The Normal College News, May, 1897

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THE NORMAL NEWS.

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THE CONTEST.

On Friday evening, May 7, the Ninth Annual Oratorical Contest, given by the management of The Normal News, took place in Normal Hall.

It was undoubtedly through the kindly intercession of the clerk of the weather bureau that we were favored by a perfect evening for the Contest, and the pleasant weather and the prospect of entertainment combined to give us a well filled hall.

About 8:15 the different societies marched in and with great demonstrations of enthusiasm occupied the sections of the hall assigned to them. This was the signal for the appearance of the contestants upon the stage, their entrance being followed immediately by that of the judges—Dr. Eliza Mosher, Mrs. Noble, Rev. Lee McCollester, Hon. W. C. Maybury, Hon. Thomas E. Barkworth—all being present with the exception of Dr. Eliza Sunderland of Ann Arbor.

The opening number of the program was instrumental music by a quintette composed of Misses Abba Owen, Carrie Haight, Winifred Wallin, pianists, and Miss Maraquita Wallin and Mr. Herbert Boone, violinists. This was followed by the invocation by the Rev. Lee McCollester. The Conservatory Quartette, consisting of Misses Bethlea Ellis, Myra Bird, and Messrs. C. G. Parsons, D. H. Ellsworth gave a song entitled "When Allan a Dale went a hunting."

The ladies contest was then opened by Miss Ida Mann.

It is not our intention to attempt any comment or criticism upon the delivery of the speakers. A position five or six feet behind a speaker is not favorable to a clear judgment in regard to his merits as an orator. Those in the audience had a much better opportunity to judge and to them we leave the task of assigning to each one his or her rank.

We also feel it quite unnecessary to outline
the orations, as we give them in full to our readers in this number of The News.

The ladies following Miss Mann came in this order: Miss Weese, Miss Todd, Miss Downing. In the interval between the ladies' and the gentlemen's contest the Conservatory Quartette favored the audience with another selection—"Memory's Refrain" which was received with great enthusiasm.

Mr. R. H. Struble then opened the gentlemen's contest with an oration entitled " Expediency and Right."

He was followed in order by Mr. A. H. Murdock, Mr. Byron M. Cook and Mr. W. G. Cowell, who concluded the gentlemen's contest.

At the close of each oration the contestant was presented with beautiful floral tributes from the society represented and from friends. The flowers presented exhibited the colors of the society.

At the conclusion of Mr. Cowell's oration arrangements were made to estimate the final markings of the judges. Dr. Smith had consented to assist in this matter, but in his unavoidable absence Miss Ackerman kindly acted in his stead. During the conference of Miss Ackerman with the judges, the audience was entertained by a beautifully rendered organ solo given by Miss Georgia Cheshire.

The return of the judges was greeted by an expectant silence which was broken by the Hon. Thomas Barkworth, who, after complimenting all the orators and expressing regret that each one could not receive a prize, announced that the committee had awarded the ladies' prize to Miss Lillian Downing, and the gentlemen's prize to Mr. Byron M. Cook.

The announcement was greeted with applause, and the Hon W. C. Maybury then presented the medal and gold piece to Miss Downing with a speech in which he expressed such kind wishes for her future as must have made the recipient deeply grateful.

Dr. Mosher next presented the gentlemen's prize to Mr. Cook with some very instructive remarks in regard to what true oratory is and what it should express. She did not regard Mr. Cook's future at all from Mr. Maybury's point of view. It is quite possible that Mr. Cook had informed her in an aside that such wishes expressed in future tense would be wasted in his case.

It is not possible for those most interested to exercise the clearest judgment on such an occasion. While we put little confidence in our own opinions we recall with great satisfaction a remark of one in whose sincerity we can trust. It was to the effect that never on a similar occasion had all the contestants acquitted themselves so creditably; that is, that the work was more uniform. This is certainly a much better showing for the school than that one should shine as a "bright particular star" leaving the others in dim eclipse. As one visitor remarked, "All the societies have reason to be proud of their representatives even though they did not gain a prize."

In conclusion we would heartily thank all who aided us on the occasion—the judges, those who furnished music, and Miss Ackerman who so kindly assisted in the absence of Dr. Smith.

* * *

The June number of The News will contain the articles given by the senior class day participants as far as possible. Those who wish extra copies should speak to the business manager. And here it is suggested we mention another matter which should lie very near the conscience of some. As it is well known by all who have given it any thought, the financial affairs of a school paper must be settled up at the close of the school year, otherwise someone else would be reaping what the present management has sown. This necessity should induce every one indebted to The News to see the business manager and settle all claims without delay.

Locals and Personal.

Faculty Notes.

Dr. Smith was called to Cortland, N. Y., May 5, by the severe illness of his father.

Miss Ackermann entertained her mother recently.

Miss Stratford of the drawing department has been absent on account of illness.

Prof. MacFarlane took part in a teachers' institute at Caro during the month.
Mr. Ingraham is to give the Decoration Day address at Dundee.

Prof. D'Ooge's new book, "Easy Latin for Sight Reading," is meeting with great success. It is already in its third edition, though it has been out but four months.

Prof. King's "Outline for History" is now in use in the teachers' course in history and in the method and historical material classes.

Some beautiful work in form and color is to be seen in Prof. MacFarlane's room. It was prepared under his supervision by the grade pupils in a school at the east.

Prof. D'Ooge will deliver the commencement address at Grass Lake and at Hadley.

Mr. Jackson has been invited to deliver the alumni address at the Normal School, Cortland, N. Y.

Prof. Barbour has been made happy by the presentation of a beautiful chair for class room use. It was the joint gift of the Masterpiece class and the classes in American literature.

Prof. Putnam gives an address before a meeting of the Wayne County Teachers' Association to be held in June.

Mrs. Burton and Miss Harris took part in an institute held at Hillsdale, May 14 and 15.

Prof. D'Ooge recently visited the Sand Beach schools as a visitation committee. His report was so favorable that the school was put on the approved list for three years. The majority of teachers are Normal graduates.

Dr. Boone gives commencement addresses at Valparaiso and La Grange, Ind., also at Nashville, Flushing and Fenton.

Saturday, May 22, Prof. MacFarlane took part in a teachers' institute held at St. Johns.

Prof. Barbour will deliver commencement addresses at Albion, St. Clair, Portland, Decatur, and Shelby. He will give an address at the meeting of the alumni association of the Pontiac school, of which he is an alumnus, and has been invited by Prof. Pease to give an address at the Conservatory commencement.

NOTES.

Have you paid your subscription to The News? If you do not remember, ask the business manager.

A large proportion of these personal items relate to positions. However, there is no subject of greater present interest.

Miss Jennie Clinton has a position at Sparta.

Miss Louise Brayton will teach Latin and German in the Nashville high school next year.

Wm. Warner takes charge of the Port Austin schools the coming year.

L. J. Walter is to superintend the schools of Brookings, S. D., at a salary of $100 per month. The school course is laid out with reference to the course of study pursued at the agricultural college located there. The Industrial Collegian, the college paper, is on our exchange list.

Frank E. Ellsworth takes charge of the Memphis schools for the coming year.

Miss Nora Kittery has an excellent position in Grand Rapids.

Florence Greene, work in the grades, Leroy.

Nettie Cherry returns to her former position at Grand Haven.

Florilla Bangs, grades, Jackson.

Anna Finch, position at Delray.

Margaret Wier, grades, Calumet.

Luella Chandler began teaching in Detroit after the Easter vacation.

