



Gilbert L. and Frederick N. Wilson
Papers

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Vol. 45
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A LINE-O'-TYPE OR TWO.

THE LINKS OF ANCIENT ROME.
The earliest known account of the game of golf is found, according to Prof. von Abernitz of the University of Heforath, in fragments from the Diary of Maecenas, recently unscathed and now a valuable part of the W. K. Mondax collection. The fragments have been edited by P. Sibelius Forus, the eminent Latinist, and put into rhyme, which, as every scholar will agree, is headsup tour de force. Fragment I. follows.

Augustus Fit Cupidus Scelendi (C I I K).

"Nuper, Octavi, Dixisti Iturum
Te mecum olim et campos visurum
Ubi lites iam ludimus illa
Ahi volente, durissima pila.
Dic mihi, vetule, saltem spectare
Nonne nunc vis, si nondum tentare?"

Frustra cum Imperatore locutus,
Impedimenta ac fustes indutus,
Abii atque quaesivi amicos.
Qui iam profecti ad agros apricos,
Sed vix discesseram fessus orando,
Cum Caesar, fessus et ipse negando,
Talla reddit adstantibus fando:

"Bella, Rapinae, Incendia, Caedes,
Carmina, Litterae, Tempia et Aedes,
Quae sunt res publicae graves et durae,
Illi furentibus nihil sunt curae;
Immo pol VINUM, MULIERES, CANTUM,
Non tantum diligunt, antea quantum!
Namque NOVICIUS LUSUS DAMNAEILIS
Nescio quis, et, ut dicunt, mirabilis
Fascinavisse videtur sodales
Quondam carissimos contubernales.
Eam rem omnem non facio flocci;
Sum studiosior COMICI SOCCI.
Amo PICTURAS MOVENTES vel PONTEM,
Cupidus nunquam ver vallem aut montem
PILULAM ALBAM sequendi in fontem!

"At cantilenam eandem cur cano;
Num deest ipsi mentiri tyranno?
Huc AUTOMOVENS VEHICULUM fertel
Quid-INEL agant, comperiam certe."

IF you are a bit rusty on your Latin take
the foregoing to some one who is not; it is
really worth while. Otherwise we shall have
to put it into English verse for you.

MAY HAVE BEEN SETTING OUR STUFF.
Situation Wanted—Linotype machinist operator
desires change; country preferred.—Tribune adlet.

A LINE-O'-TYPE OR TWO.

THE LINKS OF ANCIENT ROME.
(Being the second and concluding fragment
from the Diary of Maecenas.)

II.

**Augustus Utitur Lingua Vulgari Sed
Ludum Discit.**

Pilam expuleram aggere primo,
Cum Imperator iam silius ilmo,
Clamans "Quid? Istoc est totum?" apparet,
Atque observat dum pila volaret
PEDES per caelum ad terram SESCENTOS.
"En," inquit, "sane homunculos lentos,
Qui quot diebus exercent iam dudum
Effeminatum eiusmodi ludum!"

Quam PUTRIS ICTUS hic proximus erati
Talis ut aegre peritus pol ferat.
Tu imbecillus es, hercle, Maecenas;
Quid fluit tibi met, quae so, per venas?
'ATAVIS EDITE REGIBUS'—quippe;
Hoc enim luderet ludo XANTIPPE!

Si non potuero longius sphaeram
Quam tu impellere, causam tum quaeram.
Clavam da mihi; ostendam, sceleste,
Ego ut faciam. Omnes adeste!"

Ita locutus, tenaciter prendit
Clavam et statim ad aggerem tendit.
Spuens confestim in mediam manum,
Pectore scelus anhelans profanum,
Agitat baculum sat negligenter;
S-s-s-t! ferit sphaeram (ut putat) valenter.
At tamen haec immobilis lacet.
Atque Augustus attonitus tacet.
Puer cachinnat, qui saccum ferebat,
Temporis tamen momento silebat.
Nam ululatum iam Princeps tollebat:
"STULTE DAMNATE, AD USQUE AVER-
NAM
VOLO TU EAS GEHENNAM INFERNAM!"

Tum ridens "Oculos," inquam, "attollis;
PILULA illa est, minime FOLLIS."

"Istud pro DI IMMORTALES excide!
Si placet, eris dum mortuus, ride!
Heus, VESPERTILIO, caece, ausculta:
Quae tibi faciam ea sunt multa.
Ego et tu exercebimus soll;—
Pilam amittere edepol noll!"

Nos modo CAUDAS GALLORUM MARTINI,
Modo lagenas arcessimus vini.

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Vol. 45

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Account with Ginn

Date of Contract.	Names of Papers and Publishers.	Space Given.	Time Specified.	Cuts Supplied	Amount to be Paid.	Terms and Mode of Payment.	No. and Manner of Insertion.			
Aug 31 ¹⁸⁷⁸	Ware Haute	one	one	3	175.75	To be paid Feb 1, 1908	School.	579	740-1319	4222
	Daily & Weekly Express	Cal	year	cuts		W. W. Hodg	School	1370	Tr 312 = 1682	4234
	Ware Haute			rent		At the expense of each quarter	School Ed. 1921	Tr 353 = 2274		5558
Sept 13 ¹⁸⁷⁸	Davenport Daily Democrat	one	one	3	300.00	To be paid Goods of W. W. Hodg				
	Richardson & Brewster Publishers	Cal	year	cuts						
	Davenport Daily Democrat			rent						
Sept 13 ¹⁸⁷⁸	The Rock Island Daily Argus	one	one	3	150.40	To be paid Goods of W. W. Hodg				
	J. S. Drake	Cal	year	cuts						
	Rock Island Daily Argus			rent						
Sept 13 ¹⁸⁷⁸	Iowa Daily State	one	one	3	150.00	To be paid Goods of W. W. Hodg				
	W. W. Hodg	Cal	year	cuts						
	J. S. Drake	Cal	year	rent						
	Iowa Daily State			rent						
Sept 11 ¹⁸⁷⁸	Indianapolis Sentinel	one	three	3	300.00	To be paid W. W. Hodg				
	Indianapolis Sentinel	Cal	two	cuts						
	Indianapolis Sentinel			rent						
	Indianapolis Sentinel			rent						
	Indianapolis Sentinel			rent						



12148. Presbyterian Church, Mandan, N. D.

Terms and Mode of Payment.

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AUTUMN.

Anni hac in tempestate
Pueri Freshmen, ululate!
Tempus ubi, nunc, ex domo
Sapiens is venit homo,
Tanta qui in Prepdom egit;
At, asini caput tegit.

Virgo, si in via is,
Tu vexaberis ab his;
Tu ab illis es amata,
Mens est eis tam inflata.
Hoc, puella, bene scies,—
Tibi, posthac, nulla quies.

Valde et ab his amantur,
"Ponies" quae a me vocantur;
Quare, videas tu horum
Equos servos asinorum;
Anni hac in tempestate
Pueri Freshmen, ululate!

G. L. WILSON, '96.

The Wicked Sophs.

To the Editor of THE GAZETTE:

The Freshmen do not acknowledge defeat in yesterday's battle as the '97 men did not obtain the dummy for which they were striving. As there were only nine men in the tower and 30 against them, it was impossible for them to hold the place. The '98 men made a clean fight, not using clubs or stones, or doing anything that would seriously injure the '97 men, while the Sophs resorted to all sorts of disgraceful acts; as striking the '98 girls and hitting men after they were bound and down. Great credit belongs to the girls of '98, for throwing aside all reserve they entered into struggle and did much to help the men of their class though they received rough treatment at the hands of the Sophs. The '98 class wore their colors to chapel this morning.

FRESHMAN.

THE GREAT FIT.

The Sophs and Freshmen
Gird Up Their Loins and
Smite Each Other
Hip and Thigh.

Freshmen Hang the Sophs in
Effigy and a Great Fracas
Takes Place.

In ye good olden time ye valorous knight used to buckle on his armor and with buckler and spear go prancing about the country, shouting the praises of some Dulcinea del Toboso and spitting his fellow knights on his lance on the king's highway with infinite courtsey, but gunpowder was invented and Don Quixote was written and men thought the spirit that animated these knight errants entirely crushed. The fallacy of human knowledge! The freaks Don Quixote and his honest Sancho are yearly eclipsed by the deeds of the two lower classes of nearly every college. It is an unwritten law of American institutions that between the Freshman and the Sophomore there shall be war. So it was with our fathers, so it has been with us and so it will be with our successors. Wherefore, in pursuance of this law the Freshmen at Wittenberg have been concocting schemes for the past month as to

how they might most successfully defy the bloody minded Soph, while the said bloody minded Soph has been spending his nights on the campus to nip in the bud any plan of his inveterate enemy. But in spite of the vigilance of the Sophs the Freshmen managed to get into the recitation hall Sunday night unobserved. The first part of the night they spent in making an effigy which should represent all the cardinal virtues of the average Sophomore. And the latter part in the tower, a rather airy location on an October night. The bloody Soph awoke to find that that long expected had happened, immediately donned his foot ball clothes and began operations. His first work was to collect the stray Freshman and he soon had him to the number of ten, bound hand and foot and garnered into a room. It was probably the most laughable sight of the entire affair to see some unsuspecting Freshman, fresh from an academy or high school and unacquainted with college customs come leisurely strolling up the campus, to see the dazed stupefied look that came over him when the canvas jacketed Sophs came rushing upon him while his class men up in the tower and sympathizers in the crowd were frantically yelling to him to run. It was the current opinion that the Sophs had their hands full although exceeding the Freshmen in numbers. Just as the Sophomores were about to advance on the tower the Freshmen that were tied in the room got loose and up the Sophs went, tearing into the dorm, and just in

time. The Freshmen piled up the furniture of the room against the door and prepared to stand seige, but after a long struggle the Sophs broke through and secured their prisoners again. The room looked as though a cyclone had torn through it, the door and nearly every bit of furniture being broken to pieces. The Freshmen were then carried out on the campus and artistically arraigned in order that their photographs might be taken and a souvenir of "The Great Fit" be preserved for future generations. To the eternal joy of the Freshmen the camera refused to work. Having placed a guard over the prisoners the Sophs again advanced on the tower. It seemed like a forlorn hope. From the last landing the Sophs could reach by stairs, it is fifteen feet to the platform on which the Freshmen were assembled, and which is attainable only by climbing up the sides of the tower or an iron rod up the center. From this landing it is a distance of thirty feet to the top of the tower where the effigy was suspend-

EX CAMPO.

An auburn haired lassie is queen of the field;
To her charms and her temper all others must yield
In masculine sex, I have felt the same fire,
Like swelled with excitement and wrought the same ire,
But the time of all times her eyes viciously snap,
Is the time when her class is indulging a scrap,
And this wee little Freshman, bright G—, they say,
Was the prettiest sight to be seen in the fray.

What asses are mortals, their courage how small,
And the Sophs are of asses the greatest of all,
In path, that though narrow led else than to heaven,
Sat, blocking the stairway, of maidens full seven,
All Freshmen redundant of beauty and charms,
Yet no Soph had the courage to take in his arms;
How chivalric this? Here refuses to take her,
Who in the heat of the fray is quite willing to kick her.
The Sophomores, fie! of your courage none doubt;
Is so savage your breast, maidens too you must rout?
Howe'r to your sins you have bended your thought,
If this don't give you night-mare, by heaven it ought!

A Freshman to be, O, how, valiant it makes us?
How quickly that courage when needed forsakes us!
A club in the tower, or an ax, or a mallet
Would have cracked every Soph's head though hard as a bullet,
Yet down from the bellfry in dozens you tumbled,
To lie on the grass unwounded, yet humbled.
All glory your girls! and well are you in luck
To have in your number such maidenly pluck,
Remember next time, a Soph's crown is too thick,
Though otherwise soft, to be burst by a brick;
And a Sophomore's head, very like to a nigger,
Whether pounded or praised, swelleth only the bigger!

AUBURN, '96.

ed which was to be reached in the same dangerous manner as the other. This platform is without a railing and it was a pleasant reflection for one fighting there to think that should he fall it meant a hundred and fifty foot shoot through the air. Every Sophomore must have been a "Mad Anthony" to think of assailing such a position for the Freshmen were armed with clubs and if they chose to use them there situation was impregnable. The Sophomores got a heavy beam and began knocking the timbers from under the feet of the Freshmen and a breach having been made went piling up with such impetuosity that the defenders could not keep them back and in less time than it takes to sell it, had gained both landings and captured the effigy and the Freshmen. They carried their captives down on the campus to place them with their fellow sufferers when Bedlam broke loose again. The Freshman girls armed with knives and aided by three class men made a rush to liberate the prisoners. With admirable pluck the girls stuck to their work until every man was loose and for nearly a half an hour there was a scene that passes description. It looked at times as if the college would have to erect a composite monument sacred to the memory of the Freshman and Sophomore classes who fell bravely fighting for—goodness knows what. In consequence of the knives the girls had, several men were slightly cut. One man was laid out insensible.

Robert Henry Newell must have had a class fight in mind when he wrote "A Great Fit." No one could have described the scene better than he has done.

"And oh! the way them critters fit
Was beautiful to see.
Then like a lot of lobsters, all
Upon the ground were knit,
And yet the varments used their teeth
And fit, and fit, and fit!"

"The sun of noon was high above,
And hot enough to split,
But only riled the fellers more,
That fit, and fit, and fit!!

"The mud it flew the sky grew dark
And all the littenins lit;
But still them critters rolled about,
And fit, and fit, and fit!!!

"For miles around the noise was heard;
Folks couldn't rest a bit,
Because them rantankerous chaps
Still fit, and fit, and fit!!!!

THE TEACHERS' CLUB

Holds a Successful Meeting Despite the Storm, Last Evening.

Despite the wind and the rain last night a large number of public school teachers attended the meeting of the club at the United Presbyterian church. Fully one half the membership was there. The teachers of the Clifton street building entertained. President Miss Belle Brain read the sixteenth chapter of Leviticus and offered a prayer in opening the session, immediately

Teachers' Club.

United Presbyterian Church,

Friday, November 2, '94,

7:30 P. M.

CLIFTON STREET BUILDING ENTERTAINING.

Program.

Scripture Reading.....	Leviticus 16
Prayer.....	
Music.....	Quartet
Address—The Oriental War.....	Mr. Gilbert Wilson
Music.....	Quartet
Recitation—"The One Hoss Shay".....	Miss Stoner
A Half Hour with Holman Hunt—Illustrated.....	Miss Boyer
7x2=? Messrs. Weaver, Meloy, A. E. Taylor and Layton, Mrs. Ernest, Misses Reed and Keller.	
Quartet—"Softly I Steal Away".....	Messrs. Boggess and Layton, Misses Driscoll and Hullinger.
Violin Accompaniment, Prof. Juergens.	

after which a vote on a name for the organization was taken.

Many titles were proposed, but the majority were in favor of Kultur club (long u in Kultur, the German for culture). Mr. Gilbert Wilson gave an interesting address on the Oriental war. Miss Vina Stoner recited "The One Hoss Shay," which was followed by a brief discussion of Oliver Wendell Holmes by Miss Brain. Miss Boyer held the undivided attention of the audience for half an hour, with Holman Hunt. 7x2=? was the title of the next number, which proved to be seven two minute speeches by teachers. Misses Driscoll and Hullinger, and Messrs. Boggess and Layton rendered most artistically a quartette selection, "Softly I Steal Away," the stealing away being done one by one, after they had gotten together, without singing a note. Prof. Juergens rendered a pretty violin solo.

Philo Officials.

The Philos elected the following officers Friday: Howard, '96, president; Hummon, '97, vice president; Alleshouse, '98, recording secretary; Peterson, '97, corresponding secretary; Wilson, '96, and Miller, '97, critics; Guss, '96, monitor. *Oct 29/94*

SOCIAL PROBLEM.

Great Interest Manifested in Dr. Stuckenbergs Lectures.

In spite of the rain and wet, a large audience turned out yesterday (Wednesday) afternoon to hear the third of the Rev. Dr. J. H. Stuckenbergs lectures on the social problem. After giving a brief synopsis of his previous lectures, the doctor said in substance.

The social Democrats in Germany are no longer criticised nor oppressed. During the ten years of restrictive measures imposed by the government, the movement only grew in might and the number of adherents multiplied over and over again. The men who are educated, who are Christian, the cultured and refined, lead the movement today. They polled at the last election 1,750,000 votes, representing a fifth of the population of the empire.

There is a growing tendency in these days to make material prosperity the goal of all ambition. Once our able men aspired to attain literary excellence; now they seek only to be wealthy.

In his ambition the rights of the laborers are often ignored. But unless the wealthier classes take an interest in the masses the Nation will be doomed. Indeed, Colliers says: "That Nation which surrenders itself to materialism ought to be doomed." The masses of Europe see and know these things. They recognize that wealth even purchases political power.

Yet the laborers, it cannot be denied, are largely responsible for their present condition. In Germany, it had been argued that it was wrong to abolish

Sunday labor, because the Sunday would then be spent in the saloon. Seventy-nine per cent. of the population are laborers. Unite these politically—you know the results. The French revolution teaches us that. God grant that when the accumulated wrongs of the laborer burst forth he will grant mercy rather than demand justice.

The subject is not one to be wept over or laughed at but to be met, faced and studied. Every Christian family should have one yet poorer under its protection and care. In the religion of Christ will be found the true solution of the problem.

After the lecture a conference was held in which all desiring could ask any questions that bore upon the subject. A large number availed themselves of the privilege.

Tuesday's Lecture.

The Rev. Dr. Stuckenbergs addressed an audience of nearly six hundred at Wittenberg yesterday (Tuesday) afternoon. The large college chapel was quite crowded. The subject of this, his second lecture of the series was: "The Needs and Relations of the Social Problem." The discourse was both historical and philosophical, the doctor being one of the best informed specialists on the subject in this country.

The social problem, he said, was the nucleus around which many others are associated; the most important phases of the question being the improvement of the natural, intellectual and moral condition of the laboring classes, and the abolition of excessive toil on the one hand, and idleness on the other. The aim should be to elevate the masses, though the means employed may be very different. Those interested are the laboring classes,

At Latin verse he also tries
In meter hard to scan;
Professors read with many sighs,
The students—if they can.
He loves to speak of maidens coy,
And cupid's subtle dart,
And how the god doth oft annoy
The Freshman's tender heart.
The man who edits college news,
Must read this horrid stuff.
No wonder, if he has the blues,
'Tis reason quite enough.
M'Lean, —Soph.

Wittenberg Literary Societies.

The Philosophian Society met yesterday afternoon at the usual hour and after the installation of Wilson as critic, the following program was rendered: Essay, "Signs of Character," H. T. Weber; declamation, "The Convict's Story," Miller; essay, "College Ethics," Alleshouse; declamation, "Supposed Speech of John Adams," Erhart; oration by G. L. Wilson, "George Washington," written wholly in Latin.

Debate—"Resolved that resources of the United States aid more in its development than the civil law;" debated affirmatively by Hartman, Barger and Yesering, and negatively by Franz, Moseman and Cummings. It was decided in favor of the negative. The society adjourned until December owing to next Friday being a holiday.

The Alcyone Society had one of the best programs in the history of the society yesterday afternoon. It was as

Oratorical Association Meets.

The quarterly meeting of Wittenberg Oratorical association was held yesterday afternoon at the college. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Kahl; secretary, Spaid; treasurer, Moseman; executive committee: Excelsior, Harris; Philosophian, Wilson, both of '96. The motion to withdraw from the State association was taken from the table and voted down. A contest will be held in the near future. *Gayt. All 1/14*

AN INNOVATION.

The Philosophian Literary Society of Wittenberg Entertain

Their Lady Friends—An Enjoyable Program and a Pleasant Occasion.

The Philosophian Literary society of Wittenberg entertained last evening in a very charming manner. The affair was a decided innovation, the memory of students and alumni running not to the time when ladies were allowed to attend a session of the Philosophians or Excelsiors. The program of the evening was literary and social in character. The best talent in the society participated in the literary program, which was as follows:

Address of Welcome—Glenna Cummings, '96.

"The Chariot Race," Ben Hur—D. R. Huber, '98.

"Tradin' Joe"—A. C. Peterson, '97.

Oration—"Oratory at Wittenberg"—S. H. Yerian, '96.

Oration—"Alexander Hamilton"—Wallace Miller, '97.

Debate—"Resolved, That State and National Suffrage be Extended to Women"—Affirmative, Howard, '96; negative, Hemmon, '97.

Perhaps the most enjoyable feature of the program was that designated as "Cosmopolitan". A German declamation by Sam Mosiman, '97; Middle high German speech, J. P. Schneider, '96; Pennsylvania Dutch, Yerian, '96; Scandinavian, Peterson, '97.

Latin and Greek speeches would have been given but the gentlemen from whom they were expected were detained by sickness at home.

At the conclusion of the excellent program, the company retired to the adjoining hall of the ladies' literary societies while Caterer Long prepared the refreshment tables. Luncheon was served at 11 o'clock, and at about midnight the exercises concluded.

Both from a literary and social point of view, the session was a success and all of the fifty ladies and gentlemen present voted the Philosophian entertainment committee to be worthy of hearty congratulations for its management of so delightful an affair.

*Prescription
page 51 Book 18
Wittenberg
Rec'd this 7th day
of November 1894
W. Hummon
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Teachers' Club.

United Presbyterian Church,

Friday, November: 2, '94,

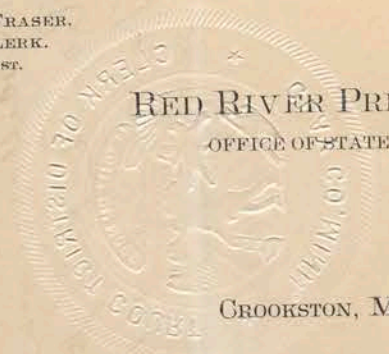
7:30 P. M.

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Program.

- Scripture Reading. Leviticus 16
- Prayer.
- Music. Quartet
- Address—The Oriental War. Mr. Gilbert Wilson
- Music. Quartet
- Recitation—"The One Hoss Shay" Miss Stoner

REV. F. W. FRASER,
STATED CLERK.
512 ASH ST.



RED RIVER PRESBYTERY
OFFICE OF STATED CLERK.

CROOKSTON, MINN.

*This is to certify
That Rev. Gilbert L.
Wilson is a regularly ordained
minister of the Presbyterian
Church.*

*The Reverend Gilbert
Livingstone Wilson was ordain
ed by the Presbytery of Red
River on the eleventh day
of October, 1899.*

*Attest Francis W. Fraser,
Stated Clerk of
Red River Presbytery*

Crookston, Minn. Oct. 18 1899

Sunday labor, because the Sunday would then be spent in the saloon. Seventy-nine per cent. of the population are laborers. Unite these politically—you know the results. The French revolution teaches us that. God grant that when the accumulated wrongs of the laborer burst forth he will grant mercy rather than demand justice.

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The Rev. Dr. Stuckenborg addressed an audience of nearly six hundred at Wittenberg yesterday (Tuesday) afternoon. The large college chapel was quite crowded. The subject of this, his second lecture of the series was: "The Needs and Relations of the Social Problem." The discourse was both historical and philosophical, the doctor being one of the best informed specialists on the subject in this country.

The social problem, he said, was the nucleus around which many others are associated; the most important phases of the question being the improvement of the natural, intellectual and moral condition of the laboring classes, and the abolition of excessive toil on the one hand, and idleness on the other. The aim should be to elevate the masses, though the means employed may be very different. Those most interested are the laboring classes, especially in Europe, although the conditions of labor in our own country are rapidly changing. Our cities are being controlled by foreigners, and that "Free American" institution, the saloon, by foreigners also. There should be, the doctor thought, an educational qualification exacted of every voter.

Particularly dangerous the doctor thought was the optimism of the Americans. Cardinal Gibbons and Bishop Ireland were recently interviewed on the labor question. Both declared there was no real danger in this country. Yet within a few weeks a strike involving hundreds of thousands of men was declared, and there were shown to the 800,000 unemployed workmen in the U. S. today.

In history a place was found for the court fool but none for laborers, yet all those who have stood at the summit of humanity, have deeply sympathized with the masses.

Buddha yearned for the down trodden serfs of India, while our Savior came the friend of the poor and the lowly and was a servant rather than be served.

In the development and progress of the laboring masses, education, the press and a popular literature have been important factors giving to the poor what had before been granted the rich and cultured. Next came the republic placing political equality before all. All recent movements in political and social life show a strong equalizing tendency.

Under present conditions the great division of labor, its concentration and the employment of machine power is tending to reduce the man to a mere machine himself. On the other hand the accumulation of wealth in the hands of the few had brought forth another problem—what to do with the class of rich who live for sport and show.

The doctor spoke with impressiveness and held the profound attention of his audience throughout.

THE COLLEGE POET.

Within the classic college hall
Since immemorial times,
The college poet has been found
A penning petty rhymes.
Of all the poets, great or small,
The better or the worse,
The college poet leads them all
In writing doggerel verse.
He scribbles love-songs by the yard;
He grinds out jokes by column;
He imitates the classic bard
With poems grave and solemn.

At Latin verse he also tries
In meter hard to scan;
Professors read with many sighs,
The students—if they can.

He loves to speak of maidens coy,
And cupid's subtle dart,
And how the god doth oft annoy
The Freshman's tender heart.

The man who edits college news,
Must read this horrid stuff.

No wonder, if he has the blues,
'Tis reason quite enough.

M'Clary, —Soph.

Wittenberg Literary Societies.

The Philosophian Society met yesterday afternoon at the usual hour and after the installation of Wilson as critic, the following program was rendered: Essay, "Signs of Character," H. T. Weber; declamation, "The Convict's Story," Miller; essay, "College Ethics," Alleshouse; declamation, "Supposed Speech of John Adams," Erhart; oration by G. L. Wilson, "George Washington," written wholly in Latin.

Debate—"Resolved that resources of the United States aid more in its development than the civil law;" debated affirmatively by Hartman, Barger and Yesering, and negatively by Franz, Moseman and Cummings. It was decided in favor of the negative. The society adjourned until December owing to next Friday being a holiday.

The Aloyone Society had one of the best programs in the history of the society yesterday afternoon. It was as follows:

Declamation, — Keller; essay, "The Violin," Hartman; essay, "The Influence of Commerce," Arnold.

The debate followed: "Resolved, That the battle of Saratoga was more important than the capture of Vicksburg." Those who debated were: On the affirmative, Mc Millen and Hax; on the negative, Taylor and Furman; decided in favor of the affirmative. The society also elected officers. They are: President, Thoman; vice president, Bruno; recording secretary, Snimp; corresponding secretary, L. E. Harwood; treasurer, Larrick; monitor, K. E. Johnson. The society had for visitors Prof. Murphy, Prof. Wilson and Prof. Weaver.

The Enterpean society met at the usual hour and had the following program:

Recitation—"The Shark who forced the fighting," Vesta Stuart; Essay—"Washington Irving," Gertrude Torrence; Recitation—"The Legend of Bregenz," Mary King; Essay—"Lord Macaulay," Almens Gotwald; Recitation—"The Heart's Charity," — Alice Ehrenhart; Essay—"Master strokes," Edith Leiper; Recitation—"The Rainy Day," Ida Mauns; Current Events—"The Cza's Funeral, Bessie Weaver. Debate, "Resolved that Hamlet was mad," affirmative, Bertha Kinsinger and Mabel Prince, negative, Ada Myers and Mary Knop.

