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NOVEMBER, 1896.

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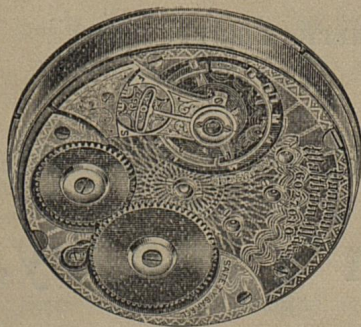
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The State College Cadet.

VOL. 7.

LEXINGTON, KY., NOVEMBER, 1897.

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ON THE BANKS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

However much may be said of the "Father of Waters," however rich his praise, varied his grandeur, or thrilling his experience, still one can not fully conceive these until he has seen with his own eyes. The actual experience and vision of this majestic stream is thrilling, delightful and inspiring. At one time you approach high hills, cut by small yet deep ravines; and, after climbing them, the great river bursts into view—a broad and powerful stream at the base of the cliff on which you stand. Then, with wonderful and beautiful windings stretching away in the distance, until finally it looks like a silver band encircling earth's bosom. The lowlands lining either bank are dense with the foliage of spring. Another cliff rises in the distance. Yonder roll black clouds of smoke from the steamer laboriously toiling up the stream. The day is calm and serene. The bright sun makes every wavelet sparkle with laughter as it journeys seaward. Here and there leap sportive fish in their glee.

Onward, O river! with thy resistless flow,
Carrying on thy placid stream
The deeds of men of long ago.
Onward, O stream! while harvests we glean.

Thou, O stream! in rhapsodies wild!
Thou, O stream! while rolling sweet pean!
Art evermore humbling untaught child
To the sterner virtues of sterling man.

No wonder savage and dusky mate
Sang love-songs on thy fertile bank;
No wonder later bards, that wrote,
Thy matchless praises sang.

In majesty, on thy swelling bosom
Are carried cargoes to the sea.
Likewise in life, with joy and song,
We journey toward eternity.

But, perhaps one finds more of recreation and real fun in the nutting parties that annually visit his extensive bottom lands. To-morrow we shall go. This afternoon there is bustling and hurrying to and fro getting things ready—baskets to be collected, a run to the neighbors', the wagon got in trim—everything must be ready for an early start in the morning. We all go to bed early, but can not go to sleep for some time. Finally weary eyelids close in sweet slumber. We dream of wondrous exploits in the wood, and adventures that make us shudder with dread. But ere long father calls, and out of bed we jump, and the whole place is lively long before the sunbeams paint the eastern sky. Our various tasks are early done, and soon we are off to the "bottoms," as the nutting grounds are called. The jolting and the brisk moving air make us merry and lively. Soon the "bottoms" are reached, and out jumps some one to get the first nut. They are plentiful, large and sweet. The trees on which they grow often rival the giants of the forest. Grapevine swings are plentiful, and, moreover, the wild grapes, too. The grandeur of the wild scenery is enchanting. We can hardly work for want of running hither and thither to see the new "sights." But we cheerfully fill and refill our baskets until, ere noon has come, we feel tired and quite hungry. The luncheon is spread and we begin—nothing is left. We spend a pleasant time in chatting with our best girl, and then start for home. We hull the nuts on the way, and have them ready for a feast when the deep snows come. Thus passes the day.

With a fishing party it is quite different. Everything necessary for "camping out" is taken—cooking utensils, blankets, provender, etc. We go down to the river under some big tree, where we hitch the horses and get things in readiness for the night. The long lines of hooks are brought out, overhauled, put in good condition, taken down to the river, baited, and then placed for the night. We then turn in, telling fish stories and ghost tales. Our beds are rude and well nigh sleepless. The hooting owl or a rustle in the leaves makes you shudder, or the puffing and churning of a steamboat will awaken you at midnight. But ere morning dawns the camp is awake and

off to the river to see its luck. Yes, and how lucky! But one small fish adorns the hundred hooks! But to be a successful fisher you must try, try again, and so they did. Hooks were rebaited and re-set. The day was spent in procuring fresh bait, wandering along the bank or taking a boat ride. Then the hooks are tried again and an 80-pound catfish comes up and gives his captors a lively struggle ere they place him in the bottom of the boat. Then comes the feast, and off for home we go.

