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THE LANTERN.

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THE illness of both the editor-in-chief and his assistant will account for the weakness of the editorial page in this issue.

WE apologize to *The Lafayette*. The article in our last issue entitled "The Results of College Life" was from the editorial page of that excellent journal, but the credit was accidentally omitted. We try to avoid mistakes of that kind, but they sometime will happen.

THE celebration of Washington's birthday, though conducted under circumstances of unprecedented difficulty, was as successful as any entertainment that has been given at college this year. There has not been so large an audience at the University on any previous occasion this year. These celebrations have abundantly justified themselves, and though this occasion was interfered with by several unavoidable circumstances, we hope the entertainment will be repeated next year.

BEFORE the enthusiasm evoked by the oratorical contest dies out, we hope the classes will elect their representatives for next year. When a representative is not elected until Fall the time for preparation is all too short. A year of good honest work and thought is none too much to put upon a produc-

tion of that kind. A higher average would be achieved by the contestants and the representative of our college would be more certain of victory in the State contest. The work of preparation being extended over a greater period it would interfere less with ordinary college duties. Politics would be less likely to influence a selection made now than just after the election of officers of the association. All these reasons are in favor of making the choice at once, while there are no valid reasons against it. Then let the classes elect at once.

General Literature.

GARRISON'S LIFE-WORK.

Second Honor Oration at the Ohio State University Oratorical Contest, January 27, 1885.

BY HERBERT T. STEPHENS.

Slavery has been American liberty's greatest cause for shame. Its overthrow remains her grandest victory.

Worthy are America's consecrated heroes of the Revolution. Not less noble are her devoted martyrs of the freedmen's holy cause.

With the planting of our early colonies was sown the seed of an evil destined to convulse the new republic with fearful internal dissensions. Not meeting in the stern customs of the Puritans the fostering influences likely to nourish the germs of a system so repulsive, slavery figures less conspicuously in Colonial times than in later National history. Probable it is, that its eradication from American soil would have dated not distant from 1808—the limit decreed for its unmolested existence—had not a revolution in inland commerce occurred with the invention of the cotton-gin.

This great discovery revived the traffic in human flesh with more than ten-fold its ancient vigor. All scruples were conquered by the irresistible potency of the "Cotton King." Northern opposition was silenced by the lavish cramming of Northern purses. Merchants greedily devoured the proceeds of ill-gotten gain. The brutally enforced toil of the slave went unrequited, and Southern aristocracy grew ten-fold more powerful and arrogant. The reins of government gradually fell into Southern hands. Eager to render forever unassailable their stronghold of luxury, laws were enacted and public opinion molded to strengthen their cherished institution. When that mighty controller of popular thought, the public press,

espoused the institution of Southern "chivalry," Northern prejudices abated. From the Churches—once holy temples of righteousness, consecrated to the "Universal freedom and fellowship of man"—ceased to come the earnest protests against the shackles of living souls in bondage. Time rendered the Northern sympathy all the more strongly fixed.

It was at such a period, when a whole nation had relapsed into the sensual enjoyment of a great vice—when conscience had been stilled by the smothering influences of avarice, and a trial democracy "upon which were fixed the eyes of an anxious world," was slowly tending towards a chasm of awful and disgracing ignominy, that was needed the clarion of Truth to sound the recall to a wayward people from a fate so threatening. And it was *then* that from that little "skylight office," through the columns of the "*Liberator*," rang the words of William Lloyd Garrison, that reverberated through the land.

We, of to-day, can scarcely judge of the magnitude and fierceness of the conflict that preceded the overthrow of slavery in America. At most, it can be only a vividly painted picture. Its history we may read. Reminiscences from aged heroes may, perchance, reach our ears. But the thrill of personal experience—the ardor of individual contest are of the preceding generation—not ours.

Maledictions were hurled against this intrepid hero fast and thick. Slave-owners were alarmed at his bold attacks, and the rage of the Southern oligarchy was unbounded. The North was full of "men with Southern principles," and their bitterness found vent in personal assaults upon him. The Church had formed an alliance with the monstrous evil, and now heaped anathemas upon him and his cause.

Though the advocacy of slavery by press and Church had rendered passive the ultra sentiments against it, and had brought the North all the more willingly into the belief that slavery might be endured without the infringement of any great moral law, still the clear, vigorous, unanswerable arguments of Garrison gradually aroused a decided sympathy for the victim of an oppression, tyrannical and galling; and called into existence those anti-slavery discussions which resulted in the ultimate overthrow of that redoubt of inhumanity; and made more determined the few brave souls, who, responding to the cries of woeful injustice, were yet unorganized and without a leader. In Garrison they found a chief, unflinching and true, commissioned of Jehovah against a mountain of sin, which, gigantic as it seemed, was destined to crumble beneath the Herculean blows of a determined foe.

But not only were the people to be interested by strong appeals to embrace the cause of freedom; not only must apathy give place to temporary zeal; but the sympathy must be maintained by a steady underflow of earnest thought and calm reason. The tenets of the pro-slavery element must be overwhelmed by the "inexorable logic" of truth. And truth itself must be stripped of all the ingenious masks and covert deceits which pro-slavery apprehension had devised. And in this task, again, in those dark days of threatening gloom, the devoted Garrison was Liberty's greatest champion.

Slavery, entrenched within the walls of legislative

and judicial assemblies, ruled the land with a dictatorial authority. Its anarchy was supreme. When under exposure to Garrison's assaults, its prerogative began to be doubted, and its true character revealed, the peers of the time hastened to look about them for some means of smoothing over its inconsistencies. The Colonization Society, the fruit of their endeavors, proposed a plan that seemed, abounding in benevolence. But its *real* object rather than subverting a greedy despotism, promoted much its interests. And as the question came more and more before the people, as its iniquity became more appalling, great statesmen, trained in the forum to cope with national difficulties, were amazed at its portentous aspect, and confounded in their attempts at its solution. But the wisdom of Garrison was marvellous. The problem that dismayed a great commonwealth, he solved with an accuracy that seemed intuitive. "Immediate and unconditional emancipation on the soil," was his answer.