The judges, Carrie Tuttle, Clara Serviss and Gertie Shurt decided in favor of the affirmative.

Budget—Clara Serviss. Nov 24/94

Missionary Social.

The missionary committee of the First Presbyterian Y. P. S. O. E., composed of Misses Margaret Oushing, Lou Oumback, Bertha Inlow and Grace Owen, and Gilbert Wilson and Stanley Braine, last evening gave a delightful social in the church parlors. The program was of unusual interest and opened by an illustrated address on "Rejected Idols." The address was made by Gilbert Wilson, and a neatly drawn chart, the handiwork of Miss Bessie Brain, served as an illustration. Miss Louise Smith then sang a very pretty solo that added greatly to the interest of the meeting. W. H. Griffith gave an address on "The Sailor Martyr" taking as his theme the life and work of Allen Gardner who worked among the Zulus and was murdered by them. Mrs. Ernest read a poem "The story of Metiabkhatla" in her characteristic and decidedly pleasing manner. Refreshments were served. The thank offering taken amounted to over \$75.

Oratorical Association Meets.

The quarterly meeting of Wittenberg Oratorical association was held yesterday afternoon at the college. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Kahl; secretary, Spaid; treasurer, Moseman; executive committee: Excelsior, Harris; Philo-phiae, Wilson, both of '96. The motion to withdraw from the State association was taken from the table and voted down. A contest will be held in the near future. *Gazette Dec 8 1894*

AN INNOVATION.

Jan 20 1895

The Philosophian Literary Society of Wittenberg Entertain

Their Lady Friends—An Enjoyable Program and a Pleasant Occasion.

The Philosophian Literary society of Wittenberg entertained last evening in a very charming manner. The affair was a decided innovation, the memory of students and alumni running not to the time when ladies were allowed to attend a session of the Philosophians or Excelsiors. The program of the evening was literary and social in character. The best talent in the society participated in the literary program, which was as follows:

Address of Welcome—Glenna Cummings, '96.

"The Chariot Race," Ben Hur—D. R. Huber, '98.

"Tradin' Joe"—A. C. Peterson, '97.

Oration—"Oratory at Wittenberg"—S. H. Yerian, '96.

Oration—"Alexander Hamilton"—Wallace Mider, '97.

Debate—"Resolved, That State and National Suffrage be Extended to Women"—Affirmative, Howard, '6; negative, Hemmon, '97.

Perhaps the most enjoyable feature of the program was that designated as "Cosmopolitan". A German declamation by Sam Mosiman, '97; Middle high German speech, J. P. Schneider, '96; Pennsylvania Dutch, Yerian, '96; Scandinavian, Peterson, '97.

Latin and Greek speeches would have been given but the gentlemen from whom they were expected were detained by sickness at home.

At the conclusion of the excellent program, the company retired to the adjoining hall of the ladies' literary societies while Caterer Long prepared the refreshment tables. Luncheon was served at 11 o'clock, and at about midnight the exercises concluded.

Both from a literary and social point of view, the session was a success and all of the fifty ladies and gentlemen present voted the Philosophian entertainment committee to be worthy of hearty congratulations for its management of so delightful an affair.

Gazette Dec. 5 1894

Y.P.S.C.E.

MISSIONARY MEETING.

First Presbyterian Church.

Tuesday, Dec. 4, at 7.30 P.M.

Program.

Devotional Exercises.

Rejected Idols - Gilbert Wilson.

Duet - Miss Carr, Mr. Cushing.

Address - The "Sailor Martyr" W.H. Griffith.

Solo - Will Rubsam.

Poem - Story of Metlakhtla - by Geo. Cushing - Read by - Mrs. Ernest.

Refreshments.

Please bring the semi-annual offering.

DELEGATE
Illinois Prohibition Convention,
May 3d and 4th, 1894.
BLOOMINGTON.

Dr. and Mrs. D. H. Gotwald.
Miss Gotwald.
Monday Evening.
May the eleventh.
215 N. Fountain Ave.
Miss Edith Leiper.

you
ghost is
invited to
commune
with the
feminine
ghosts of '96
Oct 31
Hallowe'en
201 Ferncliff Ave.

Wittenberg Literary Societies.

The literary societies of Wittenberg have taken up the term's work in earnest. Most of them elected officers for the term, Friday afternoon and held short business sessions. The societies expect to have better programs this term than ever before.

The Olympian Society met at 1:30. The time was taken up mostly by the election of officers and business. The following officers were elected: President, Anna Starznan; Vice president, Lillie Baker; Rec. secy, Notta Ernberger; Cor. Sec. Lotta Smith; Oritics, Grace Austin and Ethel Rebert; Treasurer, Nellie Paxton; Chaplain, Fanny Shade; Monitor, Drusie Haer.

The Euterpean Society met at its usual hour.

The officers who were elected last Friday were installed. They are as follows: President, Bartha Kinsinger; vice president, Mabel Prince; recording secretary, Mary King; corresponding secretary, Georgia Shaw; treasurer, Martha Culler; chaplain, Edith Leiper; critic, Clara Servies; monitors, Ida Manes and Margaret Newman.

There was no program but a short business session was held.

The Euterpean will give an entertainment next Friday night in the form of an elocutionary reading by Miss Oulbertson, of Columbus. There will also be a musical program. All are invited.

The Philosopher society met yesterday afternoon with the following good program: Declamation, "The rights of labor," Mr. Gass; essay, "Novel reading," Mr. Moseman; declamation "Ben Hur - The chariot race," Mr. Huber; declamation "Right to employ the North American Indians in the war of the Revolution, against the colonists," Mr. Raup. The debate: "Resolved, that all tariff legislation should be adjusted by a non partisan board experts." Affirmatively, G. L. Wilson, Ferd Miller and Mr. Getter. Negatively, Erhart, Schneider and Hackenberg. Decided in favor of the affirmative. *Jan 12 1894*

The Aleyons society met yesterday afternoon. The election of officers occurred, and also a very fine program was given. The notable thing about the election of officers was that the '99 class got the whole batch of officers. The 1900 class did not have a show. Ask a '99 student and he will tell how it was done. The program was as follows: Debate - "Resolved, That liquor causes more sorrow than war." On the affirmative, Keller, Welch and Taylor. Negative, Gardner, Hartman and Arnold. Kaleidoscope, Charles McMillen.

OFFICE OF
STATED CLERK
WITTENBERG
PRESBYTERY.

REV. F. W. FRASER,
STATED CLERK.

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Aug 16

1899

LEGE.

Mr. Gilbert L. Wilson

Dec. 1894

B-Good, C-Fair, D-Conditional,

IT.

Junior Class.

Jesus Rode on the Cloud in the Morning.

1 Jesus came all the way from glory,
I come here to tell the story.

CHORUS.

Jesus rode on the cloud and is gone up on high,
Jesus rode on the cloud in the morning.

2 Satan thought he had me fast,
I broke his chains, I am free at last. -CHO.

3 The enemy is great and the captain strong,
I am fighting for the city, it won't be long. -CHO.

4 Don't you hear those horses feet,
Prancing on the golden street? -CHO.

5 The wise men journeyed from afar,
They were guided by the star. -CHO.

6 Didn't Jesus do just what he said?
He healed the sick and raised the dead. -CHO.

7 Never you mind what Satan say,
He never will held you on the way. -CHO.

8 When I was a sinner just like you
I prayed to my Lord until I came through. -CHO.

to just
in be
so to
next
id also
chury
eromts
You will
katin
thems
me
eghies
a popular

Natural Theology	.....
International Law	.....
Composition	.....
English Grammar	.....
First Lessons in Greek	.....
First Lessons in Latin	.....
Arithmetic	.....
Higher Arithmetic	.....
Elements of Algebra	.....
History, U. S.	.....
Outlines of History	.....
Geography	.....
Physical Geography	.....
Reading	.....
Writing	.....
Orthography	.....
Bible Study	.....

NOT EXCUSED. Behavior 100

Industry 100

Absent from

Recitation 13

Signed by order of the Faculty,

S. F. Breckinridge

Secretary

Y. P. S. C. E.

MISSIONARY MEETING.

First Presbyterian Church.

Tuesday, Dec. 4, at 7.30 P.

Program.

Devotional Exercises.

Rejected Idols - Gilbert W.

Duet - Miss Carr, Mr. C.

Address - The "Sailor Martyr" - W. H. Griffin

Solo - Will Rubs

Poem - Story of Metlakantla - Geo. Cushing - Read by - Mrs. E. E. ...

Refreshments.

Please bring the semi-annual o

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DELEGATE
Illinois Prohibition Convention,
May 3d and 4th, 1894.
BLOOMINGTON.

Dr. and Mrs. D. K. Gotwald.
Miss Gotwald.
Monday Evening.
May the eleventh.
215 N. Fountain Ave.
Miss Edith Leiper.

You're
ghost is
invited to
commune
with the
feminine
ghosts of '96
Oct 31
Hallow-ween
201 Ferncliff ave.

CROOKSTON, MINN., Aug 16 1899 COLLEGE.

Mr. Gilbert L. Wilson,
Moorhead, Minn.

My dear Sir,

I am in receipt of your
of recent date. In regard to your
trials for ordination it will be
necessary to examine you as to
acquaintance with Experimental
religion. You will be examined also
in languages, arts & sciences, church
history, church government & sacraments,
Theology and homiletics. You will
be required to present a Latin
thesis on some Theological theme,
a critical exercise on some
Scriptural passage (Exegesis
paper) a sermon and a popular

Dec. 1894
B-Good, C-Fair, D-Conditional,

RIT.

Junior Class.

Natural Theology	.....
International Law	.....
Composition	.....
English Grammar	.....
First Lessons in Greek	.....
First Lessons in Latin	.....
Arithmetic	.....
Higher Arithmetic	.....
Elements of Algebra	.....
History, U. S.	.....
Outlines of History	.....
Geography	.....
Physical Geography	.....
Reading	.....
Writing	.....
Orthography	.....
Bible Study	.....

Absent from

Recitation 13

NOT EXCUSED. Behavior 100
Industry 100

Signed by order of the Faculty,

S. F. Breckinridge Secretary

Y.P.S.

MISSIONARY

First Presbytery

Tuesday, Dec. 4, 1894

Program

Devotional Exercises

Rejected Idols - C

Duet - Miss C

Address - The Sailor W.

Solo - W

Poem - Story of Metla

Geo. Cushing - Read by

Refreshment

Please bring the sem

lecture. These four are to be writing. The rest of the exam will be vera voce. You may select the themes and Scripture passage yourself and forward to me. Presbytery meets October 10"

It is a great pleasure to me to welcome you to our Presbytery. We are a rather feeble folk, but getting more vigorous, I believe, and a few more additions of well trained men and women of the other kind will carry the improvement further. Am glad you are a Princeton man. We are sons of the same "mother". I am of the class of '90.

Yours Cordially,
J. W. Fraser.

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Oct 31
Hallmore
201 Ferncliff Ave

WITTENBERG COLLEGE.

Springfield, Ohio, Dec. 1894

In this schedule the letters indicate as follows: A—Excellent, B—Good, C—Fair, D—Conditional, E—Failure. Grades will be given only after examination.

SCALE OF MERIT.

Mr Gilbert Wilson Member of the Junior Class.

Greek	A	Astronomy	Natural Theology
Latin		Meteorology	International Law
Anglo-Saxon	A	Chemistry	Composition
English		Analytical Chemistry	English Grammar
English Literature		Physiology	First Lessons in Greek
Rhetoric and Composition		Physics	First Lessons in Latin
German		Mineralogy	Arithmetic
French		Geology	Higher Arithmetic
Plane Geometry		Zoology	Elements of Algebra
Solid Geometry		Botany	History, U. S.
Algebra		Evidences of Christianity	Outlines of History
Plane Trigonometry		Empirical Psychology	Geography
Spherical Trigonometry		Rational Psychology	Physical Geography
Surveying		Logic	Reading
Analytical Geometry		Moral Science	Writing
Calculus		Political Economy	Orthography
Quaternions		Constitution U. S.	Bible Study

	EXCUSED.	NOT EXCUSED.	
Absent from			Behavior 100
			Industry 100
			Recitation 13

Signed by order of the Faculty,

S. F. Breckinridge Secretary

WITTENBERG NEWS.

THE ORATORICAL CONTEST.

The oratorical contest which took place at the Grand Opera House last Friday evening was certainly one of the best that we have had for some time. The orations of both the orators were master-pieces in themselves bearing wholly on the National issues of the present time in an optimistic manner.



DANA C. JOHNSON.

The program was opened with a well rendered selection from the Glee Club, followed by a Guitar Solo by Prof. Dunnebacke of the Conservatory of music.

MR. ELDRIDGE.

the first speaker was then introduced. He spoke in a clear, distinct voice on, "The Independent voter in Politics." he said in substance; American people have certain political obligations which cannot justly be neglected. Man's first duties are to his Creator, and his family, the demands of his country comes after these. In our country these duties are greater and more diversified than in others. Every man must bear a part of the responsibility of the government and use his right of suffrage as a power for good or for evil. The number of political parties to which men are so wedded tend to counteract the good influence of the ballot. Through the influence of the independent voter no corrupt party can long stand in the free land. The recent political uprisings give us an assurance that true men will sever their connection with the old parties and the liberties of our country will ever be safe. And whatever our ideas of government may be we should be independent in politics.

The Glee Club then sang a medley very creditably and responded to an hearty encore.

MR. DANA C. JOHNSON

The winning orator, was then introduced and spoke in a very forcible way on "The Perpetuity

of the Republic." In substance he said: Governments may be included in a triple division, Despotisms, Oligarchies and Republics, the first founded upon wrong principles. Place in one man's hand the sceptre of absolute power and laws become but the expression of his will. Oligarchies are little better than Despotisms and are fast becoming extinct

Governments of a more popular character are being instituted instead. Nineteenth century civilization demands it. Republics insure equality, liberty and happiness. They are promoters of education and all good causes are thoroughly upheld.

The perpetuity of the Republic is well assured by its independence, equality of citizenship, support of education, and the cultivation of the spirit of patriotism.

Republics will endure forever, and the time will come when they will be founded in every land.

Mr. Hiller then rendered a very pleasing production from Gounod which was followed by Mr. Dunnebacke with a guitar solo, and the program was concluded by the Glee Club.

ON THOUGHT AND COMPOSITION:

JUDGES.	SCORES	
	Johnson	Eldridge
Dr. Geo. H. Schodde.....	78	88
C. C. Miller.....	88	85
Rev. A. S. Carmen.....	80	70

ON DELIVERY:

JUDGES.	SCORES	
	Johnson	Eldridge
Rev. H. H. Hume.....	95	73
Rev. P. C. Curnick.....	90	75
Oscar T. Martin.....	95	85

Johnson's Opponents.

J. E. Snyder, O. S. U., "Carnot's Death."

S. A. Keen, O. W. U., "The Supreme Mission."

Eben Mumpher, Buchtel, "Prophets and Progress."

L. S. Wilkinson, Mt. Union, "The Modern Pulpit, a Survey."

Roland Woodward, Wooster, "The Negro and the New South."

Staff Filled THERE are two methods of organizing the staff of a college magazine which are used extensively among different institutions. In the working of one the students competing are required to furnish during the year a specified amount of matter pertaining to the department for

which they are trying. From three competing for editor-in-chief are required editorials, literary matter and news items. By the other method there is held every year a competition for Freshman and the successful men are promoted from year to year. The formation of a publishing union will not solve the whole difficulty in regard to THE WITTENBERGER. An entire change in the system is needed.

IN JOINT SESSION.

A joint session of the four literaries was held Friday afternoon in the Excelsior hall, to consider the payment of the debt contracted by the WITTENBERGER last year, and to adopt some better method of selecting the staff. No action was taken in regard to the debt but to hear several reports and to lay the matter on the table for one week. The object of re-constructing the WITTENBERGER, as expressed by Wilson, '96, seems to be the formation of the four societies into a publishing union, to which the editors shall be amenable. A committee of eight, two from each society, was appointed to report at joint session next Friday. *Wittenberger Nov 11 '93*

WITTENBERGER PUBLISHING UNION.

In accordance with agreement the four societies met in joint session in Excelsior hall, Friday afternoon, at 4 p. m. Gilbert L. Wilson, '96, chairman of the committee on re-construction of the WITTENBERGER board, submitted a constitution for a publishing union formed of the four literaries. In substance it provides: that the Philosophian, Olympian, Excelsior and Euterpean societies shall form a union to publish the WITTENBERGER; that the union shall be composed of three parts of which the Philosophian society shall form one, the Excelsior another and the Olympian-Euterpean the third; that each of the

three parts shall elect an editor and a business manager; that the Philosophian editor shall be editor-in-chief the first year, the Excelsior editor the second, the Olympian-Euterpean the third, and thus in rotation; that the business managers from the two men's societies shall solicit advertising and subscriptions, and that the Euterpean-Olympian business manager shall record all advertising and subscriptions, shall solicit subscriptions and shall address all subscription wrappers; that in case of a deficit an equal assessment shall be levied on each of the three parts of the union; that any editor may be impeach-

ed for incompetency, unfaithfulness or disregard of duty, by a two-thirds vote of any section or a majority vote of the union. On motion the constitution was adopted and referred to the committee for revision. Committee on the WITTENBERGER debt of last year reported and bills referred to the two societies for payment. Wilson moved the adoption of resolutions authorizing the investigation of last year's management at a joint session March 22. After some discussion motion lost and union adjourned.

Publishing Union. THE report of the committee on reconstruction, while voluminous, will have but little real effect on the publication of the paper. In essence it provides for three changes: it makes all the editors amenable to one body and facilitates impeachment, it provides for an editor-in-chief, and gives the co-eds a voice in the management. The year 1898 will see a woman at the head of the staff and 1896 will find a co-ed in the highly literary and intensely interesting employment of recording advertising and addressing wrappers. The provision for an editor-in-chief is the one that will have the greatest effect. The report was largely taken up in providing methods of impeachment and, while cases where editors have proven false are rare indeed, yet it is well to have a system by which to proceed when there is necessity. The committee was very conservative in its propositions and expressed itself as judging the time unfavorable for radical measures, but it has laid the foundation for more effective reforms.

Wittenberger May 21 78
About the best thing in the '96 Annual, just issued, is a mock heroic poem, titled "The Amazoniad," which takes for its theme the Sophomore-Freshman rush of blessed memory. It is handled in a manner worthy of Pope. The author is Gilbert L. Wilson, '96. The illustrations accompanying it are by Fred N. Wilson, '97, and are very fine. The Annual is a fine specimen of the engravers' and printers' art. The Alumni Department occupies considerable space, and while it does not appeal much to the average student, will render the book very interesting to an alumnus. The historical and athletic departments are attractive, reminiscences being especially good. The humorous department of the book is racy and makes the reader wish there was more of it. We quote the following from the alumni department:
Total number of Alumni . . . 494
Number Alumnae . . . 31

Number of Ministers	201
Number of Lawyers	61
Number of Physicians	16
Number of Teachers	54

The Soph is somewhat enraged over the "Amazoniad."

The Northwestern News.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1889.

WINE DRINKING.

Its Influence on the Nations of the Earth—A Paper Read by Gilbert L. Wilson Before the Springfield, Ohio, Prohibition Club.

We hear much in these days of "ours being a practical age;" nor are we inclined to deny this—the evidences are on every hand. Long established and commonly accepted theories, the conservative influences of superstitious ages, and so far as intermixed with these even moral and religious sentiment share the fate of other unadaptive forces, the former becoming lost, the last, to a great degree, secondary as elements in our prevailing habits of iniquity. While it cannot be denied that these growing habits of thought have been the source of impetus to the material prosperity of our day, this tendency, so far as it inclines to depose the moral promptings, is to be regretted, but with a certain class of good people somewhat vaguely defined, perhaps, but numerous notwithstanding, there seems this disposition to overdo; the so-called practical side "will it pay" being too often preferred before the moral side, "is it duty." From these, however, there is not a great deal to fear: believing the moral to be the paying side to every question, we assume that unbiased minds of honest principles must, as a rule, ultimately though gradually converge to coincidence. Another and more dangerous class are those who divorce entirely the moral from what they consider the more practical affairs of life.

To these, though to a greater degree, the same remedy applies as to the former class; the triumphant proof that assumed from a sense of duty, if it be true duty, cannot but be practicable, and the application of this general truth to the present situation regarding the liquor traffic is the subject of this attempted discussion to-night.

It will be freely conceded that, all things being equal, that which has been can be, doubly true then if present circumstances are still more favorable. In the light, then, of present times, would the application of Prohibition be mere experiment if its success has already been established in the imperfect light of less favorable civilizations? And if such success has been attained, would not the present conditions of life be far more conducive to its successful applications? By some this may be objected to as redundant. Success is now being demonstrated by sister states of our commonwealth. However, it will not hurt us to relax a little from the sterner phases of the fight and take a backward glance over the events of by-gone days.

Thirty-five hundred years ago there began to rise about the northern sources of the Ganges a people whose entire career would seem almost unexampled for ill fortune, yet still preserving the same distinctive character and institutions and exhibiting the qualities of a fresh and energetic race. The history of India seems the record of successive disasters. Opened by invasion, the first period is filled by those intestine feuds and revolutions which necessarily succeed such an event, the unsettled condition of affairs gradually subsiding into some degree of order, until an incursion of the Persians compelled con-

querors and conquered alike to lay aside mutual rancor, and, united by common danger, turn the sword against the northern foe. A second invasion from the same source completely overran the empire, but under tributary dependence it gradually recovered its strength; a rebellion breaking out, the dynasty changed hands, but a third invasion of the Persians subverted the rising power and sent the king into exile. Sesostris of Egypt, next reduced the maritime cities and even penetrated the mouths of the Ganges; the northern empire, having to some degree recovered its independence a fourth time, it was overturned by their inveterate enemies, the Persians. Then followed the conquests of Alexander, of Macedon; but relieved from foreign intrigue by the breaking up of the Grecian empire, a series of domestic wars broke out, more disastrous perhaps than the foreign. The rise of Mohammedanism, uniting, as it did, the numerous tribes of south-western Asia into alliance against the pagan world, produced a new source of alarm, and not without foundation, for in the first thirty years succeeding the tenth century no less than twelve invasions followed in almost uninterrupted succession, and the accumulated wealth of centuries was wasted in vain resistance, or plundered and carried off by the foreign foe. But the Gaynvide empire, which had formed the base of operations to these crusaders of Islam, shared the fate of its predecessors. The flood-gates of central Asia were now opened, and the inmates pouring through the passes of the Himalayas, swarmed like locusts over the table land of upper India; the Kourds, the Moguls, under Turges Kahn, the hordes of Tamerlane, the Afghan barbarians in turn became pillagers, and in turn became absorbed in the mass of the conquered. The jealousy of the priest and warrior classes, who divided the government between them, again deluged the country with blood, and disuniting the already feeble bands of union, prepared the way for the Christian conquests of modern days. The country successively groaned under the jealousies of France, Portugal, Spain and Holland, until the British lion, crushing all opposition, subjugated the whole of India to his crown. Ill favored as was the political, no less so was the civil and social condition of this people. The rigorous system of caste permitting the few to trample and crush the many, being a religious system as well, resistance was not thought of as might have been had it been purely a civil institution. Of a religion which taught no mercy its followers exhibited none; woman was but a child bearing animal, whose only use was to gratify the lust of man. The system of child marriages and polygamy and the universal looseness of certain castes of females, gave free license to the lowest and most degrading of animal passions, while words are powerless to describe the misery of the Hindoo widow.

But long continued familiarity with vice cannot fail to deteriorate, the divine precepts of Jehovah, "visiting the iniquity of the father upon the son" is equally applicable in collective as in individual cases. Yet with the unfavorable surroundings above enumerated, in a clime whose burning heat would seem to exhaust vital energy, whose overpopulated districts groan under the

8
...udes to be sustained, why is it
at this race of dark skinned Cau-
sians fail to exhibit symptoms of de-
cline, and physically and mentally vie
with the race that holds them in subjec-
tion?

Almost contemporaneous rose the As-
syrian empire, yet five centuries before
our Lord the site of its capital was al-
most forgotten, and a century later its
successor, the Babylonian, had already
passed the meridian of its glory and the
Child King had not yet been laid in the
manger before the third universal em-
pire, the Grecian, had risen, flourished,
fallen.

It is ordinarily out of scope to as-
cribe to any one cause the downfall
of any nation or people. An event of
such moment to the destinies of a race
must necessarily be induced by a plu-
rality of causes. Yet in most cases, at
least, a prime cause, a principle may be
discovered to which all others are sub-
ordinate and from which they derive
their being or assume their strength;
and in the case of each of these three
great peoples this prime cause has been
the enervation and vitiated condition
of morals resultant from unrestrained
licentiousness and lives habituated to
vice. And what, let us ask, leads to
lives of more unrestrained dissolute-
ness than the habitual indulgence in
strong drink? To this cause, para-
mount to all others, may we trace the
desolate wastes of the East. The
drunken revelries of Babylon and at-
tendant orgies too sickening to bear
repetition here, found their climax in
the impious feast of Chaldean, and as
the Lord had spoken "I will make
them drunken * * that they may re-
joice, and sleep a perpetual sleep and
not awake;" and as the shouts of the
frenzied drinkers rose on the midnight
air the Midian turned back the waters
of the Euphrates "and Darius took the
kingdom."

The history of the Assyrians is more
obscure and its material scanty, perhaps
least abundant of all contemporary his-
tories, but there is not wanting evi-
dence even from profane sources, that
the same general character of debauch-
ery and dissipation was peculiar to the
days of the Ninevehian city as well as
to the great metropolis of the Baby-
lonian world. The biblical narrative
leaves no question, and familiar as I
had prided myself as being with my
Bible, when from curiosity I turned
its pages to see if I could find any
light upon her overthrow, my eye for
the first time lighted upon these words
of the prophet Nahum, "While they
be folden together as thorns and while
they are drunken as drunkards, they
shall be destroyed as stubble. * * Thou
shalt be drunken, * * thy people in
the midst of thee are women. * * And
it shall come to pass that all they that
look upon thee shall say 'Nineveh is laid
waste, who shall bemoan her?' And
these prophetic words have been more
than fulfilled. When Xenophone
passed over her ruins a century before
the Macedonian conquests, her name
had been forgotten among the shepherds
who pastured their flocks among her
ruined heaps; and in our day the ex-
tent of this great city and the bound-
aries which defined it will forever re-
main without our pale of knowledge.

Less sanguinary, as more gradual,
though no less complete, was the decline
of the Grecian commonwealths. The
height of her glory reached under the
Macedonian youth—and himself a slave
to drink—Spartan frugality gave way
to the boisterous mirth of the Baccha-
nian feast, and the streets and high-
ways of Hellas became filled with ep-
ileptics, the result of continued and
excessive debauchery. Her vast repos-
itories of art and knowledge were
seized by an alien race who not even
knew their value. The last spark of
the ancient light of Europe became ex-
tinguished under the onslaughts of the
Ottoman.