Thus have been spent a few days on the banks of the Mississippi.

(To be continued.)

GEOLOGIC TIME.

Theories as to the age of the earth, in so far as they are based upon facts at all, naturally fall under two heads:

1. Physical and astronomical.
2. Geological.

First—The physical and astronomical theories:

(a). The purely physical, based upon data relating to the rate at which the earth is cooling off, and thence to the time that has elapsed since it was in a molten state.—Sir William Thompson.

(b). Astronomical—Based upon data relating to the rate at which tidal friction retards the rotation of the earth, and thence to time since the moon separated from it—the earth of course being molten at the time.—George Darwin.

(c). Mixed Physical and Astronomical—Taking into consideration tidal friction, earth cooling, and also sun cooling and contraction.—Tait and others.

Second—Geological:

(a). Calculations based upon estimated total thickness of rock sediments, and rate at which such sediments accumulate to-day along shores and in secluded ocean basins.—Houghton, Wallace, Williams and others.

(b). Method (a) modified by the introduction of time ratios based upon the relative thickness of rocks formed in the different geological ages.—Walcott, Dana, Williams.

(c). Calculations based the rate of erosion since the retreat of the

ice sheet from the northern continent. This method is also used in conjunction with method of time ratios.—Geikie, McGee, Bright and others.

In this paper we will consider mainly the evidence coming under (a) and (b) of this second group of theories—the purely geological.

Time is such an abstract idea that mere numerical expression of it, especially if they exceed much the three score and ten years measuring the span of individual existence here, are apt to be perfectly meaningless. Take a thousand years, for instance; hardly anyone is in a position to say offhand what may or may not take place in that length of time. And when we come to a million, it might as well be infinity, for all our mental conceptions of time magnitudes aid us in the appreciation of what event occurrences are possible within that period.

There is a great deal of loose thinking with regard to this matter of occurrences in time. The evidence of this is the reckless use of the terms thousands and millions in speaking of events astronomical, geological and biological. We repeat glibly astronomical estimates of the time it takes light to come from distant suns; refer lightly to the energy of coal as millions of years' old suns' heat, and indulge in offhand opinions as to the reasonableness or unreasonableness of the evolutionist's demand for the millions of years necessary for the development of life on this globe by the slow processes of differentiation implied in his theory.

In view, then, of the vagueness that attaches to conceptions of magnitudes in general and time magnitudes in particular, it may not be inappropriate to institute a little critical examination into the matter, with a view to dissipating some of the nebulous haze so apt to envelope ideas that are pure numerical abstractions. And here the method of comparison is best, for our ideas of time can only be relative.

The astronomer tries to make the vast conceptions of space with which he deals more intelligible by bringing in the idea of time relations. We are told that a train traveling a thousand miles a day could make the journey from the earth to the sun in two hundred and thirty-four and one-third years.

The geologist can return the compliment by introducing the space

relation, in order to help the mind out in its effort to obtain an adequate comprehension of a vast time magnitude. Croll has suggested this illustration as a good one to convey to the mind some idea of what a million of years really is :

“Take a strip of paper an inch broad, or more, and 83 feet 4 inches in length, and stretch it along the wall of a large hall, or round the walls of an apartment somewhat over 20 feet square. Recall to memory the days of your boyhood, so as to get some adequate conception of what a period of a hundred years is. Then mark off from one of the ends of the strip one-tenth of an inch. The one-tenth of the inch will then represent one hundred years, and the entire length of the strip a million years. It is well worth making the experiment, just in order to feel the striking impression that it produces on the mind ”

Or, suppose we take this as an illustration :