Does it not seem strange that sage legislators were so slow to yield to truth? Does it not seem marvellous that the statesmen of a land worshipping freedom as its household god, should be so blind? The basis of a liberty-loving government must be the universal recognition of the franchise of its subjects. The subjects of such a government are those whom chance, or custom, or natural laws have placed under its jurisdiction. A government permitting the oppression of the personal, God-endowed rights of man, cannot stand; and it seems strange to us that this was unrecognized by so many of the distinguished men of that time. Webster crowned a great life with the ignorance of any such principle. Clay, far seeing as he was, failed to grasp its force. It was left for Garrison first, then Lincoln, to prove to the people that oppression and liberty were alien by nature, and that the two never could dwell together harmoniously. Slavery could no longer be treated with compromise. "Emancipation immediate" was the only means to preserve that nation "born midst the greatest of trials and consecrated by the blood of its patriots." Other solution there *could* not be. Euclid himself never could have been more accurate.

But obtuse as some of the eminent men of that time were, *popular approval* was the great magnetic centre that proved so irresistible in alluring their support from a cause so odious, yet so divine. While the greater part of these patricians were shrinking, and evading the "inevitable," and consulting oracles of fancy, and while a perjured ecclesiasticism was

"Torturing the pages of the hallowed Bible,
To sanction robbery, and crime and blood,"

Garrison and a devoted few, still *true* to the ship of State, which they were helping to pilot over a tumultuous sea, and a few *true* servants of an exemplary Master were building up that fearful moral struggle that was necessary to *precede*, to bring about the final clash of arms, and ultimate victory of right. And it was against a "patriotism" that could drench Kansan fields with blood, and raze her hamlets to the ground; against a "chivalry" that could present the gibbet to the sainted hero of Harper's Ferry; against a "freedom" that could find in the massacre of a Lovejoy

its highest exponent; against a people that could outrage the most sacred laws, human and divine; against an institution that could conspire to destroy the government of our Washington, and arm the assassin of its Great Preserver, that the brave voice of Garrison was uplifted—that his whole power was hurled. And against his sallies this system could not stand. Like Jove,

"His thunderbolts had eyes
To see their way home to the mark,"

and Southern dogmas were shattered by his deadly fire. He was in earnest; he fought valiantly. He knew that soft words would not avail against the hardened conscience of the pro-slavery caste. "I will be," said he, "as harsh as truth, and as uncompromising as justice. I am in earnest. I will not equivocate; I will not excuse; I will not retreat a single inch, and I WILL BE HEARD." "In attacking the system of slavery, I clearly foresaw all that has happened to me. I knew at the commencement that my motives would be impeached, my warnings ridiculed, my person persecuted, my sanity doubted, my life jeopardized; but the clank of the prisoner's chain broke upon my ear—it entered deeply into my soul—I looked up to Heaven for strength to sustain me in the perilous work of emancipation, and my resolution was taken." How nobly he maintained that resolution to the end, the grateful hearts of an emancipated race will testify.

Was ever character tested in crucible more severe? Can history show the consecration of a life more grand since that ancient tragedy on the mountains of Judea? And will he suffer in comparison with men of even greater genius, you ask? History hastens to answer, "No." Genius has often startled the world, and held enthralled the judgment and reason of intelligent thousands, wrapped in wondering admiration at her mad, half-crazed achievements. But reason and judgment cannot be forever blinded by these flitting lights, and time reveals the associate imperfections of the intellectual prodigy. Character and genius have seldom walked hand in hand. In the trial of mind, genius suffers most. Genius pales before the criticism of an impartial judge. Character bids defiance to the most merciless censor. Genius revels in the captivated affections of a luxurious populace. Character contends with the cold, hard blows of a heartless world. Genius yields to worldly plaudits, and ends her category with her existence. The narrow legacy she leaves to a material world can not long conceal its inseparable blemishes. Character conquers opposing fires, and becomes a fixed luminary in the firmament of past events. With receding years her worth shines brighter, and *her* endowment to the world is progress. But the genius of *Garrison* was a different kind from world's *ordinary* genius. It was no great abnormal development of one peculiar quality, but the round, full growth of a perfect man. His was a life devoted to a holy cause, un baffled by a world's reproach, unsullied by a world's deceit. In him is seen a man of *character*.

'Tis amongst the fiercest wranglings and contentions of principles that is born "the sublimest phase of man," and from the smouldering fires of vanquished doctrines that rises the most perfect conception of

right. The character of William Lloyd Garrison shines forth from the chaos of political strife of that memorable period with a wonderful perspicuity; its lustre, undimmed by time, his name will grow more brilliant with coming years. Always aggressive against wrong, yet always most wise and just, more than any other person, he contributed to the task of preparing the nation for the "irrepressible conflict" that was so soon to make oppression synonymous with liberty, or make this land truly the home of freedom. He was not extreme beyond reason. While he urged immediate emancipation, he recognized the wisdom of President Lincoln's policy. He knew when the victory was won, and laid aside his armor with a grace that challenged the admiration of the world.

The words of Wendell Phillips, over the mortal remains of this hero, at the close of his earthly career, expressed a beautiful sentiment: "And through the clouds of to-day, your heart, as it ceased to beat, felt certain, *certain*, that whether one flag or two shall rule this continent in time to come, one thing is settled; it never henceforth can be trodden by a slave."

Local.

ALCYONE'S BIRTHDAY.

Alcyone's eleventh anniversary, celebrated on the evening of the thirteenth, was a success. The day had been warm and the night was cool and clear, making the walk to the college a pleasure. The audience, though not large, was select, and manifested their appreciation of the efforts by hearty applause. Several improvements over former entertainments of this kind were noticed. The electric light in the lecture-room was much superior to the dim and sulphurous gas with which the society halls are supplied. The upright piano belonging to the society had been substituted for the one in the chapel and proved a decided improvement, although scarcely suited to so large a hall. The music was furnished by the First Congregational Church Choir with Professor Mattoon at the piano, and needs no further comment. After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hutsinpillar and a short address by President Twiss, the literary exercises were opened with the essay by Mr. Hyde. His subject, "A National Orloff," was one to excite curiosity, but he had not proceeded far when we discovered that *our* Orloff was a literary one in the person of Mr. Longfellow. His essay was a careful and well written review of some of the best known productions of that widely read and everywhere popular poet. Although Mr. Hyde, to perform the part to which the society had elected him, rose from a sick bed to which he was compelled to return on reaching his home, he did himself and the society very great credit.

The declamation was given by Mr. Carmack. He had three selections, representing the oratorical, the comic and the dramatic fields of his art. They were all well rendered and showed a considerable degree of versatility.