The harder race of Latins in later
times withstood the effects of similar
influences rather longer than the pre-
ceding nations. The compact build of
the Roman, enured to hardship in camp

and field, was less likely to give way,
and the physical forces less easily un-
dermined; but the fatal tendency of
self indulgence, though delayed, could
not fail of attaining the same result.
As the empire became richer on the
spoils of conquered races, to a like de-
gree excess crept into the homes of
cultured and low alike. The tables of
the emperors groaned under the viands
and ran red with the blood of the grape;
the wine cellar was the most impor-
tant of the equipage to the comfort of
the noble; the use of water for ordi-
nary drinking purposes was almost
superceded; the sour wine or vinegar
which was placed to the lips of our
crucified Savior was the ordinary drink
of the Roman soldier, and it is of the
mighty excess of the later that Paul
speaks in his epistle to the Corinthians.
But wine produces lawlessness, insub-
ordination. The splendid discipline of
the early Romans gradually wasted
away. Wine degenerates. The soldier
of the empire, more used to the gam-
bling table than the shield, lacked the
patriotic fire of his ancestors.

Wine produces lust, wantonness,
greed. With a people plunged into
the excess of Sodom and Gomorrah,
what can you expect of her populace,
her soldiery? No wonder she was
doomed. The fresh barbarian hordes of
the north, lacking the means to make
them intemperate, poured in irresista-
ble torrents over the boundaries of low-
er Europe; as well might they have tried
to stop the deluge itself; and as with the
antediluvian world, the old nations, too
corrupt to be rejuvenated, were born
like morains of the glacier and as peo-
ples their names, their features have
disappeared from the earth.

In other forms of vice, then, if not
greater, at least equal sinners, the fol-
lowers of Brahma have left untasted the
wine cup, deteriorating in every other
respect, the vigorous system of caste
banishes the sweet poison of the grape.
Its use is scarcely known even among
the lowest class, even involuntary tast-
ing was pollution and degraded the
person to the position of an outcast;
and as their other habits of life do not
tend to conviviality they have escaped
two of the most ruinous as the least
natural of the vices of mankind, gluttony
and intemperance.

Is it surprising then that they are
without those evidences of mental
and moral decay of other oriental races?
and that under twenty-five hundred
years of despotism, a prey to anarchy
or ruled by foreign potentates without
even the sympathy of race with their
subjects, and crushed and ground be-
neath the system of a merciless relig-

ion, that they have never lost their
ancient vigor, and that even their cus-
toms and manners have withstood un-
affected the merciless sword and scep-
tre of Islam, and that the people at
large are advancing at a more rapid
pace than any other tropical nation.

This, while not the only case, is per-
haps the grandest; and let us as Chris-
tians, not disdain to receive a lesson
from the heathen world; to remember
that among the wastes of idolatry there
are a hundred and forty millions of
people who have never tasted the fires
of alcohol. This principle, if good for
semi-civilized people, ought to be good
for civilized as well, and, if practical
with them why not with us? It is
practicable, and it is only a question of
time when we will be the grandest ex-
ample of temperance among the na-
tions of the earth.

WITTENBERG ORATORY.

The Literary Societies Making Inducements
to Enlist the College's Best Talent.

The Excelsior Literary society of Wit-
tenberg college has decided to give a
prize of \$20 to the winner of the local
oratorical contest. The Philos had
previously decided to give the income

of a \$600 fund. However, the societies
have not yet united in their action and
the respective sums will probably only
be given to a winner of the same soci-
ety.

Gilbert Wilson and Wilbur Hamma-
ker, both of Springfield, are the only
contestants so far announced. The con-
test will take place during January.

HILL OF SCIENCE.

Dec 6 — 1895
Concerns of the Collegians Con-
sidered

Work Begun for Annual Ora- torical Contest.

It Will be the First in Which Cash Prizes
(Are Offered.

Some of the Contestants and Their Qual-
ifications.

Result of Yesterday's Reorganization of
the Wittenberg Athletic Asso-
ciation—Vacation.

The annual contest of the Wittenberg
Oratorical association, to take place
sometime in January, seems likely to be
of somewhat more than usual interest,
as it will be the first since the establish-
ment by the college of an oratorical
prize. Under the terms of this the
winning orator will receive \$25, which
will be increased to \$40 if he ranks above
fifth place in the state contest held in
February, to which nine colleges send
representatives.

The contestants so far announced are
Wilbur Hammaker and G. L. Wilson.
Mr. Hammaker has an enviable reputa-
tion for elocution and oratorical ability,
and it seems generally conceded that his
winning chances are first rate. Judging
from past work his composition is rather
above the average, and he is aided by a
remarkably powerful voice well under
control. When interviewed by the re-
porter (who, however, did not introduce
himself as such) Mr. Hammaker ex-
pressed himself very hopeful of the
outcome, but stated that other contest-
ants would probably appear later.

Concerning his opponent less seems
to be known as he has only been a stu-
dent for the last year, having removed
here from Illinois. Members of the
Philosophian society describe his deliv-
ery as fair. When interviewed he
stated that he had never publicly orat-
ed and had little elocutionary training,
so could hardly hope to win on delivery
but would contest.

25. Shuler Dec 6 1892.

9

3.	G. S. Wilson...	15	11	4	.733
4.	N. H. Burdick...	22	14	8	.636
5.	E. H. McNeal...	24	14	10	.583
6.	C. G. Smith...	20	11	9	.550
7.	S. B. Hopkins...	21	10	11	.476
8.	W. D. McNary...	15	7	8	.466
9.	Dr. Seeley...	14	6 1/2	7 1/2	.464
10.	Prof. Dudley...	13	5 1/2	7 1/2	.423
11.	L. N. Rossiter...	18	5 1/2	12 1/2	.302
12.	W. E. Ruston...	17	5	12	
13.	F. C. Rogers...	21	3	18	
14.	C. W. Sherman...	24	3	21	

The tournament will extend about two weeks into next term.

All the delightful features of a cane rush were furnished free with the Freshmen-Sophomore "scrap" Wednesday night. The upper hand was with the Sophomores from the start; it was their fight. The first act was the capture of Mr. Sherman as he issued from the Athenæan Hall. His lusty yells of "'96, '96," soon brought his classmates on the scene, and as they appeared they were tackled by the Sophs., tied hand and foot and tumbled unceremoniously into room 50, an empty room on the top floor. All the Freshmen in the building were disposed of in this fashion (as were also Grant and Sherman) except "Gentleman" Jones and "Garibaldi" Vance. The latter was told by sympathetic outsiders to get to the town Freshmen as quickly as possible and bring them into the action. He soon returned with five besides himself. These bound the

guard at the foot of the stairs, stowed him away under the stairway, and then ran to the aid of their classmen. All were stopped in the hall except one, who broke into room 50 brandishing a knife and crying, "I have a knife." One of the Sophomore guards said excitedly, "let me take it quick to cut this man loose," and threw it far out into the night. But someone was loose and soon had all the Freshman muscle untied. Then, neglecting to tie up the '95 guards which would have won them the fight, they burst out into the hall. Then began the cane-rush like proceedings, resulting in a clear case of victory for '95, though '96 fought with desperation and to exhaustion.

NOMINATE A SENATOR.

Chicago Record May 5, 1894
PROHIBITION STATE TICKET.

Bloomington Convention Completes Its Work and Adjourns After Adopting a Platform of Principles—In Favor of Free Silver.

United States Senator.....DR. J. G. EVANS
State Treasurer.....H. J. PUTERBAUGH
Supt. Public Instruction.....NICHOLAS T. EDWARDS
Trustees Illinois.....MRS. RENA ATCHISON
University.....MRS. A. E. SANFORD
.....CHARLES H. MERRITT

Special to the Chicago Record.
BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 4.—The state prohibition convention came to an end at noon to-day. The forenoon session was full of business. Things were hurried in order to allow the delegates to get away on the early afternoon trains. H. B. Kepley of Effingham was made permanent chairman and the temporary secretaries were made permanent. A. F. Smith renewed his motion of yesterday that



DR. J. G. EVANS.

the convention nominate a candidate for United States senator. The motion prevailed by a large majority.

Nominations were then declared in order, beginning with state treasurer. O. T. Stewart of Eureka made a spirited speech nominating H. J. Puterbaugh of Mackinaw as a vote-getter, a business man, a life-long prohibitionist and a man with money. E. Loveless of Wheaton sprung the name of J. B. Hobbs of Chicago, who ran for governor. A. F. Smith of Decatur seconded the nomination of Puterbaugh, as did also John Haggard of Bloomington. After many seconds a delegate rose and said Mr. Hobbs could not take the nomination, as he was ill with rheumatism. His name was therefore withdrawn and Puterbaugh went in by acclamation.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.
Mr. Curtis of Kewanee placed in nomination the name of the Rev. N. T. Edwards of Kewanee as superintendent of public instruction. He is the son of Dr. Richard Edwards, former state superintendent and author of the Edwards law. Mr. Curtis said his candidate had all his father's good qualities, besides being a prohibitionist. He was a graduate of Knox, Yale and the Chicago Theological school and made red-school-house speeches. A. H. Harney of Lincoln seconded the nomination. Several speeches were smothered by a successful motion to nominate Edwards by acclamation.

The Rev. J. W. Haynie of Normal made an eloquent address nominating for United States senator J. G. Evans, president of Hedding college, Abingdon. Capt. Harts of Lincoln seconded the nomination. Hale Johnson, W. H. Bolles and half a dozen others chimed in eloquently. Dr. Evans was nominated by acclamation, followed by three cheers and a tiger. The committee on platform not being ready Mrs. Rounds of Chicago was invited to speak.

Trustees of the University.
Mrs. Rena Mikels Atchison of Evanston, Mrs. A. E. Sanford of Bloomington and Charles H. Merritt of Mason City were nominated for trustees of the University of Illinois at Champaign. Mrs. Atchison has been a professor in the Woman's institute at Evanston, Mrs. Sanford is a noted Woman's Christian Temperance union worker. Mr. Merritt is an alumnus of the university.

The following were elected officers of the state central committee: Chairman, George W. Gere of Champaign; secretary, James H. Shaw of Bloomington; treasurer, J. V. Hobbs, Chicago; executive committee, G. W. Gere, Champaign; C. L. Stevens, Chicago; O. W. Stewart, Eureka; James S. Felter, Springfield.

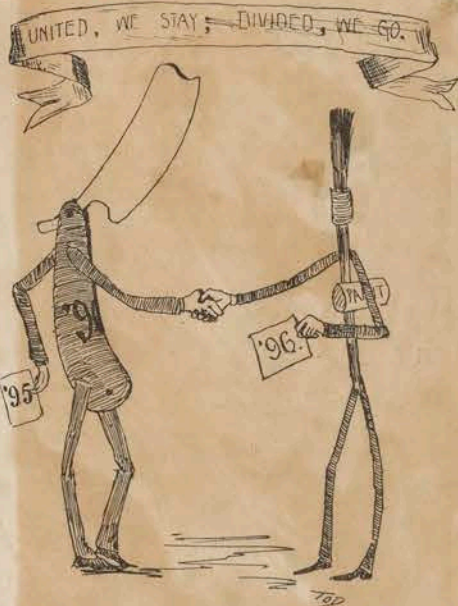
Free textbooks.—We further declare in favor of the state furnishing all public textbooks free of cost.
12. Interest on public funds.—The interest carried on public funds should be turned into the public treasury.
13. Rest days.—All men should be protected by law in their right to one day of rest in seven.
14. We cordially invite the cooperation of all our fellow-citizens to the end that these declarations may be made triumphant in state and nation where there are other organizations which regard with special favor any efforts wisely directed toward securing such a union of forces as shall in any way hasten the overthrow of saloon rule, enforced as it is by the monopolists on the one hand and untoward and vicious political organizations on the other. All means of public transportation and communication should be managed for the benefit of all the people and not for the profit of private corporations only. To this end they should be controlled by the government.

8. Immigration.—We declare in favor of immigration laws so framed as to exclude the pauper, the criminal, the insane, the anarchist, the drunkard or wife of an alien owner of land or mine, and the unlimited acquisition thereof by any individual or corporation. We favor the forfeiture of all unenclosed and grazed lands in the hands of railroad corporations and trusts and combinations which are assigned to enrich the few at the expense of the many.
11. Public schools.—We declare for a compulsory school law which shall guarantee to every child between the ages of 8 and 14 years the benefit of at least four months' attendance in each year at some school where the rudiment of the English language are taught. We hold it to be a direct violation of our constitution to devote any of the public funds to the use of any parochial or sectarian schools. Custodians of public school funds should be held personally liable for any public money paid for the support of any sectarian or parochial schools.

safe deposit of the savings of the people on which a low rate of interest should be paid. Any surplus which may accrue from these deposits should be loaned directly to the people on ample security at a low rate of interest.
5. Civil service.—We favor the extension of the civil service reform system to all grades of the service to which it is applicable; fitness and not party service should be the essential test, and fidelity and efficiency the only sure tenure of office. Unnecessary absence from attendance upon public duties on the part of members of congress or the state legislature should work a corresponding reduction of compensation.
6. Pensions.—We favor granting just pensions to disabled veterans of the United States army and navy, their widows and orphans, and that the laws for pensioning the soldiers of the Mexican war be extended to the soldiers of the war of the rebellion.
7. Canteen system.—We demand the abolition of the canteen system in the army and the saloon system in the soldiers' homes.

money sufficient to meet the wants of the government economically administered. To the end that economical results, caused by the frequent tariff agitation and changes of our tariff may be avoided, we favor the appointment of a non-partisan commission on revenue, whose duty it shall be to annually recommend to congress such changes in tariff laws and other methods of collecting revenue as may from time to time become necessary.
4. Finance.—We declare that all money should be issued by the government to the people without the intervention of any private individual or corporation, and to be a full legal-tender for all debts, both public and private, contracts for all currency notwithstanding. To this end we favor the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver, the product of the mines of the United States. No more government bonds should be issued in times of peace, but a system of postal savings banks should provide for the

and Hale Johnson, Newton.
The following platform was adopted:
We, the prohibitionists of Illinois, in convention assembled, acknowledging Almighty God as the source of all power in government, do adopt the following principles:
1. The liquor traffic.—We demand the suppression of the manufacture, sale, importation, exportation and transportation of alcoholic liquors as a beverage by federal and state legislation.
2. Suffrage.—No citizen should be denied the right to vote on account of sex, and equal labor should receive equal wages without regard to sex. We demand that the legislature shall give township and municipal suffrage to women and the right to be candidates for any office not forbidden to them by the constitution. We demand that an amendment to the constitution shall give women the full rights of suffrage and that all offices be submitted to a vote of the people.
3. Labor.—We favor the collection of a sum of



There will probably be no more "class scraps" in Lake Forest this year. The climax was reached last Monday night, when the Freshmen assembled en masse in College Hall to retaliate on the Sophomores for the other time. They found only seven victims, presenting each one with a vigorous shampoo and using a lavish amount of paint for decorative purposes. In the meantime, the Sophs. rooming out had been assembled, but judiciously refraining from tackling the emblemed Freshmen, they waited until the leader and two other town Freshmen were on their way home, waylaid them, and deprived the leader J. A. McGaughey, of his long, highly-prized, bushy, black moustache. Prof. Halsey says this is the worst piece of hazing Lake Forest has seen for over fifteen years.

The members of the Chess Club ranked as follows after Saturday's games in the tournament:

	PLAYED.	WON.	LOST.	PER. CT.
1. J. A. Linn	27	26 1/2	1/2	.981
2. A. B. Burdick	18	14	4	.777

Dec 20/1892 X J. G. Evans

Date of First Insert

Dec 19 1895

10

Paris for Class Day.

The senior class of Wittenberg met yesterday and assigned parts for the class day next June as follows: Class orator, Glenn M. Cummings; class prophet, George B. Schmitt; class poet, Lena Shultz; Ivy oration, Miss Kinsinger; Latin oration, Gilbert Wilson; class history, Elmer Howard; last will and testament, Clara Serviss; President's address, Clark Shellabarger. On commencement day the address will be delivered by Judge Grosscup of Chicago.

THE ORATORICAL CONTEST.

Only Two Contestants, Guilbert Wilson and Wilbur Hammaker, Both of Springfield.

One week from Friday night, Jan 24, will occur the annual oratorical contest of Wittenberg. This is an event in the affairs of the college, which every year attracts more than usual interest and is always anxiously looked forward to.

The contest will be held in the Grand and will be participated in by Guilbert A. Wilson, of the Senior class '96, and by Wilbur Hammaker, of the Sophomore class '98.

The idea of contest and competition never fails to arouse the spirit of the college people and as the contestants come from the ranks at the students, each attracts the greatest interest from his circle of friends. Both are students from the city.

The subject of Wilson's oration is "Thermopylae" and his friends, knowing his great interest in classical subjects, expect a treat from the suggestion given by the subject. Wilson was formerly a student of Lake Forest university, but has attended Wittenberg the last two years and has taken a prominent part in affairs around the college. He is a member of the Philosophian society.

The subject of Hammaker's oration is "The World's Greatest Magician." What theme this will reveal will engage the curiosity of all until it is disclosed upon his appearance on the stage on the evening of the contest.

Hammaker's ability in an oratorical way is well known, and this assures his friends of a good production. He is well known in the city, being first orator in his class at high school. He is a member of the Excelsior Society and the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity.

The judges for the contest are: On Thought and Composition—Dr. Fullerton and Rev Storey, of this city, and Prof. Long, of Antioch College.

On Delivery—Rev. Thompson and Hill and Jno L Zimmerman, all of this city.

The winner of the local contest will

represent Wittenberg and Springfield in the state contest to be held at Delaware February 21.

In connection with the contest will be given a very entertaining musical program under the auspices of the Athletic Association of the college, to which the proceeds will go.

This will largely be furnished by three of the professors from the Wittenberg Conservatory, Mr. Bunker rendering two violin solos, Mr Lambert two piano solos, and Mr. Hiller a couple of vocal solos. They will consist of the most recent selections. Miss Georgie Shaw will assist as accompanist.

WITTENBERG

News From Halls of Learning on the Hill.

The Oratorical Contest Exciting Much Interest—The Outcome Will Be Close.

Dr. Ort officiated at the dedication of a new church at Washingtonville, Sunday, returning last night.

Much interest centers in the oratorical contest, which will occur Friday evening at the Grand opera house. The contestants number two, Gilbert L. Wilson of the Senior class, a former student at Lake Forest university, and an exceptionally brilliant writer; his opponent is Wilbur Hammaker, of this city, a Sophomore, and a High school graduate of '94. He is especially strong in delivery. This will make the outcome close, it is expected, and there is every indication that the contest will be most interesting. The Athletic association has charge of the program and the profits will go towards lessening the debt. The members of the musical faculty will give several numbers, and an attractive program is assured. A prize of \$25 will be awarded the winner.

Dilatory students are now the annoyance of professors in making up examinations missed, purposely or otherwise, last term.

The war talk continues about the campus, and now that there is little probability of our need of soldiers, the number of volunteers is astonishingly large.

Miss Lena Shultz has resigned from the honor of class poet and the Seniors have not yet selected her successor.

Gruber, '99, is now a Beta. He was initiated Saturday night.

The principal topic of conversation among the ladies, is the elegant reception given by the Phi Psis at their chapter house Friday evening. Many of the alumni have declared it to be one of the swellest fraternity events in the history of Wittenberg.

A successor to Lee Thoman, who has resigned the position of baseball manager, will be elected this week. It is a thankless job and no one seems to want it.

Baseball never was popular at Wittenberg, and this spring will not be any exception. Captain Black is having hard work getting the boys out to practice.

WILSON Class of '96 Won the Honors in the Wittenberg Oratorical Contest.

Which Took Place at the Grand Opera House, on Friday Evening.

Will Represent Wittenberg at the State Contest in Delaware February 21.

An Excellent Musical Program Was Rendered.

As a result of the annual contest of the Wittenberg Oratorical association, at the Grand on Friday night, Gilbert Wilson, class of '96, will represent the college at the state contest in Delaware, on February 21.

The orations were heard by an appreciative audience of fair proportions; albeit a very creditable one, considering the disagreeable weather. A musical program of unusual excellence enhanced the pleasure of the evening, the participants receiving liberal applause. The opening number was a piano solo by Prof. Leroy Lambert, "Andante," (Beethoven,) followed by a Chopin waltz. Prof. Robert Hiller sang in sweet tenor, "Dreams" (Stretzki) and a number for encore, after which Wilbur Hammaker, the first of the two contestants for the honors of the evening, delivered his oration. He is a Sophomore and a graduate of the Springfield High school, class of '94. His subject was, "The World's Greatest Magician."

"THE GREATEST MAGICIAN." Mr. Hammaker's oration was marked for its poetry of thought and depth of religious feeling. With Hope as the

MCTOCHEY'S DIRGE.

Last night I led the Freshman band, On the wings of vanity was soaring; And all obeyed with ready hand, But, O, what a difference in the morning!

CHORUS:

Alas! alas! my cruel plight, The wind could blow with all its might, But it couldn't through my whiskers blow last night, But, O, what a difference in the morning!

We bravely climbed the winding stair, And down the corridor went storming; And five poor "Sophs" we captured there, But, O, what a difference in the morning!

The fight was o'er—the deed was done, But dire conspiracy was forming; With happy heart I was trudging home, But, O, what a difference in the morning!

Away, away in a lonely wood, They caught and threw me without warning; Like a wild brigand's my mustache stood, But, O, what a difference in the morning!

AMISSA,—Barba mea ex labio superno, quam barbam magno labore longe favissem. Qui hanc inveniati, ad possessorem referat, et munus capiet. Ego dixi.

PEACHER.

greatest magician of the world, as he held in his introduction, he said: "Genius and thought, the moulders of this great age, this age of which we are so proud, this nineteenth century, with its innumerable mechanical appliances, with its broad culture and its magnificent scientific achievements, have been sustained in their hours—and oft-times in their deaths—of public indifference and public neglect, aye, even of public derision, by the thought, by the hope that sometime an awakened and convinced people would realize the magnitude

OF THEIR SERVICES;

And would then with wonted generosity give honor to whom honor is due." "Hope, and it seems marvelous that even this great magician is so effective keeps the mass of suffering, starving humanity, with which the sweat-shops of our great cities and with which many of our mining settlements are swarming, from pouring out their own life-blood with that of their oppressors in one great red stream, and thus ending the unequal struggle. But best of all for all they are passive, 'tis true, partly because they know not what they might do, partly because of that inherent something in every man, which bids him strive to retain the germ of life under any and all conditions, but mostly because with a hope apparently born of despair, they are constantly watching for, continually

LOOKING FORWARD

To more propitious environments. And we the American manhood, a manhood whose boast it is that we will see fair play, are permitting the hopes of these prematurely aged fathers and mothers, but more particularly of these children—or rather of these little old men and women—to be smothered year after year, until finally this divine, this God-given spark shall glow so feebly, that it will be incapable of shedding beautifying rays over their minds, or until there shall be such an uprising as shall shake the very foundations of our government.

"It is evident and is generally conceded, that something must be done to bring about

A CHANGE

In our social conditions; but what? 'Aye, there's the rub.' However, men of brains and sense are working on this problem with an earnestness that is bound to result in a solution, providing we will co-operate with them and assist in its practical application; and we should be careful in our condemnation of such men, many of whom have as the very centers of their beings plans—apparently impracticable—for the bettering of the conditions of their fellows. For it may be some of them, as an enthusiastic admirer of Toussant L'Ouverture, the heroic leader of Haytian revolutionists, has prophesied of him: 'When truth gets a hearing, the muse of history, dipping her pen in the sunlight, shall write in the clear blue sky above them all the name of the hero, patriot, martyr,

TOUSSANT L'OUVERTURE"

He spoke of his interesting childhood the golden promise of his manhood. "All goes well and it seems as if his mother's old age is to be a beautiful sunset, the matchless red of the western sky being unmarred by a single cloud as the son—to her still the boy—on whom she lavishes a world of affection, is pre-eminently successful in his profession, is happily domiciled in a palatial home, has a kind and affectionate wife whom he loves almost to adoration, and at last, but, ah no, not least, he remembers and appreciates the care which that mother bestowed upon him, the sacrifices that she made for him; and now he tries by a thousand little kindnesses to repay her, in part only for he realizes that such services as hers can only be rewarded in—as a quaint old negro has put it—"de great eternal mansion, way up yondah in de skies." Then the speaker eloquently pictured

HIS DOWNFALL

From this consummation of success and happiness due to drink, and concluded: "When we consider the awfulness of a business that delivers such goods, the godlessness of the laws permitting and protecting such a traffic, it seems that we must almost despair, but just then the great magician steps up and says perhaps it will not always be

thus, perhaps the hopes of fond mothers, and loving wives will not always be blighted, perhaps men will not always stifle their consciences or permit their higher natures to sleep, perhaps—undoubtedly some day, and that no very distant one, the public conscience of the

AMERICAN PEOPLE

That seems in some respects to have lain dormant so long, shall awake with a mighty start, and then in very truth there shall be resolutions speedily culminating in revolutions, in this the grandest of republics. And when this shall happen, then the magnificent tribute which Tennyson paid to one of the noblest and truest men of this age—Albert the Good—may be applicable not only to one here and one there, not only to a solitary star in a whole constellation, but to the mass of American leaders, so that with honesty and sincerity we may say of almost any one of them:

"And indeed he seems to me Scarce other than my own ideal knight; Who revered his conscience as his king."

"Finally this great magician, worthy to be called greatest for this, if for nothing else, has not confined himself to earth and to mortals, but has even gone

INTO HEAVEN ITSELF

And has led the Son of God from heaven to earth, that He might become the Savior of mankind. And it is this same magic power that leads us along 'the straight and narrow way'; not only the expectation of reward but the hope of winning a smile of commendation from that One, who by and through his hope endured for us a life of persecution and who finally suffered—for us—the ignominious and agonizing death of the cross; even from the lowly Nazarene, the man of sorrows, from Christ, the hope of the world."

Mr. Hammaker's effort was recognized by hearty applause.

Prof. Alexander P. Bunker then rendered very delightfully, two solos on the violin, (a) "Abendlied" (Nachez), and (b) "Serenata," (Moszkawski). Prof. Lambert played Sarvelle's "Les Pupillons," on piano.

Mr. Wilson then made his bow. His subject was "Thermopylae." The best comment on the oration is to be found in the decision of the judges, each of whom gave him first place.

"THERMOPYLAE."

Mr. Wilson began his oration by a recitative address narrating the events preceding the occupation of the pass by Leonidas and his Spartan band, and their invocation to the gods. Mr. Wilson then spoke as follows:

"And raising their hands after the manner of the Greeks, they supplicated the Fardarter in prayer:

"Hail, god of purple dawn; hail, golden messenger of day, whose rosy locks shine now resplendent in the glory of thy blushing brow. O Delian one, at whose birth the gray crags of thy natal isle burst crimson with flowers, when Zephyrus breathed the sweet incense of bud and blossom, pour over us today the beauty of thy golden light. O Sminthean one, whose fatal darts laid low the Pythian dragon, grant to us to smite with death these temple-destroyers of the Great King. O god of light and song, we offer thee ourselves, a hecatomb whose blood shall bathe away the impurities of thy violated altars. And when Latonian Artemis, guiding her silver car, floats majestic over the vault of shady night, may her white beams be mirrored crimson in a sea of Persian blood. Hail, Apollo of the golden day, we that are about to die, salute thee!"

