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## THE LANTERN.

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IT is to be feared that, in many cases, the students of the University do not appreciate the conveniences of a commodious lunch-room. When the room was given by the authorities, it was granted for purposes of lunch and study. Such has been the abuse of the privilege, that no one thinks of it as a place of study, and some prefer less unsettled quarters even to dispatch their luncheon. Last week, however, a reform was inaugurated which, it is hoped, will prevent the perpetration of further improprieties. The meeting was quite informal, and no definite or binding action was taken, but the general sentiment of sympathy with reform was apparent, with but one exception. It is the opinion of many of the students that whether smoking is allowed in any other part of the building or not, it must not be interfered with here. This is a mistake. The same rule applies here as to other rooms, in this respect. The movement taken was in the right direction. It is gratifying to know how readily the boys accepted propositions for improvement in their care of the room. Let the reformation be complete. The gentlemen who remain at college during the noon hours, should manifest their respect for propriety, and their appreciation of such privileges by maintaining in the lunch room order and quiet, and no further action should be necessary than that already taken, in appealing to the manhood of the students, and their respect for the rights of their fellows.

A CLOSE observer of events at the University can scarcely fail to note a waning of enthusiasm and a decline of that unity of sentiment which should characterize a body of students with kindred aspirations, and the subjects of a common institution. The rule of compliance is dishonored by those who would substitute the law of constant variance. Regulations planned with judgment, and executed with skill and impartiality, if colored by prejudice become irksome decrees and hostile formulas. The kindest offer is refused by an embittered spirit. Imperfections swell to incapacity, mistakes to misdemeanors.

Whether it is the common belief or not, it is the common practice of students to assume the arrogant unsympathy of college governments, and consequently to array themselves as an opposing, or at least as an unallied force in the administration of college laws. This arises largely from a misapprehension of the relations of students and faculty. Their intricate and vital relationship and mutual dependence should be more widely studied. The advantages of sympathy and confidence, and the cost of disharmony and unconformity, should be most carefully weighed. The faculty, as a rule, have the interest of students at heart. It is folly to assume otherwise. Their methods may be objectionable, and in all first-class colleges the students have a means of redress through their publications. Ours is not an exception. But for the interests of themselves and the school, and in the name of charity if not justice, let not the little disagreements and disappointments of the students grow and rancor until they become universal cries of distress to friends and of warning to strangers.

Such conduct is unworthy a true friend of Education. It is unjust. It is illogical. Union here, too, is strength, and especially to aggressive effort. No business firm succeeds whose members are at variance. Governments crumble by the attrition of conflicting elements. A divided house cannot stand. Remember that your instructors are your friends. Realize that they are fallible. And, if you please, remember that a student's redress lies not in stabbing the life of the school, or in destroying his faith in its government, but in a frank, straight forward manner presenting his grievances directly to them for consideration, or failing satisfaction here, to fully set them forth through the medium of the college press.

Our institution has a great future before it. Those

who berate it now will some day have reason to be proud of it as the State's proudest institution of learning. It is passing through a period of depression which finds its analogues, if not its principal causes, in the state of finance and trade. If you have faith in the University, manifest it now. If you know her wants, do what you can to supply them. If you believe in her vitality and future usefulness, manifest it in kind words for her and her guardians. Her course will soon be upward, and you will then feel the pleasure of having befriended and sustained her when fortune was not all smiles.

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*THE JANITOR.*

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THE new janitor has been quite severely criticised for his shortcomings. Whatever may have been his experience in former years, he certainly has failed to give reasonable satisfaction in his present capacity. It is true that he told the Trustees that he had had no experience in gas manufacture, and by overruling this objection they assumed the responsibility of his failures in this regard. But the student at once asks himself whether this position ought to be used for probation or training purposes. The students had before been accustomed to the work of a master well acquainted with the details of his position, and still feel that it is due them to have the premises kept in the best of order. This has not been done. The heating has been very imperfect, and the gas often of an execrable quality. The worst, we believe, is over, and a moderate degree of charity would exonerate Mr. Parry from intentional error, and justice, not severely criticising the action of the Trustees, afford them opportunity for the application of remedial measures, which we hope will not be delayed.

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*COLLEGE PATRIOTISM.*

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THE celebration of Washington's birthday, despite many inauspicious indications up to the present time, promises to be a success. The class representatives have accepted their election, and the several committees are performing their respective functions with commendable promptness. It can but be regretted, however, that not a single speaker to appear upon that occasion was the first choice of his class. This indicates, not only that the best oratory of the college will not appear upon that occasion, but that those who do appear, from a lack of preparation for want of time, will fail to exhibit their best possibilities. Students who would gladly accept positions as contestants or on anniversaries, appear to regard with indifference an invitation to commemorate the Second day

in all American hearts. It is a healthy spirit that keeps green the memory of this precious occasion, and a friendly omen to the triumphs of Republicanism that the children of its proudest example venerate the greatest name upon its bead-roll of honor. It is true that the non-acceptance of a place like this does not demonstrate a decline in patriotism, but every act of participation in such celebrations strengthens the faith and fortifies the hope of all who take part in them, and is an admirable stimulant to intelligent devotion to country, so essential in our youth. It is to be hoped that every one will assist in some capacity to the success of the observances of the Twenty-Second.

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*MR. PARSON'S LECTURE.*

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THE effort of the Hon. Wm. Parsons, in "Heroes of the Homeric Age," on Saturday evening, was a fitting climax to a series of entertainments of no mean order. Thoroughly imbued with his subject, he lent the additional charm of one personally acquainted with the scenes and thoughts which he so vividly portrayed. Added to this, was the mature and easy style and consummate skill of a man, both an experienced speaker and an orator born. His English was pure and chaste, his diction classic, his rhetoric perfect; and in the art of refined and lofty humor he bespoke the master. It is impossible, in a paragraph like this, to even enumerate the superior points of excellence in lecture and delivery.

He captured his audience in the introduction, and held them spell-bound through the peroration. His selections from Homer, and the skillful detection of analogies between ancient customs and habits, and those of modern society, manifested a high degree of judgment and philosophical acumen. In description of scenery, tomb or treasure, his strokes were graphic and dextrous. In details—perspicuous, elaborate. In generalizations, cautious. Such were the characteristics of a classical order with no superior, and of his production, a gem of pure and lofty thought, and set in richest language.