The oration on "Young Men in History," was delivered by Mr. Woodworth. The subject was

treated with the life and force which Mr. Woodworth infuses into all his productions.

The debate between Mr. Davis and Mr. Hannum, which was characterised more by witty sayings and laughable personal hits than depth of thought, closed the evening's exercises, and we all wended our way homeward feeling that Alcyone had not detracted from her reputation for giving enjoyable entertainments.

THE STATE CONTEST.

The fourth annual contest of the State Oratorical Association was held in the First Congregational church of Oberlin, on the evening of February 19. A large audience was present, and the contest was a success in every respect. The judges were Hon. William McKinley, Dr. H. C. Cayden, of Cleveland, and Gen. E. B. Finley, but the latter failed to appear.

Mr. F. A. Taylor, of O. S. U., was the first speaker. It is not necessary to summarize his oration, for our students all heard it. He spoke no less effectively than in the local contest, and won much sympathy.

P. W. Longfellow, of Dennison, followed with an oration on "The World's Conquerors." These conquerors were "not those who had received the price of life by lottery of birth. Nor were they the military heroes who have deluged lands and crimsoned oceans with human blood. The world's conquerors are the mighty truths of Science and Christianity.

A. G. Greenlee, of Wooster, spoke on "Ancient and Modern Liberty." True institutions, he said, are as much the result of a train of causes as any other characteristic of modern civilization. The progress of liberty has been commensurate with the progress of knowledge. Man is, by nature, a creature of progress. Divine foresight placed in man a nature which compelled him to seek liberty, and enabled him to understand it. There were two lines of advance, the diffusion of knowledge and the spread of Christianity. Education generates the power by which freedom is obtained, and dispells the superstition which holds men in subjection. Christianity promotes liberty by improving the moral condition and teaching the brotherhood of man.

Mr. Murphy, of O. W. U., spoke fourth, on "The Future of America." He claimed that it was possible for the Anglo-American race to become extinct because other races had perished on this continent, and our climate was unhealthy, while the people were not as prosperous as they seemed. These things indicated that the race might perish in the future.

P. P. Safford, of Oberlin, discussed "A New Philosophy." This new philosophy is agnosticism. The manliest men in history have been men of faith. Workers always believe something. Agnostic ethics degrade the conscience and will, and, if generally accepted, would destroy public morals. Agnosticism can not comfort the sorrowing; to them it is a hollow mockery. For such a doctrine of despair we will not renounce the Christian faith.

E. H. Porter, of Marietta, was the last speaker, with "Italy" for his theme. Within the borders of Italy is the great connecting link between ancient and modern civilization—Rome. Italy herself was a mighty

contributor to modern civilization. She ruled the ancient world. After her physical power declined, she had many centuries of religious sway. But from the days of Petrarch to within a few years, though her history had been one of cruel wars and oppression, is it any wonder that Italy, the home of poetry, art and song, sank almost out of sight? But a few years has seen a great change. Once more the eternal city is the capital of a free, united Italy. Uplifted by the mighty arm of God, they are destined to play a glorious part in the progress of the world.

After a short consultation, the judges awarded first place to A. G. Greenlee, of Wooster, and second to P. P. Safford, of Oberlin.

The following are the marks of the judges:

| NAMES. | MCKINLEY. | | HAYDEN. | | Average. |
|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|-----------|------------------|
| | Thought and Composition. | Delivery. | Thought and Composition. | Delivery. | |
| Greenlee | 94 | 88 | 90 | 80 | 88 |
| Safford.. | 85 | 92 | 80 | 90 | 86 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Murphy..... | 92 | 90 | 73 | 89 | 86 |
| Longfellow..... | 82 | 85 | 85 | 80 | 85 |
| Porter..... | 80 | 84 | 75 | 86 | 81 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Taylor | 75 | 82 | 70 | 85 | 78 |

CONVENTION

Of the Ohio Inter-Collegiate Oratorical Association.

The Convention met in Society Hall at Oberlin, at 9 o'clock Friday morning, February 19. A roll-call showed a full representation from the six colleges forming the association.

A committee, appointed since last year, then reported an order of business to be followed by future meetings of the Association. With slight modifications, this was adopted as reported. The next important business was the consideration of the applications of colleges for admittance. Two had been tabled from the last meeting. The claims of Buchtel were then set forth in a forcible manner by Mr. — Mr. Follmer followed in a speech of similar character, presenting the advantages of Wittenberg College. The Convention then sat with closed doors, upon this question. An interesting discussion followed.

The Constitution limited the membership to seven. It was urged that eight orations would unduly lengthen the programme of the State meetings. On the contrary, it was well taken that the merits of the two colleges seeking admission were so nearly equal that justice could not admit one and exclude the other. The question was resolved into admitting or rejecting both. The former was decided upon, and the necessary change in the Constitution having been effected,

both colleges were formally admitted. Another amendment was then offered, limiting the number of words in the orations to eighteen hundred instead of two thousand, as Sec. 6, Article V. then read. The amendment was carried.

Article III., Sec. 2 was also amended, by inserting the words, "audit the accounts of the Treasurer," after the word "contest."

Article IV., Sec. 1, was also amended, by adding the words, "and the Treasurer shall be chosen by the college at which the next State Contest is to be held," after the word "Convention."

The report of Mr. Mix, the Treasurer, which showed a ballance of \$— in the treasury, was received with applause. This result is due to the liberal patronage of the meeting by the students and citizens of Oberlin.

The apportionment of officers was next made. The President was given to Oberlin; the Vice President to O. W. U., the Treasurer to Dennison, and the Secretary to the Ohio State University.

Upon invitation, it was decided to hold the next contest at Dennison University, Granville. As delegate to the Inter-State Contest at Columbus, O., the second and third-honor men at Oberlin were chosen. The delegation will then consist of A. G. Greenlee, of Wooster; P. P. Safford, of Oberlin, and Mr. Murphy, of Delaware.

A vote of thanks to the Oberlin students and citizens, for their very kind and hospitable treatment, was carried with an energetic unanimity that showed that the visitors appreciated the truly royal manner in which they were entertained, and the Fourth Annual Convention was over.

FRESHMAN FIASCO.