Florence Cole has a position in the grades at Reed City.

Helen Aldrich teaches Latin and German in the high school at Marine City next year.

The new Year Book of the Normal is now in the hands of the printers.

Senior class pins and invitations are at last decided upon.

It has been decided that the class of '97 leave some memorial to the Training school. What form this shall take is as yet undecided.

Miss Lillian Downing and Mr. Byron M. Cook, the prize winners in the Normal News Contest, received their friends, Saturday evening, May 22, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Beal, 208 Hamilton street.

The Coldwater Daily Reporter gives an extended notice of the marriage of Miss Mabel Smith to Rev. John Biery of Pittsford, Mich. Miss Smith was a well-known Normal student, being an especially active member of the S. C. A.

The organ recital by Clarence Eddy, May 19, was much enjoyed by music lovers.

Miss Castle has recovered from the measles and is again in school.
Both the committee in charge and all who have seen it report the class album as being all that can be desired.

Rev. R. K. Wharton of the Presbyterian church will deliver the baccalaureate sermon.

An excellent portrait of Dr. Edwin Willits has been placed in the office.

Photographs of groups are the fashion of the hour. The Shakespeare Club has thus perpetuated itself, also the senior and junior classes, and several other organizations.

Saturday afternoon witnessed one of the most enjoyable events of the year, for the few who participated. Twelve of the young ladies of the Normal gave an "At Home" in honor of Miss King, to some thirty or more of their friends in the history department. Light refreshments were served and the girls enjoyed to the full a very pleasant informal chat with their loved teacher.

At chapel, Monday morning, May 10, Prof. Lodewan introduced M. Lucien Dufay to the students. He is the representative of a Paris paper, by which he has been assigned the task of making the journey around the world on foot, to return in time for the Paris Exposition in 1900.

The drawing and geography department is now to be found on the first floor in the rooms formerly occupied by the seventh and eighth grades. It is proposed to have the natural science department occupy the rooms on the opposite side of the corridor.

Miss Laura Pullen, who was compelled to give up her work at the State School at Coldwater on account of ill health, has recovered sufficiently to return.

Prof. Robert M. Wenley of the University of Michigan will give the Commencement address at the Normal this year.

According to the change made in the program, Prof. Trueblood gave his reading from Shakespeare Tuesday evening, May 11. A large audience greeted him, and he gave some selections in addition to those from "Julius Caesar."

Ypsilanti is to have a Summer School again this summer. See Prof. Cleary's notice of the same in this number of The News.

Prof. Chas. Grawn of Traverse City was at the Normal looking for teachers, May 13.

Miss Grace Loomis, '96, who has spent some time in Grand Rapids, giving instruction in drawing, has returned to Ypsilanti.

May 6, Miss Anna Grierson received a telegram announcing the death of her father. She took the next train for her home, Calumet.

The drawing classes are doing some excellent work in flowers studies, and some very pleasing copies of the new models have been made. A visit to this department cannot fail to be of interest. It is intended to have an exhibit of the work during examination week.

The natural science department has received one hundred specimens from Dr. Beal of the M. A. C. A garden in charge of the students of the botany classes is of great interest, and attention might also be called to the "weed garden" in charge of the pupils of Miss Montgomery's department of the training school. Each student in the systematic botany classes is required to make some contribution to the herbarium.

Miss Mattie Rappeleye takes charge of the seventh grade at Evart.

Lucy Severance goes to Traverse City.

Misses Lora Tanner and Nellie Albertson have positions at St. Joseph.

The photograph craze has extended to the "weed garden" which had its picture taken last week.

Milton Wimer, '92, visited the Normal recently.

It is reported that there was silence in the study hall one afternoon last week for five minutes.

Miss DePuy has a position at Evart.

Misses Hanna, Souls, Allie Johnson, Weese have positions in the St. Clair schools.

Miss Lancaster, of the junior class, has position in Northville.

Miss Bertha Wellman, who took a degree at the Normal in February, visited Ypsilanti friends recently.

The State Normal graduates teaching in the Detroit schools have formed an association which W. A. Ellis is president and Emma McNeil, secretary.

E. R. Nethercott, '89, has been in Ypsilanti the past week.

The State Board was at the Normal May 21 and 22.
Supt. Austin George continues in charge of the Ypsilanti schools with a $300 increase in salary.

Miss Mary Gardner, '96, who was compelled to resign her position on account of ill health, is preparing for work in the Quincy high school next year.

Miss Bernice Sanford has been called home in consequence of the illness of her grandmother.

SHAKESPEARE CLUB.

The club is thoroughly enjoying its work and has, at the same time, found it very profitable. Saturday evening, May 15, the meeting was held at the home of Mr. Francis Goodrich on Pearl street. The Club has been making a study of the tragedy of "Hamlet" and Prof. Barbour kindly consented to give his lecture on the character of "Hamlet". It could not fail to be of great benefit to listen to the results of the thorough and careful study of authorities in regard to this drama. A careful explanation was given of the views taken by French, German, and English critics. At the close Mr. Goodrich voiced the sentiments of all by expressing the thanks of the Club for the favor conferred.

We must not fail to recognize the hospitality shown in the delicious refreshments served during the latter part of the evening, and the intellectual dessert, which it is somewhat puzzling to find a name for, was highly appreciated.

TRAINING SCHOOL.

May 14, Prof. Putnam gave an excellent address to the critic and student teachers, taking for his subject "Ethics."

Wednesday, May 12, Miss Jackson, critic teacher in the second grade, gave a lesson illustrating language work as an outgrowth of science.

May 21, Prof. Lodeman spoke to the critic and student teachers concerning German folklore.

May 28, Prof. D'Ooge gave a talk relating to the Grecian myth.

Decoration Day was celebrated by the pupils of the training school Friday afternoon, May 28. The exercises were very interesting and a large number of visitors was present.

June 14, appropriate exercises will be held to celebrate the dedication of the flag presented to the training school by Hon. H. R. Pattengill, who expects to be present on the occasion.

At the last meeting of the training class of student teachers the student teachers of the first semester are to be invited to meet also. What happens will be reported in our next.

GYMNASIUM NOTES.

Prof. Bowen attended the National Festival of the Turner bund at St. Louis from May 6th to the 10th.

Friday evening May 21 and Saturday afternoon May 22 an entertainment was held at the gymnasium. It consisted of a bicycle drill, the London ball drill, a club swinging contest, dumb bell exercise, fancy marching, bar work, tumbling and a basket ball game.

The basket ball game of the gymnasium entertainment was between the team which played the Detroit and a selected nine. Miss Hammond played basket for the first team, filling the vacancy made by Miss Ronan leaving school.

The selected nine consisted of Misses A. Johnson, L. Johnson and Boyer, basket; Misses Crostic, Godfrey and M. Wilsey, center; Misses Harvey, Calkins and Crepps, interference.

Mrs. Burton had charge of the Physical Tr. work in a Teachers' Institute held at Hillsdale May 14 and 15.

Miss McDougal, director of the Physical Tr. work in the Detroit Y. W. C. A., spent April 28 inspecting the work in our gymnasium.

Mrs. Burton has refused an invitation to take charge of the work in Physical Training in the Summer School of the Epworth League Assembly at Ludington this coming summer.

CONSERVATORY NOTES.

The interior of the Conservatory has been greatly improved by a fresh coat of paint.

A beautiful new Steinway grand piano has been purchased by the State Board and placed in Normal Hall.

