when they learned that the Athletic Association had given up the ghost. Some of the visitors, however, were determined that they would see what there was to see about O. S. U., after which they visited the Dorm, where a scrub game of foot ball was in progress.

Probably the most enjoyable entertainment that has ever been given by any college class, occurred Monday Evening, October 31st. The Sophomores in order to give class spirit an impetus gave a Chestnut Social on Halloween, at the residence of Miss Carrie Pocock, one of the most enthusiastic members of that class. The evening was pleasantly spent in telling fortunes, roasting chestnuts, dancing and other recreations suitable to the occasion. About 10:30 a unique repast was served, after which more dancing and taffy-pulling occurred. In the wee small hours as the cocks commenced to crow, the little company adjourned, unanimous in their opinion that they had never passed such an enjoyable evening, they probably never would again, and also that theirs was the nicest class in O. S. U. During the evening numerous childish attempts were made to break up the social, but they were entirely unavailing and indeed, barely noticed in the joyous company. Among the disturbers, we have been told, were the Freshman and also, much to our astonishment, two dignified (?) juniors. As we have said before, naught tendered to drive away the

"Fairy elves, who

From their midnight revels by a forest side or fountain,"

came to grace the occasion and bring their comrades

"Sport that wrinkled care derides

And Laughter holding both his sides."

When Dr. Orton greeted the members of his geology class, one Monday morning not long ago, with the information that he would receive them on the following Friday evening, an unusual commotion pervaded the class. Theories of Glacier motion were confounded with theories in regard to the condition of the earth's interior. Granite was identified as hydraulic limestone, and albitite was described as a heavy, black mineral. Nor did this condition of affairs improve as the week wore on. The door of the cloak

room seemed to have greater attraction for the boys than the Geological lecture room, and names were mentioned which certainly could not be found on the class roll. By Friday evening, however, everything was fixed and everybody ready to go. And everybody did go, and all went on the same street car. Some of us were a little doubtful about the place, but we found it at last, and found a hearty welcome from the Doctor and his wife awaiting us. After everybody had been introduced to everybody else, we sat down to talk about it, and some examined the many interesting photographs of foreign pictures and places which covered the tables. It was here that Floto gained some interesting information in regard to Martin Luther's family, and unintentionally complimented Dr. Orton on the age of his genealogical tree. He won't do it again, however, for he has learned that two pictures may be very close together in an album, and that the individuals represented may have been entire strangers to one another. When all the pictures had been examined, Mrs. Orton led the way to supper tables, and—well, we'll let that pass. Kellogg found it necessary to explain that he hadn't eaten anything for twenty-four hours, and nobody denied his statement; at least, the business-like manner in which he ate, gave them no grounds to deny it.

After supper and music, we all went fishing. Somebody said that it looked easy enough, but it wasn't. The ladies baited the hook with sweet smiles, and the gentlemen put on a look of fierce determination, and sometimes they caught a fish and sometimes—they didn't. It was not quite settled just what kind of fish they were, but everybody agreed that they were not "suckers." Whatever we did, however, we kept quiet, and the only sound that broke the silence after the bell rang, was an occasional feminine shriek of delight announcing that "I've got one." Between times the girls fished for game of an entirely different character with unvarying success.

As time rolled on some of the boys became a little restless; evidently they were unused to such "dry" fishing. When everybody was through and score cards compared, it was found that Mr. Hall and Miss Bertha Scott had won first, and Mr. High and Miss Chapin last, thcnically known as "booby's" prize. Mr. Hall seemed to think that there was some *dark* and gentle hint about his prize, and could not understand all the details exactly. Miss Basterdes was able to explain them, however, and he seemed entirely satisfied.

After singing college songs just as long as we could, we sang "Good Night," "Andante an Expressione," bade our kind host and hostess good night, and took a car homeward. We delighted the people of Long street with several different kinds of singing, and bestowed similar favors upon the people of North High street, and finally reached the North End a little tired and very happy.

Several members of the class were unable to attend, since Aldrich had a black eye and couldn't go, and Thompson and Miller *hadn't* something else and couldn't go, but nevertheless there were enough to form a very pleasant party, and all agree in pronouncing the reception the most pleasant affair of the kind that they ever attended.

## Obituary.

WALTER A. DUN.

Up to the present time the ranks of our Alumni, now numbering over one hundred names, have been unbroken. Ten classes have left the University and gone out into its active life, and the decade had almost passed without a death.