With wonderful ability the scheme was conceived, and with matchless tact it was executed. Now, when it is all over, we can remember the suppressed smile of satisfaction that beamed in the countenances of the fresh-girls and fresh-boys, when they thought how they would surprise everybody. All last term scheme after scheme was formed, only to be rejected as unworthy the grave dignity of the class. All at once, however, not long ago, they all hit upon the happy plan—they would get gorgeous neck-ties, like the Juniors of last year did, only much prettier ones; they would not have a banquet, (because they didn't know how) but their neck-ties would be much more unique, if they didn't commemorate anything, and if there was no sense in their scheme. So the scheme was developed, and at last the "great" day came. All was expectation and anxiety, until they told Prof. O'Brine the time for dismissal had come, five minutes too soon. The distribution of the beautiful ties, which were all satin and cost fifteen cents each, was soon over. Upon the dazzling white collars the resplendent ties were carefully adjusted, and then they marched forth in ecstasies of delight. What a commotion there would be when they marched into chapel! How they would be envied and applauded! How the other classes would strive to obtain their beautiful bows. They were prepared for all this. But O! nobody even smiled—nobody wanted their ties—whether from

respect or indifference they knew not. The bubble, filled with such high hopes, burst in their own faces and chagrined only themselves by its thinness.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

The audience which attended the celebration of Washington's birthday on the afternoon of Monday last, thanks to that beautiful day, was large and appreciative. The lecture room had been modestly, but tastefully decorated by a committee appointed for that purpose, and presented a not wholly unattractive appearance. Flags and swords from the University armory, and flowers from the green house ornamented the platform.

For many reasons, the literary productions of the day were not up to the usual standard. The orators first selected by two of the classes had at a late date left college, so that those chosen to fill their places had very little time for preparation. The representatives of the other classes were both on account of illness, scarcely able to reach the college building, much less to infuse any life into their productions.

The choice of President of the day had been left to the senior class who selected Mr. W. L. Peters to that honor. After prayer by President Scott, Miss Hattie M. Doty and Miss Jessie B. Youmans were called to the piano, to delight the audience with an excellently rendered duet. These young ladies have already earned an enviable reputation in this line, and more than one entertainment has been enlivened by their exquisite performances.

Mr. J. H. Dyer opened the literary exercises with a carefully written oration on "True Americanism." Mr. Dyer was very weak from a malarial attack, and, on this account, was unable to do his oration justice. His gestures and enunciation, however, were good and showed much careful preparation. This is Mr. Dyer's first appearance in public, but he gave evidence of considerable literary ability. The Freshman class is to be congratulated on the possession of such material.

Then followed a violin solo by Robert Eckhardt accompanied by Miss Mary Eckhardt. The mere mention of the names of these performers, who have frequently entertained audiences at O. S. U., and in the city, is sufficient praise. It needs no word of ours to give assurance of the excellence of the productions.

Mr. W. H. Siebert, representing the Sophomore class was then introduced. His oration was entitled, "Some Other Fathers of their Countries." Mr. Siebert's oration showed much careful research, but he failed to commit it well, owing no doubt to lack of time for preparation. He looked upon Sir John Harwood, as the father of England, Hunniades as that of Germany, and Joan of Arc as the father of France. Next came what we consider the gem of the entertainment—a zither solo by Mrs. Professor Weber. The strains produced by Mrs. Weber's skillful touch upon the sweet little instrument, rare in America, but so common in Germany, held the audience spell-bound, and the deafening applause which followed showed how Americans can appreciate German music. No wonder the boys like to spend the evening at Mrs. Weber's home if she entertains them with such music.

Mr. W. B. Viets of the Junior class then commemorated the services of Lafayette. He thought that one who did us such inestimable service in field and court, should be remembered with the leader with whom he was beloved. The course of Lafayette was not wholly unselfish, for he saw the fortunes of France wrapped up in the fortunes of America. His oration was well worded and fitted with choice thoughts.

Next in order came a piano solo by Miss Youmans which if possible outdid her performance in the early part of the entertainment.

Last of the literary productions came the original poem by Mr. W. P. Bentley. His subject, "A Patriot of the Ranks," was chosen to show that true heroism could carry a musket as well as wear a sword. He chose two scenes in which his hero figures—the battle of Strong Point and his home, among the New England hills. Mr. Bentley was very weak, and unable to do his poem justice. Many parts of his production could and would have been improved had the state of Mr. Bentley's health permitted his giving it more work. This style of composition is unique in the history of such celebrations at O. S. U. It was fairly well received. An old style oration would perhaps have reflected more credit upon Mr. Bentley.

The last number of the musical programme was a song, "Speed our Republic," by the octette consisting of Messrs. Sharp, Chandler, Kahler, Woodworth, Fawcett, Lewis, Eisenlohr and Marple. Mr. Marple was absent. This put double duty upon Mr. Eisenlohn, but he was equal to the emergency. The selection was very well rendered, and would lead one to think that we had material for a very good glee club.

After the above program had been carried out a salute of twenty-guns was fired by artillery detachment under command of H. T. Stevens.

THE GRAND ARCH COUNCIL OF PHI KAPPA PSI.

The Grand Arch Council of Phi Kappa Psi was in session at the Odd Fellows' Temple, in this city, February 18, 19 and 20. The meeting was a success in every way. The Council acted with much conservatism and judgment, and every measure passed was carefully considered. Weak points in the constitution were strengthened, and a committee of four of the most experienced and zealous members of the fraternity was appointed to make a thorough study of constitutions of other fraternities and all amendments submitted to the committee, and report the result of their deliberations to the next Grand Arch Council in April, 1886. Mr. D. L. Auld, of this city, and Newman, of New York, were elected fraternity jewelers. Preliminary arrangements were made for the publication of a grand catalogue. It was decided that if a Pan Hellenic Council is held, Phi Kappa Psi should be represented. The publication of the *Shield* was entrusted to Kansas Alpha chapter at the University of Kansas. A magnificent diamond pin, containing twenty-one large diamonds, was purchased by the boys, and, on the following Saturday evening, was presented to Prof. Edgar F. Smith, of Wittenburg College, Springfield, an old and highly honored

Phi Psi, as a tribute from the younger members of the fraternity to one who labored earnestly for the fraternity in its earlier days.