The Kentucky river at High Bridge flows at the bottom of a gorge some 300 feet deep. We know this gorge has been cut down to its present depth solely through the action of the river itself ; and that, too, within a period of time geologically recent. How long has it taken the river to do this? A definite numerical answer to this question is not an easy one to give. The rate of river cutting is not uniform. Much depends upon the rate of land elevation. A river is like a saw ; to be kept at its work constantly the feed into it must be constant—that is, the bottom must be made to rise against it, as it were. If the reverse process—subsidence—take place, the river will cease to cut, or may even begin to fill up its channel instead. But, suppose the action and the rate has been constant, resulting in the wearing away from the bed one-tenth of a foot in one hundred years ; how long would you say it had taken for the canon at High Bridge to form? Would one million years seem too long or too short? By actual calculation, at such a constant rate, such a result could be easily accomplished in 300,000 years. It seems perfectly reasonable to conclude that the Kentucky river could have formed its gorge within one million years with considerable time to spare. Here is an instance of where we are liable to over, rather than under, estimate the time it has taken to accomplish a geological event ; at least

we might do this if we did not take the time to make the simple provisional calculation.

We will next consider some other cases where we are in danger of making the opposite error :

The Cumberland river, a wide, shallow and somewhat gently-flowing stream in its upper course—from where it breaks through the Pine mountains at Pineville to about 25 miles below Williamsburg, in all about 80 miles—here suddenly narrows up and plunges into Cumberland Falls, 65 feet over a precipitous escarpment of the carboniferous conglomerate, into a wild, narrow gorge, trenched some four or five hundred feet into this tame conglomerate formation. Through this narrow canon, filled at the bottom with chaotic accumulation of large bowlders, the river finds its turbulent way by a succession of pools, rapids and cascades. This continues for a distance of some six or seven miles, before the cliffs recede somewhat and the channel becomes free from bowlders. There is no doubt but that this seven-mile stretch of "devil's jumps," as it is called, marks the trail of the fall's retreat up the river. When we consider how slowly this retreat has been conducted (no appreciable change has been noticed in the position of the falls since their discovery by white men about 1750) the vague length of time involved in this retreat must appear very vast. Suppose we give to the falls a rate of retreat of one foot in one hundred years—it could hardly have been greater than this—and to the gorge a length of six miles—it is certainly more—and we have over three million years as a minimum for the age of the falls and gorge. With a less liberal allowance in rate and a greater in distance, all within the limits of justification by facts, and ten million years would not seem an extravagant estimate for the time in which this action has taken place.

Slow, however, as are these processes of river erosion, resulting in their cutting down their beds and back their falls, they are rapid in comparison with the rate in another set of phenomena we will next consider.

At the headwaters of Green river, on the borders of Pulaski and Casey Counties, there arises to the height of 1800 feet above sea level—800 feet above the bed of the stream at its base—a knob, known as "Green River Knob." With its base in the Devonian black shales

it exhibits in outcrop, to one climbing to its summit, the whole sub-carboniferous series of the State, and is capped by the final member of this series, the Chester sandstone, which forms the base of the coal measures. Standing upon the summit of this knob—the high point in the State west of the Eastern Kentucky mountains—one may upon any clear day enjoy a most magnificent panoramic spectacle. Northward stretch the barren Casey County Waverly sandstone uplands, to where they terminate abruptly in a line of conical knobs encircling the more subdued, rolling contour outlines of the Blue, grass Silurian limestones. To the west and east the eye roams over a similar foreground, till upon the line of the distant horizon—more distant toward the west than toward the east—it rests upon the rugged margins of the two Kentucky coal fields, here some ninety miles apart. It will not be hard for anyone, standing upon this isolated outlier of topmost sub-carboniferous, with this graphic picture of denudation effects spread out before him, to readily acquiesce in the view of Shaler, that the two coal fields were one time connected; that the great Appalachian and Central coal fields of the United States were one time continuous across Southern Kentucky, and that they became separated in course of long ages by the slow processes of atmospheric decay and surface denudation. Indeed, the study of a good geological and topographical map would lead to the same conclusion. Restore the air lines of strata connecting those of Green River Knob with those outcropping along the margins of the two coal fields, and the demonstration is complete. The strata themselves, aggregating over a thousand feet in thickness, must have once filled in the intervening space.