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*THE LECTURE COURSE.*

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WHEN the LANTERN Board, of a few months ago, conceived the plan of a course of lectures in the general interests of enlightenment, and the special interest of physical culture at the University, they little knew the disappointments that awaited them. Not a single lecture has paid expenses. The deficit in one instance was magnanimously assumed by a friend in the Faculty. In the first lecture an assessment was necessary. In the last, an effort which deserves as intelligent and refined an audience as any centre of

culture can afford, the loss was even greater. The plan has failed, and the community has lost more in the effect of such a result upon the culture, than the Board can have lost by financial shortages in the past. It is a poor precedent. It is not radiant with hope. But it has its lessons.

One of the inevitable conclusions is, that the students of the University fall far short of a just appreciation of the advantages of such opportunities. It is a very unfavorable comment that packed street cars passed the building in which the last lecture was held, filled with students bound for opera and skating rink. So much for the students. The Faculty, in general, have nobly and generously supported the work, manifesting their good will in the purchase of tickets, which they would not use, and in even greater favors. There were two or three members of the corps of instructors which were not only unwilling to purchase tickets, but who were even discourteous to those who waited upon them in the interests of the LANTERN. They were under some obligations, of course, from their positions, to foster such enterprises, but granting the privilege of withholding support, certainly no one can justify the lowering of his deportment below the grade of that of a gentleman.

It is also true that the public of Columbus can not be depended upon on occasions of the presentation of the highest type of entertainments. Two other facts exerted their influence: the reduced attendance at college, and the kindred fact of trade and financial depression in the country. This attempt is far from being conclusive. Sufficient cause for failure is discernable in conditions not only unconstant, but which promise to change upon the side of improvement, and not in the distant future such an undertaking may be brought to a successful issue, with less effort than has been expended upon this one. We accept the result as not altogether unprofitable, and with faith in a fuller realization of even higher hopes in the future.

#### A CARD.

The Browning Literary Society desires, through the columns of the LANTERN, to express their gratitude to the many friends who so materially assisted in the undertaking to furnish a room. Their most sincere thanks are offered to President and Mrs. Scott, to the Faculty, and to those members of the Board of Trustees who have given substantial proof of their regard. To the ladies to whom the success of the oyster supper was largely due; to the Literary Societies, which adjourned to lend a helping hand, and to Mr. Roth, who brightened the scene with his flowers, and to all friends who assisted by their presence—the Society express gratitude.

J. C. Munger has left college.

## General Literature.

### ANGLO-SAXON CIVILIZATION.

BY VERNON J. EMERY.

[Third Honor Oration at the Ohio State University Oratorical Contest, January 28, 1885.]

Heredity is a universal law. Since it is true of individuals, we expect it to be true of those collections of individuals that make up nations and races. Upon the character, then, of their primitive ancestors, must depend to a greater or less degree the character of a people at the present day; and the less they have been subjected to external influence the more will they resemble the original type. No race illustrates this fact more clearly than the Anglo-Saxon. The most valuable elements in the character and institutions of the present representatives of that race can be traced directly to the primitive people living in the seclusion of their German forests.

Dwelling in the low, barren, storm-beaten land between the Elbe and the Baltic, the Angles and Saxons were inured to every hardship and danger. They were pirates on the sea, warriors on the land. Their rugged bodies and fearless spirits met the ocean tempest and battle shock with intrepidity. Yet their barbarian fierceness was tempered by better qualities than any known to the civilization of the time. "There are some virtues that require a harsh soil and bleak exposure for their perfection," and such virtues they had. Thoughtfulness, persistence, and energy, which seldom flourish under a hot sun and on a fertile soil, found here a congenial home. The same restless energy that kept the Saxons at war at home, and sent their pirate boats to other coasts to fight for lands or plunder, has sent the ships of their descendants over every sea from the Arctic to the Antarctic to explore, to trade, or colonize, has spanned continents with railroads, has invented the means of industrial progress, and has plunged the people into every form of activity. Though it has changed its form, strife still has a satisfaction in itself. The contest of man with man and of man with nature is no less keen now than when the Saxon first crossed swords with the Briton, and the triumph of Saxon pluck is no less certain. The thoughtful and persistent Anglo-Saxon character, if not capable of the brilliant achievements of the imaginative Celt or Latin, gains much more permanent advantage. That character is best described as solid. It is eminently practical. Its work is done for use rather than for show.

The morality of the German tribes has doubtless been exaggerated in the accounts that have come down to us, but there can be no doubt that they were the purest people of their time. In this lay a great element of their strength. Moral corruption is inevitably accompanied by national decline. So when the contest came between Rome and her provinces on the one hand, and the Teutonic tribes on the other, what wonder that rude vigor overcame corruption? The part of the Anglo-Saxons in this conflict was comparatively small, but their conquest was more thorough. Roman influence was more completely

destroyed in Britain than elsewhere, and the ground left clear for the development of the conquerors according to their own genius. Originally similar in character and institutions to other rude German tribes, it is owing to the nature of their conquest and their insular situation that the fate of the Anglo-Saxons has been so different. There was a less constant pressure upon them from without than there was upon the Teutonic people of the continent, and what there was did not change the substance of the people.

The Anglo-Saxons have preserved through all vicissitudes that independence of character that they had in common with other northern peoples. "The North of Europe," says Montesquieu, "was the forge of those instruments that broke the fetters manufactured in the South." Some northern people broke them only to have them welded around their own limbs. But the Anglo-Saxons were not affected by the Roman influences that so altered the character of other Teutonic tribes. They kept the hereditary privileges that protected their independence. On this account the people never sank in power and estimation as in continental Europe.

An independent character asserts its individuality. So we find the Anglo-Saxons regarding the rights of individuals, while other races disregarded them. The Romans had sunk the individual in the state so completely that when state aggrandizement was concerned the rights of man had little consideration. The individual duty was submission. Wherever Roman influence prevailed, the state was placed above the individual. Governments became either despotic or paternal. Man's natural freedom of action was restricted as if he were either slave or child, and by this very means he was made the one or the other. It was a salutary change to have the rights of the individuals and his freedom of action respected by the state. Not that the Anglo-Saxons never made restrictions, but that the general policy of the race was the greatest individual freedom and the least official control, while the general policy of other races was the reverse. It is in proportion to his individuality that man becomes an original power, and the greater the opportunity for the manifestation of that individuality the greater becomes man's possibilities. Repression of individuality is followed by stagnation among the people that results in cramped lives, narrow views, and lessened usefulness. Progress is possible only in the midst of general and personal activity, activity is possible only when personal rights are secure, and personal rights are secure only when man's individuality is valued. The Anglo-Saxon race, by respecting man's individuality, and by non-interference in ordinary activities, has done more for human liberty and progress than any other race.