The Normal Choir is preparing a miscellaneous program for a concert to be given Commencement week.

Mrs. Leila Harlow Powell, '94, has been spending a few days with friends in this city.

Nearly all of the Conservatory students attended the May Festival at Ann Arbor. At such a time the electric car line is more than ever appreciated.

The Senior Recitals of this year are creating as great an interest as usual. Each time Nor-
ormal Hall has been crowded, and the programs, judging from the applause, have been exceedingly well received. The recitals occurred in the following order:

May 10—Miss Louise Pomeroy, mezzo soprano; Miss Edith Newcomer, pianist.
May 18—Mr. Chester Parsons, baritone, assisted by Mr. Beecher Aldrich, organist.
May 25—Miss Lovina Parsons, soprano, assisted by Miss Myra Bird, '96.
June 1—Miss Bethlea Ellis, soprano, assisted by Mr. Frank Smith, violinst.

MATHEMATICAL NOTES.

The May number of Education contains an article on "The Michigan State Normal," written by Dr. Smith.

The paper read by Miss Ida Brown before the mathematical section of the Schoolmaster's Club at the recent meeting, was well received by the members. The careful preparation given the paper and the pleasing manner of presenting it reflected credit upon the reader and upon the school.

Some of the classes in plane and solid geometry are preparing note books of geometrical drawings in ink. The work done by many of the members is well worth looking at.

The announcement of two books by Wooster W. Beman and David E. Smith will be good news to the students of the University and of the Normal, as well as to a large number of teachers in the state. "Famous Problems of Elementary Geometry: an authorized translation of F. Klein's Vorträge über ausgewählte Fräyen der Elementargeometrie ausgearbeitel von F. Tägert" is now ready. It contains interesting and valuable information of the various attempts to determine the numerical value of the circumference of the circle, or to effect its geometric construction. It also gives to the teacher an opportunity to familiarize himself with the reasons why it is impossible to solve some famous problems, as trisecting an angle by elementary geometry. The "Higher Arithmetic" will be ready in June. Among its features which will appeal to the student of to-day, are: the elimination of topics and classes of problems which lack either a practical value or an educational value, the introduction of a chapter on graphic arithmetic, the explanation of terms brought into use by the subject of electricity, and problems which will lead to general information on the same subject.

SOCIETY NOTES.

ADELPHIC.

A regular meeting of the society was held on April 23d, and was addressed by Dr. Boone and Mr. Simmons.

The meeting of April 30th was a very successful one. The program was entirely extemporaneous, none of the participants having been notified previous to their arrival. Declamations, recitations, music, remarks, and quotations were given, some of the work being especially good.

Two very interesting programs are arranged, one a Bicycle program, the other a National Woman's Suffrage Convention.

It is suggested that the Society take an afternoon trip on the river soon, an idea that will probably be carried out.

CRESCENT.

Miss Lillian Downing of the Crescent Society carried off the ladies' prize in the oratorical contest, Friday evening, May 7.

The Crescent Society is proud of the good work its members have done and are doing this year, both in the athletic and literary field.

OLYMPIC.

The Olympics held a social at the home of Mrs. Thorne on South Hamilton street, Saturday evening, May 15. A few Olympics and a number of other society members were present. Each member had made an article of original and peculiar practicability, which was sold at auction. Ice cream was served, and everyone had an enjoyable time.

S. C. A. NOTES.

The officers of the S. C. A. for the year 1896-97 are as follows:

President—Mr. A. Wilber.
Vice-President—Miss Cora Berry.
Secretary—Miss E. Olive Maveety.
Treasurer—Mr. C. Waterbury.
Librarian—Mr. Fleming.
Corresponding Secretary—Mr. Henne.
Board of Directors—D. Putnam, president; Miss E. Olive Maveety, secretary, F. A. Barbour, treas.
The antagonism to athletics, which rouses itself once in every dozen years to spar with the first object it encounters, this year tackles football. Michigan has always been quite loyal to athletics and in fact is yet. But we have a few thin-skinned Legislators who seem to have caught the old epidemic, and are using a good deal of time in denouncing football. The charges they make against the game are:

1. Games are degrading to contestants and spectators.
2. Deals too much with physical powers.
3. Detracts attention from studies.
4. Dangerous to life and limb.

It may be true that the rush line affords temptation for brutal practices, but the outburst of indignation against any such practices proves how uncommon they are. To the spectator it is different. If he understands the game it is to him one of courage, strength, and skillful work. To those unacquainted with the science of the game it may seem different.

Doubtless those anti-athletics legislators saw a game once (maybe on a Thanksgiving day) where someone was hurt or had an eye colored, and hence decided that it was dangerous. But had they taken the trouble to look up statistics they would have found that the injuries received from foot ball are less, proportionally, than those received from tobogganing and many other games.

Does it deal too much with the physical? We know the old Greeks paid as much attention and a healthier, happier, more intellectual people never existed.

Statistics collected from various institutions prove that athletes stand a small percentage above non-athletes in their studies. We all know that a good sound body is needed as a sure foundation for a good sound brain. It is true some consumptive midnight oil burners get better standings, but in after life turn out to be the sickly, puny, short lived men, through whom our old Anglo Saxon ruggedness and manliness is being crushed.

And as to the dangers in foot ball, it is true there are some. Is it not so in all games? Men are killed tobogganing. Men are killed by being thrown from horses. Men fall through the ice and drown. Men break their arms in base ball. But are we to stop base ball, running, skating, rowing because this has happened? We always mark the incidents but never think of the games played where nothing occurs. The Normal team, last season, after playing the whole season, had only three black eyes to record in the list of injured. A man was killed the other day in base ball, but "that's a different matter, you know." We hope some of our State Senators, true lovers of their state and the Michigan youth, will make such a center-rush on the foot ball question as to quickly break the guard line of their adversaries and make a sure touch-down. We would like to see the Normals line up against them and see them go through the line once.

Our base ball team took a trip the 8th and 9th, that is all. Just a trip. They didn't do anything else. Kalamazoo and Albion did, though.

Smarting with two defeats, the Normals went into the field against Hillsdale, Monday, May 10, on the home grounds. The eyes of their friends were upon them. The girls looked down upon them with scorn. Pitcher Randall grasped the ball with a determined look, and each player set his teeth determined to do or die. The memory of the way Albion and Kalamazoo treated them loomed up before their eyes, and the way they went at Hillsdale would compare favorably with the way the 'Toastmasters' goat goes after a new member—so the boys say. And like the goat, they hit hard, so that the score book, at the end of the game, showed a score of 24 to 3 in their favor. And now the girls smile once more.

With 700 girls in the Normal it seems a pity that we cannot get out larger crowds at our base ball games. In other colleges the girls are very interested and work hard for the advancement of athletics. They accuse the Normal girls of a lack of loyalty to athletics. Can it be this is only too true.

Arrangements will be made for reduced rates
to Hillsdale during the Field Day meet. It is expected that about 300 Normalites will attend.

Expectations are not always realized, however.

In olden times when tennis was played only in buildings, the surrounding walls were irregularly built, so that the various angles offered the player rare chances for clever and skillful plays. In our modern game, no walls are offered for these brilliant feats. This has suggested many improved methods of striking the ball which were never thought of in ancient tennis. Volume 18 of Outing, page 238, offers some suggestions along this line which our tennis men might well look up. On pages 291 and 429 of this same volume, we find several scientific tennis strokes well explained and illustrated.