And if this be true, why may not the rest of the area now comprehended in the boundary of the State have suffered like extensive denudation. Everywhere in the north central portion of the State evidence identical in kind with that just cited indicate that this same uncovering process has been going on. The outliers of newer formations, far within the encircling boundaries of the old, and the concentric character of their successive lines of outcrop, point strongly to this conclusion. There seems some ground for believing that all the State, even this Blue-grass region here, was one time deeply covered by the coal. No Silurian rock exposed

here then, with its accompanying thick envelope of rich blue-grass soil, but coal-measure sandstone and shales, with resulting poverty characteristic of the mountain lands.

We know that Kentucky, along with most of the Eastern and Northeastern United States, emerged from beneath the sea at the close of the period called, on account of the great accumulation of carbonaceous matter therein—the “carboniferous.” It looks as if the dry land resulting from this uplift first appeared here in the Blue-grass region. The ridging up took place along a line extending north and south through Cincinnati and Lexington, developing finally into a broad, low fold, with its highest point or dome here in this vicinity. The earth first lumped itself, as it were, here in the Blue-grass region, and thus first here challenged the atmospheric agencies to their work. This is the reason the wearing away here has been the most pronounced, exposing strata once lying at great depths. In the great lapse of time since then great inroads have been made in this old land surface. Frost and snow, wind and rain, dissolving action of carbonic acid and corroding effect of decaying vegetation have done their worst. They have been aided and abetted in their work of destruction by the streams, which, receiving the materials robbed from the land and using a portion of them as abrasives to trench more deeply their channels into the earth, have carried them as finely comminuted materials relentlessly to the sea. According to this view, each formation of the State, up to and including the coal measures, was once continuous over the Blue-grass, and was successively worn through in this region. From this point as a center, the margins of the older formations, often marked by more or less steep escarpments, have chased those of the newer outward in ever-widening concentric lines. It is evident these retreats have been conducted with extreme slowness; every inch has been fought over—a stubborn contest between the resistant power of rocks and the ceaseless, insidious action of atmospheric decay. We try to grasp the magnitude of the time interval in which this has taken place, but are obliged to confess failure. If the down-cutting of an active stream is measured in hundreds of thousands of years; if the retreat of a falls in hard rock carries us back into millions, are we in danger of overestimating if we allow tens or even hundreds of millions of years as a period of

time necessary for the accomplishment of such enormous denudation? Are there any methods by which we may approximate, at least relatively, the length of such denudation periods? Yes; the annual sediment discharge of rivers; and this, in connection with the thickness of sedimentary deposits formed in a certain period of time, furnishes data for this purpose. Calculations based on the results obtained by Humphrey and Abbot in their investigation of the annual discharge of solid materials by the Mississippi river indicate that the whole basin of the river is lowered, on an average, about a foot in 6,000 years. Upon the supposition that the thickness of the strata formerly over the Blue-grass region, and removed by this rate of denudation, aggregated 2,500—an addition of the thicknesses of all the formations between the top of the Trenton and the middle of the carboniferous will give this as a minimum—the time that has elapsed since the close of the carboniferous is 15,000,000 years ($6,000 \times 2,500$). With a maximum thickness of 6,000 feet for all the strata that could have possibly been over this area in question, these figures must be increased to 36,000,000 years for the same period. But sediment is the correlative of denudation. All that is worn from the land must necessarily, in the same period of time, be deposited in the sea. This gives us the means of estimating directly the length of certain given geological periods, and also—especially if the principles of time ratios be introduced—the length of geologic time in general. As an illustration of the application of this method to the measurement of a single period of geologic time we have the following:

The Mississippi river, according to the investigations cited above, would form in 3,000 years strata 32 feet deep over an area of mechanical sedimentation containing 50,000 square miles. Assuming that the Mississippi river is an average large river, and that this area of distribution is also an average one, so that the same conditions may have existed in what is the Northern Appalachians during the deposition there of some 14,000 feet of Devonian sediment, and we obtain 2,800,000 years as the length of time in which these 14,000 feet of strata could have accumulated.