"Then as the burst of sacred song died away among the echoing crags, there arose the slow strains of the Dorian pipe and the tramping ranks of the Spartans, moving down into the plain, advanced and halted to await their foes.

"Now when the Persians saw the fewness of the Greeks they were amazed, wondering whether they were men or gods who came thus boldly forth to face the myriads of the Great King; and they stood waiting, dumb with wonderment, until the Great King greeted to: shame, and shouted, and out of the Persian host moved the regiment named Immortals because never yet had they been beaten in open battle. And their number was one myriad, ten times the number of all the Greeks that followed Leonidas. And they moved forward to attack the Hellenes.

"Now their advance was like the form of a crescent, with the horns thrust forward to engulf the Pelopone-

stians and gore and bend their ranks, for the length of their line was thrice that of the Greeks, and they lapped and surrounded the Greeks both to the right and to the left. But now when the horns of the crescent were turned well about them the Spartans suddenly sprung forward, leveling their spears, and the crash of smiting brass came thundering over the plain like the rolling roar of the wave-sounding sea. Then the long line of the Persians, which had crept and crawled about the men of Hellas, was tossed and stung until it writhed and swayed as a serpent writhes when a youth touches its middle with a glowing coal. Over and over it seemed to roll, beating and tossing its ends, until suddenly it parted and the Spartans burst through stabbing and shouting with the lust of battle. Then wheeling about ere the two horns could unite, they fell upon them and crushed them singly, so that there remained no more of the regiment of Immortals. For they shamed to fly in the sight of the Great King and fell all beneath the thrusts of the Spartan spears.

"Then again the ranks of the Hellenes closed and waited. And as they stood I counted their number. And they were a fourth of a thousand of the men of Sparta and a half thousand of the Thespians. And the Spartans cleaned the blood from their weapons.

"Now the hosts of the Great King had stood silent within the plain gazing at the struggle before them. But when they saw the Greeks victorious and the fallen warriors of Persia lying in great heaps about them, a murmur arose like the angry murmur of wind at the approach of storm in summer time. And the multitude swayed and tossed like the waters of the purple deep, for far as the eye could reach the plain was filled with the myriads of the Great King. Then in se in the for-ranks raised their bows and shot, and the flitting arrows fell like feathered serpents that bit and stung and hissed at the Hellenes.

"Then the Great King joyed, thinking the Greeks must be overwhelmed in the arrow showers. But now Leonidas advanced and spake

to his warriors; and immediately they leveled their spears and came plunging down straight at the heart of the mighty host of Persia. Again there came the crash of clanging shields and the echoes pealed and thundered in bellowing volleys from the hollows of Eta. Then the Spartans disappeared within the host.

"I have sent a rustic man cast a stick into the wine colored sea, as Notus lashes the bosom of Oceanus and the sable blackness of storm overspreads the face of day, though not yet do the billows seethe in white foam. And his dog plunges into the gloomy deep and black waves engulf him, only now and then between the surges appear his dripping hair and ears and his bark rings above the noisy tempest. So seemed to me the Peloponnesians as they plunged into the bosom of the hosts of Persia and when at intervals we could see their horse-hair plumes nodding white above the human sea and hear their shouts of io pean, io pean—he victory!—ringing out above the roar as they plunged and stabbed and trampled their enemies beneath their feet. And yet more rarely, when the charging hosts came reeling back in confusion, we could see for a moment the steady ranks of the Spartans down whose waving line of blood-bespattered shields the rays of Helios angrily glittered as from the golden scales of Python, coiling and threatening the ranks of men. Over and over again the Persian thousands swept upon them and as often came staggering back in headlong ruin. But ever like some great beast in the midst of barking dogs moved the deadly phalanx of the Greeks; for the madness of Ares was upon them and they recked only to slay and to die.

"And so the golden hours winced across the face of sky and saffron Helios grew red again; for his steeds approached the peaks of Hesperus. And still the din of battle arose and still the men of Asia gave way before the Greeks, though we could perceive that the shouts of the Spartans were growing fainter as their ranks were slowly thinned beneath the clouds of missiles; for though the Persians ever shunned to face the Greeks, like hungry wolves they followed them and overwhelmed their rear. And at last came to our listening ears only the dull roar of the angry Persians and we no longer saw the Greeks nor heard the cries of Hellas. And the Great King sat pale upon his

throne and the rosy glow of dying day bathed his chair in crimson and all the plain was red with blood. Yet as we watched there came a shout and the struggle suddenly raged afresh, gathering fierce about a single place; for though we knew it not, Leonidas the king had fallen and the Spartans defended his body. Then once more we heard the shrill cries of the warriors of Hellas and for the last time listened to the sweet clang of brass shields ringing triumphant in the strife of battle. And with such fury fought the Hellenes, that at length their enemies drew off amazed; and out of the multitude like men returned from the womb of Erebus, marched the remnant of the band of heroes. And there were twenty of the Spartans and nineteen of the Thespians. And the Spartans bore the body of Leonidas, the king, in their midst.

"Then I saw that their spears were broken and their shields dented and bent and their helmets shorn of their nodding plumes or broken and burst asunder. And yet they shouted, taunting the Persians with the slaughter of their warriors. And again to the shrill sound of the pipe they marched back to the entrance of the pass, grouping themselves upon a hillock that rose behind the wall. Then once more the sea of men surged upon them and the sound of fighting ceased. And bitter tears swelled into my face and I bowed my head and wept.

"Then Achaemenes the satrap touched me gently and spake: 'O man of Hellas, now I know of a truth that the gods smile no more upon the arms of the Persians. Many battles have I seen, for my hairs grow hoary in the service of the Great King, but surely no battle was ever such as this since the day when the unknown God gathered lands in the bosom of Ocean. And the women of Susa tonight will be widowed and childless!'"

At the conclusion, Mr. Wilson was also given pleasing evidence of the audience's interest and appreciation by applause. While the succeeding musical numbers were in execution the judges brought their markings together. They were found to be as follows:

Thought and Composition—President D. A. Long of Antioch, Hammaker, 95%; Wilson 96%; Rev. J. A. Story, Hammaker, 72%; Wilson, 95; Dr. George H. Fullerton, Hammaker, 65; Wilson 80.

Delivery—Rev. E. P. Thomson, Hammaker, 90; Wilson, 96; John L. Zimmerman, Esq., Hammaker, 80; Wilson, 85; Rev. J. J. Hill, Hammaker, 80; Wilson, 85.

The concluding musical numbers were: Violin, (a) "Barcarole," (b) a gavotte in d major, dedicated to Mr. Bunker, both by Kern; a vocal solo, "Answered" (Robyn) by Prof. Hiller, with violin obligato.

Miss Georgia Shaw accompanied in all the vocal violin numbers, perfectly.

The decision was announced by Secretary W. M. Hackenbush, secretary of the Oratorical Association.

The affair was under the auspices of the Wittenberg Athletic Association, the profits going to the lessening of the debt. As the winner of the honors, Mr. Wilson was awarded \$25.

WILSON WON

And Will Represent Wittenberg at the State Oratorical Contest at Delaware.

The annual oratorical contest and musicale of Wittenberg college was given in the Grand opera house last night under the auspices of the Wittenberg Athletic Association. The night was too dreary for any but the most enthusiastic to venture out, but there was a good-sized audience of these and they were enthusiastic enough, surely.

The program opened with a double piano number by Prof. Leroy Lambert, consisting of an Andante by Beethoven, and a waltz by Chopin. Prof. Robert H. Hiller sang very sweetly in Dreams by Stretzki and was compelled to respond to a hearty call for a second number. After Prof. Hiller's encore Wilbur F. Hammaker appeared and delivered a fine oration on The World's Greatest Magician. Mr. Hammaker handled his subject in an able manner, introducing his magician as Hope. His delivery was rather too dramatic,

in the onset making his voice somewhat harsh, but this was overcome for the most part before he had spoken long. His bearing was easy and graceful and his gestures were quite well in place.

Professor A. P. Bunker followed next on the program with a two part violin number of "Abendleid," by Nachez, and "Serenata," by Moszkowski.

After a piano number, "Les Pupillons," by Sarella, Gilbert Wilson, a '96 student, appeared on the stage to deliver an oration on "Thermopylae." The moment he appeared in the wing he was greeted with a storm of applause by the host of Wittenberg students present, and there would be no doubt as to which contestant had their sympathy.

His voice was for the most of the time rich and pure, though he was inclined to drift into the very common rut of singing his address in cadences. His postures were not so good, but his gestures were easy, and an apostrophe in the first part of his address was very pleasing. He has been under the training of Prof. Ladru Layton.

Prof. Bunker gave Barcarole and a gavotte, both by C. W. Kern, and Prof. Hiller closed the program most pleasingly in singing Robyn's "Answer." Miss Georgia Shaw played the accompaniments.

The judges gathered together at the close of Wilson's address and awarded him first place on an average per centage of 90 1/2 to 85 per cent for Hammaker out of a possible 100.

The judges on delivery were John L. Zimmerman, Rev. J. J. Hill and Rev. E. P. Thomson; and on thought and composition Rev. G. H. Fullerton, President D. A. Long, of Antioch, and Rev. J. A. Storey.

When the decision was announced from the stage the students "raised the dead" and rah after rah with all kinds of embellishments made the theater hideous for a considerable length of time.

ORATORS' CONTEST

Annual Local Entertainment at the Grand Last Evening

Gilbert Wilson Will Represent Wittenberg at the State Contest. Oration on Thermopylae.

The annual oratorical contest of the Wittenberg Literary societies, took place last evening at the Grand Opera House. The only contestants were Gilbert Wilson of the senior class and Wilbur Hammaker of the Sophomore class, both of this city. Wilson proved himself to be the better trained orator and was an easy winner. The program was interspersed with music in which the following took part: Leroy Lambert, Alexander P. Bunker, Robert H. Hiller and Miss Georgia Shaw. Hammaker spoke first and had for his subject "The Great Magician." He paid eloquent tribute to Hope as the great healer. His delivery was too cautionary.

Wilson's subject was "Thermopylae" and was a beautiful description of the great battle of the Greeks and Persians. His delivery was very easy. Wilson will represent Wittenberg at the state oratorical contest at Delaware on February 14. Wilson is a member of the Philosphian Literary society and was a former student of Lake Forest university. He has been under the training of Ladru Layton for some time paratory to the contest. He received a prize of \$33.

The following were the judges: Thought and composition, Dr. D. A. Long of Antioch, Dr. J. A. Story and Dr. George H. Fullerton; delivery, Dr. Edwin P. Thomson, J. L. Zimmerman and Rev. J. J. Hill. Wilson was ranked first by each judge.

WILSON IS A WINNER

Strawberry Blonde Philo. Comes Out on Top

In Last Night's Oratorical Scrap at the Grand

Wittenberg Was Out in Force and it is a Famous Victory.

Orator Hammaker is a Good One but Didn't Quite Reach.

The Winner Will Speak for Wittenberg Before the Big Wigs at the Next State Contest.

The Wittenberg oratorical contest at the Grand opera house last night was not largely attended the audience being undoubtedly effected in this regard by the inclement weather. A musicale preceded the opening speech, Prof. Leroy Lambert playing as a double piano number, an andante by Beethoven and a waltz from Chopin. This was followed by Robert H. Hiller in a vocal solo, "Dreams," by Stretzki. Responding to an encore he then sang Rubenstein's "Oh fair, and sweet, and holy!"

The oratorical contestants were Wilbur Hammaker and Gilbert Wilson. The judges on oratory were J. L. Zimmerman, Rev. J. J. Hill, and Rev. E. P. Thomson. Thought and composition, Rev. J. C. Story, Rev. Daniel A. Long and Rev. Geo. H. Fullerton.

Wilbur Hammaker, the first speaker, had chosen as his subject, "The World's Greatest Magician," and handled it well as to thought and language. He pitched his voice too loud in the opening sentence and followed this up by "apouting." In addition to this his gestures were somewhat awkward, and some of them were unnatural. He atoned for these sins by quoting Tennyson really well, and pitching his voice in the right key when he reached the pathetic passages in his address. He spoke of the office and workings of Hope, which he referred to as the world's greatest magician. Hope keeps the mass of suffering, starving humanity, with which the mining communities swarm, and the tenement districts abound, from pouring out their own life blood with that of their oppressors in one great, red stream, and thus ending the unequal struggle. But best of all, for all they are passive because of a hope apparently born of despair, they are constantly watching for, continually looking forward to more propitious environments. It gives the mother the power to see in her child the coming man, noble and upright, though the hope that is born therein is often blasted by the undoing of sin in after years. It gives men of brain and forethought the vision of happier conditions in our National life.

Prof. A. P. Bunker followed in a double violin number, "Abendleid," by Nachez, and a "Serenata," by Moszkowski. Prof. Leroy Lambert then played "Les Pupillons," by Sarella, as a piano solo.

Gilbert Wilson then delivered his address, "Thermopylae." He veered to the opposite extreme from that taken by his predecessor, Mr. Hammaker, and perhaps did not speak quite loudly enough. Thus the two extremes were in evidence. But as this was a letter, an oratorical tone was not required. However he spoke much too rapidly in places, and did not throw the fire and enthusiasm into his description of the great battle which the recital merited. He also fell short in the prayer. Following is an extract.

"The Peloponnesians had beaten back the myriads of the Great King; but Ephialtes the Malian took gold of the Persians and led a detachment behind the Hellenes by a secret way over Oeta. And this was told Leonidas while it was night. And he sent away the Arcadian and other forces, but himself and 300

Spartans remained; for the laws of Sparta forbade them to turn their backs to the enemy. Then 700 Thespians chose also to share their doom. And the little army of a thousand advanced boldly out of the pass and stood before its entrance, just as the car of Helios appeared over the distant peaks of Euboea. And raising their hands after the manner of the Greeks, they supplicated the Fardarter in prayer.

The famous prayer ending, "We that are about to die salute thee!" was then given and succeeded by a splendid description of the terrible combat celebrated in song and story.

After this address Prof. A. P. Bunker played a violin number, with Prof. O. W. Kern as accompanist, and Prof. Hiller sang "Answered," by Robyn. The latter was accompanied by Miss Georgia Shaw in both numbers.

The decision of the judges was then given. The percentage on oratory was as follows: Zimmerman—Wilson 90, Hammaker 85. Hill—Wilson 85, Hammaker 80. Thompson—Wilson 95, Hammaker 90. The judges on thought and composition refused to give out their detailed per cent., but were unanimous in favor of Wilson. It is but just to say that the latter had been under the constant training of Ladru Layton for some time, while Hammaker had no help.

SPRINGFIELD, O.

Senior Defeats Soph. in the Oratorical Contest.

BIDS FOR ELECTRIC ROAD.

The Work to Begin About the First of March—Republican District Committee Arrangements—Star and Crescent Debate—Life Insurance Agents' Reunion—A Robbery Confessed.

Springfield, O., January 25.—The annual oratorical contest of the Wittenberg Oratorical society last evening at the Grand Opera House was very largely attended. There were but two contestants, Gilbert Wilson of the senior class and Wilbur Hammaker of the sophomore class, both of this city. Mr. Wilson proved to be the better orator and won easily. The programme was interspersed with music, in which the following took part: Leroy Lambert, Alex. P. Bunker, Robert H. Hiller and Miss Georgia Shaw. Mr. Hammaker's subject was "The Great Magician" and Mr. Wilson's "Thermopylae." Mr. Wilson by his victory last evening will represent Wittenberg college at the State oratorical contest at Delaware February 14. The following were the judges: Thought and composition, Dr. D. A. Long of Antioch, Dr. J. A. Story and Dr. George H. Fullerton; delivery, Dr. Edwin P. Thomson, J. L. Zimmerman and Rev. J. J. Hill. Mr. Wilson was ranked first by each judge.

The Star and Crescent society of the high school met yesterday afternoon in regular literary session. Those who took part in the programme were Misses Alice Gram, Mary Chinn, Maude Dolbeer, Alice Irwin, Stella Shroufe, Edith Barker, Nellie Apjones. The debate was handled by John Cole, Art. Martin, affirmative; Bert. Myers, George Perk, negative, and the affirmative won. The question was, "Resolved, That the money now being expended for the new navy would be expended better if used for education and the internal improvements of the country." The election of officers will be held on February 7, and the next literary meeting will be on Washington's birthday, and the programme will be appropriate to the occasion. The musical part of the programme yesterday afternoon consisted of a vocal solo by Miss Grace Johnson and a vocal duet by Miss Grace Weatherstone and Miss Carrie Bolt.

Wayne Neff, projector of the Xenia-Springfield Electric railroad, was in the city last evening and said that they would soon be ready to receive bids for the work, which will begin about March

THERMOPYLÆ.

I, Philocrates the Athenian, unto Demetrius son of Phalares, greeting;

Know, O Demetrius, that being sent ambassador to the Great King I came by the pass Thermopylae, where I found the forces of Leonidas who had despaired of holding Tempe and were now busy repairing the wall. And I bade them be of courage, praying the gods to favor them; and having greeted the Spartan king proceeded onward to the Persians.

But when I came to the army of the Great King he questioned me; and I spake boldly of the wall, and of the jutting crags that shadow the sea, and how the soldiers of the Spartan king had taken possession of the strait and now awaited the coming of the Persians. And the Great King doubted, not believing so few would dare withstand his myriads; but when he rounded the arm of the sea he saw the Greeks, yet thought easily to overwhelm them and descend beyond upon sacred Hellas. And sitting upon his throne, he commanded and his regiments dashed within the pass to give battle to the Greeks; but their javelins availed little against the long spears of the Peloponnesians so that the Hellenes thrust back the struggling hordes or pushed them into the sea. And at last they feared to face the Greeks and their captains drove them forward with the lash.

And thus had the Peloponnesians beaten back the myriads of the Great King; but Ephialtes the Malian took gold of the Persians and led a detachment behind the Hellenes by a secret way over Oeta. And this was told Leonidas while it was night. And he sent away the Arcadian and other forces, but himself and three hundred Spartans remained; for the laws of Sparta forbade them to turn their backs to an enemy. Then seven hundred Thespians chose also to share their doom. And the little army of a thousand advanced boldly out of the pass and stood before its entrance, just as the car of Helios appeared over the distant peaks of Euboea. And raising their hands after the manner of the Greeks, they supplicated the the Fardarter in prayer:

"Hail, god of purple dawn; hail, golden messenger of day, whose rosy locks shine now resplendent in the glory of thy blushing brow. O Delian one, at whose birth the gray crags of thy natal isle burst crimson with flowers, when Zephyrus breathed the sweet incense of bud and blossom, pour over us today the beauty of thy golden light. O Sminthean one, whose fatal darts laid low the Pythian dragon, grant to us to smite with death these temple-destroyers of the Great King. O god of light and song, we offer thee ourselves, a hecatomb whose blood shall bathe away the impurities of thy violated altars. And when Latonian Artemis, guiding her silver car, floats majestic over the vault of shady night, may her white beams be mirrored crimson in a sea of Persian blood. Hail, Apollo of the golden day, we that are about to die, salute thee!"

Then as the burst of sacred song died away among the echoing crags, there arose the slow strains of the Dorian pipe and the tramping ranks of the Spartans, moving down into the plain, advanced and halted to await their foes.

Now when the Persians saw the fewness of the Greeks they were amazed, wondering whether they were men or gods who came thus boldly forth to face the myriads of the Great King; and they stood waiting, dumb with wonderment, until the Great King groaned for shame and shouted, and out of the

Persian host moved the regiment named Immortals because never yet had they been beaten in open battle. And their number was one myriad, ten times the number of all the Greeks that followed Leonidas. And they moved forward to attack the Hellenes.

Now their advance was like the form of a crescent, with the horns thru-t forward to engulf the Peloponnesians and gore and rend their flanks; for the length of their line was thrice that of the Greeks, and they lapped and surrounded the Greeks both to the right and to the left. But now when the horns of the crescent were turned well about them the Spartans suddenly sprung forward, leveling their spears, and the crash of smiting brass came thundering over the plain like the rolling roar of the wave-sounding sea. Then the long line of the Persians, which had crept and crawled about the men of Hellas, was tossed and stung until it writhed and swayed as a serpent writhes when a youth touches its middle with a glowing coal. Over and over it seemed to roll, beating and tossing its ends, until suddenly it parted and the Spartans burst through stabbing and shouting with the lust of battle. Then wheeling about ere the two horns could unite, they fell upon them and crushed them singly, so that there remained no more of the regiment of Immortals. For they shamed to fly in the sight of the Great King and fell all beneath the thrusts of the Spartan spears.

Then again the ranks of the Hellenes closed and waited. And as they stood I counted their number. And they were a fourth of a thousand of the men of Sparta and a half thousand of the Thespians. And the Spartans cleansed the blood from their weapons.

Now the hosts of the Great King had stood silent within the plain gazing at the struggle before them. But when they saw the Greeks victorious and the fallen warriors of Persia lying in great heaps about them, a murmur arose like the angry murmur of wind at the approach of storm

in summer time. And the multitude swayed and tossed like the waters of the purple deep, for far as the eye could reach the plain was filled with the myriads of the Great King. Then those in the fore ranks raised their bows and shot, and the flitting arrows fell like feathered serpents that bit and stung and hissed at the Hellenes.

Then the Great King joyed, thinking the Greeks must be overwhelmed in the arrowy showers. But now Leonidas advanced and spake to his warriors; and immediately they leveled their spears and came plunging down straight at the heart of the mighty host of Persia. Again there came the crash of clanging shields and the echoes pealed and thundered in bellowing volleys from the hollows of Ceta. Then the Spartans disappeared within the host.

I have seen a rustic man cast a stick into the wine-colored sea, as Notus lashes the bosom of Oceanus and the sable blackness of storm overspreads the face of day, though not yet do the billows seethe in white foam. And his dog plunges into the gloomy deep and black waves engulf him, only now and then between the surges, appear his dripping hair and ears and his bark rings above the noisy tempest. So seemed to me the Peloponnesians as they plunged into the bosom of the hosts of Persia and when at intervals we could see their horse-hair plumes nodding white above the human sea and hear their shouts of *io paan*, *io paan—ho victory!*—ringing out above the roar as they plunged and stabbed and trampled their enemies beneath their feet. And yet more rarely, when the charging hosts came reeling back in confusion, we could see for a moment the steady ranks of the Spartans down whose waving line of blood-bespattered shields the rays of Helius angrily glittered as from the golden scales of Python, coiling and threatening the ranks of men. Over and over again the Persian thousands swept upon them and as often came staggering back in headlong ruin. But ever like some great beast in the midst of barking dogs moved the deadly phalanx of the Greeks; for the madness of Ares was upon them and they recked only to slay and to die.

And so the golden hours winged across the face of sky and saffron Helius grew red again; for his steeds approached the peaks of Hesperus. And still the din of battle arose and still the men of Asia gave way before the Greeks, though we could perceive that the shouts of the

QUITE A SURPRISE

Will Be Caused by Marriage of Miss Mabel Arthur.

At 1:30 this afternoon a fine looking young man appeared at the probate court in company with Attorney V. Y. Smith and applied for a marriage license. Judge Goodwin made out the license to "Alpha R. Glass, of Groveport, O., and Mabel L. Arthur." Mr. Glass is manager of the grain firm of C. S. Herr & Co., at Groveport, O., ten miles east of Columbus. Miss Arthur is the talented daughter of Hon. George Arthur, the well known attorney. The young couple were married at 3:45 this afternoon by Dr. J. A. P. McGaw, of the First Presbyterian church.

Arthur Glass Wedding.

As exclusively announced in last evening's issue of the GAZETTE Miss Mabel L. Arthur, the accomplished daughter of Attorney Geo. Arthur, and Alpha R. Glass, of Groveport, near Columbus, were married at 3:45 yesterday afternoon by Dr. J. A. P. McGaw, of the First Presbyterian church, at the bride's home, No. 139 W. Pleasant st. The wedding was a quiet one, only immediate friends being present. Mr. Glass formerly lived at Yellow Springs and attended ~~Amherst~~ college for several years. He is now manager of the firm of C. S. Herr & Co., grain dealers at Groveport, O., where the young couple will make their future home. The well wishes of a host of friends go with them.

QUIET WEDDING

On Wednesday Afternoon of Miss Mabel Arthur and Alpha R. Glass.

Yesterday (Wednesday) afternoon, Mabel Lee, daughter of Hon. and Mrs. George Arthur, and Alpha R. Glass of Groveport, O., were quietly wedded, Dr. J. A. P. McGaw of the First Presbyterian church, officiating. The marriage was unannounced beforehand, and proved a pleasant surprise to a large circle of friends. The bride is well and popularly known for her graces of disposition and rare mental endowments. In association with her father, she has developed a marked aptitude in study of law. The groom is manager of the firm of C. S. Herr & Co. of Groveport, 10 miles east of Columbus. He was formerly a resident of Yellow Springs, and spent several years in this city at ~~Amherst~~ college, during which time he made a large number of friends. Since leaving college he has been engaged in business in Columbus.

PHILO VS. EX.

In the Wittenberg Oratorical Contest Friday Evening.

A combination of circumstances has made the oratorical contest of Wittenberg of much more than usual interest this year. The prize of \$25 offered by the college and announced by THE GAZETTE several weeks since, has excited much enthusiasm among the students—so much so that the Athletic Association have undertaken the management of the program with a view toward making the receipts pay something on the Gymnasium debt.

The contest will be at the Grand, Friday evening next. The speakers are Gilbert L. Wilson, subject "Thermopylae," and Wilbur Hammaker, subject "The world's greatest magician." The former is a member of the Philosophian society, the latter of the Excelsior. Mr. Johnson, who won second honors at the state contest last year being of the former, its members are exceedingly anxious to retain their prestige. Unfortunately Wilson's reputation rests rather with his writing and his general class work than with his ability as a speaker. He is the author of the "Amazoniad," a mock heroic poem of local college life, and will represent his class by a Latin oration at their commencement.

Mr. Hammaker was class orator of '94, of the High school, delivering his oration in robes. As a speaker he is exceptionally graceful and of undoubted dramatic ability. Members of the Philosophian society do not hesitate to say they are uneasy, but claim Wilson's chances are better in thought and composition. The sympathy of the young ladies' societies is claimed for Mr. Hammaker by his friends.

ADMIT ONE,
Wittenberg Oratorical Contest,
GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
Friday Evening, January 24.

SEC. ROW. NO.

15

Spartans were growing fainter as their ranks were slowly thinned beneath the clouds of missiles; for though the Persians ever shunned to face the Greeks, like hungry wolves they followed them and overwhelmed their rear. And at last came to our listening ears only the dull roar of the angry Persians and we no longer saw the Greeks nor heard the cries of Hellas. And the Great King sat pale upon his throne and the rosy glow of dying day bathed his chair in crimson and all the plain was red with blood. Yet as we watched there came a shout and the struggle suddenly raged afresh, gathering fierce about a single place; for though we knew it not, Leonidas the king had fallen and the Spartans defended his body. Then once more we heard the shrill cries of the warriors of Hellas and for the last time listened to the sweet clang of brassy shields ringing triumphant in the strife of battle. And with such fury fought the Hellenes, that at length their enemies drew off amazed; and out of the multitude like men returned from the womb of Erebus, marched the remnant of the band of heroes. And there were twenty of the Spartans and nineteen of the Thespians. And the Spartans bore the body of Leonidas the king in their midst.