**Olumni.**

Miss Lizzie Schermerhorn, '96, accepts a position as preceptress of the Benton Harbor high school.

Mr. Ira G. Thorpe, '96, will have charge of the school at Martin the coming year.

Wm. Bates, '96, is principal of the school at Excelsior.

Theron Harmon, '96, is teaching at Springwells.

Miss Maxwell, who for several years has been superintendent at Evart, will be preceptress of the high school at Cadillac the coming year.

Supt. E. E. Ferguson, '85, has been retained at Sault Ste. Marie by a unanimous vote of the school board.

J. E. Clarke, '94, has been re-elected superintendent of the Shelby schools.

George Dennison, '85, remains another year at Dundee.

A. L. Marvin, superintendent at Sparta, is retained another year.

Harriet L. Boudlin, '96, teacher of Latin and German in the Traverse City high school remains another year.


Thomas Sattler, who has been at Clarksville since his graduation in '93, has been elected superintendent at Evart with an increase of salary of $250.

A. W. Dasef, '91, superintendent at Wyandotte.

Minnie Pattison, '92, is re-engaged at Highland Park with an increase of salary.

F. J. Tooze, '96, will superintend the Quincy schools another year.

A. F. Benson, '96, will spend the summer studying at Olivet.

H. O. Severance, '91, has been appointed an assistant in the U. of M. library.

T. A. Conlon, '89, remains another year at Eaton Rapids.

Emma Loughnane, '85, for several years teacher in Lapeer high school, resigns her position to take work in the U. of M. next year.

Geo. McGee, '86, has been re-elected superintendent of the Hudson Schools.

Worthy Shuart, '83, is re-elected at Hillsdale. Richard A. Whitehead, '95, will assist in the summer school at Big Rapids.

H. T. Bledgett, '91, is superintendent at Ludington.

Ida Haines, '92, is completing her third year of work in the schools at Plymouth, Ind.

Genevra Daugherty, '96, teaching in the second grade, Holland.

Paul Cowgill, '91, who takes a degree at the U. of M. this year, has been elected superintendent of the Lapeer schools.

Elmer Mead, '91, is engaged as principal at Sidney, Houghton Co.

Frank Sinclair, '96, has been re-elected principal at Gladwin.

Geo. Coverdale, '96, remains at Champion another year.

Benj. Gregor, '96, will superintend the Newaygo schools another year.

John P. Everett, '96, will remain another year at Grass Lake.

Lettie Augustine, '95, remains at Evart with an increase of salary.

D. D. MacArthur, '95, continues in the civil service employ, Omaha, Feb., as superintendent of the Indian school.

Orpha Worden, '96, remains at Evart another year.

Mary Chrysler, '95, who has been teaching at Evart, goes to Traverse City.

Ida Pierce, '96, goes to Reed City next year.

Lillian McCutcheon, '92, teaches at Owosso.

Milton Wimer, '92, takes work at the U. of M. next year.
In Memoriam.

July 9, 1877. April 19, 1897.

Within the space indicated by these dates is contained the record of more than "nineteen beautiful years" of the earth-life of our friend and fellow student, Sarah J. Fisher.

Wayne, Mich., was her birthplace and home for the first two years of her life; then Plymouth was home for a time, and at eight years of age she began school life at South Lyon. An indication of her faithfulness and progress in study during this period is found in the fact that when but sixteen years of age she was graduated from the high school.

During the three years spent at the Normal, she had endeared herself to teachers and pupils alike by faithfulness to duty, a ready sympathy for the interest of others, and a genial, warm-hearted temperament which was magnetic.

The sudden call which took so much of life, hope and cheer from our midst brought universal sorrow. There is a sad break in our ranks; but nothing can take from us the sweet impress of a loyal, loving friend.

MARY B. WOOD.

Tribute of the Atheneum Society.

The report of the sudden death of our fellow-student, Sarah Fisher, came to the whole school as a terrible shock; the deepest sorrow filled the heart of every member of our school, and more particularly was it felt by the Atheneum Society, of which she was a member.

In the death of our associate, we experience a deep feeling of personal loss, and we desire at this time, and in this manner, to express our high appreciation of her unvarying kindness of spirit, and her constant and thoughtful consideration for others. As a member of the society, we had come to look upon her as a young lady of excellent ability, of a fine and noble character, and sunny, cheerful disposition. We found her always ready to do willingly any part in society work; by these characteristics she had won for herself a strong hold upon our respect and affectionate regard.

While we bow in submission to the Divine Will, we wish to express our sense of personal and irreparable loss in the death of our dear friend, who, by the charm of her personal character and Christian graces, had won the esteem and affection of all who knew her.

We extend to the bereaved family the assurance of our profoundest sympathy, and commend them in this time of sad affliction to the gracious Father, whose "lovingkindness and tender mercies" are sufficient to sustain and comfort even in the deepest of human sorrows.

The News Contest Orations.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.
LADIES' PRIZE.

Lillian Downing, Crescent Society.

Civilization is an evolution. Looking back over the vast sweep of the years, broader thought, nobler ideals, larger liberty have left their impress upon each succeeding epoch. Out of that which has been is ever growing that which is. The half recognized truths of to-day are the established creeds of to-morrow. At all times this evolutionary process has been slow and painful, yet often consummated by one mighty upheaval of the innate forces of civilization. Thus slavery was stricken from our land by one mighty blow, fatal only, because the sentiment of a civilized nation had been outraged by a custom which it had long recognized as contrary to its foundation principles. The common
people of England gained their liberty not as the result of one spasmodic effort, but after centuries of development and preparation for their final emancipation.

To-day the civilized nations are seeking the solution of another problem—one of vital importance to the onward march of a Christian civilization and the broader application of the principles of human brotherhood. Arbitration as a method of settling disputes is not the outcome of this century's advancement, but has as its inheritance the growth of centuries. In the darkness of the past the seed was planted. It has struck deep root, and to-day its wide-spreading branches are ready for fruitage.

In the dawn of history personal combats furnished the theme for myths and stories. The heroes were demigods who were very gladiators in their ferocity. Unrestrained by the least degree of reason, they gave vent to their unbridled passions, seeking to gain their coveted desires through physical endurance and prowess. Law was unknown. Force ruled supreme. A few centuries later a new idea developed. Christian civilization forced restrictions upon personal encounter, and "wager of battle" was the outcome. Yet this was destined, as was the duel which followed it, to yield to the supremacy of law. Again the gates which guard the upward road swing wide, and behold the armed knight with his band of followers. The knight appeared as the exponent of feudalism. He protected his followers and they in turn gave him allegiance. Naturally, private warfare became the arbiter. This gave to the world castles protected by moat and draw-bridge, walled and ever-warring cities, interrupted commerce, disorganized labor. Continual preparation for war was a necessity of the time; hence in Germany we have a group of petty states constantly quarreling and often wasting their energy in deadly strife; in England, a half dozen petty kingdoms, each jealous of the other, and ready at a moment's warning to fall upon its neighbors and devour them. Humanity was warring against itself.

At length for very weariness the strife and turmoil ceased. A peace movement swept over Europe. Here we trace the influence of the church and the now recognized truth that the interests of trade are best subserved by peace.