Similarly Walcott, present Director of the United States Geological Survey, computes 17,500,000 years as the time necessary for the accumulation of the palaeozoic sediment formed in what he terms the

Cordilleran Sea, and which are now exposed as strata in the great interior plateau region of the Western United States. In making this estimate he endeavors to take into consideration the rate of deposition for chemical as well as for mechanical sediments.

(To be continued.)

THE NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS.

She stood in the lamplight's golden flood,
 Yet seemed like a spirit ethereous,
 As softly she said, "Let us look at the bud
 Of the beautiful night-blooming cereus—
 The delicate night-blooming cereus."
 So together we sought for this caprice of God
 In the garden—this night-blooming cereus.
 The flowers' perfume, and her zephyr-tossed hair,
 Led my thoughts into fancies delirious ;
 And so they bewitched me while whispering there—
 This girl and this night-blooming cereus—
 This fairy-kissed night-blooming cereus !
 My soul was enchanted ere I was aware
 By this maid and her night-blooming cereus.
 In the silvery moonlight, hovering o'er
 Its star-loving petals mysterious—
 As little she dreamed of the charm that she wore
 As the pure, waxen night-blooming cereus—
 The white, soulless night-blooming cereus—
 Knew less of what lay at my aching heart's core
 Than the dew-drinking night-blooming cereus.
 And to-night, as I stand in the shadow, alone,
 'Neath the firmament, nebulous, glorious ;
 From my heart comes a sigh, from my soul comes a moan
 For the past—and the night-blooming cereus—
 The gloom-hidden night-blooming cereus—
 Each year in my memory more precious has grown,
 For her sake, sweet night-blooming cereus.

C. ARBON.

ARBOR DAY.

I have written many verses, but the best verses I have produced are the trees I have planted.—Holmes.

The day is fraught with good to our native land. It is noble to repair the ravages of the forest, to re-establish cool retreats for the tired traveler or panting herd, and to protect home against stormy blasts. It is a notable step in our nation's progress that she fosters the department of forestry and seeks to interest her people in the abundant sentiment and illimitable usefulness of the tree. The tree in its native haunt sees nature in her wildest yet most charming form. It sees her clothed in her primal beauty, which the painter in vain tries to depict on his canvas. It hears the sweetest melodies of warbling songsters of which the bards sing.

Trees are beautiful and attractive. They are witnesses of the changing seasons. They are monuments in history and monarchs of the vegetable world. Deprive the hills of their luxuriant verdure, or fell the silvan giants of the valley, and sterility will ensue. Trees are more valuable than gold or silver. Nearly every art is dependent upon wood. They are an inspiration to the poet.

“And this our life, exempt from public haunt;
Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,
Sermons in stones, and good in everything.”—Shakespeare.

Plant trees along the highways of men; preserve the blooming beauties of woodland shades, and thus with your own hands contribute to the future welfare of your country.

“O, Painter of the fruits and flowers!
We thank Thee for Thy wise design,
Whereby these human hands of ours
In Nature's garden work with Thine.”—Whittier.

Who is it that, after having well spent the day, delights not to spread his couch beneath the green tents of nature? Who is it that delights not to walk through green-broidered aisles lined with odorous flowers? Who is it that finds no beauty in nature, no music for his soul? None but the base. Many flowers are dependent upon trees for their existence. Keep the trees and keep the flowers; because

"Your voiceless lips, O Flowers, are living preachers,
 Each cup a pulpit, every leaf a book
 Supplying to my fancies numerous teachers
 From loneliest nook.
 'Neath cloistered boughs each floral bell that swingeth,
 And tolls its perfume on the passing air,
 Makes Sabbath in the fields, and ever ringeth
 A call to prayer."—English poet.

Long live this day, Columbia,
 And live our land.
 Oh, long may all thy people see
 Thy fairest hand
 Adorn with garland wreaths of love
 This, Freedom's land!

C., '98.

 THANKSGIVING BULLETIN.

November 26, 1896.