The banquet on Thursday evening was a notable event. The entire evening was enjoyed by all. The poem was read by Rev. Dr. Lowry, of Plainfield, New Jersey, and was a scholarly production. It was received with great applause, as was also the oration of the evening, delivered by Gen. John Beatty, of this city. The toasts were as follows: "Our Visitors," George Wm. Dun, Ohio Delta; "Phi Kappa Psi," J. W. Emison, Indiana Alpha, "The Grand Chapter," Rev. George D. Gotwald, Pennsylvania Epsilon; "The *Shield*," C. L. Van Cleve, Ohio Alpha; "Our Alumni," Prof. W. A. Eckels, Pennsylvania Zeta; "The Greek World," W. C. Wilson, Pennsylvania Beta. The singing of fraternity and college songs added greatly to the enjoyment of the occasion. Upon the table at which the speakers and other prominent members sat was a beautiful floral shield, presented by the Ohio Delta boys.

The Grand Arch Council was honored by receiving a fraternal greeting from Mr. John E. Randall, the President of Ohio Province of Phi Delta Theta. This thoughtful courtesy was accorded an appropriate response.

All of the delegates and visitors were highly pleased with the reception extended to them by the Columbus Phi Psis.

Communicated.]

OUR LITERARY SOCIETIES.

It is said that the strength of a college is manifested by its literary societies. On this basis of estimation, our institution is intrinsically weak, or else there is an indifferent latent element which must be considered of great strength. Scarcely one third of our students attend literary societies, and a much less number take an active part. The societies have commodious and finely furnished halls, and afford excellent advantages for their work. The expenses are trifling, the pleasure and profit are great, yet our students do not seem to realize it. Our college affords but meagre advantages for literary work, outside of societies, and why is this most essential part of our education so neglected? In the classroom we are, at best, the channels through which flow other men's thoughts. In the societies we can develop ourselves and exhibit our individuality, which must be done sooner or later if our education is to profit us anything. Why are not our energies aroused to a realization of our position? Two gentlemen's societies are sustained when the University should have three or four. Scientific societies have proved unsuccessful experiments in this eminently scientific school. The ladies have the only real active, energetic society. Are we to let literary work, as useful to the scientist as to the literary student, go by default? If not, let us then rouse up, and surprise the society laborers by our presence, encourage them by becoming their co-laborers and crowd their halls which are sufficiently large. It is high time.

A STUDENT.

Harvard has received a copy of the bust of Longfellow recently placed in Westminster.

Local Notes.

Phi Gamma Delta is preparing a new song book.

The Legislature, so far, has made us no appropriations.

The choir, under the efficient direction of Prof. Smith, is doing good work.

Pres. Scott was lecturing at Farmer's Institutes at different parts of the State last week.

Miss Ollie Jones spent her three days' vacation, from Friday till Monday, in Newark.

Prof. and Mrs. Weber entertained several of the students Wednesday evening of last week.

The ladies of Browning will soon present Mr. K. with a bill for the use of their president's chair.

The Dorm boys are trying to get an instructor in music. Harmony must prevail there at any price.

Examinations of students, conditioned in last term's work, took place in most of the departments last week.

The chapel exercises were conducted on Feb. 12th by Rev. Mr. Wilson, State Secretary of the Y. M. C. A.

The Phi Psis recently purchased a new piano, which adds much to the beauty and completeness of their hall.

New books are being constantly added to the library, but the number of popular periodicals does not increase in proportion.

Harmony does not always reign at the small dormitory. But they use decisive measures, even if it lessens their number.

The dormitory boys are very ingenious, always doing something new. Their new game is corn-parching, derived from the Hebrews.

Several students of the dormitories have been cultivating their tonsorial skill upon belligerent subjects. We hope their industry will be productive of good.

The effort made several weeks ago to establish an eating room club, produced the required quietness. But in reality, the result is only a matter of chance.

The simple airs played by Mrs. Prof. Weber upon the zither on the 22nd, were much admired by many who had never heard that sweet-toned instrument before.

Bad gas still suffocates the literary societies. If the janitor would cease passing enathemas on the bad coal, and direct his attention to the sulphur, it might be productive of better results.

Freshmen can't keep a secret. They gave their little necktie scheme away a week beforehand and announced their intention of having a rush, but when they could not get one how cheap they felt.

The *Makio* board of editors has been organized, and will soon begin active work making jokes. C. A. Marple is Chairman, and W. F. Hunt, Secretary of the board. The annual promises to be a good one.

Sergeant in artillery squad swears. Captain—"Swearing by the non-commissioned officers is not allowed." Is swearing to be restricted to the commissioned officers? This is the beginning of military despotism.

The firm of Webb & Fawcett, tonsorial artists, have a prospect of a good trade. They operated on Sheeny last Saturday, and from the approval manifested by the spectators, they will evidently not lack for customers.

O. S. U. has been duly favored by the State Oratorical Association in the appointment of officers. In a three-years' membership, we have received three offices, and but four were to be appointed among the six colleges of the Association.

Miss Clara Barmann visited the University this week in time to be present at the celebration of Washington's Birthday. It will be remembered that Miss Barmann was originally chosen to represent the Sophomore class on that day.

The Junior Greek class has succeeded in reading ten pages of the *Medea* this term. For the last three weeks they have managed to get one page per week. Measured by this standard the Junior intellect is not as vigorous as it might be.

The orators of the celebration are to be congratulated for the noble efforts they made. The sickness of Messrs. Bentley and Dyer, did not betoken a very encouraging entertainment, but they threw off their sickness for a short time and completed the programme.

The students who heard Rev. Wishard discuss the history and work of the National College Y. M. C. A., at the Third Avenue Church, were given a treat which will not soon be forgotten. It will certainly awaken a greater interest in our association among the students.

Science and religion are in conflict at our institution whether purposely or not. Between the inefficiency of the bells and the importance of the chemical discussions the chemistry class is absent from chapel exercises almost as frequently as some of the Professors.

The Janitor has a new plan, but a humane one, in operation for the inconvenience of the different departments. On cold days instead of furnishing a suffocating gas for their use, he furnishes none at all and says it freezes up. There is no telling what a genius will do.

The second preparatory class has resolved to form an organization. Committees to that effect have been appointed and before long new spirit will enliven our college exercises. We are glad to see this step taken for it shows some life still remains even in our lower classes.

The athletic association is busily at work considering new rules and regulations governing the field day sports. They hope to have a better management of the contests than they have had in the past; and thus, if possible, to arouse a greater interest in the work and to make our athletic contest more successful.

The Freshmen were so disappointed at not being rushed when they came out with their flaming neckties, that one of them, in an unlucky moment, committed himself to writing on the subject, but a wicked Sophomore stole the article, and now that class has undeniable proof of the state of mind the Freshmen were in when they failed to create a disturbance.