The Anglo-Saxons have been eminently an institutional people. While kindred institutions disappeared upon the continent owing to Roman influence and kingly aspiration, those of the Anglo-Saxons developed without hindrance until they had taken such firm root that conquest did not overthrow them. The difference between an institutional and a non-institutional people is the difference between a healthy political activity among all classes of the people, and the abnormal development of certain classes at the

expense of others, is the difference between good government and bad, is the difference between France before her revolution and the America of the same period. The Anglo Saxon polity was the reverse of that which prevailed upon the continent where most institutions had been destroyed. With them the people was the source of political power, with other races the magistrate; on one side the center of political life was in the local institutions of the people, on the other in the court; one was the policy of localization, the other of centralization; one placed responsibility upon the people and taught them how to discharge it, the other took responsibility from them and left them ignorant of government.

In England local institutions in some form survived every change of government. In her colonies they flourish in even greater strength. Herein lay the great difference between the Anglo-Saxons and other races as colonizers. Anglo Saxon colonies, founded and maintained by the people, are living and growing gentilities regulating their own affairs. The colonies of other peoples are mere armed occupations of foreign territory. The people in them are without the knowledge or means of self government, so there can be no life or growth. All is artificial. Increase is secured only by government patronage and when that is withdrawn every thing stands still. Progress is impossible under such conditions. It takes something besides soldiers and officials to make a true colony. The Anglo-Saxons, with their talent for self government and institutions through which to exercise it, plant colonies which grow greater every year, flourish under neglect, and possess within themselves all the elements of political life.

Of these elements the town has been the most important. In the early history of this country it had a greater influence than the state. It has been the educator of the people in political affairs and has kept alive the spirit of liberty under all circumstances. Its influence has been practical. Town affairs give no scope for theories. The wildest theorizer when dealing with matters that so directly concern himself must heed facts. When the people have so direct a part in their own government, socialism, communism, and other revolutionary ideas can make little headway.

The town and the shire, under one name or another, and through them representative government, have been carried wherever the Anglo-Saxon race has gone. With this race alone representative government has had continuous existence. It naturally came from the institutional and independent character of the people, which make self-control easier than official control. From it the principle of no taxation without representation became established which prevented government from degenerating into irresponsible despotism. This control of the purse by the people has kept the sovereign power accountable to the subjects. The principle of the responsibility of the governors to the governed, maintained more or less active since the time of the primitive Saxon assemblies, has secured a degree of freedom otherwise impossible.

Their assimilating power has done much to make the Anglo-Saxons masters in the struggle for superiority. Though the blood of several peoples has mingled to form the race as it now is, it is still Saxon



at its core. Briton, Dane, Norman, conquered and conquerors alike, blended with the Saxon and the substance of people and privilege remained Saxon. In this country that race has prevailed over all competitors. While in the Spanish colonies the Spaniard is giving place to the Indian, and while the French, in spite of their vast American possessions, left a permanent trace in but one or two districts, the Anglo-Saxon founders of this country, though welcoming people from every race and clime, welded all into a whole to which they gave language, laws, institutions—almost everything that makes them what they are, and the blood of the mass of the people remains Saxon. What is true of this country is true of the other colonies of the race, and the result in each is a people that is one and not many.

A race that, starting as a small tribe in a barren country conquered a new home from which it has gone forth to people the earth, that has its dominions, greater than are possessed by any other race, scattered all over the world, that has given tongue, laws, and institutions to more people than any other race, must have a great mission and a great destiny. Its mission has been to preserve in comparative purity the steadfastness and independence of the German tribes, to develop a polity that has been beneficial to others as well as itself, to give an example of freedom combined with stability, of conservatism combined with progress—an example that has not been lost upon the world. For the present century has seen an effort on the part of other nations to adopt the essential features of the Anglo-Saxon polity, modified only enough to adapt them to different conditions. It has founded new nations which offer men greater opportunities than ever were realized before. In these it has acquired new life. In these its highest destiny will be realized. In the future the Anglo-Saxon nations will work together with a common spirit for the liberty, enlightenment, and progress of man.

### A PHASE OF STRIKES.

[An Essay read in College Chapel, by C. F. Scott.]

There are no simple causes followed by simple effects. Every effect is the result of many conspiring causes, and every cause is an instrument in shaping countless results. Especially is this true in highly organized society. It is very apparent in business life. Let one factor or one interest become paralyzed, and the influence is general; let an industry prosper, and sympathetic impulse is given to business life.

The Hocking Valley strike has produced a myriad of varied and far-reaching effects. The miner has been idle, and has become desperate; his home is a scene of destitution and want; his community has been kept in constant commotion, with frequent outbreaks and blood-shed; a vast amount of property has been destroyed; commerce and manufacture over a wide area has suffered greatly; and the spirit of conflict between capital and labor has been intensified. These are the effects of no simple cause. The only element, the chief element in producing the strike cannot be the difference between 60 and 70 cents.

The mere snap of the trigger is of little moment; it is the powder which has the potential, ready when touched to transform its power. Ten cents a ton was the spark, the conditions for the out-break already existed.

The condition of the miner, intellectual, social and moral; his habits, his associates, the nature of his work—these are factors which demand consideration.

Coal mining requires a large number of men to do simple work, and as no knowledge or special training is required, the result is a large mass of ignorant men throughout the mining regions.

One of the most apparent characteristics of a mining community, is its supreme thriftlessness. From hand to mouth is the almost universal law. Their homes show it—many of them mere hovels, and the more respectable houses furnished and adorned with the childish choice of attempted luxury rather than the comforts of a home. Mining towns are excellent markets, not only for staple articles, but for the dainty and more costly. The credit system largely prevails, and the miner's wife runs up the bills, more from the pleasure of buying, and the desire for finery and style, than from necessity.