- 1:00 a. m.—"Dreams of turkey."
 5:00 a. m.—"Starts in his sleep; faint sounds of the waking gob-
 bler are heard."
 6:08 a. m.—"Vigorously cleaning turkeys."
 8:12 a. m.—"Anxiously waiting; very hungry."
 12:03 p. m.—"Bounteous repast; excessive gorging."
 3:06 p. m.—"Bad feelings; indigestion; abdominal pains."
 6:12 p. m.—"Doctor; forthcoming of turkey."
 Prolonged sickness for eight days, and many bills to pay.

—The melancholy days have come,
 The saddest of the year;
 And I am homesick all around,
 Both sad and lone and drear.
 The captain drills me every day
 Upon the campus brown.
 "About face! Forward, march!" Obey,
 Or else I leave the town.

The State College Cadet.

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EDITORIAL.

It is very gratifying to note the interest taken in THE CADET. Both students and faculty quite cordially received and patronized our last issue. Every word of encouragement helps us to put forth more effort. We wish our journal to be of a high class, and consequently we need the co-operation of students and faculty. Lend us a hand.

THE young ladies are to be congratulated for the interest they are taking this year in THE CADET. Thus far they are ahead of the boys, and show much enthusiasm. These facts are quite creditable to the young ladies, but discreditable to the boys. May not the young ladies win the prizes! Wait and see.

LET the students patronize those who patronize THE CADET. Our list of advertising includes all "necessaries of life," and many of the luxuries, too. Each firm is well stocked and up to date in its line. Our firms are first-class and offer to students first-class goods at moderate prices. Give them a trial. Let the professors of the faculty do the same.

THE CADET.
ABOUT COLLEGE.

—Hash! Turkey!

—More soup! Thanksgiving.

—“16 to 1. Nit!”

—“Oh, my McKinley!”

—Bryanese: “16 dollars to 1 boy.”

—“Men, fall in promptly. Eyes to the rear, and less order in ranks.”

—Who said we beat C. U.? “Just tell her that she saw us, and she will know the rest.”

—Several of our boys, from love of country and home acquaintances, went home to vote.

—Prof. Miller, thinking that to push the pneumatic tire across his canine laziness would create lively times, ran over the unwary dog with his bike; whereupon terra firma rose up and smote the Professor, giving him a black eye.

—A certain young lady, by prayer, can move a Hill, another wants a pet Hogg, while still another likes to pet the “Jaybird,” Jr.

—On the evening of the 7th Prof. Brown’s elocution class gave a nice little recital in the Normal Hall. The pupils delivered their declamations quite well, considering their time in the class. Miss Wilson, of last year’s class, recited quite well.

—Possibilities (not Presidential):

The Roach can pick up a “bullock.”

The Hogg can carry a “gunn.”

The Fish can catch a “campbell.”

My Darling may take a “glass.”

—Pres. Patterson, together with Profs. Anderson, Scovell and Mathews, has been to Washington for a few days, attending a conference of A. and M. colleges.

—Prof. Wernicke has been giving his class in German some military tactics, which show conclusively that the military practice of the Germans is quite superior to what we have here.

—"Say, pard ; can't you lend a fellow ten dollars? I'm in terrible distress." Pard: "Naw. Who said I had ten dollars, anyway? Haint heerd frum dad yit." Do not wait, but write immediately a literary piece for THE CADET and you may get that ten dollars.

—A hug,	Irate
A squeeze,	Father
Sweet osculation ;	Stamps on the floor.
Kisses	Poor boy
Loud as	By new
Wakes the nation.	Way leaves the door.

—The young ladies have opened the season of open sessions, being the first to give one in the chapel. They did themselves credit, as will be seen in another column.

—The following enterprise should be strongly patronized: Messrs. R. B. Hamilton and A. S. Loevenhart have begun a college Blue Book which will contain pictures of all the college buildings, and many others besides—such as the football team, track team, etc. They will be first class in every particular, and will make a most pleasing souvenir of your stay at S. C. Give them your orders immediately.

—Thanksgiving will be duly celebrated at State College by a large, luscious holiday. Our football team will go to Louisville to play the L. A. C. team.