We are now called to mourn the loss—the great loss—of one who honored himself and the University by winning and receiving one of the first six degrees that she offered to her sons. Walter Angus Dun, of the class of 1878, is dead, at the age of thirty-one.

Entering the University in 1874, he at once took a prominent place among the little band of students, winning the esteem of all who knew him for his loyalty to duty, his frank, but quiet good humor, his rare tenacity of purpose, and—what was needed then and is needed now—his consistent bearing as a gentleman.

His degree (Bachelor of Science) was taken as above mentioned, in 1878; after which he pursued his study of medicine in Cincinnati, supplementing his course there with successful work in Berlin and London.

Having settled in Cincinnati as a practising physician, he quickly took high rank in his profession; and, as Professor Orton has said, "at the time of his death, he was more esteemed than any other of the younger physicians of the city."

The immediate sense of his loss, will no doubt be most keenly felt by those, among whom he has labored so lovingly and successfully. To those of us who knew him, his name is now a fine memory; may it be to us all an inspiration!

S.

## Personal.

C. G. Atkins went home to vote, Tuesday.

'87 Harry Corns attended the lecture last Sunday.

Prof. Robinson has just patented a new boot and shoe pegging machine.

'86 Ed Converse took dinner at the Dorm and visited O. S. U. on the 3d inst.

Dick Young has been on the sick list for the past two weeks, but is now much better.

Mrs. E. B. and Mrs. L. Burnside visited the University on the first to see the dress parade.

Miles and Halliday, Freshmen of Delaware, came down to attend our Field Day, last Saturday.

W. K. Moorehead has been compelled to leave school on account of the illness of friends at home.

Patchell and Cowen went home to help some Clermont county politician out of the woods by their votes.

W. G. Moore, formerly of '87, but for the last three years transit man with an engineering corps in Colorado and Utah, paid the University a visit recently on his way home.

Messrs. R. B. Smith, Ellis, Brown and Lunn attended a dance in the East End Friday evening, October 28.

Mr. Ellis spent Friday night, October 28, at the home of his room-mate, Mr. Brown, in the eastern part of the city.

Misses Thrall, Campbell and Writtenhouse attended chapel and witnessed the dress parade of the battalion on the 28th ult.

Messrs. Ellis and Lavery had the pleasure of showing some lady friends about the University Wednesday, November 2.

One of the boys suggests that we get a band wagon in which the band may be transported to the new parade ground.

Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Milligan and Miss Robinson witnessed the review on Wednesday, the 2nd, guests of Howard Hagler.

The afternoon of Thursday the 3d witnessed much groaning and sighing among Freshmen. Chemistry examination in the morning.

It was amusing to see the expression on Prof. Bohannon's face when found himself locked out of his own room by the Freshmen.

Mr. Laughlin has a set of the International Cyclopædia on exhibition at the supply store. It is highly recommended by President Scott.

Some students who come from the direction of the dormitories are making an unsightly path across the campus. A word to the wise is sufficient.

B. G. Lamme has just completed the calculations of the strength of nineteen different designs of railroad bridges for some western railway company.

C. C. Weybrecht reports the lumber business flourishing in Alliance. He laments that he cannot be on hand to assist in organizing the Fat Men's Club.

Geo. L. Spence of Martin's Ferry came over on the 5th inst. to see his Chi Phi brothers and O. S. U. and remained for Dr. Gladden's lecture, Sunday afternoon.

Maj. Crawford received a letter a few days ago from L. G. Addison, Superintendent Public Schools, Rendville, O., who says he is very busy but always glad to hear from the O. S. U.

'88 Seth Hayes visited the University on the 2d and got some swords for use in the Shakespearian tableaux given by the Flower Mission at Lyndon Hall, on the evening of the 4th.

W. S. Devol, Supt. of Field Experiments of the Ohio State University, is attending the Chicago Live Stock Show this week. He is making an exhibition of the grains raised on the farm this year.

Prof. Tuttle's theme, in his first of a series of talks which he will make during the term, was upon the drinking water of Columbus. Every one was urged to be upon his guard as to the water he drank.

The Freshmen are certainly about to do something. They have held numerous, long, noisy meetings

recently. If you want to know all about their schemes ask Jesse Jones or 'Chemistry' Lamb.

Mr. Cookson, class of '90, University of Wooster, called on his cousin, Mr. Skinner, November 2. He was on his way home, having been compelled to leave college on account of trouble with his eyes.

The Sophomore physics class was conducted by Mr. Whitney in the absence of Prof. Thomas on Wednesday, the 2d. Those present enjoyed the lecture, and predict a profitable future for the second Preps.