The miner himself has hard and lonesome work in the mines, and at other times naturally seeks relaxation and companionship. Home has few charms, except at meal-times. He finds his companions on the street, or in the many places open for such meetings, and relaxation is found in loafing, gambling and drinking. If one wonders at the density of saloons in a city, he will be astonished on entering a mining town. At one end of a principal street in Nelsonville were, not long since, seven consecutive saloons.

One of the most potent factors in moulding character is found in surroundings; and of these, none is more potent than the home. The miner bears the marks of home influence, the influence of a home which had for his childhood scoldings and blows, and for his latter years little love and small attraction.

What elements of true manhood can be expected in one whose play-ground has been the slack-pile and the alley; whose education has been neglected; whose ideals are found in the stories and deeds of ruffians and scoundrels; and whose delight is in idleness and carousing? It is no wonder that the miner is superstitious in respect to his rights; that he sees his wrongs magnified; that he will follow ignorant, and worthless, and vicious leaders; that he is ever ready to throw down his pick and shovel to redress wrong or secure gain; and that he is attracted by that restless and false heroism which makes it cowardice not to join a strike, and makes a man a villain who refuses to fight.

The strike has its financial bearing—it is largely a problem of Political Economy—but the conditions are social, and the remedy must come from the social side. Resistance will not cure the trouble. The heat of oppression and force is not a fire to consume, but is the warmth for a hot-bed growth. Men cry to the State for aid, as if that were the panacea for every ill—business, social and moral. The Governor might send men and arms to quell the out-break; they might establish peace by shooting every miner, but they would only foster the spirit of the strike. The social

trouble is not bounded by the Hocking hills. The purse strings which bind the labor organizations of the nation are the chords of a more than ordinary sympathy. Crush by force, and the sense of wrong will be more intense, and the justice of the cause more just.

If labor is to perform its function properly, the first requisite is, that capital shall do the same. But it would be strange, indeed, if the money power, which regards nothing else that is contrary to its interests, should respect the almost defenseless laborer, or treat him fairly. Even if it did, the miner, in his present condition, would be but little better off, and would be almost as ready to strike then as now. Increase his wages as much as you please, and he will still live beyond his means, and be the more restless and dissatisfied with his lot.

What the laboring classes need is, not so much *more* money, as it is to know how to use money. They need education; not merely the education which teaches them to add, and read, and write their names, but an education in the practical, common sense of life; in domestic economy, in the meaning and value of home, of happiness, of integrity.

Strikes must be overcome, not so much by the Sheriff as the school teacher; not so much by the State and the soldier as by the Church and the philanthropist.

### COLLEGE POLITICS.

The following article, from *The Cornell Era*, is just as applicable to this college as to Cornell:

President White, in his recent talk with students, characterized college politics as being about the height of triviality and nonsense, and from his or any but an undergraduate's standpoint, he undoubtedly speaks the truth. But with us, and to us it assumes a different aspect. As it stands at present, in the undergraduate world, politics forms a power of no mean magnitude, but it is a power of evil. Almost without exception it attacks those associations of pleasure and profit, peculiar to college life, which should make every man's college days the pleasantest he can ever look back upon. It is a power that can break friendships, kill enthusiasm, sway opinions, arouse passions and prejudices, and make or mar all student enterprises according as it avoids or meddles with them, and, indeed, does all this without giving any recompense whatsoever. This may seem an overdrawn statement, but let us look at the facts. That class politics are again and again the source of broken or damaged friendships is almost too evident to need demonstration. The mere espousing of different sides in some class election contest, even where no place or self interest for either party is involved, will sever a friendship more thoroughly than any amount of personal disagreements or quarrels, of however bitter a nature. A species of distrust seems to arise between two friends thus separated, that nothing in the rest of their course is able to over-ride. That a man's feelings toward a candidate of his party undergoes a revulsion, if formerly unfavorable, however unworthy the man may be, is also known to be too often the

case, and the reverse is apt to be true of an opposing candidate. Every college enterprise that offers a field for political struggle, is taken from the hands of those who, from knowledge or enthusiasm, ought to guide its course, and is hampered if not killed by being placed under the control of men whom politics alone have put in power. The goal, to attain which so much is sacrificed, consists of a few poor offices of no intrinsic power or value whatsoever. They confer no honor, except as they represent the respect and esteem of the members of the class for the men who occupy them, and what man will dare assert that they represent any such thing, under the present system?

Such is the present situation of College Politics in Cornell, and this University may be taken, I think, as a type for the greater part of all the colleges in the country. Impelled by nothing but a desire of place, the details are more or less in a constant state of entanglement, but without improvement. Under such a system there are abundant chances offered for all the tricks and political chicanery that occur in the great parties of the world at large, while there are none of the great principles involved that in a certain degree preserve the latter from sinking into complete degradation.

### COMMUNICATED.

*Editors of Lantern*—During a short period of practical work, I have learned many things that would have been interesting and valuable to me when in college life. To state a few of these in the LANTERN will, at least, warn the student in Engineering of some of the questions likely to arise when he begins practical work. First, there is a difference of opinion as to how much a company had ought to furnish in the line of Engineering instruments when employing by salary per month or year. The usual custom is for the company to furnish every thing except drawing instruments. In college the student has been lead, often by the advice of the Professors in charge, to get cheap instruments, worthless instruments, that had to be replaced by good ones, making your first investment a total loss.

Having all instruments in good condition, your chain and Transit tested, you make your first attempt, "a series of mistakes." The Transit has been read wrong, the chain man have counted too many pins, you have omitted to place substantial marks at your station, you attempted to make some calculations in the field and in your haste made a mistake, you plat your work and find it all wrong, it follows of course that your are discouraged, you can not give a satisfactory map of your work to your employers, and feel like a thief when you draw your salary.

A few hints to have enabled you to avoid these shoals would have saved you a great deal of trouble and anxiety.

Always insist upon having reliable men as assistants, as one good assistant is worth a half a dozen poor ones.

Set your Transit accurately over a station, set the zero's together and not 10° with zero, as is often likely to happen; read your angle at least twice, once on each side of the circumferentor and make calcula-

tion by adding or subtracting  $180^\circ$  to make the two sides agree, this is far more accurate than reading one of the verniers a half dozen times. When using a method of reading the angle, never use another unless you decide to adopt the others as more convenient.