Ere long the principle of arbitration was employed among churchmen as a rational substitute for the horrors of war. Bishops' trials became a recognized part of the legal machinery. At the same time, political and economic forces were at work which should shortly tend to abolish private warfare. Small states consolidated. Dominant forces crystallized. Nations emerged from the chaos, and as a result war became national. Kings not nobles led forth armies. But then as ever war was burdensome, and again arbitration gained recognition. It has always been an American principle. During the last hundred years, all of our disputes with Great Britain, save that of 1812, have been adjusted without resort to force, and in most cases adjusted satisfactorily. Forced delay made possible the peaceful settlement of the Trent affair. The cry of "54, 40 or fight" was silenced by peaceful adjustment. The Venezuelan controversy would have plunged two nations in civil strife had not arbitration been a recognized force.

Surely the trend of evolution, the logic of experience, point to a step which shall create a permanent court for the adjustment of international difficulties. Of necessity this would be tentative and provisional, but all great movements have in their origin been largely experimental. Yet much better would it be to avoid the excitement of war by interposing a Tribunal of the Nations, than first to allow the cry to be sounded and then turn to arbitration. First impressions are exaggerated. Rational judgment comes from calm, impassioned weighing of argument. The civilized nations of the world need a barrier which shall counteract the effect of instantaneous communication. It will furnish the pretext for delay. We cannot longer afford to have so frail a thing as the Atlantic cable stand between our nation and a bloody war. Surely the experiment is well worth trying, and should it fail, there would still be time to raise armies, to build fleets, to manufacture ammunition, to take the brightest and best from our homes, to make desolate the hearts of sisters and mothers, to lay a heavy burden upon posterity.

Let the nations of Europe say what a war policy imposes upon a people. Germany supporting an army and navy which costs her an annual sum of twenty-seven million pounds sterling; France
yearly demanding from her people thirty-seven million pounds for war expenses; Italy weighed down by the payment of enormous taxes; Spain in bankruptcy. In Europe a standing army four million strong; a national war debt of twenty-three billion; one-third of the taxes applied on war debts; a second third pledged to the support of war armaments. Nor is this all. A war policy necessitates the sacrifice of vigorous young manhood upon bloody altars, the disturbing of industry, the degradation of the people. Nations pledging the resources, the life of their citizens to maintain a peace which at best is only a pretense. Cannot the civilized nations of the world agree to a plan which shall make this tremendous burden of war a thing of the past? Hail to the day when crystallized public opinion shall hold nations as well as individuals responsible for the maintenance of peace!

The perplexing social problems of Europe are looking to disarmament for solution. The withdrawal of so many millions from productive pursuits, cannot be without its result. There is a close connection between the disturbed economic conditions and the socialistic outbreaks. Turn the vital force now practically wasted into channels of productiveness, and social and economic questions will be solved. Use the money yearly employed in building fleets and manufacturing equipments in educating the people. Teach them the cruelty, the barbarity, the awfulness of war; the hope, the assurance, the blessedness of peace.

Already the industrial classes are demanding the abolition of war. They stand a solid phalanx, recognizing no classes, no differences,—advocating the principle of permanent arbitration. War, they claim, sterilizes the earth, destroys the healthy conditions of industry, demoralizes commerce, and disturbs the equipoise which peace alone makes possible. Is not this sentiment alone a sufficient guarantee that the awards of an international tribunal will be respected.

The establishment of such a court cannot long be delayed. The defeat of the treaty will fail to subdue growing public opinion. Crush it to-day, to morrow it will overwhelm you with its force. Turn it aside for the present, the future will reap the harvest. International law, now uncertain and limited in its application, must become the final arbiter. Force dethroned, reason crowned. This is the hope of statesmen, the belief of scholars, the logic of jurists. "It is," in the words of the great English labor leader, "the act of the century, the real bond of brotherhood, the deed of democracy, bonding nations into a civilized whole, an arbitrating by rationality instead of passion." It is the high water mark of the peace policy of our nation; the logical evolution of the centuries.

THE NEED OF THE HOUR.

GENTLEMEN'S PRIZE.

Our country stands to-day the fruit of the ages. The toils and sufferings, the joys and sorrows, the ceaseless strivings of the human family for untold centuries, have all conspired to raise us to a height never before attained by the sons of men. Never before has man enjoyed so great a share of the products of his industry, so great a social and political freedom. Never before has he approximated so closely to emancipation from self; and the glorious fact stands out, that the mighty army of humanity has won its way hither by innumerable, costly battles, long sieges, and, sometimes, retreats; and through it all "one eternal purpose runs."
When history first draws the curtain, we find the Oriental nations unconscious of their statehood, recognizing no rights of the individual, and governed by the might of their only free man, an unstable despot. Later, the Greek and Roman states successively occupy the van in the march of civilization. In each the state was built by a body of freemen conscious of their statehood, but with whom might was right; man was created for the state; individual life was bound by the general rule; and the struggle was to secure greater privileges from the state. Man knew not yet of inalienable rights.

Then a new light illuminated the world. The beauty and wonder of nature had revealed the power and wisdom of a God; “but in all the star-lit heavens, in all the beauty and strength of the sunset and the sea, there was and is no moral radiance. Earth and heaven are opaque to the splendid light of character. Man only can be moral. Hence Christ, a spotless human being becomes to man a revealer of divine, moral splendors and fervors.” Mankind had worked out on physical and intellectual lines; Christ now teaches him the great spiritual truths. In Greek philosophy and culture man found restlessness; in Christ he finds rest. The individual now discovers inalienable rights. Love of might is displaced by might of love. Slowly but surely, humanity calls “Our Father,” and the universal brotherhood of man is assured.

The world plunges into the long night of the Dark Ages. The Germanic hordes inherit the fruit of all past civilizations. Europe struggles for the equality of men; might of right, with right of might; man for institutions, with institutions for man. Humanity, conscious of the principle of freedom, begins a terrific and lengthened struggle for its realization. That struggle is still on.

The indomitable Englishmen, sprung from a union of the rugged Saxons and hardy Normans, forced a recognition of the inalienable rights and equality of man in the Great Charter and the Bill of Rights. Better still, they planted America, where, under the influence of a virgin soil, and an untainted atmosphere, the first Americans proclaimed to all the world the equality of men, and maintained it in the Revolution. Then our country leaped forth, enriched by the blood of all nations, and henceforth the stars and stripes, emblem of justice, of nobility of character, of a glorious brotherhood, float over the great Republic of the West.

A new age is on. An age of advancing science, of marvelous inventions, of daring discoveries, of colonization, and developing commerce. New opportunities are had, new demands are made, and new power is given man to meet them. But a cloud arises. The sky darkens. A storm brews, and into the fearful vortex of a civil war the shattered union plunges that justice might have her due and that the rights of men might prosper. It was the old conflict of Bunker Hill, Marston Moor, and Runnymede repeated. Underneath it all lay the same old principle. The North was right. Democracy was bound to win. The Union was preserved and purified, and the nation moved upward in the ascending circle of human progress.

Since the war, the material gains of our country can hardly be computed; its intellectual progress has been bewildering. The universal commerce, travel, migration, and correspondence by post, newspaper, and telegraph, have made the world a neighborhood. Democracy obtains everywhere. In every nation the movement is toward levelling class divisions, toward enfranchisement, equity in law and institutions, common education, and charity of all kinds. Yet midst it all, we have failed largely to discern the wonderful increase of opportunities that try manhood, and show character selfish or unselfish, Christ-like or Satanic. We have forgotten this world was not made for machinery, but for man; not for possessions, but for character. We fail to grasp Drummond’s saying that “all work exists but for the workman.” We overlook the fact that the amassing of wealth is not justified if human life is sacrificed or human character lowered in the process.