Jno. Long, formerly '87, but now an '88 at Delaware, came down with other Chi Phis, last Saturday, to attend Field Day and visit their O. S. U. brethren. John supports the conventional plug with becoming grace.

C. H. Aldrich, in a game of foot ball last week, collided with Mr. Large. The latter was rendered insensible for some time, and Mr. Aldrich came off with a very black eye, on account of which he was unable to attend the social at Prof. Oiton's.

Prof. Detmers has organized a State Microscopical Society. The Society elected the following officers: President, Dr. J. H. Detmers; Vice President, Dr. N. S. Townshend; Secretary, Dr. O. Frankenberg; Treasurer, Gen. John Beatty; Trustees, Professors Tuttle and Weber and Dr. A. M. Bleile.

MARRIED.—'84, Geo. W. Dun, the affable Secretary of the Police Commission, was married on the 1st inst to Miss Clara Carroll of St. Clairsville. The bride was also once a student at O. S. U. They will go to housekeeping on Forsythe street. The LANTERN extends to both hearty congratulations.

Prof. Welsh's new reference book for the study of English masterpieces is eliciting a wonderful amount of praise from college and newspaper men from all over the country. The November *Forum* gives the work quite a puff. "Its chief value," it states, "comes from the careful selection made by so thoughtful and experienced a scholar and teacher."

Prof. Eggers delivered the fourth of a series of lectures at Miss Phelps' Ladies, Boarding School, on East Broad street, Tuesday evening. A much larger audience than usual listened to the lecture with marked attention. The subject of this lecture was, "Luther and Time of Thirty Years' War." The Professor is gaining quite a reputation by these lectures. Would it not be well for the Trustees to arrange with him for some Sunday afternoon lectures upon the alternate Sundays with Dr. Gladden?

The meeting of the English seminary class Wednesday, November 2, was a very pleasant one. Miss Garber presented a well written paper on Sir Philip Sidney and his Defence of Poesy. It was criticised by Mr. Wilgus in one of the most pleasingly written productions he has ever presented at the University. The discussion was entered into heartily. If we were to make a suggestion, it would be that speakers be not interrupted by any person, nor in any way. Prof. Welsh has invited the Junior and Sophomore classes in rhetoricals to attend the class in English (c).



Prof. Bohannon has commenced the introduction of plans which prevents "ponying" which has been in successful operation in the University of Virginia for fifty years. This is simply requiring each student to sign at the end of his paper a statement that he has neither given nor received assistance. It is a sad fact that cheating in examinations is by no means uncommon here. If all the professors were to adopt this new plan, it would probably have a very beneficial effect. In that case it would devolve upon the honorable majority of the students to see to its execution. It would be a part of their duty to make the University too hot for anyone who would cheat, if anyone so mean and low were found. What we want here is that high sense of honor which scorns to lie, cheat and sneak, and condemns such actions in terms which must be understood and respected.

## College Organizations.

### HORTON.

The program for October 28 was much enjoyed by all present. A reading was well rendered by Mr. Bone, a new member. The illustrated lecture on Blast Furnaces, by Lamb, was very interesting, and its success should lead to other attempts in the same direction. The debate on the question, Resolved, That the banishment of Napoleon was justifiable, was very lively. Affirmative, Guy and Patchell; negative, Ray and Peck.

November 4, the literary program was cut short in order that the society might proceed to the election of officers. The election went smoothly at first, but seemed to degenerate into a class struggle toward the last. The officers are as follows: President, J. A. Wilgus; Vice President, C. P. Singerfoos; Treasurer, N. W. Storer; Recording Secretary, T. A. Lamb; Corresponding Secretary, F. B. Guy; Critic, W. M. Ray; Historian, H. Hagler; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. C. Ritchie. A pleasant diversion was created by the inclination of the Vice President to fine unruly members.

The invitation to the joint program of Alcyone and Browning was read and accepted.

The anniversary will be held in the University chapel, Friday evening, November 18. Every one is invited to attend. Horton anniversary is always a pleasant feature of the fall term, and no one can well afford to miss it. The program speaks for itself.

Mr. Peck's applause at the last meeting was rather a doubtful compliment to the debaters.