You are less liable to make a mistake by reading the entire circle, than by reading the graduations of  $90^\circ$ . In chaining, I have never had men that I could trust to chain 25 feet. It has always been necessary to watch every pin stuck to see that there was not 6 inches between the end of the chain and the pin. New men always loose a pin or count them wrong. The most effectual cure for this is to compel them to go over the measurement if necessary three or four times until they come out correct themselves. Though you know what the first result was, to acknowledge it and continue the survey is an incentive that is sure to lead to negligence on the part of the chainmen. Never trust the work done by any one not responsible for it.

It will always pay to put in permanent stations by driving a stake, and a tack or small nail into this. These stations will serve you for future work and often save a total re-survey, by enabling to check with chain and transit that portion where you are convinced you have made a mistake.

I knew of a case where a civil engineer made three surveys of a mine and a note accompanied the map made from the last survey, advising the owners that the map could not be depended upon. He had omitted to put up permanent stations and had made mistakes in three separate surveys, which could have been corrected with very little trouble had he put up permanent stations. The engineer afterwards called upon to survey the mine put up permanent stations and made a mistake in his first survey, which was found and readily corrected. As it happened the first stake in the survey proved to be the one at which the mistake was made.

The fixed station in the mine would as a necessity have to be put in the roof. Instead of a stake as used on the outside, a hole is usually drilled in the roof of the mine, a wood plug fitted in and a small nail or staple driven into this.

Another and a very important question arises in running a transit line across the country divided into sections by government surveys. These have as a rule been laid off quite accurate and in case your distance should vary 50 or 100 feet from the supposed section, distance 5280 ft, it would be policy for the new beginner to re-chain the distance, as he is more likely to have made the mistake than they. The greatest variation I have found was 100 feet, while as a rule the result comes within a few feet.

A series of questions that will agitate the mind of the new beginner, I will not attempt to answer, owing to the proportion this letter is already assuming.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN SMITH.

### RESULTS OF COLLEGE LIFE.

Much as it is attacked now-a-days, college education is a good thing and is well worth the time and effort spent in acquiring it. The coming man of affairs, of business, or of a profession, will be a college

man. It is true there are many things taught in college that are useless, either for information or mental drill, but evil is always found with the good, the bitter with the sweet. We can not expect perfection even in college curricula.

But a mistake is made in thinking that the recitations indicate the entire amount of good derived from a college course. The class-room drill is only half of the collegian's education. He gets as much from the boys as from the professors, and from those, undoubtedly, the better preparation for the realities of life. His associations with his fellow students are invaluable. They develop him. They give him experience and just the experience he will most need. The college world is made up of all characters from all sections. The genius and the blockhead, the man and his apology are all to be found there. This diversity of character gives him an insight into human nature, and this insight all men must have to be successful. Our great men are all accomplished students of men. They know what to expect from them. They know how to read them, how to interpret their motives and actions. And this kind of knowledge, a college of any size will give. Observation proves it. Nothing is more interesting than to watch a student's development through his course. The change his character undergoes is the most noticeable to those who see him but infrequently.

Some students graduate with but little more knowledge of *books* than when they were admitted, but few, if any, leave their Alma Mater without a better knowledge of *men* and a higher sense of honor and manhood.

Give every man a college education. If there is any ability in him, the professors will bring it out; if any manhood, the boys will develop that.

RAIN and mud,  
Rain and mud,

Two maids attempted more than they *could*,  
Two maids started out for Browning's soiree,  
But to the feast never come did they;

For the mud  
(Ke-thud!)

Bespattered their dud,  
And the slush  
With a squish,

Persuaded them both to forgo further gush,  
With a hush,  
In the mush,

They departed in darkness and silence to blush.

Rain and cold,  
Rain and cold,

Two knights started out on their way guile bold,  
Two knights even wending their way alone,  
(Their pockets were empty; cash they had none;)

On the ice,  
In a trice,

As silent as mice,  
They retreat  
To a seat,

And dreamingly both they begin to reflect,  
"It is meet,

It is sweet

To be minus your girl when you sit in the street."

Local.

THE SLEIGH RIDE.

Were you ever at Jersey? Never heard of it. Well, neither had we a few weeks ago. But the memory of going to, feasting at, coming from Jersey, will ever remain a verdant oasis in each recollection which tasted their pleasures. The party was large and respectable. The sleigh was commodious, but its total seat length by such a divisor gave a quotient delightfully small. Strange, is it not, that the ladies insist on that quotient without a remainder, which causes the arms of their escorts to lie straight in front of them. A regular alternation of dainty No. twos, with numbers some larger, gave, on the floor, a fervent communion of soles. All agreed, 'twas the cosiest event of the year. Below is the "condensation cortortissmus:"

"All were in Prin(?)e humor. The weather was clear and Keene, in truth, it was Coulter'n the Devo! was used to. The party surely Merritt-ed weather a Wien(t)y bit warmer. Ladies Bulen and Schrumm didn't like it; Bentley thought it was even Snyder, and said he would 'N'evitt. Next came the menu with Graham and oysters. And then the return, when the orb of night grew pale at sight of our effulgent Moon, and disappeared at beck of Moses Crook."

THE CONTEST.

The second annual contest is over. The speculations that were so rife before the contest have settled into quiet contentment. Mr. Taylor has been victorious in one contest and we can patiently await the news of his success in another.

The contest was a success, gratifying to all connected with the University, and the closeness of the result was certainly encouraging to those who were not fortunate enough to receive the highest mark. It showed that although a few marks preponderated in the balance, yet another subject might, perchance, have supplied the deficiency. As it was the audience seemed as well pleased with the result as they were with the whole entertainment. Their appreciation was shown in the frequent applause and the rapt attention given to each orator. The music interspered throughout the entertainment, also, added to the enjoyment and made the coldness of the hall more endurable.