Speculations are already being made as to the result of the coming Society contest. The contestants of the two societies are as follows: Alcyone—Debater, C. A. Davis; Orator, G. R. Twiss; Essayist, M. N. Mix; Declaimer, E. W. Mix. Horton—Debater, J. P. Milligan; Orator, V. J. Emery; Essayist, W. F. Charters; Declaimer, E. J. Craft.

The committee on general arrangements for the celebration of Washington's birthday, wishes to extend its thanks to the various sub-committees for the cheerful and able manner in which they assisted in making the day one of enjoyment. The committee on music and noise did excellent work, and the one on decorations is deserving of similar praise. The committee on finance is urged to delay its work no longer, as some bills must be paid.

COMMITTEE ON GEN'L ARRANGEMENTS.

On the 19th, about fifty members of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity, attending the convention in this city, visited O. S. U. They attended chapel exercises, and were given a few words of welcome by Prof. Orton. Afterwards they were shown through the University by members of the local chapter, and spoke in very complimentary terms of what they saw. Baker's art car was on hand, and directed the camera on the fraternity, when assembled in the main college entrance.

There has been much said of late concerning Browning Hall, but few, except the young ladies themselves, can fully appreciate its value. Equipped as it is, it answers a long felt need; heretofore the Library was the only reception room in the building, and all can realize the position of a young lady holding a tete-a-tete there. Now they quietly retreat to cozy little Browning upon all such occasions. This vicinity between the quiet hours of three and four is especially attractive to one of the Sophomore Latin ladies and a member of the Surveying class. Now do the young ladies contemplate changing the name of their hall? If so, we would suggest that of Lover's Retreat.

One of the departments of our institution, of which we are justly proud, is the Physiological laboratory. Yet even it is not fully equipped in all its appointments as was proved the other day. Perhaps an invention is necessary to fully equip it. A visitor was carefully shown through the department but he did not seem to find what he wanted. At last he asked for an eye tester. His companion looked at him with an inquiring look, when he said: "My wife says I am hard of hearing and I can't see it, and so I would like to have my eyes tested, if you can do it." The student who had shown him through the department went to chloroform another cat.

One of the great difficulties with which the microscopist has to contend is to obtain a correct detailed representation on paper of the section he may be

studying. To obtain one by hand drawing would require the skill of an artist, which all microscopists cannot possess. This difficulty is avoided by an adaptation of the photographer's camera to use in photographing microscopic sections. This system has lately been put to use in the physiological laboratory, and its success fully demonstrated by some results which have been obtained. The most minute details are brought out perfectly, even to lines which it requires the use of a magnifying glass to see in the negative.

The boys would better be a little more particular about their p's and q's, and a little more careful of their tricks and their manners, or one of these times thea will want the girls to help them in some of their schemes, and they just wont do it, so there! The girls are mad about two things. In the first place, they will never forgive nor forget the slight they suffered when the delegates to the oratorical convention were elected. No notice was given them of the meeting, although they have been regular attendants at former ones, and enthusiastic supporters of oratory and orators. They suspect that more than thoughtlessness was at the bottom of this neglect, and they resent it deeply. In the second place, they never will get over not seeing more of the Phi Psis, when they visited the chapel. Any boy who knows anything of the reverence the girls feel for fraternities, ought to have known enough to arrange with some of that noble army of martyrs to exhibit themselves on the rostrum, and to distill from their lips words sweeter than honey, for the delectation of the maidens fair. Never let this occur again, young gentlemen; never, never, never!

A State convention of the Young Women's Christian Association of the colleges of Ohio was held at Otterbein University, on February 12th and 13th. Although there has been no such organization at the O.S.U., three of our young ladies, Miss Jones, Miss Hughes and Miss M. O. Scott, responded to the kind invitation to be present as visitors. Mr. L. D. Wisard was there, ever ready with suggestion and counsel and sprightly comment; Mrs. H. Thane Miller's timely and practical remarks added much to the interest of the occasion; and the way the young ladies themselves made reports and resolutions and objections, and talked in meeting generally, would have made the O.S.U. open its not yet wholly unclosed eyes.

On Thursday evening, Mrs. Dr. Smith, of Columbus, gave them an interesting little talk, and Mrs. Miller spoke to them on Friday evening. Our girls were sorry to miss this last feature of the program, but they had to hurry home to fish of their own that were in the frying-pan that night. The meetings at Otterbein were very interesting, and it was impossible to attend them without wishing to work with the association, in fact at least, until our circumstances enable us to join with them in name. The only step taken thus far is the formation of a Bible Class to meet on Sunday afternoons. The first meeting was held last Sunday at the College Y. M. C. A. room, eleven of the young ladies of the University being present. With very few exceptions, all the lady students have

signified their willingness to co-operate in the formation of a Y.W.C.A. as soon as practicable, and meanwhile to do what is possible in the way of Christian work.

Personal.

J. S. Rardin is teaching near Hilliard.

Ed. Benedict, paid the Betas a visit last Saturday.

Miss Ella Morrison is studying at the Boston Conservatory of Music.

Wilby Hyde and Howard Hagler were suffering from measles last week.

Prof. Weber lectured to a Farmers' Institute in Geauga county last week.

W. P. Bentley was very sick while at Oberlin and unable to attend the contest.

L. H. Brundage was quite sick from malarial fever last week, but is recovering.

John Dunn, '83, dropped in upon the Phi Gamma Delta boys, Saturday evening, Jan. 31st.

P. C. Robinson, a former O.S.U. boy, is now a clerk in the Secretary of State's office.

Arthur Hartwell is quite ill of concussion of the spine. He will not return to college this year.

Guy Comly and Horace Allen were in attendance at the late G.A.C. of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity.

President Scott lectured before Farmers' Institutes at McArthur, Quaker City and Granville last week.

Frank E. Dudnit, class of '85, O. W. U., spent Sunday, Feb. 1st., with his Chi Phi brothers of the O. S. U.

Will Neil is in an architect's office with a view to taking a course in architecture in some eastern college next year.

E. E. Sparks, '84, is now editor-in-chief of the *Chi Phi Quarterly*, the official organ of that fraternity. Success to you Ed.

On the evening of Jan. 30, Mr. E. L. T. Schaub, '85, and Joseph H. Dyer, '88, resolved to try the pleasures of fraternity life. Schaub was initiated into the mysteries of Phi Kappa Psi, and Dyer now wears the scarlet and blue of the "Kiffs."