### BROWNING.

The literary program last Friday could hardly have been called a success. Seldom has there been such a dearth of exercises; but now, owing to some plain and sensible words of the President, a marked improvement is expected, and we hope will be realized. The preparations for the first entertainment are going rapidly forward, although the nature of the program

has not been definitely announced. Great interest is manifested by all the members, and all look forward with fear and hope to the denouncement. A committee of five was appointed to manage the affair, consisting of Messrs. Pocock, Basterdes, Boyd, Garber and Lemert.

### Y. M. C. A.

The meetings of the Y. M. C. A. are increasing steadily in interest and numbers. They are held on Thursday noon, from 12 to 1 o'clock, and are enjoyed by all who participate in them.

## Fraternity Notes.

F. C. Phillips was initiated into Phi Kappa Psi, Saturday evening.

Burns and Loughlin were introduced to the Chi Phi goat on the 29th ult.

George Bloom explored the mysteries of Phi Delta Theta upon the 29th ult.

Alpha Tau Omega fraternity has established a chapter of their fraternity at O. W. U., with five charter members.

The members of Beta Theta Pi fraternity will be entertained to-morrow evening at the residence of M. D. Milligan.

The annual banquet of Chi and Iota Chapters of the Chi Phi fraternity, celebrating the fifteenth anniversary of Chi and the fourth of Iota, was held in this city, Saturday evening, Nov. 5th.

The Delaware Chapter came down Saturday morning, and spent the day visiting the University, and other points of interest in the city.

At ten P. M., the members adjourned from the chapter room of Iota to the parlors of L. M. Corbett, where the banquet was served. Mr. John A. Long, of Chi Chapter performed the duties of toast master in his usual graceful and dignified manner.

After the members had discussed an elaborate menu the following toasts were responded to:

Chi Phi—T. C. Osborn;

Chi Chapter—N. P. Dresback;

Iota Chapter—J. A. Bownocker;

The Ladies—C. C. Smith;

Ohio Chi Phis in '61—Chas. Cowan;

Chi Phis East and West—J. F. Firestone.

The Goat—J. F. Burns.

The following brothers from a distance were present: T. C. Osborn, Lima; Guy Jones, Sidney; Nelson Dresback, Hallsville; A. H. Boyd, London; Geo. Spence, Martin's Ferry; A. L. Shellenberger, Lockbourn; Chas. Cowan, Canal Winchester; M. A. Silver, West Jefferson; Harry Herrick, Cincinnati; Harry S. Vail, Cleveland, O.

The delegates from O. S. U. who attended the National Convention of Phi Gamma Delta fraternity, at Bloomington, Ill., report it as one of the best ever held in the history of the fraternity. Representatives were present from twenty different colleges,—

from as far east as New York City and as far west as Missouri and Kansas. Reports of section chiefs showed the fraternity to be in a highly flourishing condition. The new catalogue is rapidly approaching completion. The sections of the fraternity were rearranged, most of them being made smaller, for the purpose of more effective work; and much other business of a secret nature was done. The banquet was held at the Windsor Hotel, Dr. H. C. DeMotte of Bloomington, Ill., acting as toast master. The following were some of the toasts: "The Fraternity an Exponent of Culture," "Our Future," "Grand Chapter," "The Frater in Law," "Our Alumni," "Our Girls." About fifty were seated at the banquet table. The next convention will be held in Columbus on October 24, 25 and 26, 1888, under the auspices of Omicron Deuteron Chapter. The delegates from here say, although we think we have much to complain of at O. S. U., we would think ourselves fortunate if we knew of the inconvenience the students of some of the western colleges are compelled to endure, in the way of buildings, apparatus, and even professors. The Illinois Wesleyan at Bloomington has about two hundred and twenty-five in attendance, but they say an O. S. U. student would think himself on short rations if he were compelled to attend there.

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## Military Department.

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Study your tactics.

Serg't. McBurney went home to vote.

First Serg't Whitacre was on the sick list Thursday and Friday.

The new catalogue will contain the official roster of the Battalion.

Our worthy Q. M. S. made his debut at the review last Friday.

There are fewer cases of delinquencies in drill than there were last year.

Lieut. Peterson will visit his friends at the O. S. U. some time this term.

Now does the junior lieutenant rejoice when his superior is Officer of the Day.

Armstrong, a Sergeant in the O. W. U. Battalion of Cadets, has entered O. S. U.

Corporals White and Burnham, members of the 14th, spent part of Friday night in guard duty at their armory.

The grounds of the Athletic Association, with the new drill hall and gynasium fronting from the west, will be the future parade ground.

Wooster has an annual Military Commencement; Delaware has an annual Military Promenade; O. S. U. has——.