The President of the Association opened the exercises with a few appropriate remarks. The orations which followed showed that the standard of oratory at our institution is being raised and that any contestant might well have been our representative. The fatal point, however, seemed to be in the choice of subjects and in some cases in a defective delivery. In thoroughness and logical treatment of the different subjects it would have been difficult to decide which was the best. Mr. Emery's subject, "Anglo-Saxon Civilization," naturally suggested an elaborate paper rather than an oration, and in its want of fervor, per-

haps, lay its only deficiency. Mr. Stephen's oration spoke for itself. He chose a good subject and is to be commended for his first appearance in so succssful a manner. He will be a formidable candidate in coming contests as will also Mr. Aldrich who followed him. Mr. Aldrich was unfortunate in the choice of a subject, but he showed a true oratorical style. Mr. Taylor's oration needs no commendation. Mr. Scott had a good oration written in a thoughtful and logical style, but his delivery, perhaps, marred the production as a whole. Mr. Twiss came last and by his restlessness on the stage detracted much from the effectiveness of his oration.

The grades of each contestant as given by each of the judges are given below :

	GOV. HOADLY.		REV. MARSTEN.		MR. BOOTH.	
	Delivery.	Thought and Composition.	Delivery.	Thought and Composition.	Delivery.	Thought and Composition.
TAYLOR, - - -	75	80	99	94	80	83
STEPHENS, - -	80	75	95	95	80	80
EMERY, - - -	75	75	88	95	90	78
ALDRICH, - -	75	50	96	90	85	75
TWISS, - - -	70	60	85	90	85	77
SCOTT, - - -	70	65	85	80	80	82

The following is the score as made out by three interested individuals *before* the contest :

Emery,	Scott,	Scott,
Taylor,	Taylor,	Emery,
Scott,	Emery,	Twiss,
Twiss,	Twiss,	Aldrich,
Aldrich,	Aldrich,	Taylor,
Stephens.	Stephens,	Stephens.

It is needless to say it was made by persons who had never heard Mr. Stephens speak; that accounts for his position. As to those that come on the first line, there was certainly something ailing the judges who assigned their final resting places.

THE DRILL PRIZES.

RULES to govern the awarding and the proper care of the sword and guidon offered by the class of '86, to be contested for annually by the companies of cadets of the Ohio State University :

1. The contest shall be between the companies of cadets of the Ohio State University, and shall be held annually in the Spring Term of the College year, at such time before Decoration Day as shall be decided by the Commandant.



2. The judges of contest shall be three in number and shall be chosen by the Commandant. Whenever possible the judges shall be selected from the officers of the U. S. Army.

3. The sword and guidon shall be awarded to the best drilled company in accordance with the decision of the judges.

4. The Captain shall receive this sword only on condition of being held entirely responsible for its safe-keeping. He shall exercise particular care in protecting the sword from rust and other damages.

5. The Captain shall, after each contest, have his name placed upon the blade of the sword in as small letters as possible, (one-half inch of space in script letters.)

6. The sword shall be in the possession of the Captain until awarded to some other Captain or until he leaves the University, if he leaves before it is awarded to some other Captain in which case it shall be placed in charge of the University.

7. The sword shall be worn only upon parade days or special occasions. The Captain shall wear it only when serving as an officer of the battalion of the O. S. U.

8. The guidon shall be carried by the successful company for the remainder of the College year on parade days or special occasions.

9. It shall be kept in the President's office when not in use. The company shall be held responsible for it while it is in its possession.

10. All minor details, rules and regulations for the contest shall be decided by the Commandant.

11. These rules are subject to change by the Commandant in connection with a standing committee appointed by the class.

*Mr. Editor:*

The following ode, written by a Jesuit Priest, Father Prout, several thousand years ago, we commend to those of our Sophomore readers who, aspiring to the Latin Salutatory, have already begun to prepare themselves for the Commencement:

*PRAELIUM APUD HOHEULIUDEN.*

Sol ruit cælo minnityue lumen,  
Nix super terris jacet usque munda,  
Et tenebrosa flait Iser unda  
Flebile flumen!

Namyue nocturnus simul arsit ignis,  
Tympanum ranco sonnit boatu,  
Dum micaut flammis, agitante flantu,  
Rura malignis,

Jam dedit voceum tuba! fax rubentes  
Ordinat turmis equites, et ultro  
Fert equos ardor, rutilante cuztro,  
Ire furentes.

Tum sono colles treumeres belli,  
Tum ruit campo sonipes, et aether  
Mugit, et rubra tonitru videtur  
Arce revilli!

Ingruit strages! cito, ferte greseum!  
Quos triumphantum redimere pulchro  
Tempori laurum juvat! aut sepulchro  
Stare cupressum!

Hic ubi campum premuere multi,  
Tecta quam rari patriæ videbunt!  
Heu sepulchrali nive quot menebunt,  
Pol! nec inulti!

F. D.

## Local Notes.

'85 to the front.

'88 following closely.

'87 coming.

'86 lost and forgotten.

Bicycles are frozen up.

The contest was not a success financially.

Next comes Washington with his birth-day.

Will we have to imagine Senior plugs this year?

Who didn't wish he were a judge on contest night?

"So near or yet so far—The end of the Tayl—or the tail end of the contest.

Mr. Parry should throw his pipe in the gas tank as an antidote for the sulphur.

The Legislature did not adjourn to attend the contest, even after tickets were given them.

*Question*—Is it profitable for Professors to expend twenty-five cents to sleep in Opera chairs?

Mr. Kelly's endeavors to keep the walks passable for the students during the "blizzards" are appreciated.

The allotment of seats of honor in the chemistry class (for misconduct) was made in a very partial manner.

Some of the most credulous already begin to doubt that there is going to be a new fraternity, although rumors are still afloat.

Messrs. H. P. Smith and C. C. Green had charge of Prof. Tuttle's department during his absence at the New Orleans Exhibition.

The ladies of the choir are very much exercised because the gentlemen won't form a double quartette and relieve them from duty.

St. Valentine's Day, February 14th. The ladies' mail must be sent to their society hall, where they will receive it with usual ceremonies.

The apathy that seemed to exist in oratorical matters before the contest gave no hint that we might expect the brilliant performances of the 28th ult.

During Mr. Pomerene's recent visit a young lady who thought she knew his place of residence recently inquired of him, "You live in Marietta, don't you?"

All students wishing to enter the Junior organization need only apply to the class. They are growing desperate to raise their standard and for sundry other reasons.

When Mr. Hyde was appointed to act as door-keeper at Mr. Parson's lecture, he blushinglly faltered that he couldn't, really, and begged to be allowed to usher instead.

The minds of some of our Sophphysicists will be relieved since Mr. M——'s information that, "Compressibility is that property of matter by virtue of which it can be squeezed."