Problems of industry and government are numerous. A general doubt is coming up like a thunder-storm, and darkening the sky. Many “cry! Peace,” but there is no peace.” “Justice, shuddering, lies helpless while the greed of party politics penetrates the very heart of government. Labor, smarting, feels self-respect souring to hatred of others, and thinks of anarchy. Poverty, crazed by hunger, chatters like an idiot of...
Everywhere, an accursed Nightmare has taken possession of men; blindly they strike at the invisible foe, and put to heaven that "huge, inarticulate question, What do you mean to do with us?"

Our society rests upon an industrial basis; and Natural laws, that should pervade and hold in balance the myriad forces of industry, are superseded by laws sprung from the unwisdom and treachery of man. Disorder necessarily ensues, abnormal conditions arise, the rhythm is disturbed, and from far and wide is heard the awful discord as two products issue: millionaires and mendicants.

The common sense of every man tells him there ought not to be want where millions more might be supported; that the wealth of a thousand hills was intended by God for all men, and not for a certain few; that government was instituted to aid man, and not to plunder him. A remedy is demanded. Reform is called for, and unless reform appears the whole fabric will be destroyed.

In the light of history, we know that back of government is private virtue and public morality, and these have their highest expression in commercial honesty and political honor. "All of the promises of socialism; all the hope of evolution; all stability of government, depend upon the integrity of the individual." “Aye, there's the rub.” We must get back to primary causes. We must measure men by their manliness, and not by their coat, their assumed kindliness, or their resemblance to talent. We must determine our own worth by our intrinsic value, and not by our dollars, our lands, or our relation. We must return to the inner fountains of life, purge and purify them, and then shall we discern what is just, what is the purpose of God, what must be done in these strange times, ere disease becomes so bad that justice, long delayed, shall be had unjustly through violence.

Far more than anything else, we need the recognition and appreciation of simple, personal honesty. With reform started in the individual, it will radiate outward, irrepressible, into all that he touches and handles, says and does, spreading in geometric ratio, till our whole social and political fabric feels the impulse. Then shall all this confusion tend only toward "one eternal centre of right and nobleness."

Will our countrymen grasp this remedy? From far and wide I think I hear millions of voices joining in a mighty chorus of affirmation, till the winds take up the theme and rehearse the matchless music, and the waves of old ocean, as they roll in grandeur on the beach, or, sighing, kiss the strands of distant lands, proclaim to all the world, that America moves forward in obedience to the purpose of God.

THE AMERICAN IDEAL.

S. EDITH TODD, ADELPHIC SOCIETY.

Every nation has a predominating idea, and whatever it worships, that it gives to the world. The ideal of the Greeks was beauty, and they gave to the world works of art which remain unsurpassed through fifteen centuries. The Romans worshipped law, and their laws became models to the law-makers of the world. Spain aspired to wealth and military power, and, though she gave to the world a new continent, her ideal caused her downfall. When we realize the importance of a country's ideal, when we see how it moulds the people, how it marks the destiny of a nation, is it strange that thoughtful men are turning with more and more interest and anxiety toward the American ideal!

Harsh critics have said that America's characteristic is the amassing of great fortunes, that we worship wealth, and are without culture. This criticism is unsympathetic if not unjust. Had they looked with a careful and unprejudiced eye, they would have found underlying our seeming materialism an ideal as pure, as noble as ever stirred the hearts of a people, an ideal which enabled its possessors to throw off the yoke of tyranny and oppression and establish a new nation whose magnificent institutions and glorious successes have been and shall be an inspiration to the oppressed of all lands, an ideal which underlies every page of our Constitution, and which in an hour of need burst forth to save the government.

Nor is the materialism itself without justification. When the earliest settlers landed on our shores they found themselves surrounded by
in the history of our foreign relations. Through it ambitious Europe was foiled in her attempts for self-aggrandizement in the western world. A dispirited people were infused with new life and a vast continent was saved to the institutions of democracy.

Forty years passed and the world beheld our country struggling in the throes of a mighty rebellion. National disruption seemed imminent. All the resources of the imperilled Republic were needed to meet the demands of war. Now if ever was a fitting time for European monarchism to renew the avaricious policy which had lain dormant for fifty years, and the opportunity was not neglected. Mexico was invaded on a filimsy pretext, the government was overturned and by the aid of French bayonets a despotism was inaugurated. It was a critical moment in the history of Republicanism. With one nation threatened by dismemberment and another by subjugation, what would be the outcome? But again the cloud of uncertainty rolled away. The Union was saved. Once more that mighty voice was heard, and its thundering tones caused the minions of a European tyrant to flee from the wrath of outraged liberty while our starry banner again waved triumphantly the sponsor of American freedom.

Meanwhile South America was developing rapidly and rich fields were being opened to civilization. Of these tracts one of the most important lay near the mouth of the Orinoco. In close proximity to this was located the last stronghold of European control on that continent. For years the boundaries had been in dispute. Venezuela offered to submit the question to arbitration, but Great Britain rejected the proposition. Encroachments were constantly occurring and a crisis was imminent. The friendly advice of the United States was treated with disdain. England saw in the executive of this Republic a man who had apparently lost the confidence of the American people. She beheld the “man of destiny” accused by his enemies of un-Americanism, and deserted by those who had placed him in power, because of his alleged disloyalty to party principles and ingratitude to political friends. Surely here was a man who would further her new scheme for territorial aggression either by silent acquiescence or cowardly inaction. The attempt failed. The despised executive became the American patriot, the so-called demagogue, the champion of a nation’s rights, and that famous decree was issued which will enroll the name of Grover Cleveland on the scroll of immortality when the memory of his other deeds is lost in oblivion. “Though there is no calamity so deplorable to a great nation as a great war, yet the United States will never submit to have her flag and the principles for which it stands dishonored by a foreign foe.”

The world was astonished. The bitter clamor of party faction was hushed. A united people upheld the action of their executive, and the patriotism of the nation transcended all other sentiment. England changed from an attitude of arrogant defiance, to undistinguished wonder and then to serious meditation. She awoke to the fact that the selfish desires of a blind ambition must give way to modern ideas of international justice. Both countries began to consider the merits of rival claims with the calm deliberation of impartial judges and it was finally decided that in arbitration and not in bloodshed lay the solution to this great problem. Consequently a treaty was negotiated between the countries concerned; war was averted and again the triumph of Republican unity in the Western Hemisphere was secured by one of the grandest acts that has graced the records of modern diplomacy.

What has been the influence of the United States in the role she has taken in this historic drama? For answer, contrast Cuba with republican South America. Compare the social and political conditions of the two sections. Instead of a people ground down under the remorseless heel of tyranny, behold the prosperous subjects of civilized commonwealths. Instead of the military posts of foreign oppressors, behold the educational strongholds of modern civilization. Instead of the merciless exactions of extravagant royalty, behold the equitable levies of republican taxation. Instead of the smoke of burning villages, the clash and din of arms, behold the progressive march of the arts of peace. These are some of the results of that magnificent policy which has cemented the regions from Cape Horn to the Great Lakes into one grand brotherhood of nations. This is the effect of that guard-
ianship which our country assumed when her sister republics were threatened with disruption. It is this fraternal spirit that will make our government the prototype for southern democracy; that will inspire our brethren to greater efforts in the attainment of the highest development; and that will finally make the new world the mighty champion of the universal liberty of mankind.

VINDICATION OF PAST WARFARE.

MARY IDA MANN, FACULTY.