—A half holiday was given to the students on Arbor Day, and the chief event was the planting of the class tree by the Senior class. The tulip poplar was the chosen tree. Each member of the class threw one spadeful of dirt on the roots of the tree; then came the class history, by Mr. Henderson. It was full of rich jokes on the class, students and professors. Mr. Geary then, in eloquent address, presented the class spade to Mr. Campbell, president of the Junior class, who responded with a short speech of acceptance and thanks.

Y. M. C. A.

The Association has been favored this fall by three addresses, which have been highly interesting and instructive. The first was by Prof. White, our best friend and supporter, who outlined many fundamental

principles which should be ingrafted into every man's life. His talk was full of good advice and words of cheer. The next address was by Rev. W. T. Bolling, who, in an interesting and eloquent manner, exhorted the young men present to high and noble thoughts of life. We greatly appreciate the timely words of advice. On Sunday afternoon, November 1, inst., Rev. J. J. Spencer, of Central Christian Church, addressed the young men in our hall on the subject, "The Chief Thing." His talk was an exhortation to righteousness, and abounded with practical incidents and scriptural quotations. The *chief thing* was to "seek first the kingdom of God," and all other things shall be added thereunto.

The Week of Prayer, observed during this month throughout the land, is a most significant one. It means a great deal for the cause of right, right conduct, right thought, right living, among every student body fortunate enough to have this occasion. It means a growth of faith, a strengthening of moral character and an inspiration to greater good. Is not this the most wholesome influence that can be brought to bear upon a college? Then should not every college have this organization, or one of similar character? We see but one answer, and may it be so.

The call made by "Men" for the International Committee has been presented to our Association, and a neat little sum was pledged by its members and friends. We sincerely hope the obligations of the committee may be entirely met before the year is ended.

The reading room is now open, and many leading magazines and periodicals can be found on the tables. Every student is cordially invited to spend his leisure moments here.

Let each student who is not a member of the Association inquire at the door of his heart if he is living as he should; whether he is upright and honest in his thoughts and deeds; whether he is selfish with his talents, and whether his life as a whole lacks any Christian virtue. If any of the above is true, join the Association for the good it will do you.

THE PHILOSOPHIAN.

The Philosophian Society gave an open session in the chapel Friday, November 20. The program was as follows:

Essay—Annette Atkins.

Parody—Leila Foreman.

Thanksgiving Story—Beatrice Terry.

Recitation—Oma Wheat.

Original Poem—Jeanette Searcy.

“The Star”—Janie Cox.

Miss Martha White presided, and Saxton's band furnished the music.

An appreciative audience was present and enjoyed the program, which was well rendered.

CLARA BROOKE GUNN, '97.

THE PATTERSON.

In private work within her hall the Patterson is setting a pace this year which eclipses all previous records. And while it remains for the future to show the result of this work, if we can judge at all from her regular Friday evening exercises what her public entertainments will be, we can safely predict to all rivals an interesting and heated contest.

On the 4th of December next we have our annual declamatory contest, which promises to be a thorough success; in fact, there have been so many entries to the race that we have found it necessary to have a primary in our hall and select five who will contest in the chapel for a ten dollar gold medal, given by the society.

All who attended our excellent contest last year will be glad of an opportunity to again honor the Patterson by their presence.

November 6th was our regular election day. R. L. Gordon was elected president by acclamation; Mr. H. P. Shaw was elected vice-president by acclamation. For recording secretary Messrs. Sasser and Hughes ran a close race, in which Mr. Sasser won. Mr. Steward was unanimously elected corresponding secretary; also Trospen for treasurer; for chaplain, Mr. T. L. Campbell, for marshal, Mr. W. L.