Then I saw that their spears were broken and their shields dented and bent and their helmets shorn of their nodding plumes or broken and burst asunder. And yet they shouted, taunting the Persians with the slaughter of their warriors. And again to the shrill sound of the pipe they marched back to the entrance of the pass, grouping themselves upon a hillock that rose behind the wall. Then once more the sea of men surged upon them and the sound of fighting ceased. And bitter tears swelled into my face and I bowed my head and wept.

Then Achaemenes the satrap touched me gently and spake: "O man of Hellas, now I know of a truth that the gods smile no more upon the arms of the Persians. Many battles have I seen, for my hairs grow hoary in the service of the Great King, but surely no battle was ever such as this since the day when the unknown God gathered lands in the bosom of Ocean. And the women of Susa tonight will be widowed and childless!"

1884. 1889.

You are cordially invited to be present

—AT THE—
Fifth Anniversary
—OF THE—
Conversazione
Of the First Presbyterian Church,
Tuesday Evening, March Twenty-Sixth,
—AT 7:30—
In the Church Parlors.

Programme.

1. Scripture Reading and Prayer.
2. Music—Quartette.
3. History—Miss Anna Burrows.
4. Music—Solo—Miss Alice Vose.
5. Letters from Absent Members.
6. Poem—Mr. Gilbert Wilson.
7. Music—Male Trio.
8. A Glimpse Forward—Mr. W. R. Lee.
9. Music—Solo—Miss Drusie Heiskell.
10. Barrel Breaking.
11. Refreshments.

Oratorical Contest and Musicale

Under Auspices of
Wittenberg Athletic Association.

Orators.

Wilbur Hammaker.
Gilbert Wilson.

Judges:

Hon. J. L. Zimmerman,
Rev. Hill,
Rev. Thompson.

ROBT. HILLER, Tenor.

LEROY LAMBERT, Pianist.

ALEXANDER P. BUNKER, Violinist.

MISS GEORGIA SHAW, Accompanist.

Program.

1. Piano { (a) Andante Beethoven
(b) Waltz (e b) Chopin
2. Vocal—Dreams Stretzki
3. Oration "The World's Greatest Magician."
Wilbur Hammaker.
4. Violin { (a) Abendlied Nachez
(b) Serenata Moszkawski
5. Piano—Les Pupillons Sarvelle
6. Oration "Thermopylae."
Gilbert Wilson.
7. Violin { (a) Barcarol Kern
(b) Gavotte in d major (dedicated to Mr. Bunker) Kern
8. Vocal—Answered Robyn
Violin Obligato.

DECISION OF JUDGES.

THE LOCAL CONTEST.

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in literary work was admirable. Since becoming a student at Wittenberg Mr. Wilson has been especially prominent in the work of the literary society. As a debater and writer he has few equals in college. He is an untiring worker and his painstaking industry will render him a formidable opponent. The subject of Mr. Wilson's oration is "Thermopylae," a theme which is peculiarly suited to Mr. Wilson's style of writing. The oration is said to be of a descriptive nature, rich in diction and profuse with new and charming imageries.

The other contestant, Mr. Wilbur Hammaker, graduated from the Springfield High School last year. This is his first year at Wittenberg. Mr. Hammaker is said to have more than usual ability as a writer while his power as a speaker is unquestioned. His voice is full and strong and is used with good effect. Mr.

Terms and
Mode of Payment

MORNING ORDER

Organ Prelude

Doxology

Invocation and Lord's Prayer

Responsive Reading Ps. 32 (psalter p. 9)

Gloria (Congregation uniting)

Hymn 92 Praise the Lord

Scriptures Selections from I Corinthians

Prayer

Hymn 559 Love Divine

Worship by Offerings

a. THE SENTENCES

b. SOLO I heard the voice.....Adapted

c. THE PRAYER

Sermon

TEXT: We are God's fellow-workers. I Cor. 3:9

Hymn 361 Hark the voice of Jesus calling

Prayer and Benediction (Congregation seated)

Silent Prayer

Organ Postlude.

EVENING ORDER

Services Under the Auspices of the Men's League

Organ Prelude

Hymn 702 Golden Harps are sounding

Congregational Prayer (all uniting) Ps. 51

Have mercy upon me, O God, according to thy loving kindness; according unto the multitude of thy mercies blot out my transgressions.

Wash me thoroughly from mine iniquity, and cleanse me from my sin. For I acknowledge my transgressions: and my sin is ever before me. Purge me with hyssop, and I shall be clean: wash me and I shall be whiter than snow.

Hide thy face from my sins, and blot out all mine iniquities.

Create in me a clean heart, O God; and renew a right spirit within me.

Cast me not away from thy presence; and take not thy Holy Spirit from me.

Restore unto me the joy of thy salvation; and uphold me with thy free spirit.

Then will I teach transgressors thy ways; and sinners shall be converted unto thee.

O Lord, open thou my lips; and my mouth shall show forth thy praise. AMEN.



GILBERT L. WILSON.

write. It is a master-piece of that peculiar style of writing in which Mr. Wilson has exhibited so much proficiency. In it the dignity of the classic Greek is well maintained by the use of words of pure origin, Saxon derivation. It furnishes conclusive evidence of Mr. Wilson's ability and learning in the field of the classics. He has seized upon the salient characteristics of the old Grecian days and used them as the controlling motives in a word portraiture whose beauty and harmony are worthy of the times it so artistically represents. In Mr. Wilson Wittenberg has an orator who will work zealously to obtain a high place for his college. Wittenberg must have a high rank in the State Contest this year and our orator and his oration give sufficient reason for expecting a good place.

by Profs. Lambert, Hiller, Bunker and Miss Shaw of the Conservatory of Music.

The entertainment opened with selections from Beethoven and Chopin by Prof. Lambert on the piano. Prof. Hiller then sang a tenor solo, entitled, "Dreams." His voice was in fine condition and the audience appreciating this brought him back when he sang, "O holy and fair one!" by Rubenstein.

Mr. Wilbur Hammaker followed with his oration on, "The World's Greatest Magician." In the second paragraph he announced his theme as "Hope." His opening sentences were uttered in a clear,

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SPECIAL NOTICES

Today

3:30 p. m. Men's Meeting, Y. M. C. A. Rooms, address by the Rev. Albert Ehr Gott.

6:45 p. m. C. E. Meeting. Topic: Giving, a measure of love. Mark 12: 41-44. A meeting to consider systematic and proportionate giving.

7:30 p. m. A sermon on the "true inwardness" of much doubt. Read the Scripture selections carefully. Come yourself and bring some one with you.

Wednesday

7:30 p. m. A special meeting in the interests of the Mormon campaign. The Woman's Missionary Society have arranged to have an address from Mrs. Surbeck, the wife of the pastor of our church at Milford Centre.

8:30 p. m. The visitors of the Home Department of the S. S. will meet.

C. E. Bible Readings: Sun. John 17-18; Mon. John 19-20-21; Tues. Review John. Wed. Review four Gospels. Thurs. Acts 1-2-3. Fri. Acts 4-5. Sat. Acts 6-7-8.

The Moorehead Independent, in reporting the ordination and installation of the Rev. Gilbert L. Wilson, states that the moderator of the presbytery, in his address, said that, "Mr. Wilson had passed a most extraordinary examination and in such a manner as but few men are able to pass."

HOME Our annual offering to this Board will be made next Sunday. It should be remembered now that the work of this Board covers our new territory, and is especially urgent in Puerto Rico, where conditions are exceptionally favorable.

It is remarkable that in these days when there is such an inundation of literature relating to the Holy Spirit and to "consecration," there is also such a low spiritual tone in the Church at large. Is it a mere co-incidence? It looks very much like cause and effect. The fact is that nine-tenths of what is published teaches misleading error. Instead of teaching what the Holy Scriptures teach and solemnly charging believers that they are holy, consecrated, temples of the Holy Spirit, by reason of their acceptance of Christ, thru faith, these misleading teachers insist that the need of believers is some "experience." The truth is plain enough.

Every believer has been consecrated, sealed, anointed or baptized with the Spirit. This creates the obligation to fulfill the sacrificial functions of the priest. There is no escape from this obligation. In order to be of the greatest service he should be filled with the Spirit. The Spirit may dwell in us and yet not fill us. How may one be filled? Consent to be emptied of every thing that stands in the way. "Whenever we are willing and confess it in prayer, God takes us at our word; he empties us, and so prepares, often to our own suffering, but that we also must accept. Our true attitude is not merely to ask, but to accept. We must go to God willing to be emptied; offering our consent to his doing so; shrinking not, tho the pain be, for the moment, sharp, and tho the sacrifice seems great. . . . then, when our consent has been freely given, we must, in faith, accept the gift and thank God for it." We will need often to be filled, but it is always possible to one who comes with a willing mind. But all this is only in order to do better service. Recognizing our sonship and anointing, and seeking a filling, we are the better furnished for the service God sets before us. Will you recognize the one and seek the other that you may be a fellow-worker with God, for the good of men, thru his Church?

Wittenberg Orators.

Wilbur Gilbert

ROBT. HILLER, LERON

- 1. Piano { (a) (b) }
- 2. Vocal—Drea
- 3. Oration . . .
- 4. Violin { (a) (b) }
- 5. Piano—Les F
- 6. Oration . . .
- 7. Violin { (a) (b) }
- 8. Vocal—Answ

THE LOCAL CONTEST.

On Friday evening Wittenberg's representative at the State contest will be selected and the choice must necessarily be between two men. No one doubts the ability of either to represent our college creditably at Delaware, and the winner here may be sure of the hearty support of the student body. The man who secures first place will receive a cash prize of \$25. It is right that the winner of the contest should be reimbursed for the time and money expended in preparation for the local contest, but the prize now given should be multiplied three or four fold in order that ample preparation could be made for the State contest. Gilbert A. Wilson, one of the competing orators, is a member of the Senior class. He entered Wittenberg at the beginning of the Junior year, having previously been in attendance at Lake Forrest University. His record while at this school

in literary work was admirable. Since becoming a student at Wittenberg Mr. Wilson has been especially prominent in the work of the literary society. As a debater and writer he has few equals in college. He is an untiring worker and his painstaking industry will render him a formidable opponent. The subject of Mr. Wilson's oration is "Thermopylae," a theme which is peculiarly suited to Mr. Wilson's style of writing. The oration is said to be of a descriptive nature, rich in diction and profuse with new and charming imageries.

The other contestant, Mr. Wilbur Hammaker, graduated from the Springfield High School last year. This is his first year at Wittenberg. Mr. Hammaker is said to have more than usual ability as a writer while his power as a speaker is unquestioned. His voice is full and strong and is used with good effect. Mr.

Hammaker has chosen as the subject of his oration, "The World's Greatest Magician." In the production hope is taken as the central theme and its influence over mankind is cunningly and thoughtfully shown. Mr. Hammaker also has

been untiring in his efforts to perfect himself in all that pertains to oratory. No one doubts but that he will prove himself a worthy foe.

The judges on thought and composition are Dr. G. H. Fullerton, Rev. J. A. Story and President Long, of Antioch; on delivery, Revs. E. P. Thompson, E. F. Hill and Jno. L. Zimmerman, Esq. The contest will be held in the Grand Opera House. In addition to the orations, a good musical program will be rendered by the Conservatory faculty. The admission is twenty-five cents. Reserves at Harris.

Gilbert A. Wilson is a member of the Philosphian society and Wilbur Hammaker, of the Excelsior. The two societies, on Friday next, will be out in force, "pulling" for their representatives.

The local oratorical contest is now a thing of the past, and Wittenberg's orator has been selected. All the students, who can possibly go, should make arrangements to attend the State Contest at Delaware, Feb. 21st. A large and enthusiastic following always gives an orator great confidence and can not help but influence him in the rendition of his production. O. S. U. and O. W. U. are sure to have large delegations present which will do everything possible to secure the victory for their orator. Springfield is not far distant from Delaware and, as a consequence, the railroad fare will be very low. This will be the time when Wittenberg students can show their loyalty to the college and give their institution additional prestige among the neighboring schools.

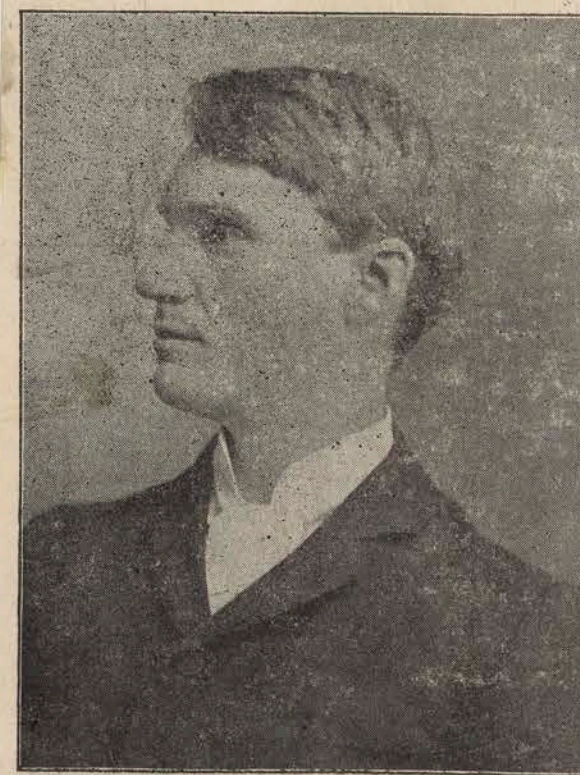
All who are acquainted with Mr. Wilson know that he will be untiring in his efforts to further perfect himself. His unceasing industry deserves the commendation and hearty support of all loyal students. His oration is one which few individuals would have ability to write. It is a master-piece of that peculiar style of writing in which Mr. Wilson has exhibited so much proficiency. In it the dignity of the classic Greek is well maintained by the use of words of pure origin Saxon derivation. It furnishes conclusive evidence of Mr. Wilson's ability and learning in the field of the classics. He has seized upon the salient characteristics of the old Grecian days and used them as the controlling motives in a word portraiture whose beauty and harmony are worthy of the times it so artistically represents. In Mr. Wilson Wittenberg has an orator who will work zealously to obtain a high place for his college. Wittenberg must have a high rank in the State Contest this year and our orator and his oration give sufficient reason for expecting a good place.

The local oratorical contest is over. The decision has been made and the majority concede it to be fair and impartial. The winner, Gilbert L. Wilson, of the Senior class, and the Philosphian Literary Society, will represent Wittenberg at the State Contest, at O. W. U., Delaware. While there were only two contestants, the interest manifested was great, as the topic of conversation for several days has been concerning the respective merits of these two orators. Ow

ing to the wider experience and greater maturity of mind, it was expected that Mr. Wilson would stand high in thought and composition, but the friends of Mr. Hammaker were confident of his taking first place on delivery

The victory of Mr. Wilson was complete, as an examination of the grades below will reveal the fact that every judge accorded him first place. The program was arranged by the management of the Athletic Association to which organiza-

tion go the proceeds. The contest was advertised in a unique manner. Large cardboards on which were the pictures of the contestants, the subjects of the orations, and the musical performers, were judiciously posted, besides large bills on which were printed the words, "Not foot-ball but head-ball at the Grand tonight." The musicale was of high order as is attested by the fact that it was given



GILBERT L. WILSON.

by Profs. Lambert, Hiller, Bunker and Miss Shaw of the Conservatory of Music.

The entertainment opened with selections from Beethoven and Chopin by Prof. Lambert on the piano. Prof. Hiller then sang a tenor solo, entitled, "Dreams." His voice was in fine condition and the audience appreciating this brought him back when he sang, "O holy and fair one!" by Rubenstein.

Mr. Wilbur Hammaker followed with his oration on, "The World's Greatest Magician." In the second paragraph he announced his theme as "Hope." His opening sentences were uttered in a clear,

full voice, which gained the attention of the audience. He enunciated each word distinctly, but with too much deliberation. His gestures were profuse, and at times very erratic, but generally well chosen.

Mr. Hammaker at various times struck attitudes which were indeed dramatic, giving the audience and judges the impression that his delivery was forced, and that it lacked emphasis.

In handling his theme, Hope was personified, and applied to the laboring man in his struggles, to existing social conditions and to youth.

The latter portion of his oration was a

word picture showing the evils of the rum-traffic, and the comfort the "Great Magician" gives to afflicted mothers and wives. In his peroration he showed the connection between man and the Savior, "the hope of the world." The sentences of Mr. Hammaker's oration were too long and involved, which fact no doubt influenced his grade on composition.

After selections by Profs. Bunker and Lambert on violin and piano, Mr. Gilbert L. Wilson came upon the stage amid great applause.

His subject was "Thermopylae" which was treated in a unique style, yet in perfect accord with the orator's characteristics and learning. His choice of words in his graphic description of this decisive battle, evinced his wide field of learning, and ability to use the English language. His oration was peculiar and delivered with less force and explosiveness than that of his adversary's. He commenced in a conversational tone, and at once showed that he had made surprising advancement in his style of speaking. At first Mr. Wilson spoke a little too rapidly, and was slightly nervous, but he soon overcame these faults. His rendition of the prayer of the Spartans was superb. His attitude was good and every action in keeping with the word. Mr. Wilson displayed splendid judgment as to the use and control of his voice. Although his gestures were few they were timely and well chosen. They are doubly effective because of their scarcity and timeliness. The selections printed elsewhere from Mr. Wilson's oration will show its peculiar beauty and originality.

The decision of the judges was announced by C. A. Hackenberg, when college spirit and loyalty found vent in class and society yells.

The grades of the judges were as follows:

GRADES.

	THOUGHT AND COMPOSITION.				DELIVERY.			
	Dr. Geo. H. Pullerton	Rev. D. A. Long	Rev. J. A. Stoop	Rank	Rank	Rev. E. P. Thomson	Rev. J. J. Hill	I. L. Zimmerman
Hammaker	65	95½	72½	2	2	90	80	85
Wilson	80	96½	95	1	1	96	85	90

NOTES.

The Athletic association realized the enormous sum of \$2!

The winner receives a prize of \$25 from the literary societies.

Ladru Layton has been training Mr. Wilson for some time.

Wilson comes last on the program in the State Contest, Feb. 2, at Delaware.

Mr. Hammaker is a member of the Excelsior society and Alpha Tau Omega fraternity.

The rain prevented the college band from playing in front of the opera house before the contest.

Wilson was at Lake Forest University for some time, where he made quite a record as a scholar.

President Long, of Antioch, made a difference of only one per cent. in his markings on thought and composition.

THE WINNER.

The following are a few selections from the winning oration. They will suffice to show its style and literary excellence:

"And the little army of a thousand advanced boldly out of the pass and stood before its entrance, just as the car of Helios appeared over the distant peaks of Eubœa. And raising their hands after the manner of the Greeks, they supplicated the Fardartar in prayer:

"Hail, god of purple dawn; hail, golden messenger of day, whose rosy locks shine now resplendent in the glory of thy blushing brow. O Delian one, at whose birth the gray crags of thy natal isle burst crimson with flowers, when Zephyrus breathed the sweet incense of bud and blossom, pour over us today the beauty of thy golden light. O Sminthean one, whose fatal darts laid low the Pythian dragon, grant to us to smite with death these temple-destroyers of the Great King. O god of light and song, we offer thee ourselves, a hecatomb whose blood shall bathe away the impurities of thy violated altars. And when Latonian Artemis, guiding her silver car, floats majestic over the vault of shady night, may her white beams be mirrored crimson in a sea of Persian blood. Hail, Apollo of the golden day, we that are about to die, salute thee!" * * *

"Then the long line of the Persians, which had crept and crawled about the men of Hellas, was tossed and stung until it writhed and swayed as a serpent writhes when a youth touches its middle with a glowing coal. Over and over it seemed to roll, beating and tossing its end, until suddenly it parted and the Spartans burst through stabbing and

shouting with the lust of battle. Then wheeling about ere the two horns could unite, they fell upon them and crushed them singly, so that there remained no more of the regiment of Immortals. For they shamed to fly in the sight of the Great King and fell all beneath the thrusts of the Spartan spears." * * *

"And the Great King sat pale upon his throne and all the rosy glow of dying day bathed his chair in crimson and all the plain was red with blood. Yet as we watched there came a shout and the strug-

Terms and Mode of Payment.

gle suddenly raged afresh, gathering fierce about a single place; for though we knew it not, Leonidas the king had fallen and the Spartans defended his body. Then once more we heard the shrill cries of the warriors of Hellas and for the last time listened to the sweet clang of brassy shields ringing triumphant in the strife of battle. And with such fury fought the Hellenes, that at length their enemies drew off amazed; and out of the multitude like men returned from the womb of Erebus, marched the remnant of the band of heroes. And there were twenty of the Spartans and nineteen of the Thespians. And the Spartans bore the body of Leonidas the king in their midst." * * *

"Then Achæmenes the satrap touched me gently and spake: 'O man of Hellas, now I know of a truth that the gods smile no more upon the arms of the Persians. Many battles have I seen, for my hairs grow hoary in the service of the Great King, but surely no battle was ever such as this since the day when the unknown God gathered lands in the bosom of Ocean. And the women of Susa tonight will be widowed and childless!'"

MORE ORATORY

But Not According to Rules of the Association.

The Oratorical contest of Wittenberg is not over yet, as it seems from present prospects. Hammaker, the defeated candidate, now says that the judges were influenced and makes charges implicating G. L. Wilson the winner and several of his colleagues. The charges have become so serious that a movement was stated this morning to either make Hammaker apologize or prefer charges. The meeting of the association for that purpose was held today.

COLLEGE SENSATION

Several Matters Exciting Interest at Wittenberg.

THE BOYS IN TROUBLE

The Burlesque Initiation is Not Yet Ended.

PARTIALITY ACCUSED

The Faculty Said To Be Acting Unjustly With Offenders.

College Affairs Assume a Serious Aspect—Boys May be Arrested For Their Fun.

Affairs at Wittenberg have become quite interesting during the past few days. The burlesque initiation of Mr. Kobelantz, as chronicled in THE SUN of last Thursday, has greatly incensed the boy's parents and it is reported that he has placed the matter in the hands of an attorney and possibly a case of obtaining money under false pretenses is staring the boys in the face. The faculty have taken the matter under consideration and last evening summoned the leaders before them to investigate. They did not take any definite action, however.

The faculty has been holding sessions

every night this week and are making a thorough investigation of all college matters. About fifteen students have been called before them for various offenses, and it is rumored that some of them will receive the penalty of expulsion. There has been considerable agitation of a strife between Wilson and Hammaker in regard to the recent oratorical contest, but it was learned yesterday on good authority that it was being agitated for college political purposes. Leniency has heretofore characterized the discipline of the college, and the students were usually put on their own honor for their actions.

This year, however, a new code has been introduced and a strict surveillance has lately been kept on all suspected of wrong doing. Those who are accused, however, claim that they are being unfairly dealt with as at the beginning of the school year there were several instances of destruction of property and general noise making which were worse than the recent ones and the offenders were allowed to go unpunished. The sentiment of partiality is strong and will likely cause some annoyance before the affairs are settled.

MOUNTAIN SCENE

Used in the Wittenberg Oratorical Contest

Caused Trouble, and the Association Was Called Together Monday.

The Oratorical association held an important meeting Monday morning, at which Mr. Wilson, the winning orator at the local contest, demanded of his opponent, Mr. Hammaker, an explanation of statements alleged to have been made by him concerning "crooked" methods employed by Mr. Wilson in influencing the judges. Mr. Hammaker, while admitting that certain reports to that effect were abroad, denied having circulated them and fully exonerated Mr. Wilson from any suspicion, but hinted that he had "certain opinions" regarding the contest, which he had a perfect right to hold. There has been considerable feeling manifested over the result of the contest. The fact that the decision of the judges was unanimously in Mr. Wilson's favor, precludes all possibility of any unfair methods being employed, and furthermore, the judges were all gentlemen of recognized literary standing and fully competent to decide the matter. One of the judges is very justly incensed over the current rumor. The chief difference between the contestants arises from the use of a mountain scene in the opera house on the night of the contest, which was especially appropriate to Mr. Wilson's oration on "Thermopylae." It appears that Mr. Wilson and Mr. Hammaker were to meet at the opera house in the afternoon of the day of the contest and decide upon what should constitute the stage setting. Mr. Wilson inspected the various scenes and ordered the janitor to place the mountain scene in position, paying him for his trouble, and instructing him that if Mr. Hammaker should desire another scene for his oration, it should be set, and later changed before Mr. Wilson's appearance. Mr. Hammaker ordered no change and the mountain scene was allowed to remain throughout the evening. Of this Mr. Hammaker complains, and alleges unfair means. Zealots of Mr. Wilson hold that it is doubtful that the scenery had any effect upon the decision, and it is generally the sentiment that unkind feelings over such a trivial matter are unworthy of college students.

OFF FOR DELAWARE.

Wittenbergers Leave for the State Oratorical Contest.

Tonight is the time for the State oratorical contest at Delaware. A number of Wittenbergers will attend. Gilbert Wilson, Wittenberg's contestant left for the scene of rivalry last evening. Among those who go today are Miss Bertha Erter, J. A. H. Myers, John E. Hummon, H. E. Kreider, C. G. Stacey. Wilbur Hammaker, who will respond to a toast at the banquet following the contest, P. O. Getter, J. S. Larrick and others. Wilson feels in very good condition for the effort which he will make in support of Wittenberg and Springfield. From the peculiar style of his oration it is hard to predict what will be his chances. It is thought that the effect will be an extreme, one way or another, either to captivate or else to fall without creating much impression. He has improved in its delivery very much since the rendition at the local contest.

Among the colleges represented are O. S. U., O. W. U., Denison, Wooster, Marietta, Mt. Union, O. U. and Wittenberg.

OHIO'S YOUNG ORATORS.

Inter-Collegiate Contest at Wesleyan University.

Special Dispatch to Commercial Gazette. DELAWARE, O., Feb. 21.—The annual State Inter-Collegiate Oratorical Contest was held to-night in Gray Chapel, Ohio Wesleyan University. The Chapel was decorated with flowers and the colors of the visiting universities. The ladies of Monnett Hall attended in a body, having voted to refuse male escorts.

The contest resulted: O. A. Wright, Ohio Wesleyan University, first; N. W. Stroop, Mt. Union, second; B. R. Machten, Wooster, third; Chas. Herbert, O. S. U., fourth.

The institutions which sent delegations are Hiram, Mt. Union, Marietta, Buchtel Colleges, and Wooster, Ohio, Denison, Ohio State, Ohio Wesleyan and Wittenberg Universities.

The judges were President T. J. Sanders, of Otterbein University; Rev. Henry M. Ladd, of Cleveland, and Superintendent J. A. Shawan, of Columbus, for thought and composition, and Judge W. L. Martin, of Akron; Rev. John Montgomery, of Newark, and Prof. W. H. Hartsough, of Columbus, for delivery.