The class orators for the celebration of Washington's birthday have at last been chosen. They are as follows: Senior—W. P. Bentley; Junior—W. B. Viets; Soph.—W. H. Seibert; Freshman—J. H. Dyer.

Some of the young ladies were very much mystified over what the boys were laughing at "in case of the press" at the oratorical meeting the other day. It was suggested that perhaps the instance that required two tickets was a case of press, and then the stupid things wanted to know what *that* meant!

The janitor at least ought to be warm these days, judging by the anathemas pronounced upon him. By Friday night the building is usually so hot that the windows have to be opened, and by Monday morning so cold that the heaters themselves have to be kept warm by the shivering students hovering around them and over them, and trying to get in them.

## Personal.

Frank Taylor is happy.

Did Twiss get two tickets?

J. T. Stuck has left college.

Haas is visited by ghosts as a penalty for hazing.

W. R. Malone is attending the Cincinnati Law School.

Mrs. Prof. Fulton, of Delaware, was present at the contest.

Arthur Hartwell went home last week on account of illness.

J. L. McMurray is studying law in the office of Judge Wright.

Harry Bingham, '86, is studying law at Littleton, New Hampshire.

Ed. Orton, jr., has been quite ill at New Orleans, but is recovering.

E. N. Van Harlingen, '83, has accepted a position in the Signal Service.

John Paul Jones has more law business offered him than he can attend to.

Dr. Chas. Enper, of the Ohio University, was the guest of President Scott on the 30th inst.

J. C. Hull was called to Saginaw, Michigan, week before last, by the illness of his brother.

W. G. Hyde has been elected Fraternity Editor of the LANTERN, in place of C. V. Pleukharp.

W. P. Bentley, since his late conflict with the goat, has been somewhat demoralized, physically.

J. N. Keyser who spent three years at the University is now Principal of the Leetonia High School.

Mrs. Rev. Taylor came over from London to hear her son Frank orate. She undoubtedly returned home a prouder mother.

Dr. N. H. Hill, who was in town attending the meeting of the State Sanitary Association, called on his son Frank at the Dorm.

E. E. Sparks has accepted the position of Professor of Language and Literature in the Portsmouth High School, and left last Saturday to assume his duties.

FOR SALE.—One second-hand billy, good as new, never been used. Reason for selling, does not answer the purpose for which it was intended.

Apply to

J. F. WILLIAMSON.

Fred. Marvin, '83, who for the past six months had filled the position of Junior Professor in the Signal Service at Washington, has been transferred to Prof. Mendenhall's department.

Prof. Snyder of '79, who for several years has filled the chair of History and English Literature at the Blind Asylum, has been promoted to the Superintendency. A. E. S. Howells, '84, has assumed the duties of the Professorship thus made vacant.

W. H. Kridler, who was a student at the University in 80-81 and 81-82, died at his home in Columbi-ana, Ohio, on Jan. 1st. At the time of his death he was a teacher in the Leetonia public schools and was also studying law. The immediate cause of his death was brain fever. He was an indefatigable worker, and over-exertion undoubtedly led ultimately to his untimely death. He had been married only five weeks. To his bereaved bride and family, his friends at the O. S. U. extend their most heart felt sympathies.

## College Organizations.

### ALCYONE.

The meeting of last Friday evening, was of unusual interest. The special features of the literary programme were declamations by Messrs Kahler and Aldrich, and an oration by Mr. Cunningham, on "The Civilization of the Savage." The debate was dispensed with on account of the unpleasant condition of the room, owing to the presence of a superabundance of sulphur vapors. The election of officers was the special feature of the business meeting. There was a remarkable unanimity of sentiment among the members in the choosing of officers, such as seldom is manifested in Alcyone. The result was as follows: President, C. V. Pleukharp; Vice Presi-

dent, H. J. Woodworth; Censor, Jno. A. Long; Treasurer, Harry Hedges; Secretary, Scott Webb; Sergeant at-Arms, Geo. H. Sharp.

On next Friday evening, Alcyone will celebrate her eleventh anniversary. The literary programme is as follows: Essay, "A National Orloff," Wilby G. Hyde; Declamations, "Vision of the Past," "Telephone Conversation," "Tell, on his Native Hills," Frank O. Cormack; Oration, "Young Men in History," H. J. Woodworth; Debate—Question, "Should the Issues of the War be Discussed in Political Campaigns?" Affirmative, Chas. A. Davis; Negative, Wm. H. Hannum. The music will be furnished by the choir of the First Congregational Church, assisted by Prof. E. S. Mattoon. Everybody is invited to attend.

## HORTON.

On the evening of January 31st, the gas was so bad that the program was dispensed with, and after a short business meeting the society adjourned. On Feb. 7, the gas was not much better. It seems outrageous to have the meetings of the societies thus interfered with by the incompetance of the janitor. However, in spite of the suffocating atmosphere, a very good program was performed. The chief feature was an oration by Mr. Charters. In business meeting the following officers were elected: President, C. F. Scott; Vice President, J. A. Wilgus; Treasurer, T. A. Hunter; Recording Secretary, Wm. McPherson; Corresponding Secretary, W. F. Prather; Critic, Wm. Vandervoort; Sergeant at-Arms, P. J. Higgins. In the midst of the election the light suddenly went out, when the boys started home, but it was discovered that some one had only turned the gas off from the hall. This was remedied and all returned to finish the election.

## BROWNING.

Browning's new hall is the gem of the fourth floor. It is large enough to accommodate the society, yet cosy and inviting as a private parlor. The walls are papered in the newest spring pattern, and the carpet, curtains and chairs are things of beauty and so substantial as long to remain monuments to the excellent taste of the young ladies who selected them. The only thing lacking (except a dictionary, which is quite unimportant) is a piano, and two or three oyster suppers will make the road to that look easy.

The society was never in a more prosperous condition than at present, whether in point of numbers, ability or enthusiasm. The members are just now racking their unparliamentary (sic) brains over the question of what kind of a spread to make next. Their gratitude for favors received may lead them into some such rashness as a public reception, though nothing as been said as yet about refreshments.

## BATTALION NOTES.

A squad of four new men has been organized, and is under command of Corporal Hatfield.

The drill has become considerably less monotonous this term. About once a week each company has the bayonet exercise in the engine room. Little progress has, as yet, been made, on account of the limited time for each company.