The French Revolution was at an end. The "Little Corporal" had overrun the fair plains of Italy and concluded his brilliant victories in Germany. Spain had become his ally, and their combined forces prepared for the invasion of England. On the morning of the nineteenth they sailed into the open sea and two days later descried Nelson off the coast of Trafalgar. All was calm, but for a long swell that rocked the opposing fleets with its slow firm motion. Napoleon had revived the Empire of Charlemagne, should he also rule Britannia? A signal floats from the British flagship: "England expects every man to do his duty," and the answer came in the cheers and shouts of those who stood ready to give their lives for their country. Dearly was the victory bought; but the great Admiral fell, thanking God that he had not failed in his trust, while the Guardian angel of Patriotism hovered near, rejoicing that her spirit still survived among the sons of men.

Nero, last of the Caesars and vilest of monarchs, is furious in his attacks against the Christians. Stoned, burned, thrown to the lions, hundreds perish daily. Centuries pass; the Scotch Covenanter hides for life, the headsman's ax is sharp, the fires of Smithfield burn, and persecution still follows the name "Christian." Olney and Salisbury have devised a plan for settling international difficulties without shedding blood or breaking hearts, and impetuous orators and journalists rise up, denouncing that institution which gave our country birth, and in "sixty-five" preserved us as a nation. For the cause of the Cross, as well as in battle, life was sacrificed; but they hurl imprecations against war, and religion is not repudiated, though war most powerfully developed the race, before Christianity came with its humanizing influence.

While history was shaping itself, war decided the epochs, because through its instrumentality those radical changes took place which lifted man above his ancestors.

War established a survival of the fittest; for the many who perished one nobler survived. That creature, who for ages made his home in the caves and woods, through strife became master of the earth. His struggle suspended, an enlightened people could never have resulted.

No selection and rejection, no competition, no progress. Wild and ungoverned, the strong fought the weak. Nature's economic laws prevailed, and, instead of divided commonwealths, we had Greece, instead of petty lordships, the nations of Europe. To war alone can we attribute the amalgamation of Spain's dissimilar religions and governments, of Germany's three hundred principaliies, the formation of England's Heptarchy, and all the cohesion of those early ages. States were "cradled and nurtured in continuous war," and who will dare say that it was not an ordinance of God for accomplishing that final reign of peace, when there shall be "neither Jew nor Greek, bond nor free." To fight was an innate characteristic of primitive man's mind, a need arising from the combination of his nature and his situation, an instinctive balance for the opposing tendencies of his environment, and became a necessity because he saw attached to it the benefits of compensation.

War was a collision of nature's great forces, and the conditions of these forces, being fulfilled, could no more have been averted than forest fire, or Mississippi's flood, and was as inevitable as Vesuvius' eruption and the hurricane, which carries devastation and death in its track.

By the shedding of blood the wrongs of mankind have been righted. War carried retribution, equalized laws, protected the weak and gave liberty to all when other forces were powerless. 'For this,' said Pericles, 'our warriors have died heroically.'

With strife and battle din on every hand, the world was organized and prepared for the softening influence of Christianity and the benefits which followed in its train; while Rome, created
principles were entirely new to military science. Every plan had a double possibility. Failure in one way was turned to success in another.

The most insuperable difficulties were but the stepping stones to his successes. The Alps in vain opposed his progress. Centuries before, when Rome was delivered from a threatened invasion, Cicero exclaimed, "Let the Alps now sink! The gods raised them to protect Italy. They are no longer necessary." But they were necessary. Alps piled thrice their height could not have stopped the mighty force of the Man of Destiny.

But the task he had undertaken was too great even for the Olympian powers of Napoleon. Gradually the tide of victory turned. England was defiant and unconquered. France was exhausted, her enemies were strengthened and united. Step by step, contesting every inch, the veterans of a hundred battles were pushed backward till the mighty drama culminated on the grandest battle field of modern times—Waterloo.

England had triumphed. Napoleon's star had set. The Man of Destiny had found his doom. The last of the Caesars was a prisoner on the distant rock of St. Helena. Deserted by his wife and the child he idolized, forgotten by friends and hated by foes, the man to whom the command of armies and of empires had become second nature dragged out six years of dreary captivity. Then his few faithful friends paid the last sad rites to the body of the storm-tossed, worn-out man.

The tired spirit had escaped. The body was taken back to repose upon the banks of the Seine, in the bosom of the France he loved so well.

He was not an ideal man. His nature was low and sensuous and he sacrificed thousands of lives on the altar of his ambition. These were his faults. "Great bodies cast great shadows." Let us remember him rather as one who hastened the emancipation of Europe from despotism, the prophet of the nineteenth century. Let us write as his epitaph, not Austerlitz and Marengo, but the Code Napoleon and the Legion of Honor. Let us think of him as the master intellect enshrined in the hearts of his grateful countrymen as their chosen hero, whose genius could bring order from the chaos of revolution and whose glory sheds luster upon France.

In the middle ages, both sides of human consciousness—that which was turned within and that which was turned without—lay dreaming or half awake beneath a common veil. The veil was woven of faith, illusion, and childish prepossession, through which the world and history were seen clad in strange hues. Man was conscious of himself only as a race, people or family; but later this veil melted into air. An objective treatment and consideration of all things of this world became possible. The subjective side at the same time asserted itself with corresponding emphasis; man became a spiritual individual and recognized himself as such.

From that period development has been as rapid as the currents of time. To-day every sphere tingles with life; and a mighty, thrilling force permeates land and people, urging on to ever newer forms of action.

It is a half century and more since Emerson in the memorable address, which is still charged with all of its older inspiration, exhorted the American scholar to be true to himself, to stand upon his own feet, and see with his own eyes, thus creating a culture of which mankind need not be ashamed. He emphasized, eloquently, the necessity of self-reliance, and his lesson applies to everything possessing life. Scarcely has the little bird received sufficient plumage ere its mother pushes it from the nest, and its wings must then be used or it falls to the earth. Stored up around the embryo of the seed is only sufficient nourishment to sustain the plantlet while it is unable to care for itself; it must then gather its own food or perish. No one ever becomes truly great by the efforts of others alone. Self-reliance, when understood in this sense, lies at the foundation of all true manhood and of all real scholarship.

But the student of to-day possesses more than mere push and pluck—qualities which exist in the atmosphere and need no special cultivation. Self-reliance can be used only as a means to an end. Through it is gained culture, which has been denied nothing that can elevate humanity. The dew drop and the ocean, the atom and the world, the sphere and the system—all bring their resources into its common treasury.
Neither does culture make this civilization a living thing, for it is not the man himself but the type of his beauty and glory. If culture alone direct us we gather food as ants of a larger size and enjoy our luxuries as bees of a more intelligent nature. The student of to-day regards all culture as useless which fails to inspire him with reverence and enthusiasm, and spur him to battle for his country's sake and the dearest interests of humanity.

His culture looks beyond self and above the utility that fixes the marketable price of brains, and it has a nobler impulse than to make an almanac, grace a college chair, or gain the mere applause of the world. It aims at something more than the favorable opinion of mankind. It values facts, not for what they are, but because they conduct to principles more valuable than themselves.