Brock. For first critic, Mr. R. L. Pope was elected by acclamation, but for second critic we had the tightest and most interesting contest of the evening. Mr. W. R. Allen, Mr. J. T. Haley, Mr. G. G. Brock (better known as "General"), Mr. Baker and Mr. Hughes were nominated. After the first four ballots the names of Messrs. Brock, Baker and Hughes were dropped, and the race was continued between Messrs. Allen and Haley. Mr. Allen made several campaign speeches, and after three more ballots Mr. Allen was elected by one vote. Mr. Haley wished to contest, on the ground that if he had not been president, and thereby deprived of his vote, he could have offset Mr. Allen's vote and thereby caused a tie. Mr. Allen claimed that this was offset by the fact that Mr. Haley helped count the vote. Mr. Allen won the contest. For the supervisory committee, Messrs. Haley, Baker and G. G. Brock were elected.

It is hoped that under the new administration the Society will move forward even more rapidly than it has in the past, and become a greater honor to "Old State College" than it has ever been before.

We are constantly receiving new and excellent members into our ranks, and we ask no better recommendation than that you shall watch our bulletin board and see the character of students who join the Patterson.

THE UNION LITERARY SOCIETY.

The prospects are that the U. L. S. will be even more prosperous this year than last. Last year one of our members won first medal in the Cynthiana declamatory contest, while another won the college representation in the Chautauqua oratorical contest, and came out of it with second honors.

The general work of the Society is of a high grade, every member being willing and anxious to do his duty. Although some of our best orators will not be back until after the holidays, we have excellent speakers left, and have secured extraordinary talent among the new members.

The Society has decided upon an annual declamatory contest, the first of which is to be held in the college chapel Friday evening, December 11. The best declaimer will be given a medal, and also be

entitled to represent the Society in the Cynthiana declamatory contest.

The present officers are :

J. W. Throckmorton, President.
 I. C. Welty, Vice President.
 Paul S. Ward, Recording Secretary.
 D. L. Chambers, Corresponding Secretary.
 J. T. Gunn, Treasurer.
 N. W. Mosely, Librarian.
 J. E. Hestand, Marshal.
 T. G. Roach, Prosecuting Attorney.

The U. L. S. will gladly receive applications for membership from any worthy student who means business and wishes to cast his lot among earnest workers.

FOOTBALL.



Foot-BALL.

OUR next issue will be of special interest to our football players, as we shall give a complete resume of the individual players. It will be concise and accurate as we can make it, and a fitting souvenir of the football season of '96.

On the 7th our team met the C. U. team on the S. C. "gridiron" and completely wiped the earth with them. Our team was in fairly good condition. C. U. complained that some of her best men had gone home. The game was called about 2:45. C. U. won the toss and chose the western goal. S. C. kicked off, but soon won the ball on downs, and within five minutes pushed the pigskin behind the goal. This was done five times during the first half, and but one goal was missed, making the score at end of the first half: S. C., 28; C. U., 0.

In the second half C. U. kicked off, and the pigskin was carried behind the goal six times, making 34 points. When time was called

the score stood: S. C., 62; C. U., 0. The gains were principally around C. U.'s ends.

Their captain (Brink, fullback,) was hurt during the first half and had to be taken from the field. Several fine runs were made by Alford, Turner, Duncan, Elliot, Ward and Campbell. The interference and blocking was good. Everybody played good ball, 'cept C. U.

Old Centre gained a victory over our team on October 31 at Danville. Our team was weakened by the absence of Campbell and Alford. Centre was strong and played strong ball. Score: Centre, 32; S. C., 0.

On November 14 our team met the Centre team on the S. C. field and was beaten by a score of 46 to 0. We feel that our playing was creditable. Centre prefers, it seems, to cling to unfair tactics and brutish designs rather than play a strictly college team, clean ball and a game of friendly rivalry. Her playing shows that to "kill off" a player is her ambition, and to use unfair means while the game is in progress is her delight. But that is not the game of to-day. That is not sport. It is a fiendish relic. Our team is not addicted to such, nor is it in sympathy with it wherever manifested in the least.

The second team went over to Winchester on Monday, the 16th, and played against their second and first team men. Notwithstanding that the Winchester team played many of their first team men, still our boys put up a fine game and held the score down to 18 to 0. Our line was weak, and it was by heavy bucks that the opposing team gained. They did practically nothing around our ends. The second team is to be congratulated for playing them such a fine game.

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