"ODE" TO MARGARET—A SENIOR'S OUTLOOK.

Seraphic maid with golden hair,
And eyes of heaven's blue,
(I ought to say red-headed girl,
To make my picture true.)

Accept the mighty love I bear,
A love thou canst not measure,
(It reaches clear beyond you, Mag,
And takes in pater's treasure.)

May kind fates hasten the moment
When you and I art one;
(And your father instead of a daughter,
Supports a daughter and son.)

Exchanges.

One of the best of our exchanges for this month is the *Illini*. In some respects it is almost a model college paper, while in others there could be improvement. One thing we noticed was the make up of the latter part of the paper. It did not have nearly so prepossessing an appearance as the first part, and though the quality of the material may be as good, the effect of the absence of style is always noticed. But the editorial and literary departments were well sustained. We were particularly interested in the editorial on the province of a college paper. It is a good thing that college papers are taking up this discussion. We heartily agree with the *Illini* in what it says, but would like to ask it to go further and state just how the paper is to become so important a factor in the government of the college. It is almost a trite saying in college journalism that the paper is the organ of the students, and such it should be, but if it is "to occupy as important a position in the school as the press at large occupies in relation to general politics and society," ought not the other side be represented also, and should it not, to some extent, be the organ of the Faculty too? We think that often there is danger of the college publication becoming merely the means by which discontented students express their dissatisfaction with the college in general and the Faculty in particular, and so lessen the loyalty of the students and lower the standing of the school. It would, at least, tend to counteract this evil if the professors would condescend to publish in the school journal explanations or advice, and also other articles which would gain the students' interest and give him a better insight into the character of his instructor.

The Vassar *Miscellany*, in its January number, has given us a very interesting history of its life as a paper, and of the journalistic ventures which preceded it. From it we see that the *Miscellany* has always had that pure and earnest tone which characterizes it now, and that it has always aimed to be just to both Faculty and students. An extract from an editorial in the first number of the first volume says: "Our columns will always be open to the Faculty, and we hope for their advice and opinion on matters of common interest. It is certainly our desire that a firm basis of mutual good will be established, for while we intend always to advocate the cause of the students, we wish every question to be considered fairly, and we feel as jealous for the honor of our *Alma Mater* and our instructors, as for our own." We think that in this extract is given the key-note of what a true college paper should be.

The King's College *Record* comes this month with a new cover, which is quite striking, bearing as it does the picture of such imposing buildings. The contents are good. It is greatly interested just now in the proposed plan of consolidation of the colleges of the provinces. We hope that the outcome, whatever it may be, will be favorable for Kings College.

The few *Chips* which come to us this month from Luther College were good wood. The article on

"Folk-Lore in Norway" was very good, but we became especially interested in the sketch of the life of Mrs. Brant. It is truly ennobling to read of such a life as hers must have been. We trust that many more like her may rise up as friends to the college and the students.

Fraternity Notes.

The Phi Psis are recovering from the effects of the convention.

Phi Delta Theta is about to organize a chapter in the University of Michigan.

Haas was fearful during the convention that he could not get his absences excused.

The Chi Phis have moved into their new chapter rooms in the Monypeny block, which have been finely furnished.

E. W. Mix has increased the chapter-roll of Phi Gamma Delta. Ed. had a fierce struggle with his "Majesty," but he chivalrously received his defeat.

Phi Delta Theta, at Monmouth College, is suffering from a fight with a hostile faculty. Hold out, boys; your claim is a rightful one, and must be acknowledged—crescent.

The fraternities of the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware will have an inter-fraternity banquet Saturday evening. Such occurrences, where all fraternities are brought into harmonious relations, are certainly productive of good.

If you wish to be wealthy, get upon a mule; you will soon find you are better off. Ira Miller had another wish in his mind when he mounted Sigma Chi's "Bumpo" Saturday night, but he found the result the same—better off.

General College Notes.

Senator Anthony bequeathed to Brown University his library of poetry, amounting to 6,000 volumes; also, \$12,000.

It is estimated that from \$2,000 to \$3,000 worth of apparel was destroyed in the recent cane rush at the Scientific School at Yale.

Co-education in athletics is the latest. The students of Michigan University propose to have a mixed tennis tournament next spring.

The Michigan University Base-Ball Club are practicing on roller skates and intend to play a game on skates in Detroit in the near future.

Cornell talks of forming a chess club. Such a club would enable them to take part in the revival which the lovers of this game are making in the colleges.

The students of Princeton can hold no class meeting without first obtaining the consent of the class officer and making known to him the business to be transacted.

A special meeting of the Nineteenth Century Club will be held in New York, February 24. The purpose of this meeting is the discussion of the subject of the classics. President Elliott of Harvard, President Porter of Yale, and President McCosh of Princeton, will give addresses on the subject.

There is now on foot a scheme for the consolidation of the Colleges and Universities of the Province of Ontario. The principal reason for this plan, is that the Universities have not the funds with which to carry forward their work in the most efficient manner. As they now stand, they are utterly unable to compete with wealthy American Colleges near at hand, whose endowments amount to several millions of dollars, whereas the entire endowment fund of the Universities of this Province amount to scarcely one million. From this scheme is expected a re-arrangement of the functions of the various Universities and Colleges; a general revision and widening of the course of study, and a liberal appropriation from the legislature.

Flashes.

Never look on the dark side of anything, unless it is a buckwheat cake.

A Boston girl is considered accomplished when she can sneeze without dropping off her eyeglasses.

A disappointed young man says he wishes he was a rumor, because a rumor soon gains currency, which he never does.

A senior says that after trying for two years to photograph his girl upon his heart, all he got from her at the end was a negative.

Jones: "What did you think of my argument, Fogg?" Fogg: "It was sound, very sound (Jones delighted); nothing but sound, in fact."

"Sweets to sweets," snickered the dude, as he passed the young lady boarder the sugar. "Like cures like," she replied, handing him the cold veal.

Mr. Smith: "Don't you think Miss Fay very quiet?" Miss Jones: "Oh no! She is so with stupid people, I know—ah—I mean with persons she does not like—ah—"

"My son," said a tutor of doubtful morality but very severe aspect, putting his hand on the boy's shoulder, "I believe Satan has got a hold on you." "I believe so too," replied the boy.