The student's duties toward society take on the modern aspect, as contrasted with the self-centered interest of the mediaeval recluse. In this, the nineteenth century, the scholar is joining the march of progress, and taking part in the solution of ethical problems and the amelioration of social, political, and intellectual conditions. "The team that draws his mental plow is a noble ambition, and its mold board is kept bright and shining by contact with flinty problems found everywhere in the sub-soil of truth, while he who follows it gathers an abundant harvest." The world demands of him high ideals, altruism, public spirit, truth. Above all, he builds up such a force of character and embodies such a spirit in all his works, that when the dust of his body shall be blown about by the winds or mingled by the waters of the sea, his influence will continue and work out its destiny upon the character and happiness of a later generation. By the wisdom of the Mighty Master he is given the means for the improvement and elevation of the human race, thus being raised to the high standard of a co-worker with the Almighty in the perfecting of humanity. What a noble, what a divine privilege!

But why limit the term student? Not only the book worm at the college but every man in whatever sphere of life, even the humblest laborer, may and must be a student. Progress comes only when the body of workers in a community are moving onward, and labor everywhere is an active, earnest, and honest factor in keeping up the struggle to secure a better standard of living. The man who works industriously to secure the absolute necessities of life, and then strives after something of those higher elements, which enable him to inspire others, is a credit to our civilization.

But, while all are students, we recognize the men actually dealing with books as leaders. Because of their superior advantages, we expect from them worthy examples. What might not be accomplished to our country to-day if the thousands at our colleges would be true to themselves and to that higher culture which dignifies, beautifies, immortalizes? In an era of political greed and corruption be it theirs resolutely to point to loftier aims and arouse the public to those fundamental American principles of loyalty and honor, those quieter and sturdier qualities which give strength and permanency to a nation.

EXPEDEincy AND RIGHT.

H. H. STURNE, ATHENEUM SOCIETY.

I am grateful to the Atheneum Society for the honor of addressing you to-night; not so much because of the chance of further honors, but since it enables me to consider with you directly the relations sustained by the American people to the liquor traffic, some peculiar and alarming evils pertaining to it, and incidentally to remind you of some things that make many people cranks on the subject.

Man began the business of excusing and justifying his sins at a very early date. The most of those sins have resulted from his desire to improve God's definition of right. Down all the highways of the ages the light of tradition and history reveals tramps looking for duty, Sir Launals looking for grails, alchemists reducing the basest wrongs to right, and searchers for the fountains of eternal life among the springs of deadliest poison and the graves of victims.

But these wanderers never evade the toll-gates of God or payment for every mile of their life-tramp; these Sir Knights never make their fruitless search on a free pass from Heaven, nor do these experimenters dabble with death and re-
ceive immunity. The laws of Nature are immutable and relentless. Debts of sin must be paid, whether of commission or omission, whether by peasant or prince, by a community or a world.

Yet history is but a record of attempts to ignore these facts and of the judgments evoked by them. Times without number God has had to force man into righteousness by taking his dearest possessions and by hurling him from heights of power to lowest depths of humility. All the lessons of sacred story teach us the foolhardiness of offering amendments to Divine Law and the necessity of complete obedience. Nor is recorded history less replete with the same lessons. No less vividly does it point out the penalty of transgression confessedly deliberate or disguised. Hordes of slaves have atoned for the insidious lusts and crimes of the Old World. Floods of blood have striven to wash away her selfishness, pride, and hypocrisy. Still the rash presumption of man offers substitutes and amendments for the Divine Will with the same assurance that led Pope to exclaim,

"Go teach Eternal Wisdom how to rule,
Then drop into thyself and be a fool."

Has that chosen people, the Jews, averted the avenging spirit by the dead letter of their faith? Have the followers of Mahomet escaped the sword sharpened on the necks of so many victims? or the Christian ceased to pour forth his Latin and Teutonic blood while he tampered with God's way of converting the nations? The Eagles of Rome turn to vultures and make their nests among her bones. The crimes of France in the name of liberty pay not less than those of the tyrannical Bourbons. The ear of God is not more attentive to the cries of the oppressed children of Britannia than of the poor slave of Dixie.

How dare we in the light of nearly three quarters of a century of experience with black slavery, trifle as we do with another slavery that is not sectional but national; that is every whit as insidious and aggressive in fortifying and extending its sway; and that is through the appetites and greed of men eating at the very heart of our social and political system?

The liquor traffic is the greatest curse of America to-day. It is a cancer in the national body,
showing its roots here and there as they come to
the surface, in the slums of the cities, in the
criminal courts, asylums, and broken homes; re-
vealing itself to the thoughtful investigator as
hidden disease more alarming than all the stench,
pain, and horror apparent to the general public
sense. The vital organs of society and govern-
ment are threatened by its progress. All the
surgery of prohibition, high license, and other
measures have not retarded it for more than a
short time, when it renews its ravages with four-
fold power.

Society knows and deplores the evils of the
traffic; preachers, editors, political parties and
legislatures profess to be against it; conventions,
temperance societies, and church revivals labor
against it; but have the clouds of sermons, re-
ports, and red-ribbons alleviated the trouble?
Has the power of the liquor seller been crippled?
Far from it, and the concomitant evils resulting
from insincerity on the part of a people who
have power to stop this thing are such as to
alarm every patriotic and thoughtful American.

Nor are these statements without high author-
ity. The report of the sub-committee appointed
by the celebrated Committee of Fifty to investi-
gate the Liquor Problem has been given. The
investigations were made under the oversight
and direction of President Eliot, President Lowe
and James C. Carter. The observations made
in this investigation corroborate the fact that no
compromise can be made with the evil; that
every restrictive or prohibitive liquor law passed
by a political party that is not in fighting sym-
pathy with it will fail of its end; that liquor laws
can be enforced, if the party that passes the law
wishes to enforce it; that intemperance has de-
creased in those localities only where prohibition
has been enforced by public sentiment.

The effect of compromising with the liquor in-
terests for so long has been felt all over the
country. Could we expect other results than
disrespect for courts, judicial procedures, oaths
and law in general? The public have seen law
defied, whole generations of habitual law-break-
ers schooled in evasion and shamelessness, offi-
cers and citizens double-faced and mercenary,
legislatures timid and insincere. Can we be sur-
prised that the victims of this monster lose faith
in the efficacy of the visible church, and the

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President,

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The normal news.

The normal news.

The virtue of society, when they see how reluctantly and slowly anything is done for them? It is true the air is full of their sympathy. But what a sympathy! The sympathy of the Priest and the Levite! Can we wonder that the children of those oppressed homes grow up with the feeling that every man’s hand is against them? That it makes them bitter, instinctive fighters against everything that suggests the curse? Or that they despairingly lose themselves in the fate of their fathers?

You are horrified by the crimes and suffering caused by intemperance, but remember there is worse torture than prison and death; that the drinker is not the only victim, and violence and poverty in his home the only suffering. There is a torture and rearing of the spirit a thousand times worse to the young man and woman ambitious to rise above the curse. And this thing is still increasing because it is financial and political expediency for men to tolerate it. The capital and labor troubles are surely products of the same selfish toleration of oppression and sin for gain.

I am not a pessimist, but there is a dark side that must be considered in the light of truth and sincerity. We must change our definition of expediency or we shall be ingulled by the same principle that gives destruction to the evil itself. Governments, like clocks, run down if public opinion does not wind. Public opinion can do anything. We believe you will wind. We have a hope in the effectiveness of the public schools, in the influence of a few live, thoughtful churches, and in the power of men and women whose convictions have been annealed in the heats of the rum-furnace itself; but more than all else we have faith in the justice of Heaven, the Power that has placed in all the elements of its own destruction, a faith that the American people will come to see from a sincere heart that God’s only verdict of Expediency is Right.

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