B. R. Machten, of Wooster University, spoke on "Evolution, Not Revolution, the Law of Reform;" Ashley F. Foos, Ohio University, "Is Freedom of Thought in Universities Endangered?" F. F. Strickland, of Hiram, "The Blessings of Liberty;" O. A. Wright, O. W. U., "The American Idea;" C. F. Herbert, O. S. U., "Public Opinion;" M. W. Stroop, Mount Union, "Truth Triumphant;" Harry B. Hoyt, Marietta, "The Newspaper;" H. H. Savern, "The Development of Federalism;" and Gilbert L. Wilson, Wittenberg, "Thermopylae." The others withdrew from the contest.

At the banquet in Monnett Hall, after the speaking, B. E. Snoddy was Magister Convivi, and the toasts were "Address of Welcome," H. B. Cooper, Ohio Wesleyan University; "Inter-Collegiate Contest," W. G. Volkva, Hiram; "The College Oracle," Wilbur Hammaker Wittenberg; "The Curriculum," A. J. Tuttle, Denison; "College Sports," Herbert Johns, Mt. Union; "Our Entertainers," E. E. Snoddy, Hiram; "The College Ladies," Frank Doan, Ohio State; "The Dude, What Is It?" Della Conette, Ohio University; "The Professor," R. A. Crawford, Wooster; "Bookworm," Harry Biggs, Marietta.

FAREWELL RECEPTION

Tendered Rev. A. O. Becker and Wife at Fourth Lutheran Church.

A very pleasant farewell reception was tendered Rev. A. O. Becker and wife, nee Baumgardner, last evening at the Fourth Lutheran church. Dr. Firey and Rev. E. G. Howard made interesting addresses on foreign missions. Rev. Mr. Becker gave an outline of his work at Guntur, India, where he goes under the Lutheran Foreign Missionary board. The Wittenberg Glee club also sang several selections. Rev. and Mrs. Becker leave next Monday for Baltimore where Mr. Becker will consult the Mission Board and then they will sail for Guntur on the 12th.

Y. M. C. A. MATTERS.

E. E. SNOOPY, President,
Hiram College.
H. W. PEAIRS, Treasurer,
Ohio Wesleyan Univ.
J. HARVEY RANDALL, Sec'y,
Denison University.

The next Contest will be held at
Delaware, O., Feb. 20, '96.

Ohio Inter-Collegiate Oratorical Association

Buchtel College.
Hiram College.
Marietta College.
Mt. Union College.
Wittenberg College.
Denison University.
Ohio University.
Ohio State University.
Ohio Wesleyan University.
Wooster University.

Delaware, O., Feb. 8, '96

Mr. Gilbert Wilson,
Springfield, O.

Dear Sir:

If you wish to have an opportunity to practice in Gray Chapel some time before the Contest, please inform me when you expect to reach Delaware and what hour you would prefer and I will assign hours to suit the convenience of all, as nearly as possible. Assignments will be made on or before Feb. 10, so please let me know in due time.

Your secretary, Mr. Hackenberg, will shortly receive full particulars regarding the Contest and banquet.

Yours truly,
H. W. Peairs.

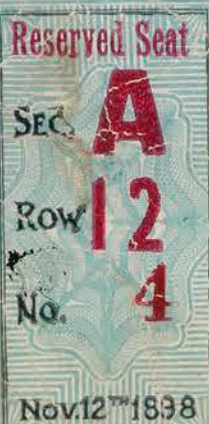
Dear Sir:

Gray Chapel will be reserved for your use from 10 to 11 Friday, P. M. You will find me at O'Kane's Bookstore about 8 o'clock or at the President's office later.

Yours truly,

H. W. Peairs,
S. W. W.

Del. O., Feb. 14, 1896



FIFTEENTH ANNUAL Transcript CONTEST

Of the Ohio Inter-Collegiate Oratorical Association, at Gray Chapel.

THE ORATORS AND ORATIONS

Nine Leading Colleges of the State Represented by Excellent Speakers.

JUDGES ON THOUGHT

Rev. Henry M. Ladd, Pres. T. J. Sanders, Supt. J. A. Shawan.

JUDGES ON DELIVERY

Judge U. L. Marvin, Rev. Jonn Montgomery, Prof. W. H. Hartsough — The Program of the Evening.

PROGRAMME.

- Organ Selections, Prof. F. R. Adams
- 1. Entree du Cortège.
- 2. Invocation.
- 3. Laus Deo (Sortie.)
- From Messe de Mariage—Dubois.
- Invocation, Pres. J. W. Bashford
- The Blessings of Liberty, F. G. Strickland, Hiram College
- Is Freedom of Thought in Universities Endangered? A. F. Foss, Ohio University
- The American Ideal, O. A. Wright, Ohio Wesleyan
- Music, Estudiantina—Lacome. O. W. U. Glee Club.
- Public Opinion, C. T. Herbert, Ohio State University
- Truth Triumphant, N. W. Stroup, Mt. Union College
- The Newspaper, Harry B. Hoyt, Marietta College
- Music, Stars of the Summer Night. O. W. U. Glee Club.
- Evolution, Not Revolution, the Law of Reform, B. R. Mac Hatton, Wooster University
- The Development of Federalism, H. H. Severn, Denison University
- Thermopylae, Gilbert L. Wilson, Wittenberg College

Overture,
La Dame Blanche, Boieldieu.
O. W. U. Conservatory Orchestra.
Decision of Judges.

The Development of Federalism.

H. H. SEVERN, DENISON UNIVERSITY.
Government is a necessity. Man must have society; society, organization; organization, power; and power must command obedience. Time was when such power emanated from an individual. The king was the state. But political theories change. That the people are the state is now becoming the dominant idea. The governing body must derive its power from that true and final source of political authority—the people.

This is the grand distinction of the Federal Union. It rests upon the people. It is the result, not of accident, but of forethought and experience; the out come of years of tyranny and oppression; the embodiment of the greatest governmental principle of modern civilization—federalism.

This principle did not spring into existence at a single bound. Great principles never do. They are the result of development. So federalism is a thing of degrees, evolved from pre-existent conditions, social and political. The colonies possessed the right of self government, but owed allegiance to the Crown. Under the pressure of financial need England abused her right of taxation within the colonies. The Americans resisted. Parliament then denied the people the right of self-government. Sovereignty sprang into vigorous life. The Continental Congress, as embodiment of this sovereignty, announced to the world, by the Declaration of Independence, the existence of the new nation. The Continental Congress was the original of the Federal Union, the sketch of which the Union is the completed picture. Coincident with the Declaration of Independence was the appointment of a committee to draft a constitution for a permanent central government. More than a year passed before their report was considered. By this time the people were drifting toward state sovereignty. The pendulum swung to the other extreme. The Articles of Confederation were proposed and adopted, producing thirteen states which believed themselves sovereign and which regarded the Confederation as their common agent.

It is said to take history a hundred years to tell the truth. The lapse of time is revealing more and more the character of this anomalous production of our political life. From 1781 to 1789 was a period of no government at all. For government implies power to coerce. The Confederation was at the farthest removed from such power. Still it is entitled to the gratitude of the nation. For had its defects been fewer, the Federal Constitution might never have been framed. Had the Confederation been less imbecile, the strength of the

Union would have been impossible.

Think you it was not a revolutionary proceeding when the Federal Convention transcended its powers, utterly disregarded the articles of Confederation and drew up a new Constitution? It completely reversed men's political theories and gave to

the world that grand work of creative statesmanship—the Federal Constitution.

With the adoption of the Constitution the idea of nationality reached its culmination. But the Union was yet untried. Not so today. For it has stood the tests of prosperity and adversity, of praise and censure, of peace as well as of war. In 1808 embargo threatened to sever the federal tie. Twenty-five years later nullification raised its hideous head—to behold what? The nation entrenched behind the bulwarks of federalism and the glorious ensign of the Union floating high above, giving strong emphasis to that sentiment spoken by Webster: "Liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable." The crucial test was applied to the Union. For four years the conflict raged, but the federal tie remained unbroken. Was not that the crowning proof of the superior power of American federalism?

Today we have a Union. We have not a king upheld by the might of the sword, but a Union maintained by the intelligence and loyalty of its citizens. We have a Union, the embodiment of great ideas and principles. While popular sovereignty and nationality dominate our land. So long will the blessings of civil and religious liberty be secured; and down to posterity will go this inspiring American sentiment, "We have—the Union."

Thermopylae.

GILBERT L. WILSON, WITTENBERG COLLEGE.

I. Philocrates the Athenian, unto Demetrius son of Phalares, greeting:

Know, O Demetrius, that being sent ambassador to the Great King I came by the pass Thermopylae, where I found the forces of Leonidas who had despaired of holding Tempe and were now busy repairing the wall. And I bade them be of courage, praying the gods to favor them; and having greeted the Spartan king proceeded onward to the Persians. But when I came to the army of the Great King he questioned me; and I spake boldly of the wall, and of the jutting crags that shadow the sea, and how the soldiers of the Spartan king had taken possession of the strait and now awaited the coming of the Persians. And the Great King doubted; but when he rounded the arm of the sea he saw the Greeks, yet thought easily to overwhelm them. And sitting upon his throne, he commanded his regiments give battle to the Greeks;

their javelins availed little against the long spears of the Peloponnesians so that the Hellenes thrust back the struggling hordes or pushed them into the sea. And thus had the Peloponnesians beaten back the myriads of the Great King; but Ephialtes the Malian took gold of the Persians and led a detachment behind the Hellenes by a secret way over OETA. And this was told Leonidas while it was night. And he sent away the Arcadian and other forces, but himself and three hundred Spartans remained; for the laws of Sparta forbade them to turn their backs to an enemy. Then seven hundred Thespians chose also to share their doom. And the little army of a thousand advanced boldly out of the pass and stood before its entrance. And raising their hands after the manner of the Greeks they supplicated the Fardarter in prayer: "Hail, god of purple dawn; hail, golden messenger of the day, whose rosy locks shine now resplendent in the glory of thy blushing brow. O Delian one, at whose birth the gray crags of thy natal isle burst crimson with flowers, when Zephyrus breathed the sweet incense of bud and blossom, pour over us today the beauty of thy golden light. O Sminthean one, whose fatal darts laid

low the Pythian dragon, grant to us to smite with death these temple-destroyers of the Great King. Hail, Apollo of the golden day, we that are about to die salute thee!"

Now when the Persians saw the fewness of the Greeks they were amazed, wondering whether they were men or gods who thus came boldly forth to face the myriads of the Great King; and out of the Persian host moved the regiment named Immortals because never yet had they been beaten in open battle. And their number was one myriad, ten times the number of all the Greeks that followed Leonidas. But when the sound of the blows ceased and the shouts of the Greeks rang triumphant, there remained no more of the regiment of Immortals.

Now the hosts of the Great King had stood silent within the plain gazing at the struggle before them. But when they saw the Greeks victorious and the fallen warriors of Persia lying in great heaps about them, a murmur arose like the angry murmur of wind at the approach of storm in summer time. But now Leonidas advanced and spake to his warriors; and immediately they leveled their spears and came plunging down straight at the heart of the mighty host of Persia. Again there came the crash of clanging shields and the echoes pealed and thundered in bellying volleys from the hollows of OETA. Then the Spartans disappeared within the host.

And when the charging hosts came reeling back in confusion, we would see for a moment the steady ranks of the Spartans down whose waving line of blood-bespattered shields the

rays of Helios angrily glittered as from the golden scales of Python, coiling and threatening the ranks of men. Over and over again the Persian thousands swept upon them and as often came staggering back in headlong ruin.

And so the golden hours winged across the face of sky and saffron Helios grew red again. And still the din of battle arose and still the men of Asia gave way before the Greeks, though we could perceive that the shouts of the Spartans were growing fainter as their ranks were slowly thinned beneath the clouds of missiles. And at last came to our listening ears only the dull roar of the angry Persians and we no longer saw the Greeks nor heard the cries of Hellas. Yet as we watched there came a shout and the struggle suddenly raged afresh, gathering fierce about a single place; for though we knew it not, Leonidas the king had fallen and the Spartans defended his body. And with such fury fought the Hellenes, that at length their enemies drew off amazed; and out of the multitude like men returned from the womb of Erebus, marched the remnant of the band of heroes. And there were twenty of the Spartans and nineteen of the Thespians. And the Spartans bore the body of Leonidas the king in their midst.

And again to the shrill sound of the pipe they marched back to the entrance of the pass, grouping themselves upon a hillock that rose behind the wall. Then once more the sea of men surged upon them and the sound of fighting ceased.

Then Achæmenes the satrap touched me gently and spake: "O man of Hellas, now I know of a truth that the gods smile no more upon the arms of the Persians. Many battles have I seen, for my hairs grow hoary in the service of the Great King, but surely no battle was ever such as this since the day when the unknown God gathered lands in the bosom of the Ocean. And the women of Susa tonight will be widowed and childless!"

The Blessings of Liberty.

F. G. STRICKLAND, HIRAM.

All human judgments are comparative. What would be called an ideal condition in one age, would be considered very faulty in another.

When our forefathers laid the foundation of our Republic, who would dare say that they did not build well? They builded even better than they knew. One century and a score of years have passed and we to-day still enjoy the rich fruitage of the Declaration of Independence.

But let us calmly pause and ask ourselves if we to day enjoy all of the blessings of liberty that we should. Have we increased the freedom bequeathed to us by our ancestors, or have we, unfaithful to our trust, hid our talent in the earth?

Our fathers declared that all men are born equal. Men today are be-

ginning to say that this is untrue. But why untrue?

When then! shall we say that political liberty is a failure? Not so; rather the lack of it. And whence this lack? Why is our political liberty weak and why does it at times fail? Simply and only because it does not have economic liberty as its handmaid.

Why should men who are capable of producing goods for society, be compelled to cease work without income? Why should our labor stop when there are thousands of good things both public and private which we desire? Our vast army of out-of-works at times reaches to millions. No man enjoys liberty worthy of the name when society by a bungling economic arrangement pauperizes him, not because he is lazy, but because the barons of labor refuse to employ him.

The first step in the securing of our political liberty was our political separation from England. But we are today in as great need of an economic deliverance from England as our forefathers were in need of political emancipation one hundred and twenty years ago. As long as our national government is under the humiliating necessity of prostrating itself before the gold-monarchs of London, we cannot claim to be a nation free and independent from the mother country across the sea. The first stroke for our new liberty must be a new Declaration of Independence that shall assert: "The history of the present money-kings of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states."

Our fathers did nobly. They met the problems of their day and settled them on the side of right and righteousness. The time of our trial has come. Shall we not, true to the instincts of our noble sires, move forward to the greater freedom of the new era that confronts us? Let liberty, with no uncertain sound, once more proclaim to the world that all men are born free and equal, because all men shall have equal opportunities to rise. So shall we be nearer that ideal liberty of which it is said: "If Christ shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed."

The Newspaper.

H. B. HOYT, MARIETTA.

In the whole world of modern fact there is nothing more wonderful than the rapid advancement and modifying power of scientific discovery. The study of national laws by Kepler, Newton, Joule and Darwin, the discoveries and inventions of Kerchoff, Maxwell and Edison are but a few of the striking examples of the progress of science in the last few hundred years. Their benefits to humanity, their possibilities and power, who can portray, and yet, view them

22

Principles and of Payment.

23

of insertion.

as we will we are compelled to place above them all, that other magnificent achievement, the printing press.

Man is by nature a social being, bound to his fellows by an active conscience and a sympathetic interest. He would know each evening what that day had seen and done. To meet this desire the newspaper has come. And to-day, the newspapers are read by thirty millions of our people. Newspapers are the dominating force behind the throne. The pulpit, the conservative of our country, finds the newspaper the greatest rival of its power. The newspaper speaks to a large audience more often than the minister to a limited congregation. The strength of the orator is a dwarf as compared with the power of the press. The newspaper is the more constant educator. The newspaper is the People's College, the real university. The public servant must recognize in the newspaper a voice from the people which cannot be ignored. Well did Dana express the stupendous power of the press when he said that the "newspaper is the mightiest engine of modern civilization."

In the vast majority of our newspapers we can take but little pride. Their moral tone and intellectual condition are far below the ideal.

Of the charge of sensationalism with money for motive the great court of newspapers must pronounce hundreds of journals guilty in the first degree. With "profits" for the watchword everything is sacrificed the paper pay. To pay it must sell. To sell it must be sensational. At all events the paper must be intensely interesting. Infallibility we do not expect to find in any institution of man; so in the newspaper it is only natural that there should be mistakes. But when papers, unmindful of truth and right, are intentionally false, when they have become untruthful in their chronicle of news, and dishonest in editorial utterances, they deserve only censure and condemnation. Accuracy and honesty are virtues almost unknown to many of our papers.

To the further disgrace of American journalism it cannot be denied that in a few instances at least, bribery, that terror of free institutions, has destroyed the conscience of newspapers and has persuaded them to become the opponents of right and the champions of wrong. With our present press, our better citizens are dissatisfied and disgusted. Some reform must be introduced which shall make it possible and, if need be, compulsory for the newspaper to be in news, clean, accurate and discriminating, in editorial, just, honest and courageous, and in sentiment, tone and teaching, noble, God-fearing and patriotic. Then shall the press be a grand and beneficent force, dispelling vice, and promoting and conserving for our people a life, public and private conspicuous for a superb purity, righteousness and truth.

Truth Triumphant.

N. W. STROUP, MT. UNION COLLEGE.

Principles, not armies, are the safeguards of nations. Truth alone insures perpetuity. Despotism falls, liberty rises. Infidelity, red-handed and destructive, as once voiced by Voltaire and Paine, now lies crushed by the resistless elements of Truth.

The goal of all ages has been a higher moral standard. The silent centuries are strewn with wrecked empires founded by men of unholy ambition. A thousand years of darkness marked by the suffering of enslaved toil, of imprisoned innocence, of a courageous minority bleeding from the cruel hand of persecution, were at last succeeded by the glorious light of the Reformation.

At historic Waterloo two armies meet. Behind one is religions tyranny, behind the other the prayers of all England and England is victorious. Each victory and defeat is under a Supreme controlling agency, and contributes to the advancement of Truth. Proud empress of the world! She has been cast in prison, bound with chains tortured with all the wicked devices of men; yet these persecutions served only to strengthen her conquering forces. Egypt, Babylon, Rome, at one time the masters of the world are known to us only by their massive ruins. Why did they fall? Because of a decline in the character of the people and likewise the nation. Queen Victoria being asked the secret of England's greatness, took the Bible in her hand and holding it up said, "This—the Book of Truth—is the secret of England's success, this is England's glory." Seek the cause of a Reign of Terror. France with her blood-stained hands will hold up the dry skeleton of her infidelity and exclaim "This—the enemy of Truth—is the secret of my fall." Ask why we as a nation have been so successful, and we answer not because of our culture or natural resources, but we point to Plymouth Rock.

We too often err regarding the prime essentials of true greatness and strength. Our domain may encircle the globe, our ships may whiten every sea and touch every harbor, the tread of our armies may cause the earth to tremble; yet, if we forsake Truth, our destiny is sealed. Truth, like the waters of the Conemaugh, may be impeded in her course by sin and error until progress seems impossible; yet the inevitable hour comes when the hidden forces will burst the dam, and demonstrate to the world that God still reigns.

Our great municipalities have been in the hands of party rings and unprincipled politicians, but during the last few years, men arose in whose bosoms was lodged Truth.

The light of a new era is dawning. Thirty years ago science seemed destined to rule the world. The very

citadels of Christianity were invaded. What was to be done? A compromise was thought to be the only solution. But no! Science and religion, once in apparent discord now blend in harmony.

We feel the throbbings of new life. Humanity is emerging out of darkness into light. "Sound of broken chains tells the nations that Truth reigns,"—Sovereign over all. Duels, lotteries, and prize-fights are under the ban of law. The saloon is being quarantined, and the burial hour of crime approaches with each receding year. Selfishness is giving way to love. Japan and India, now witness to the transforming power of Christ's gospel. China and darkest Africa yet await the vital touch.

Just as the last shades of ninety-five were fading from view, the country was startled by the report of war. Patriotism blazed as brightly as ever on the altars of our nation, but love of glory is surpassed by love of Truth. Two days pass and the troubled waters are hushed. They prefer ships of commerce to those of war, the sound of industry to the roar of cannon, peaceful arbitration to bloody strife. These signs foreshadow the day when the "cruel rod of war shall blossom white with righteous law," and the golden rule become the criterion of nations.

Christianity, born in Bethlehem, cradled in purity, watched over by the snowy-winged angel of virtue, dominates the world. Though each hill be decked with a cross, though the valleys be crimson with blood, crucified Truth shall have her resurrection morn.

Truth—how grand her mission! How she elevates and purifies society! Sixty centuries look down from the throne of God's eternal ages and swell the ceaseless paean. From Marathon, Waterloo and Gettysburg; from the crumbling remains of fallen empires; from the numberless graves dotting the green shades of our national cemeteries; from one hundred and fifty thousand glittering church spires pointing heavenward; from a Christian population now exceeding seven hundred million; from the scattered graves of our martyrs; from all the blood-stained pages of history

comes a voice like the roar of God's mighty artillery heralding to all mankind—The Supremacy of Truth.

Evolution, Not Revolution, The Law of Reform.

B. R. MACHATTON, WOOSTER UNIVERSITY.

From a pulpit of rock overlooking storm-tossed Galilee there was sent forth nineteen hundred years ago the doctrine that constitutes the basis of all true social reform; from the lips of Him who spake as never man spake fell the words upon the ears of His disciples gathered there around the mountain's base, and to-night

same words come ringing across us as we stand amid gathering shadows on the shore of the nineteenth century in these times of turmoil and unrest. Listen—"I came not to destroy, but to fulfill." How concise; He built on existing foundations a system sublimely new, and while conserving all worthy constituents in the old order, infused into them a new life that was to work out by a process of gradual evolution the divine consummation of man's destiny.

God has written the same grand law over the records of Nature, and in its silent workings we see the higher forms expressing and expanding the life of the lower, and even tending slowly but irresistibly toward an appointed end. Our true reformer is he who recognizes that the same law applies to social and political reforms.

The lessons of history furnish us with striking examples of the truth of evolution. Contrast the slow but sure English evolution with the horrors of the French Revolution. "No State can break safely with the Past; and such was the condition of France in the very throes of a revolution."

Reaching the plane of political philosophy we find still more the breadth and depth of this power. To-day men are everywhere seeking some new panacea for social and political ills.

In the realm of politics are found those who would sweep away indiscriminately all existing institutions. With visionary schemes of reform, these doctrinaires are forever proposing empirical remedies for imaginary evils.

It is only a species of the same spirit that breaks out into open rebellion in the shape of "Debsism" imbued with misguided aims at social revolution, and railing at the conservative decisions of judges clothed in spotless ermine. The divine principle of law and order is thrown to the winds, and even public security jeopardized. When reform is made the false plea for tying up the wheels of progress, for rendering abortive the rights of the majority, Justice rises in all majesty and power and cries: "Ye are not come to destroy, but to fulfill."

It is only by the judicious exercise of a strong hand that the chief apostle of social disorder has been brought into a frame of mind in which he has recently expressed the wise opinion that the remedy for the evils he sees is through the ballot-box, rather than the blazing torch, or the trampling of public rights. So far he is right. The law of evolution does find its expression by the citizen through the right of suffrage. It is the righteously appointed means of salvation for political and social ills. The ballot-box is like the mythical mills of the Gods: "It grinds slowly, but it grinds exceeding small."

Revolution is the child of unreason.

In the infancy of the race men were somewhat excusable for outbursts of misdirected force, but in these later days man is capable of better things. Obedient to the law of evolution which has brought him thus far on his way, let him keep confidently on, assured that the dross of political and social life will gradually be eliminated without violent hand.

It is a glorious truth that Education is evolution's hand-maid. Through education men develop from the errors of the past and attain to higher levels. They learn that gentle peace is better than grim-visaged war; that

calm arbitration is superior to bloody conflict, that the greatest good to the greatest number lies through cooperation, not competition.

The grandest victories of the twentieth century will be the victories of peace.

It has been said that "the regeneration of society commenced with the proclamation of the gospel." For centuries this mighty force has been at work. Stronger than the might of the Cæsars, with words more powerful than Rome with all her legions, came the man of Nazareth, bearing in his hand an olive branch of Peace. Slowly the night has passed away, and the day is at hand. The increasing light breaks the shackles of the slave and proclaims a universal brotherhood. God speed the day when the light of that star, with whose beams shone Judea's hills resplendent, shall have drawn all men of every land to the cradle of the Christ to pay Him their allegiance; then no longer shall the angels' song be one of prophecy, but of prophecy fulfilled.

Is Freedom of Thought in Universities Endangered?

ASHLEY F. FOSS, OHIO UNIVERSITY.

The world is seldom just to the forces which determine its onward movement. History has treasured the memory of mighty battles whose sole object was to uphold the authority of kings or to maintain the succession of a dynasty. She has gloried in deeds of arms until the sound of war has left no sense to catch the noiseless sweep of thought. And yet thought has been the motive power behind all movements.

All thought which has advanced the world has been independent. The thinkers have cast off the bonds of custom and precedent; and stepping into the border-land of what might be, they have shown the world what can be and what is. Columbus revolutionized accepted geography by his discovery of America. Martin Luther awoke a new idea of religion in the Reformation. Copernicus shattered the belief of centuries when he established his planetary hypothesis. Each, moved by thought independent of everything but the establishment of the truth, fought for his conviction.

But the victories of thought have not all been won. To-day there is one subject which more than all others demands independent and impartial study; this is Social Science, a study of men, as such vitally involving the welfare of the race. The first conspicuous victory of this science was the reform of the factory system. The state of the factory workers in this country at the beginning of the present century, was little better than actual slavery. The factory of that time meant child labor in its most revolting forms, the foreman's club, bruised bodies and broken bones. Social science, backed by impartial thought, discovered these conditions, produced a solution, and shattered the system.

There are facing us other problems for Social Science to solve. I shall mention two, Monopoly, and Capital and Labor.

On all sides of us the small business is being crushed by the great corporation. The corporation undersells, crowds out and ruins the man of small capital. In Chicago six judges have left the bench to enter the employ of corporations.

Last year in one of our great cities I saw a military camp. I saw the white tents of an army dotting a public park in the heart of the city. I saw the black mouthed cannon frowning down the business streets. Again I saw the lawless mob rush madly onward, leaving fire and destruction in its train. I saw cannon and the bayonet on one side to protect the interests of capital, the torch and dynamite on the other to assert the rights of labor.

Such are some of the problems that face us to-day. Where then are we to look for those prepared to deal intelligently with these questions? I answer, to fair minded thinkers trained in our universities.

In our country there are two kinds of universities, state institutions, and institutions founded by private capital. In both there are tendencies to restrict independent thought. In the first because of political influences. In the second (1) because of the founders' direct wishes as to what their institution shall teach, and (2) because of the influence of the founders, even though their wishes be left unexpressed. Suppose that, as he alleges, Prof. Bemis was removed from Chicago University because of his ideas on monopolies: do you not see the danger to independent thought and teaching? If our universities are to restrict their teachers to some prescribed doctrine, to the exclusion of other aspects of the question, they are no longer universities, for the university is the champion of independent thought.

Henry George says, "Over and over again nations and civilizations have been confronted with problems which like the riddle of the Sphinx, not to answer was to be destroyed." This is the case to-day; nay, more, a hun-

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dred Sphinxes stand over us with their menacing questions, and if we have trained no Oedipus to answer, we must be inevitably lost.