A lady remarked to a popular divine that his sermons were a little too long. "Ah, dear madam, replied the divine, 'I am afraid you don't like the sincere milk of the word.'" "Yes, I do," said she, but you know the fashion, nowadays, is condensed milk."

An English magazine contains an article entitled: "What Dreams are made of." As the author fails to mention mince pie, pickled pigs' feet, fruit cake and several other indigestible things, it is evident he has tackled a subject upon which he lacks information.—*Norristown Herald*.

The following thrilling sentence is taken from a recently published society novel: "For a whole quarter of an hour the young man gazed thoughtfully at the flame of the extinguished candle."—*Siftings*.

Freshie received a card, "at home, etc.," from Prof. and Mrs. Blank, eyes it a moment in mute bewilderment, (same Freshie not being used to the graces and refinements of society), and then exclaims, "Ugh! wonder if he thinks I care whether he's at home or not!"

REPARETE.

They were lunching one day,
In a handsome *café*,
And she happened to say,
As she noticed the way
That he and ice-cream were in unity,
"Can you eat ice-cream with impunity?"
And he made a reply,
With a wink of the eye,
"No, but I can with a spoon."

But her triumph came soon;
As they left the saloon,
He gave her a good opportunity;
"And now, Bessie dear,
As the weather is clear,
Can you take a walk with impunity?"
Her smile was bright as the moon,
And deliciously sly,
Came the mocking reply,
"No, but I can with a spoon."

—*Life*.

"So you are the new girl," said the boarders to the new waiter; and by what are we to call you?" "Pearl," said the maid with a saucy toss of her head. "Oh!" asked the smart boarder, "are you the pearl of great price?" "No, I'm the pearl that was cast before swine." There was a long silence broken only by the buzz of the flies in the milk pitcher.

An ingenious Sophomore of Cornell, has invented an arrangement which he attaches to his alarm clock. At 6 o'clock the alarm rings, the stove door is shut, the draft is opened and the window closed. When he rises at seven the room is warm, and he makes his toilet with comfort.

PROPOSAL.

The violet loves a sunny bank,
The cowslip loves the lea;
The scarlet creeper loves the elm,
But I love—thee.

The sunshine kisses mount and vale,
The stars, they kiss the sea;
The west winds kiss the clover bloom,
But I kiss—thee.

The oriole weds his mottled mate,
The lily's bride o' the bee;
Heaven's marriage-ring is round the earth,
Shall I wed thee?

—BAYARD TAYLOR.

A man came up to the sanctum, and, in a feeble voice cried, "Here is a pun;" and amidst a shower of papers, penwipers and inkstands escaped, leaving his coat tails in the mouth of the bull-pup. With a pair of tongs, we opened the paper, and there we found this question: "Is a napkin akin to a nap?" The bull-pup is dead, and restoratives were applied to three of the editors without effect.—*Polytechnic*.

A young lady of our acquaintance once gave the following advice to a young man in reference to the use of big words: In promulgating your esoteric cogitations, or articulating your superficial sentimentalities, and philosophical, psychological observations, beware of plentitudinous ponderosity. Let your conversational communications possess a rarified conciseness, a compact comprehensibleness, a coalescent consistency and a concatenated cogency. Eschew all conglomerations of flatulent garrulity and jejune babblings. Let your extemporaneous descanting and unpremeditated expatiations have intelligibility, and varacious vivacity, without rhodomontake or thrasonical bombast. Sedulously avoid all pollysyllabic profundity, pompous prolixity, psittaceous bacinity, ventriloquial verbosity, and vaniloquent rapidity. Shun double entenders, pestiferous profanity, obscurant or apparent. In other words, talk plainly, briefly, naturally, sensibly, truthfully, purely. Say what you mean, mean what you say, and don't use big words.—*The Student*.

WHAT is an editor, pa?

A man who gathers the news, my boy,
And does it all to amuse my boy;

A man of wit
And tact and grit—
A man they all abuse, my boy.

The man the printers deride, my boy,
Whose 's troubled on every side, my boy.

A load of care
That's hard to bear,
Weighs on his mind beside, my boy.

His purse is always light, my boy,
Never a coin in sight, my boy.

Early and late,
Driven by fate,
He works for the cause of right, my boy.

In spite of all that is said, my boy,
In the end he'll be ahead, my boy,

For up above,
Where all is love,
He'll go when he is dead, my boy.

"What man has done," shouted the orator, "man can do." That isn't enough, my son. Man must do what man hasn't done; what he was afraid to do; what he could not do. If man would only do what man has done, Christopher Columbus would never have sailed a hundred miles from land and we would be Indians still.—*Bob Burdette*.

A young bachelor, who had been appointed deputy sheriff, was called upon to serve an attachment against a beautiful young widow. He accordingly called upon her, and said: "Madame, I have an attachment for you." The widow blushed, and said she was happy to inform him that his attachment was reciprocated. "You do not understand me; you must proceed to court." "I know it is leap-year, sir, but I prefer you would do the courting." "Mrs. P., this is no time for trifling; the justice is here." "The justice! why I should prefer a parson."

JACK'S RIVALS.

I have two fond lovers here, Jack,
Down by the sea.
Whenever I go out I can see they are
Waiting for me.
Are you dying to find out their names, Jack?
Here they are S—— and B——!
The one you may meet in town, dear,
The other's with me.
One of them kissed me to-day Jack,
Down on the beach;
He goes into town every day Jack, but he's
Out of your reach!
His kisses brought blushes I own, Jack,
He ruffled my hair,
But then they were, oh, so sweet dear,
I didn't care!

As I sat on the rocks by the shore, Jack,
The other one came,
And spoke of his love in more serious words—
'Twas nice all the same!
And I felt I could hardly say "No," Jack,
So I didn't speak——
How mad you'd have been had you seen, dear,
Salt tears on my cheek!

I suppose when you read this you'll be, Jack,
As cross as a bear,
And you'll say I can flirt as I please, for
All that you care!
But I'll tell you the names, if you are good, Jack,
Although you're a tease:
My lovers are—you Jack,—and then, dear,
The Sea and the Breeze.

—FREDERICK B. HODKINS.

INVITING.

Pretty and sweet, ever so neat,
Sitting alone in a tete-a-tete seat,
Seeming to say by her negligent air,
Come and sit side of me, if you dare.

Saucy and pert dying to flirt;
Knowing the ropes and more than expert;
When she goes further and seems to insist,
Who for the moment would dare to resist?

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