Thanks are due Major Crawford for the two neat streamers attached to the battalion colors bearing the inscription, FIRST PRIZE, WOOSTER, JUNE 17, 1886; SECOND PRIZE, FINDLAY, JUNE 10, 1887.

The review of last Friday can not be characterized as the most brilliant of its kind. Two important parts

of the band were absent, but a drum corps was improvised which acquitted itself creditably considering it had no time for rehearsal.

It is perhaps difficult for an officer to appreciate the ordeal of marching in a long review with arms at a *carry*; but to abuse patient endurance by a repetition of this pastime without an intervening rest, reflects on the judgement of those responsible.

Following is a list of our cadet Majors, and their whereabouts: M. N. Mix, editor, Mansfield, O.; J. T. Anderson, 2d Lt. 16th Infantry, U. S. A., Fort Concho, Texas; G. R. Twiss, teacher in Youngstown high school; W. W. Keifer, law student, Cincinnati, O.; H. Hagler, promoted to grade of Lieut. Colonel, June 15, 1887; W. S. Crawford, promoted same date.

Up to date, the following have been excused from drill for the year: R. K. Beach, H. H. Blunt, L. H. Bricker, C. W. Caton, A. E. Clark, C. Cowen, C. G. Doney, S. B. Fahnestock, H. Ferguson, W. M. Henderson, H. C. Laughlin, C. B. Morrey, J. E. Nesbitt, C. C. Oviatt, C. C. Smith, G. L. Stayman, D. M. Stillson, C. H. Wright, R. B. Young.

The two or three small classes which recite at the noon hour have interdicted battalion ceremonies from the beautiful parade ground in front of the main building. This is probably the worst blow that could be dealt the Battalion. The ground elsewhere is too rough for the Band to march over and play, while the unsuitableness of the available places tells sadly upon the appearance of the Battallion. Without these ceremonies and the spectators who have hitherto encouraged the cadets by their presence, enthusiasm, the soul of drill, will all but vanish.

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## Dorm Notes.

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Everything serene.

Wilcox's brother visited him last week.

Another Laundry made his appearance Monday morning.

Barnes, the foot-ball referee, has cast his lot with us.

Cookson went home, week before last, on account of sickness, but he returned, last Saturday, in good health.

The Hallowe'en scheme of the boys to remove the band stand from the campus was nipped in the bud by the appearance of the night watchman.

At last the store room is secure. Heavy iron grating has been put up at the windows, and the steward no longer dreams of the midnight marauder.

There was great commotion in the Dorm upon the night of the Sophomore social. The Sophs were struck with consternation upon coming from their afternoon recitations and finding their wardrobes secured. They started out at once in search of the missing garments, but failed to find any. They strongly suspected their old enemies, the Juniors, but were perfectly amazed the next morning when the innocent Freshmen came carrying back their clothes.

## Club Notes.

### MCMILLIAN AVENUE CLUB.

It is getting cold weather now and the boys come straggling in to breakfast for an hour after the last bugle has blown. It makes the landlady hot, but the boys will do it.

Scientific questions are referred to Mr. Bricker.

Messrs. Armstrong and Miller compound all the medicines for the club. Boyd and Ray do the surveying; Woodbome, the Urichsville man, decides all railroading questions; Hall settles disputes in military affairs.

Wanted—To know who stole Oviatt's suit.

### STUDENTS' INN.

Mershon got his hair cut the other day.

Mid-term examination the topic of conversation.

Appetites still as good as ever, notwithstanding Physics, French and Latin "exams."

Messrs. Caton and Gregg have gone home to vote.

Goddard has such a fondness for cabbage that, instead of taking it by the spoonful as almost any one else would do, he turns the dish over into his plate, thus appropriating the entire contents to himself. And yet he is not considered selfish.

A war of words has been called on at the table between Sophomores and Freshmen in a very spirited manner; but at last peace seems to have been established without any bloodshed.

Among the guests who recently enjoyed the hospitality of the Students' Inn, we note Messrs. John Long, Herbert Platter and Harry Rike, of Delaware, and A. L. Shellenberger, of Lockbourne, who were entertained by their Chi Phi friends.

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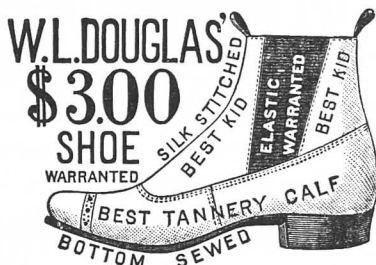
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