These riddles are grave indeed. Let no man tell me there is no cloud on the horizon. I know neither causes nor remedies, they are questions for thought, and for thought independent of all personal interest and of all external influence.

In the Court of Honor at the World's Fair stood a colossal statue of the Republic; stretching her arms toward the evening sun, she formed the golden center of a silver setting. But the beautiful buildings of the Court of Honor fell a prey to fire. On that awful night of destruction, there, in the very midst of that fiery furnace, clothed, it seemed, in a mantle of curling flames, stood that golden figure. And in the morning all that remained of the gorgeous Court of Honor were smoking ruins and a heap of shapeless iron. But, rising in triumphant majesty from the midst of destruction, unmoved and untarnished, still stood the golden statue of the Republic.

When our thinkers and law-makers have ceased to be the prejudiced exponents of some phase or aspect, when they shall be arbitrators who shall think and act for the welfare of all alike, then, but not till then, can we feel assured that our republic, through all the varying tides of time and fortune, like that golden statue, her representative, shall forever stand, unmoved amid the wrecks of time.

"The American Ideal."

O. W. WRIGHT, OHIO WESLEYAN UNI.

Seventy-five years ago there was born, in a house still standing near our City Hall, to a devoted mother an only son. The babe was weak and fretful. A carpenter, working upon the unfinished house, said that he hoped the wailing child would die before he returned in the morning. "Oh no," said the hopeful mother, "he will live and be president of the United States yet." When a youth he was sent to the public schools on West Winter Street. He was not long in completing the course of instruction, then passed to the academy at Norwalk, and afterward to the beautiful Kenyon. Here from the height of the well earned honor of valedictorian, he caught a vision of the oldest American university, Harvard, where he completed his law studies. We need not trace the steps by which he entered a new political party, nor describe his courage as a soldier, his statesmanship in the halls of Congress, his triple election to the governorship, and at last his occupancy of the highest office in the gift of his countrymen. Rather let us inquire what made possible the realization of the mother's vision, the rise of the unknown boy to a position rivaling that held by sovereigns dowered with an ancestry of a thousand years. Our inquiry finds answer in the fact that opposite the mothers

ambition and the boy's capacity there stood the school house, the embodiment of the true spirit of Americanism, the ideal of our nation.

If our educational system produced alone one such man in a generation it would be well worth its cost and a nation's pride. Evermore is it true, "if you work upon brass, time will efface it; if you rear temples they will crumble to the dust; but if you work upon the immortal mind, it you imbue it with high principles, with a just fear of God and love of fellowmen, you engrave upon those tablets that which no time can efface, but which brightens through all eternity.

There has arisen a boast upon the part of the worldly and a fear upon the hearts of the timid that education is not our national ideal. We are too often characterized as a nation of money-getters. The development of resources has been necessary. We have become the richest nation on earth. But our wealth is the product of our native genius enhanced by education. It is not the product of our mines and factories: it is the product of our public schools; it is our men who have become the inspiration of the young life of the land.

The American ideal is an enlightened citizenship. America seeks to instill into her youth noble principles by which they may go forth armed with archimedean lever to elevate society and ennoble the the state. Behold this "Queen of the world" with her magnificent institutions of learning! More than fifteen million young people to-day receive instruction within their walls, walls already hallowed by the noble deeds of those who have gone before. Contrast Italy and Spain, older by centuries in institutions of learning, yet numbering those who sign their names with a mark at from thirty-five to sixty per cent. of the population with such western States as Kansas and Iowa in which the which the per cent. of illiteracy is but two. The popular thirst for education in our country is one of the most impressive and assuring signs of the age. We are unfurling our banner of education and duty to the breeze in every section of this great Republic.

The American ideal does not find its embodiment in literary education alone. In recent years a remarkable and encouraging demand has been made that literary culture be supplemented by manual training, and by "habits of self-control and self-direction." To-day our teachers strengthen every mast and spar and bolt of the ship of State for the surging sea of the twentieth century. The education of the twentieth century will develop every faculty of body, mind and spirit to its highest efficiency, and consecrate them all to the service of humanity.

The American ideal will become the ideal of the world, not because Washington commended it, not because the "silent statesman" Grant

broke into eloquence as he pleaded for free schools, not because patriots and the public schools have become indissolubly joined but because educated manhood is the goal of the human race.

The development of the individual is the paramount work of the republic. Our free institutions then are being justified not because they are giving us the least turbulent government on earth, but because they are making the most of the masses. They are giving to all classes a better conception of themselves and their fellows and creating in them a faith to seek noble ideals. With what untold possibilities they are investing man there by filling him with hope for humanity and an intelligent faith in God whose dealings he can see mirrored in his own experiences. So, then, our grand ideal does give to us the "liberty of a universal brotherhood, the promise of public prosperity, the hope of social righteousness, and inspiration to illimitable progress."

Public Opinion.

C. T. HERBERT, OHIO STATE UNI.

This century will be distinguished in the annals of history as one in which public opinion first revealed its influence with power and efficiency.

If we have read aright the history of the ancient and mediæval world,

the people were never, until the present age, so seriously consulted as to the policy a nation or its ruler should adopt.

Not many years ago, a band of the most heroic men and women, who have ever breathed the pure air of the Western World, founded, on the barren shores of Massachusetts, a new home.

There the seed of public opinion was planted and nurtured. It became the governing force of that little community. And this nation has since acted upon that principle, thereby evincing a wisdom not discovered by legal, martial Rome, nor by intellectual Greece.

Let it be our purpose, then, to show one reason why America stands as the foremost nation of the world—the dominating influence of an enlightened public opinion.

Political government may be generally classed under one of three forms: the monarchy, the oligarchy or the republic.

Monarchy has been "weighed in the balance" for centuries. The judgment of history, which seldom errs, confirms our belief that it has been "found wanting."

The people, in this form of government, were inferiors, to whom the word of their superior was law. But one man cannot long rule despotically over hearts longing for the coming of liberty. We must look to other methods.

The oligarchy, in which a few are united in an aristocracy to issue their

the laws, has likewise been thoroughly tested. That it has attained a greater popularity than the monarchy is conceded by many. That it has not satisfied the people—the primary object of all growth, change and improvement in government—is admitted.

Consider the republic—whose most perfect synonym is America; here the fondest dreams of governmental philosophers are realized in so great a degree that the muse of History stands surprised, amazed, doubting the clearness of her vision.

Historical criticism and philosophical investigation, have failed in their endeavor to point out serious, fundamental defects in this American system. Columbia proclaims, in no uncertain voice, with a self-confidence born of strong conviction, to all humanity; to suffering Armenia, tyrannical Spain, nihilistic Russia, decaying Italy; to misgoverned bodies politic everywhere—"that all men are created equal; that they are endowed, by their Creator, with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and pursuits of happiness."

Why has America carried to a successful issue her experiment in governmental reform? The reason lies in the fact that in no other nation, as in this, do the opinions of the people testify so truly to their well balanced natures.

Alas—true it is—in the record of humanity, the many have often been untrustworthy, unjust and cruel in their passing judgment. Behold, today, with your enlightened vision, Judea in the time of the lowly Nazarene. "He came unto his own and his own received him not." How He realized the awful injustice of that sentence, as with pity in his soul and anguish in his voice, He cried, "Father, forgive them for they know not what they do!"

But in this day, in America, the haven of the oppressed, dark superstition and ignorance are obliterated and supplanted by the living light of religion and culture.

The history of America will be the history of her great men only inasmuch as they have voiced the predominating will of her educated people. The people know their rights

and their duties. Sooner or later the few remaining self-constituted tyrants of this God-given country must bow and cringe beneath the stupendous power of their controlling sentiment. Harken to the lesson of the past, ye foolishly wise! The people are the sovereigns and ye are their servants.

If the enlightened public opinion of the American Republic be ever thrust aside, unheeded and scorned, a day of lightning-like retribution will surely follow! This public opinion is mighty; it has prevailed; it will go on to conquer, throughout the ages, "Till time shall be no more."

ELABORATE

THE PREPARATIONS FOR THE STATE ORATORICAL CONTEST.

Excursions From All Parts of the State for the Big Event—Information for All Who Attend.

The most elaborate preparations, probably which have ever been made for any of the State Inter-Collegiate Oratorical Contests, are being made for the one which occurs here Friday night. Gray Chapel will be a bower of beauty and a scene of loveliness. Flags and bunting and ribbons and flowers will make the big chapel like the home of the fairies.

Nine orators will make the air resound with eloquence, and our own superb College Glee Club and Prof. Adams at the grand pipe organ, a big orchestra and other musical attractions will all combine to make the evening's entertainment one of the very best heard in Delaware for quite a long time. Excursions will be run to Delaware from a number of places and railroads are expected to grant half rates to all persons not coming in excursion bodies. Over 30 will come up from Columbus Friday afternoon and many of them will stay until after the banquet at Monnett Hall. The plates for this will be limited to 150 at \$1.00 each and those who want plates had better reserve them at once at O'Kane's where they were placed on sale this morning. The institutions which will have delegations here are Hiram, Mt. Union, Marietta and Buchtel colleges, and Wooster, Ohio, Denison, Ohio State, Ohio Wesleyan Wittenberg universities.

About 225 young ladies at Monnett Hall voted to refuse gentlemen company and attend the contest in a body with

OFFICIAL GRADES.

CONTESTANTS.	JUDGES.												Sum of Points.	Final Position.
	Thought and Composition.						Delivery.							
	Ladd	Shawan	Sanders	Hartsough	M'Gomery	Marvin	G. R.	G. R.	G. R.	G. R.	G. R.	G. R.		
*F. G. Strickland.....	71	74	84	84	84	77	5	89	3	80	3	34	6	
+A. F. Foss.....	90	2	92	3	90	6	76	6	83	7	75	6	30	5
+O. A. Wright.....	85	3	90	4	97	3	78	2	96	2	85	1	15	1
+C. T. Herbert.....	75	6	89	5	97	3	78	3	97	1	78	5	23	4
+N. W. Stroup.....	93	1	94	2	98	2	76	6	88	5	82	2	18	2
+H. B. Hoyt.....	70	8	87	6	94	5	75	8	80	8	70	8	43	8
**B. R. MacHatton.....	82	4	95	1	84	8	79	1	89	3	79	4	21	3
+H. H. Severn.....	80	5	83	9	89	7	77	4	87	6	73	7	38	7
+G. L. Wilson.....	65	9	85	7	100	1	68	9	78	9	68	9	44	9

*Hiram; +Athens; #Ohio Wesleyan; ;O. S. U.; !Mt. Union; §Marietta; **Wooster; †Denison; ‡Wittenberg.

The judges for the contest are President T. J. Sanders of Otterbein university, Rev. Henry M. Ladd of Cleveland and Superintendent J. A. Shawan of Columbus for thought and composition; and Judge W. L. Marin of Akron, Rev. John Montgomery of Newark and Prof. W. H. Hartsough of Columbus for delivery. Mr. H. W. Peairs, a member of the senior class at our university, is treasurer of the state association. Tickets at O'Kane's Friday morning at 8 o'clock.

DELAWARE WINS OUT.

O. A. Wright Takes First Honors in Ohio Inter-Collegiate Oratorical Contest.

While C. T. Herbert of Ohio State University Comes in for Fourth Place on the List.

Thirty-Five Hundred People Witness the Great Event of the College Year.

Ohio Wesleyans Wild With Excitement Over the Victory.

SPECIAL TO OHIO STATE JOURNAL
Delaware, O., Feb. 21.—First honors at the state intercollegiate oratorical contest was taken by O. A. Wright of Ohio Wesleyan, Delaware. When the announcement was made pandemonium reigned supreme. The air was deafening with the triumphant yells of the Delaware people. Second honors were given to N. W. Stroup of Mt. Union, Alliance. The other orators took rank in the following order: B. R. MacHatton, Wooster; C. T. Herbert, Ohio State; A. F. Foss, Ohio; F. G. Strickland, Hiram college; H. P. Severn, Denison; H. B. Hoyt, Marietta; G. L. Wilson, Wittenberg.

Immediately after the contest the annual banquet was held at Monnett Hall. The contest was held in Gray chapel, 3500 people being present, the largest audience which ever attended a state oratorical contest. Large delegations of students were present from Ohio State, Denison, Wooster and the local universities; but each orator had a following. College enthusiasm without measure found expression in the various yells, songs and noise-making devices characteristic of college students. The program was to have opened with an organ solo by Professor Frank R. Adams, but the accompaniment of tin horns and whistles was too much for him, and he left the platform. President J. W. Bashford of Ohio Wesleyan offered the invocation.

The first exercise of the evening was the oration of F. G. Strickland of Hiram college on the subject, "The Blessings of Liberty." In the course of his address the speaker said: All human judgments are comparative. What would be called an ideal condition in one age would be considered very faulty in another. Our fathers built well when they laid the foundations of our republic. We today enjoy the rich fruitage of the declaration of independence. We enjoy many blessings of liberty, but do we enjoy all we should? Have we increased the freedom bequeathed to us by our forefathers? They said all men are born equal. Men today are beginning to say this is untrue. Why? Society does not accord to men rights as equal as it did in the days of the declaration of independence.

OHIO UNIVERSITY
was represented by Ashley F. Foss, whose subject was, "Is Freedom of Thought in Universities Endangered?" Among other things he said:
There are facing us two other problems, monopoly and capital and labor. On all sides of us the small business is being crushed by the larger corporations. In Chicago I saw the cannon and bayonet on one side to protect the interests of capital; on the other, the torch and dynamite to assert the rights of labor.
We must look to the fair-minded thinkers trained in our universities to deal intelligently with these questions. But, in the universities in this country, there is a tendency to restrict independent thought, because of the wishes of founders. If our universities are to restrict their teachers to some prescribed doctrine to the exclusion of other aspects of the questions, they are no longer universities, for the university is the champion of independent thought.
When our thinkers and lawmakers have ceased to be the prejudiced exponents of some phase or aspect, when they shall be arbitrators who shall think and act for the welfare of all alike, then, but not until then, can we feel assured that our republic, through all the varying

their colors flying.
The law of evolution finds its expression by the citizen through the right of suffrage, through the ballot box. Revolution is the child of unreason. Education is evolution's handmaid. Through education men develop from the errors of the past and attain to higher levels. They learn that gentle peace is better than grim-visaged war; that calm arbitration is superior to bloody conflict; that the greatest good to the greatest number lies through co-operation and not competition. The grand victories of the twentieth century will be the victories of peace.

republic. Monarchy has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. The oligarchy has been tested; it became more popular, but it has not satisfied the people.
Consider the republic, whose most perfect synonym is America. The muse of history stands surprised, amazed, doubting the clearness of her vision. Historical criticism and philosophical investigation have failed in their endeavor to point out serious, fundamental defects in this American system.
The history of America will be the history of her great men only inasmuch as they have voiced the predominating will of her educated people. The people know their rights and their duties. Sooner or later the few remaining self-constituted tyrants of this God-given country must bow and cringe beneath the stupendous power of their controlling sentiment. Harken to the lessons of the past, ye foolishly wise! The people are the sovereigns and ye are their servants.

MT. UNION COLLEGE
was represented by N. W. Stroup. His topic was, "Truth Triumphant." Among other things he said: Principles, not armies, are the safeguards of nations. Truth alone insures perpetuity. Despotism fails, liberty rises, infidelity, red-handed and destructive, as once voiced by Voltaire and Payne, now lies crushed by the resistless elements of truth.
The goal of all ages has been a higher moral standard. The silent centuries are strewn with wrecked empires founded by men of unholly ambition. A thousand years of ashen darkness marked by the suffering of enslaved toil, of imprisoned innocence, of a courageous minority bleeding from the cruel hand of persecution,

were at last succeeded by the glorious light of the reformation.
Just as the last shades of '95 were fading from view, the country was startled by the report of war. Patriotism blazed as brightly as ever on the altars of our nation, but love of glory is surpassed by love of truth. They prefer ships of commerce to those of war, the sound of industry to the roar of cannon, peaceful arbitration to bloody strife. These signs foreshadow the day when the "cruel rod of war shall blossom white with righteous law," and the golden rule become the criterion of nations.
Christianity, born in Bethlehem, cradled in purity, watched over by the snow-winged angel of virtue, dominates the world. Though each hill be decked with a cross, though the valleys be crimson with blood, crucified truth shall have her resurrection morn.
Truth—how grand her mission! How she elevates and purifies society! Sixty centuries look down from the throne of God's eternal ages and swell the ceaseless psalm.
MARIETTA COLLEGE.
"The Newspaper" was the subject dis-

When the Persians saw the Greeks they were amazed whether they were men or some boldy forth to face the great king; and out of the ranks moved the regiment because never yet had in open battle. And one myriad, ten times the Greeks that followed. But when the sound of and the shouts of the
phant, there remained regiment of immortals. of the great king had in the plain gazing at re them. But when they victorious and the fallen la lying in great heaps umur arose like the wind at the approach per time. But now Le and spake to his warately they leveled their plunging down straight e mighty host of Persia. e crash of clanging shoes pealed and thung volleys from the holien the Spartans disap host. . . . Over and rsian thousands swept often came staggering ruin.
en hours winged across sky and saffron Hellus. And still the din of still the men of Asia the Greeks, though we hat the shouts of the owing fainter as their y thinned beneath the. And at last came to only the dull roar of ns, and we no longer or heard the cries of e watched there came struggle raged afresh, about a single place; w it not, Leonidas, the nd, the Spartans were 7. And with such fury es, that at length their amazed, and out of the en returned from the marched the remnant roes. And there were and 19 of the Thespians, bore the body of Leonieir midst.
shrill sound of the pipe to the entrance of the that rose behind the wall. Then once more the sea of men surged upon them and the sound of fighting ceased.
Then Achamenes, the satrap, touched me gently and spake: "O man of Hellas, now I know of a truth that the gods smile no more upon the arms of the Persians. Many battles have I seen, for my hairs have grown hoary in the service of the great king, but surely no battle was ever such as this since the day when the unknown god gathered lands in the bosom of the ocean. And the women of Susa tonight will be widowed and childless!"

DENNISON UNIVERSITY.
"The Development of Federalism" was the subject of H. H. Severn of Denison. Among other things he said:
Government is a necessity. Man must have society; society, organization; organization, power, and power must command obedience. Time was when such power emanated from an individual. But political theories change. The governing body must derive its power from that true and final source of political authority—the people.
This is the grand distinction of the Federal Union. It rests upon the people. It is the result not of accident, but of forethought and experience; the embodiment of the greatest governmental principle of modern civilization—federalism.
[This principle did not spring into existence at a single bound. So federalism is a thing of degrees, evolved from pre-existent conditions, social and political.
With the adoption of the constitution the idea of nationality reached its culmination. But the Union was yet untried. Not so today, for it has stood the tests of prosperity and adversity, of praise and censure, of peace as well as of war. The crucial test was applied to the Union. For four years the conflict raged, but the federal tie remained unbroken. Was not that the crowning proof of the superior power of American federalism?
Today we have a Union. We have not a king upheld by the might of the sword, but a Union maintained by the intelligence and loyalty of its citizens. We have a Union, the embodiment of great ideas and principles. While popular sovereignty and nationality dominate our land, so long will the blessings of civil and religious liberty be secured, and down to posterity will go this inspiring American sentiment, "We have—the Union."

WITTENBERG COLLEGE.
A decided novelty was the oration, "Thermopylae," by Gilbert L. Wilson of Wittenberg. It was a unique description of the battle between the Greeks and Persians at the famous pass, Thermopylae. The following descriptive passages are notable:

'T WAS A GREAT CONTEST.

OHIO INTERCOLLEGIATE ORATORICAL ASSOCIATION.

Annual Contest at Delaware—Those Who Contested and Those Who Won the Honors There.
Special to The Tribune.
Delaware, O., Feb. 21.—The fifteenth annual contest of the Ohio State Intercollegiate Oratorical Association was held in Ohio Wesleyan University here tonight. About 2,500 people were present.
Ten of the leading colleges and universities of Ohio were represented by large bodies of students accompanying their respective orators.
The following orators contested for the first honor of the State: F. G. Strickland, Hiram (O.), College, subject, "The Blessings of Liberty." A. F. Foss, Ohio University, Athens, subject, "Is Freedom of Thought in Universities Endangered?" Oliver A. Wright, Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, subject, "The American Ideal." Charles T. Herbert, Ohio State University, Columbus, subject, "Public Opinion." N. W. Stroup, Mt. Union College, Alliance, subject, "Truth Triumphant." Harry B. Hoyt, Marietta (O.) University, subject, "The Newspaper." B. B. MacHatton, Wooster (O.) University, subject, "Evolution, Not Revolution, the Law of Reform." H. H. Severn, Denison University, Granville, subject, "The Development of Federalism," and Gilbert L. Wilson, Wittenberg University, Springfield, subject, "Thermopylae."
The judges awarded honors as follows: First, O. A. Wright, second to N. W. Stroup, third to B. R. MacHatton, fourth to Charles T. Herbert, fifth to A. F. Foss, sixth to F. G. Strickland, seventh to H. H. Severn, eighth to H. B. Hoyt and last to Gilbert L. Wilson.
The winning oration was in abstract as follows: Wright, first, total points, 35; Stroup, second, 32; MacHatton, third, 21; Herbert, fourth, 23; Foss, fifth, 32; Strickland, sixth, 24; Severn, seventh, 23; Hoyt, eighth, 23; Wilson, ninth, 4. Audience, 2,500.
There was great excitement and applause when the home man was announced winner. His delivery was clear and forcible.

CHARLES L. THOMPSON, D.D., SECRETARY.
JOHN DIXON, D.D., ASST. SECRETARY.
HARVEY C. OLIN, TREASURER.

THE BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS
OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
156 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

REV. D. STUART DODGE, PRESIDENT.
REV. GEO. F. MCAFEE, SUPT. SCHOOL WORK.

DICTATED.

November 2nd, 1899.

Rev. Gilbert L. Wilson,

Moorhead, Minn.

Dear Brother:-

Your report received last month brings word of your ordination and installation. I want to send my message of personal congratulation upon your induction into the full power of the gospel ministry. I hope that many years may be before you in which abundant service shall be rendered bringing blessing both to your own heart and to many among whom your labors are expended.

Trusting that your work at Moorhead may be filled with blessing and encouragement, I am,

Fraternally,

C. L. Thompson
Secretary.

humanity, the many have often been untrustworthy, unjust and cruel in their passing judgment. Behold, today, with your enlightened vision, Judea in the time of the lowly Nazarene. "He came unto his own and his own received him not." How He realized the awful injustice of that sentence, as with pity in his soul and anguish in his voice, He cried, "Father, forgive them for they know not what they do!"

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The history of America will be the history of her great men only inasmuch as they have voiced the predominating will of her educated people. The people know their rights

superb College Glee Club and Prof. Adams at the grand pipe organ, a big orchestra and other musical attractions will all combine to make the evening's entertainment one of the very best heard in Delaware for quite a long time. Excursions will be run to Delaware from a number of places and railroads are expected to grant half rates to all persons not coming in excursion bodies. Over 300 will come up from Columbus Friday afternoon and many of them will stay until after the banquet at Monnett Hall. The plates for this will be limited to 150 at \$1.00 each and those who want plates had better reserve them at once at O'Kane's where they were placed on sale this morning. The institutions which will have delegations here are Hiram, Mt. Union, Marietta and Buchtel colleges, and Wooster, Ohio, Denison, Ohio State, Ohio Wesleyan Wittenberg universities.

About 225 young ladies at Monnett Hall voted to refuse gentlemen company and attend the contest in a body with

OFFICIAL GRADES.

CONTESTANTS.	JUDGES.										Sum of Marks.	Final Position.		
	Thought and Composition.					Delivery.								
	Ladd	Shaw	Standers	Hartshorn	M'Gonigley	Marvin	G. R.	G. R.	G. R.	G. R.				
*F. G. Strickland	71	74	84	84	87	89	80	3	34	6	6			
+A. F. Foss	90	92	90	6	76	6	83	7	75	6	30	5		
†O. A. Wright	85	3	90	4	97	3	78	2	96	2	85	1	15	1
‡C. T. Herbert	75	6	89	5	97	3	78	3	97	1	78	5	23	4
§N. W. Stroup	93	1	94	2	98	2	76	6	88	5	82	2	18	2
¶H. B. Hoyt	70	8	87	6	94	5	75	8	80	8	70	8	43	8
**B. R. MacHatton	82	4	95	1	84	8	79	1	89	3	79	4	21	3
††H. H. Severn	80	5	83	9	89	7	77	4	87	6	73	7	38	7
‡‡G. L. Wilson	65	9	85	7	100	1	68	9	78	9	68	9	44	9

*Hiram; †Athens; ‡Ohio Wesleyan; §O. S. U.; ¶Mt. Union; §Marietta; **Wooster; ††Denison; ‡‡Wittenberg.

P. Severn, Denison; H. B. Hoyt, Marietta; G. L. Wilson, Wittenberg. Immediately after the contest the annual banquet was held at Monnett hall. The contest was held in Gray chapel, 3500 people being present, the largest audience which ever attended a state oratorical contest. Large delegations of students were present from Ohio State, Denison, Wooster and the local universities; but each orator had a following. College enthusiasm without measure found expression in the various yells, songs and noise-making devices characteristic of college students. The program was to have opened with an organ solo by Professor Frank R. Adams, but the accompaniment of tin horns and whistles was too much for him, and he left the platform. President J. W. Bashford of Ohio Wesleyan offered the invocation.

The first exercise of the evening was the oration of F. G. Strickland of Hiram college on the subject, "The Blessings of Liberty." In the course of his address the speaker said: "All human judgments are comparative. What would be called an ideal condition in one age would be considered very faulty in another. Our fathers built well when they laid the foundations of our republic. We today enjoy the rich fruitage of the declaration of independence. We enjoy many blessings of liberty, but do we enjoy all we should? Have we increased the freedom bequeathed to us by our forefathers? They said all men are born equal. Men today are beginning to say this is untrue. Why? Society does not accord to men rights as equal as it did in the days of the declaration of independence.

OHIO UNIVERSITY was represented by Ashley F. Foss, whose subject was, "Is Freedom of Thought in Universities Endangered?" Among other things he said: "There are facing us two other problems, monopoly and capital and labor. On all sides of us the small business is being crushed by the larger corporations. In Chicago I saw the cannon and bayonet on one side to protect the interests of capital; on the other, the torch and dynamite to assert the rights of labor. We must look to the fair-minded thinkers trained in our universities to deal intelligently with these questions. But, in the universities in this country, there is a tendency to restrict independent thought, because of the wishes of founders. If our universities are to restrict their teachers to some prescribed doctrine to the exclusion of other aspects of the questions, they are no longer universities, for the university is the champion of independent thought. When our thinkers and lawmakers have ceased to be the prejudiced exponents of some phase or aspect, when they shall be arbitrators who shall think and act for the welfare of all alike, then, but not until then, can we feel assured that our republic, through all the varying

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27

tides of time and fortune shall forever stand unmoved amid the wrecks of time.

OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY was represented by O. W. Wright. His topic was "The American Ideal." He said: Seventy-five years ago there was born in a house still standing in this city, to a devoted mother, an only son. The mother predicted that he would live to be president of the United States. He attended the public schools, passed to the Norwalk academy, afterward to Kenyon and then to Harvard. He became statesman, soldier, thrice governor and last the honored president.