Prize drills continue to be the rage. W. S. Beatty took the ribbon in Co. A, and Private Youman did likewise in Co. B.

On the first four days of the week, Lieut. Blockson lectures to the companies during drill hour, one company reporting at his recitation room each day. The first lecture was upon "The Organization of the U. S. Army." The following week Lieut. Blockson read and explained the chief "Articles of War" governing the army. This week's lecture is upon the "Customs or Unwritten Law Governing the Service."

Our new Adjutant has introduced some startling innovations in the case of the Adjutant's office. The walls are now adorned with pictures, and everything put in systematic shape for the convenience and orderly appearance of the office. It now looks like a headquarters.

## Y. M. C. A.

At the last meeting, the following subject was discussed: "Do we get the better idea of God through his word or his Works?" Many thoughtful remarks followed the introduction, by F. A. Taylor. The Association will have no meeting next Sunday. This will enable the members to attend church at Third avenue, where some of the best speakers engaged in the Y. M. C. A. work will address the congregation. The attention of the students is earnestly called to this meeting. The International Secretary is expected at morning service.

The State Convention, to be held from the 12th to the 15th, inclusive, of this month, will afford the students a good opportunity for making themselves acquainted with the aims and methods of this organization.

We bespeak for Mr. Wishard a large attendance of students at Third avenue church next Sunday at 10.30.

## Exchanges.

The "Academica" for January contains an excellent communication in which complaint is made concerning the little attention given to the University of Cincinnati by the citizens of Cincinnati themselves. It says: "Tell some one you are going to college and you will be greeted with the innocent question: Which one? The one on Sixth and Vine, or the one on Twelfth? thinking you referred to a Medical College, that being the only kind of college (with perhaps the possible exception of a business college) of which the mass of the people are cognizant. You find some who know that our city possesses such an institution, but *none* (with the exceptions I have alluded to above) who have a distinct idea of what is accomplished there." We could make the same complaint concerning the people of Ohio. How many know that there is a State University, or, if

they are acquainted with the fact of its existence, take any interest or pride in its workings? It is because of this lack of interest in the people, that our State University does not hold equal rank with those of other States. The "*Academica*" attributes this mainly to the want of interest of the press, and the same will suit our case. Let the press rouse the people and soon Ohio can have University of which she can be proud.

The "*Campus*," a new paper, comes to us from Allegheny College asking to exchange. Judging from its first number we will find in it a pleasant acquaintance, so we bid it welcome to our table. It contains a good article on "College Silhouettes" from which we clip the following: "The ideal college world, where the great mysteries of life and nature are studied for their own sake; where gems of literature are read, criticised, admired; where logic, the sharpened blade, impelled by knowledge attacks the knots of political and social economy; where language is studied for the grand thoughts and subtle meanings that lie buried there,—this world is almost tenantless. So many students allow themselves to be borne along with the rush and hurry of the age, and attempt to make a college course, which is properly a development, a mere accumulation."

We are always glad to note improvement, and to see any one endeavoring to live up to the light he has. Hence we congratulate the "*Wooster Collegian*" on its Exchange Column, even though the light did come from such an insignificant source as a "LANTERN."

We are sorry to see that the "*Baldwin Index*" has misunderstood us. The "LANTERN" does not consider itself perfect, neither does it object to such friendly criticism as was given by the "*Index*." The chief object it had in writing the exchange note referred to was to bring before the exchanges the discussion as to what should be the character of a college paper which recently took place between the Boston "*Globe*" and Chicago "*Courier*." The "*Courier*" thought that a college publication should have more of the character of a literary magazine; that it should serve as a medium through which the Professors could give the results of their study and research to the world. The "*Globe*" on the other hand said that a college paper could never be of interest to any save those connected with the college which it represented, hence it should contain matter of most interest to them. And, as every one knows who has noticed a student reading his paper, the local items are the first to call his attention. It was this discussion that we thought it would be well to be continued by the college papers themselves. And now that we have stated it as clearly as time and space allow, to the "*Index*" we would like to see which it favors.

We had often heard that fraternity-men have a peculiar way of greeting each other. Never having been initiated into the secret workings of the societies, the matter was a dead secret to us. We witnessed one of these "peculiar greetings" the other day, and are now enlightened. It was as follows: "How de do! What will you have to drink?"

## General College Notes.

Amherst is thinking of devoting itself to the classics entirely.

The leading jurist of Japan is a graduate of the University of Michigan.

There are 32,000 students in the colleges of the United States at the present time.

Hereafter the University of London will confer a new degree to be known as the "Teacher's Diploma."

An injunction has been ordered to prevent the ringing at night of the Kenyon College chimes at Gambier, Ohio.

Considerable improvement has been made in buildings and grounds of Northwestern University, at Evanston, Illinois. The attendance now in all departments is nearly one thousand.

Egypt has a college that was nine hundred years old when Oxford was founded, and in which ten thousand students are now being educated who will some day, as missionaries, spread the Moslem faith.

The past year has been an especially prosperous one for Oberlin, and it starts out on 1885 with two new halls. Sturges Hall and Warner Hall, a new library building, and the prospect of another new building in the spring. Its library numbers now about 13,000 volumes, and there is an additional society library of 6,307 volumes.

In a recent address to the Edinburgh Association for University Education of Women, Sir Herbert Oakeley told women that interpretation rather than composition should be their aim, as nothing remarkable in the way of creative art has ever yet emanated from "lady composers." One often hears statements and advice quite as absurd in relation to the ordinary university work of women who desire something higher than a common school education, and more solid than the course in a ladies' college.—*Varsity*.

## Fraternities.

At Amherst, Chi Psi has moved into new quarters of her own, and Chi Phi is just completing one of the finest chapter houses. This leaves but one chapter there without a house of its own.

During the year 1883-4, Vanderbilt University and the State Colleges of Missouri and Alabama, repealed their anti-frat. laws, and yet the "barbs" of Wabash declare that the fraternities must go.

The Phr Deltas. loose one of the charter members of their chapter, by the withdrawal of Mr. Munger from college.

The Annual Re-union of the Ohio Betas will be held in this city on the 8th of next May. Hon. John F. Locke, of London, will be the orator of the occasion, and O. C. Hooper, of the *Columbus Dispatch*, poet.