What made possible the realizations of the mother's vision? Opposite the mother's ambition and the boy's capacity, there stood the schoolhouse, the embodiment of our true spirit of Americanism, the ideal of our nation. If our educational system produced only one such man in a generation, it would be well worth its cost and a nation's praise. There has arisen a boast upon the part of the worldly and a fear upon the heart of the timid that education is not our national ideal. We are too often characterized as a nation of money-getters. Our wealth is only the product of our native genius enhanced by education. It is the product of our public schools, the inspiration of our great men. The American ideal is an enlightened citizenship.

The American ideal will become the ideal of the world. The development of the individual is the paramount work of the republic. Our free institutions are justified because they are making the most of the masses. Our grand ideal gives to us the "liberty of universal brotherhood, the promise of public prosperity, the hope of social righteousness and the inspiration of limitless progress."

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY. "Public Opinion" was the subject of C. T. Herbert of the Ohio State university. He said: This century will be distinguished in the annals of history as one in which public opinion first revealed its influence with power and efficiency. People were never so seriously consulted as to the policy of the nation or its ruler. The pilgrim fathers planted the seed of public opinion and nurtured it. The nation has acted upon the principle. The dominating influence of public opinion makes America stand the foremost nation of the world.

There are three forms of political government: Monarchy, the oligarchy, or the republic. Monarchy has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. The oligarchy has been tested; it became more popular, but it has not satisfied the people.

Consider the republic, whose most perfect synonym is America. The muse of history stands surprised, amazed, doubting the clearness of her vision. Historical criticism and philosophical investigation have failed in their endeavor to point out serious, fundamental defects in this American system. The history of America will be the history of her great men only inasmuch as they have voiced the predominating will of her educated people. The people know their rights and their duties. Sooner or later the few remaining self-constituted tyrants of this God-given country must bow and cringe beneath the stupendous power of their controlling sentiment. Harken to the lessons of the past, ye foolishly wise! The people are the sovereigns and ye are their servants.

MT. UNION COLLEGE was represented by N. W. Stroup. His topic was, "Truth Triumphant." Among other things he said: Principles, not armies, are the safeguards of nations. Truth alone insures perpetuity. Despotism fails, liberty rises, infidelity, red-handed and destructive, as once voiced by Voltaire and Payne, now lies crushed by the resistless elements of truth. The goal of all ages has been a higher moral standard. The silent centuries are strewn with wrecked empires founded by men of unholiness marked by the suffering of enslaved toil, of imprisoned innocence, of a courageous minority bleeding from the cruel hand of persecution, were at last succeeded by the glorious light of the reformation.

Just as the last shades of '95 were fading from view, the country was startled by the report of war. Patriotism blazed as brightly as ever on the altars of our nation, but love of glory is surpassed by love of truth. They prefer ships of commerce to those of war, the sound of industry to the roar of cannon, peaceful arbitration to bloody strife. These signs foreshadow the day when the "cruel rod of war shall blossom white with righteous law," and the golden rule become the criterion of nations. Christianity, born in Bethlehem, cradled in purity, watched over by the snow-winged angel of virtue, dominates the world. Though each hill be decked with a cross, though the valleys be crimson with blood, crucified truth shall have her resurrection morn.

Truth—how grand her mission! How she elevates and purifies society! Sixty centuries look down from the throne of God's eternal ages and swell the ceaseless psalm. MARIETTA COLLEGE. "The Newspaper" was the subject dic-

passed by N. B. Hoyt of this college. He said:

In the whole world of modern fact, there is nothing more wonderful than the rapid advancement and modifying power of scientific discovery. The study of natural laws by Kepler, Newton, Joule and Darwin, the discoveries and inventions of Kerchoff, Maxwell and Edison are but a few of the striking examples of the progress of science in the last few hundred years. Their benefits to humanity, their possibilities and power, who can portray? And yet, view them as we will, we are compelled to place above them all, that other magnificent achievement, the printing press.

Today, the newspapers are read by 80,000,000 of our people. Newspapers are the dominating force behind the throne. The pulpit, the conservative of our country, finds the newspaper the greatest rival of its power. The newspaper speaks to a large audience more often than the minister to a limited congregation. The strength of the orator is a dwarf as compared with the power of the press. The newspaper is the more constant educator. The newspaper is the people's college, the real university. The public servant must recognize in the newspaper a voice from the people which cannot be ignored. Well did Dana express the stupendous power of the press when he said that the "newspaper is the mightiest engine of modern civilization."

WOOSTER UNIVERSITY. B. R. MacHatton, the orator of this university, spoke on "Evolution, Not Revolution, the Law of Reform." "I came not to destroy, but to fulfill," said the Savior. He built on existing foundations a system sublimely new, and while conserving all worthy constituents in the old order infused into them a new life that was to work out by a process of gradual evolution the divine consummation of man's destiny.

God has written the same grand law over the records of nature, and in its silent workings we see the higher forms expressing and expanding the life of the lower, and even reaching slowly toward an appointed end. The lessons of history furnish us with striking examples of the truth of evolution. Today men are everywhere seeking some new panacea for social and political ills.

In the realm of politics are found those who would sweep away all existing institutions. With visionary schemes for reform these doctrinaires are forever proposing empirical remedies for imaginary evils. We have it in "Deism."

The law of evolution finds its expression by the citizen through the right of suffrage, through the ballot box. Revolution is the child of unreason. Education is evolution's handmaid. Through education men develop from the errors of the past and attain to higher levels. They learn that gentle peace is better than grim-visaged war; that calm arbitration is superior to bloody conflict; that the greatest good to the greatest number lies through co-operation and not competition. The grandest victories of the twentieth century will be the victories of peace.

DENISON UNIVERSITY. "The Development of Federalism" was the subject of H. H. Severn of Denison. Among other things he said: Government is a necessity. Man must have society; society, organization; organization, power, and power must command obedience. There was when such power emanated from an individual. But political theories change. The governing body must derive its power from that true and final source of political authority—the people.

This is the grand distinction of the Federal Union. It rests upon the people. It is the result not of accident, but of forethought and experience; the embodiment of the greatest governmental principle of modern civilization—federalism.

This principle did not spring into existence at a single bound. So federalism is a thing of degrees, evolved from pre-existent conditions, social and political. With the adoption of the constitution the idea of nationality reached its culmination. But the Union was yet untried. Not so today, for it has stood the tests of prosperity and adversity, of praise and censure, of peace as well as of war. The crucial test was applied to the Union. For four years the conflict raged, but the federal tie remained unbroken. Was not that the crowning proof of the superior power of American federalism?

Today we have a Union. We have not a king upheld by the might of the sword, but a Union maintained by the intelligence and loyalty of its citizens. We have a Union, the embodiment of great ideas and principles. While popular sovereignty and nationality dominate our land, so long will the blessings of civil and religious liberty be secured, and down to posterity will go this inspiring American sentiment, "We have—the Union."

WITTENBERG COLLEGE. A decided novelty was the oration, "Thermopylae," by Gilbert L. Wilson of Wittenberg. It was a unique description of the battle between the Greeks and Persians at the famous pass, Thermopylae. The following descriptive passages are notable:

Now when the Persians saw the madness of the Greeks they were amazed, wondering whether they were men or gods who thus came boldly forth to face the myriads of the great king; and out of the Persian host moved the regiment named Immortals because never yet had they been beaten in open battle. And their number was one myriad, ten times the number of all the Greeks that followed Leonidas. But when the sound of the blows ceased and the shouts of the

Greeks rang triumphant, there remained no more of the regiment of Immortals.

Now the hosts of the great king had stood silent within the plain gazing at the struggle before them. But when they saw the Greeks victorious and the fallen warriors of Persia lying in great heaps about them, a murmur arose like the angry murmur of wind at the approach of a storm in summer time. But now Leonidas advanced and spake to his warriors, and immediately they leveled their spears and came plunging down straight at the heart of the mighty host of Persia. Again there came the crash of clanging shields and the echoes pealed and thundered in bellowing volleys from the hollows of Oeta. Then the Spartans disappeared within the host. . . . Over and over again the Persian thousands swept upon them and as often came staggering back in headlong ruin.

And so the golden hours winged across the face of the sky and saffron Hellus grew red again. And still the din of battle arose, and still the men of Asia gave way before the Greeks, though we could perceive that the shouts of the Spartans were growing fainter as their ranks were slowly thinned beneath the clouds of missiles. And at last came to our listening ears only the dull roar of the angry Persians, and we no longer saw the Greeks nor heard the cries of Hellas. Yet as we watched there came a shout and the struggle raged afresh, gathering fierce about a single place; for though we knew it not, Leonidas, the king, had fallen and the Spartans were defending his body. And with such fury fought the Hellenes, that at length their enemies drew off amazed, and out of the multitude, like men returned from the womb of Erebus, marched the remnant of the band of heroes. And there were 20 of the Spartans and 19 of the Thespians. And the Spartans bore the body of Leonidas, the king, in their midst.

And again to the shrill sound of the pipe they marched back to the entrance of the pass, grouping themselves upon a hillock that rose behind the wall. Then once more the sea of men surged upon them and the sound of fighting ceased.

Then Achamenes, the satrap, touched me gently and spake: "O man of Hellas, now I know of a truth that the gods smile no more upon the arms of the Persians. Many battles have I seen, for my hairs have grown hoary in the service of the great king; but surely no battle was ever such as this since the day when the unknown god gathered lands in the bosom of the ocean. And the women of Susa tonight will be widowed and childless!"

'T WAS A GREAT CONTEST.
OHIO INTERCOLLEGIATE ORATORICAL SOCIATION.

Annual Contest at Delaware—Those Who Contested and Those Who Won the 1.0.0.0.s There.

Special to The Tribune. Delaware, O., Feb. 21.—The fifteenth annual contest of the Ohio State Intercollegiate Oratorical Association was held in Ohio Wesleyan University here tonight. About 2,500 people were present.

Ten of the leading colleges and universities of Ohio were represented by large bodies of students accompanying their respective orators.

The following orators contested for the first honor of the State: F. G. Strickland, Hiram (O.), College, subject, "The Blessings of Liberty"; A. F. Foss, Ohio University, Athens, subject, "Is Freedom of Thought in Universities Endangered?"; Oliver A. Wright, Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, subject, "The American Ideal"; Charles T. Herbert, Ohio State University, Columbus, subject, "Public Opinion"; N. W. Stroup, Mt. Union College, Alliance, subject, "Truth Triumphant"; Harry B. Hoyt, Marietta (O.) University, subject, "The Newspaper"; B. R. MacHatton, Wooster (O.) University, subject, "Evolution, Not Revolution, the Law of Reform"; H. H. Severn, Denison University, Granville, subject, "The Development of Federalism"; and Gilbert L. Wilson, Wittenberg University, Springfield, subject, "Thermopylae."

The judges awarded honors as follows: First to O. A. Wright, second to N. W. Stroup, third to B. R. MacHatton, fourth to Charles T. Herbert, fifth to A. F. Foss, sixth to F. G. Strickland, seventh to H. H. Severn, eighth to H. B. Hoyt and last to Gilbert L. Wilson.

The winning oration was in abstract as follows: Wright, first, total points, 51; Stroup, second, 38; MacHatton, third, 27; Herbert, fourth, 23; Foss, fifth, 20; Strickland, sixth, 17; Severn, seventh, 13; Hoyt, eighth, 11; Wilson, ninth, 10. Audience, 2,500. There was great excitement and applause when the home man was announced winner. His delivery was clear and forcible.

CONSTITUTION

—OF THE—

OHIO INTER-COLLEGIATE ORATORICAL ASSOCIATION.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. This organization shall be known as the Ohio Inter-Collegiate Oratorical Association, and shall comprise Ohio Wesleyan University, University of Wooster, Ohio State University, Denison University, Buchtel College, Wittenberg College, Ohio University, Mt. Union College, Hiram College and Marietta College.

SEC 2. The number of Colleges in this Association shall be limited to ten.

ARTICLE II.

The object of this Association shall be to elevate the standard of College Oratory by holding annual oratorical contests, and engaging in contests with like Associations of other States.

ARTICLE III.

SEC. 1. The officers of this association shall be a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, whose duties shall be such as usually devolve upon those officers.

SEC. 2. The President, Secretary and Treasurer shall constitute an Executive Committee, whose duty shall be to select each year three persons to act as judges on thought and composition and three others to act as judges on delivery at that year's contest; to notify each college of such appointment at least one month before such contest; to audit the accounts of the Treasurer before they are presented to the Association; and to transact such other business as is not herein otherwise provided for.

ARTICLE IV.

SEC. 1. In arranging the program, the program of the year '94-'95 shall be taken as the basis. The program of any succeeding year shall be made out by placing the college which was last on the program the year previous first, and by moving the rest of the program down one place. The first college on the program shall have the Presidency, the third college shall have the Treasurership and the place of holding the contest; the sixth college the Vice-Presidency; and the ninth college the Secretaryship. Any new college admitted shall be placed last on the program.

SEC. 2. The officers shall be chosen by the several colleges within ten days after each contest, and shall continue in office until their successors are chosen.

SEC. 3. The orators awarded the three highest places shall represent the Association at the Inter-State Convention.

SEC. 4. The Association shall pay the necessary expenses of the officers, delegates to the Inter-State Convention, and Judges, and any excess of funds shall be at the disposal of the Association.

ARTICLE V.

SEC. 1. No resident of the city where the contest is held, no alumnus of any college participating, no judge of any local contest, no person who holds or has held any official connection with any one of the contesting colleges, shall sit as a judge in a contest.

SEC. 2. The Executive Committee shall remove any judge upon protest made by any college three weeks prior to the contest.

SEC. 3. The several contestants shall each send twelve printed copies of their orations to the Secretary of this Association, so that they shall reach him at least ten days prior to the contest. One copy shall be kept on file by the Secretary; one copy shall be sent to each judge on thought and composition, within one week prior to the contest, and the remaining eight copies shall be held by the Secretary until after the contest, when a copy of each oration shall be sent to the Secretary of each local association composing the State Association.

SEC. 4. The judges on thought and composition shall each separately judge of each oration on the merits in those two particulars, marking thought and composition each on the scale of fifty, making a possible aggregate of one hundred on both; and shall forward the grades in sealed envelopes to the Executive Committee. The judges on delivery shall separately mark the same on the scale of one hundred, and hand the grades to the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee at the close of the contest shall take the grades of all the judges for each contestant. The grades of each Judge shall be ranked 1, 2, 3, 4, etc. The orator ranked first by four or more of the judges shall be awarded first prize, or, if no one is thus ranked first, the orator the sum of whose ranks is the least shall be awarded first prize. The first prize having been awarded, the orator ranked first or second by four or more of the judges shall be awarded second place, or, if no one be thus ranked, the one the sum of whose ranks is next lowest shall receive the second place. The ranks of the remaining orators shall be determined in like manner. The President shall then announce the result. The markings of the judges shall be published in at least one daily paper and one college paper.

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SEC. 5. The winning contestant shall represent the State in the succeeding Inter-State contest. The contestant awarded second place shall be alternate.

SEC. 6. The orations for the State shall be printed by the local associations according to the following uniform standard. They shall be set in long primer type, the body of each page being four inches wide and six inches long, with a margin one and one-half inches in width, and shall contain not to exceed eighteen hundred words by actual count. Neither the name of the contestant nor the name of the college shall appear on the respective orations.

ARTICLE VI.

SEC. 1. The annual contest of this Association shall be held the evening of the third Thursday of each February, at such places as may be determined by the annual Convention.

SEC. 2. In the Contests of this Association each college shall be represented by the successful contestant at its annual contest; PROVIDED, he be an undergraduate of the College course at the time of such Contest.

SEC. 3. The annual Convention of this Association shall be held on the day following the annual contest, and in said Convention each college shall have three votes.

ARTICLE VII.

This Constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the Association

* OFFICERS *

OF THE

OHIO INTER-COLLEGIATE ORATORICAL ASSOCIATION,

1895-1896.



E. E. SNODDY,.....PRESIDENT
HIRAM COLLEGE.

FRANCIS PENROSE.....VICE-PRESIDENT
MARIETTA COLLEGE.

H. W. PEAIRS.....TREASURER
OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY

J. HARVEY RANDALL.....SECRETARY
DENISON UNIVERSITY.

The next Contest will be held at Delaware February 20, 1896.

State Contest, 1896,
Delaware, Ohio.

O. W. U. Song.

(BY PERMISSION OF E. T. O'KANE.)

It is the O. W. U.,
Of which we sing to you;
A magnificent host
Of students we boast,
They're manly, and bright, and true,
We number a thousand and more,
We've adopted a "college roar,"
Which we perpetrate,
Both early and late,
And here is the musical score:

Chorus—
O-wee, wi, wow,
Al-lee, ka-zee, zi, zow,
Ra-zee, zi, zu,
Viva

Alliance—FIT. UNION—Royal Purple.
Karo, Kero, Kiro, Kee, Rah, Rah, Rah,
For M. U. C. ! Alkizenon, Alkeunion,
Rah, Rah, Rah, for Old Mt. Union !

Columbus—O. S. U.—Red and Gray.
Wa-hoo, Wa-hoo, Rip, Zip, Bazoo,
I yell, I yell, for O. S. U. !

Athens—OHIO UNIVERSITY—Light Blue.
Wah-hoo, Wah-hoo, Rip, rah O-U-O-hi-O-W,
(followed by three cheers.)

Springfield—WITTENBERG—Cream and Cardinal.
Rah ! Rah ! Rah !
" " "

Rah ! Rah ! Wittenberg !
Bang ! Boom ! Ah-h-h !

Wooster—WOOSTER—Orange and Black.
Rah ! Rah ! Rah !
" " "
" " "
Wooster !

- Fifteenth Annual Banquet -

of the

Ohio Inter-Collegiate
Oratorical Association

Monnett Hall,
Delaware, Ohio.

Friday Evening, February 21,
- 1896 -

DELAWARE WON IT.

State Oratorical Contest Last Evening, Wittenberg Didn't Win
Special Service Dispatch.

DELAWARE Feb 21—The Inter Collegiate Oratorical contest was held here this evening before a large crowd of students from throughout the state. There were nine colleges represented. First place was won by the representative of Ohio Wesleyan University of this place. Mt. Union received second and Ohio State University third. Gilbert Wilson, who represented Wittenberg, received sixth place on thought and composition, but his final rank has not yet been determined. The annual meeting of the State association will be held here today, and it is probable that Buchtel will withdraw from it, as it had no representatives in the contest.

Handwritten table with columns for dates and scores. Includes entries for Feb 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

Vee-vo, Vi-vo!
Vee-vo, Vi-vo, Vum!
Boom, boom, boom ta rat trap,
Bigger than a cat trap!
Boom, Boom, Boom—Wesleyan!
S-Killey, Wow-wow! Schilly, Wow-wow!
Askee, Wow-wow—Wesleyan!
S—Boom! Ah!!! Cuckoo!
Delaware.

Akron—BUCHTEL—Dark Blue and Old Gold.
Hoo-Ray Rah-Roo, Wah Hoo, Wah Hoo. Halla-
balloo, Rah, Rah, Rah, Buchtel!

Granville—DENISON—Light Blue and Dark Red.
Heike! Heike! D-E-N-I-S-O-N!
Denison! Denison!

Hiram—HIRAM—Bright Red and Sky Blue.
Brekekekex! Koax! Koax! (twice)
Alala! Alula! Sis-s-s!!! Boom!!! Hiram!!!

Marietta—MARIETTA—White and Blue.
Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah!
Ma-ri-et-ta, Rah! Rah! Rah!

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ajment.

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DENISON UNIVERSITY.

The next Contest will be held at Delaware February 20, 1896.

State Contest, 1896,

Delaware, Ohio.

O. W. U. Song.

(BY PERMISSION OF E. T. O'KANE.)

It is the O. W. U.,
Of which we sing to you;
A magnificent host
Of students we boast,
They're manly, and bright, and true,
We number a thousand and more,
We've adopted a "college roar,"
Which we perpetrate,
Both early and late,
And here is the musical score:

Chorus—

O-wee, wi, wow,
Al-lee, ka-zee, zi, zow,
Ra-zee, zi, zu,
Vira

Menu

SOUP.

Cream of Celery.

OYSTERS.

Baltimore Extra Select: Fried, Stewed, Raw.

RELISHES.

New Lettuce, Cucumber Pickles,
Olives, Sardines with Lemons, Chow-Chow, Picalilli,
Chili Sauce, Saratoga Chips, Pineapple Cheese, Celery,
Salted Almonds.

ENTREES.

Oyster Patties a la Rein, Smothered Duck with Mushrooms.

COLD MEATS.

Roast Turkey with Jelly, Smoked Tongue.
Armour Sugar-Cured Ham,

SALADS.

Shrimp Salad, Chicken Salad.

PAstry AND CONFECTIONERY.

Angel Food, Chocolate Cake, Lady-Fingers,
Cocoanut Macaroons, French Kisses, Almond Macaroons,
Rose Glaizes, Parisian Turnovers, Cocoanut Cake,
Peach Mariangue, Charlotte Russe, Lemon Jelly, Orange Jelly,
Pineapple Sherbert, Neapolitan Ice Cream.

FRUITS, NUTS, ETC.

Oranges, Bananas, Apples, Raisins,
Brown Bread, White Bread, French Rolls,
French Coffee with Cream, Tea, Chocolate, Iced Milk,
Assorted Nuts.

Alliance—MT. UNION—Royal Purple.

Karo, Kero, Kiro, Kee, Rah, Rah, Rah,
For M. U. C. ! Alkizenon, Alikezunion,
Rah, Rah, Rah, for Old Mt. Union !

Columbus—O. S. U.—Red and Gray.

Wa-hoo, Wa-hoo, Rip, Zip, Bazoo,
I yell, I yell, for O. S. U. !

Athens—OHIO UNIVERSITY—Light Blue.

Wah-hoo, Wah-hoo, Rip, rah O-U-O-hi-O-W,
(followed by three cheers.)

Springfield—WITTENBERG—Cream and Cardinal.

Rah ! Rah ! Rah !

“ “ “
Rah ! Rah ! Wittenberg !
Bang ! Boom ! Ah-h-h !

Wooster—WOOSTER—Orange and Black.

Rah ! Rah ! Rah !

“ “ “

“ “ “

Wooster !

Program

MAGISTER CONVIVII, - PRES. E. E. SNODDY.

Address of Welcome, H. B. COOPER, Ohio Wesleyan University
"A tableful of welcome makes scarce one dainty dish."

Inter-Collegiate Comity, W. G. VOLIVA, Hiram College
"And do as adversaries do in law,
Strive mightily, but eat and drink as friends."

The College Oracle, WILBUR E. HAMMAKER, Wittenberg College
"I am Sir Oracle;
And when I open my lips let no dog bark."

The Curriculum, A. J. TUTTLE, Denison University
"A college course shows a man how little other people know."

College Sports, HERBERT S. JOHNS, Mt. Union College
"Health is the vital principle of bliss,
And exercise of health."

The Bookworm, HARRY BRIGGS, Marietta College
"He put so many books on the top of his head that he crowded out
all his brains."

The Professor, R. A. CRAWFORD, Wooster University
"And still they gazed, and still the wonder grew,
That one small head could carry all he knew."

The Dude, What Is It? DELLA MAE CONNETTE, Ohio University
"A whiskered essence and an organized perfume."

The College Goddess, FRANK C. DOAN, Ohio State University
"The name that dwells on every tongue
No minstrel needs."

Our Entertainer, E. E. SNODDY, Hiram College
"But thou dost make the very night itself
Brighter than day."

DELAWARE WON IT.

State Oratorical Contest Last Evening, Wittenberg Didn't Win

Special Service Dispatch.

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9/30 3/27 Dec 4 11
3/9 16 23 30 36 43

Vee-vo, Vi-vo!
Vee-vo, Vi-vo, Vum!
Boom, boom, boom ta rat trap,
Bigger than a cat trap!
Boom, Boom, Boom—Wesleyan!

S-Killee, Wow-wow! Schilly, Wow-wow!
Askee, Wow-wow—Wesleyan!

S—Boom! Ah!! Cuckoo!
— Delaware.

Akron—BUCHTEL—Dark Blue and Old Gold.
Hoo-Ray Rah-Roo, Wah Hoo, Wah Hoo Halla-
balloo, Rah, Rah, Rah, Buchtel!

Granville—DENISON—Light Blue and Dark Red.
Heike! Heike! D-E-N-I-S-O-N!
Denison! Denison!

Hiram—HIRAM—Bright Red and Sky Blue.
Brekekekex! Koax! Koax! (twice)
Alala! Alala! Sis-s-s!!! Boom!!! Hiram!!!

Marietta—MARIETTA—White and Blue.
Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah!
Ma-ri-et-ta, Rah! Rah! Rah!

28

CONSTITUTION
—OF THE—
OHIO INTER-COLLEGIATE
ORATORICAL ASSOCIATION.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. This organization shall be known as the Ohio Inter-Collegiate Oratorical Association, and shall comprise Ohio Wesleyan University, University of Wooster, Ohio State University, Denison University, Buchtel College, Wittenberg College, Ohio University, Mt. Union College, Hiram College and Marietta College.

SEC. 2. The number of Colleges in this Association shall be limited to ten.

ARTICLE II.

The object of this Association shall be to elevate the standard of College Oratory by holding annual oratorical contests, and engaging in contests with like Associations of other States.

ARTICLE III.

SEC. 1. The officers of this association shall be a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, whose duties shall be such as usually devolve upon those officers.

SEC. 2. The President, Secretary and Treasurer shall constitute an Executive Committee, whose duty shall be to select each year three persons to act as judges on thought and composition and three others to act as judges on delivery at that year's contest; to notify each college of such appointment at least one month before such contest; to audit the accounts of the Treasurer before they are presented to the Association; and to transact such other business as is not herein otherwise provided for.

ARTICLE IV.

SEC. 1. In arranging the program, the program of the year '94-'95 shall be taken as the basis. The program of any succeeding year shall be made out by placing the college which was last on the program the year previous first, and by moving the rest of the program down one place. The first college on the program shall have the Presidency, the third college shall have the Treasurership and the place of holding the contest; the sixth college the Vice-Presidency; and the ninth college the Secretaryship. Any new college admitted shall be placed last on the program.

SEC. 2. The officers shall be chosen by the several colleges within ten days after each contest, and shall continue in office until their successors are chosen.

SEC. 3. The orators awarded the three highest places shall represent the Association at the Inter-State Convention.

SEC. 4. The Association shall pay the necessary expenses of the officers, delegates to the Inter-State Convention, and Judges, and any excess of funds shall be at the disposal of the Association.

ARTICLE V.

SEC. 1. No resident of the city where the contest is held, no alumnus of any college participating, no judge of any local contest, no person who holds or has held any official connection with any one of the contesting colleges, shall sit as a judge in a contest.

SEC. 2. The Executive Committee shall remove any judge upon protest made by any college three weeks prior to the contest.

SEC. 3. The several contestants shall each send twelve printed copies of their orations to the Secretary of this Association, so that they shall reach him at least ten days prior to the contest. One copy shall be kept on file by the Secretary; one copy shall be sent to each judge on thought and composition, within one week prior to the contest, and the remaining eight copies shall be held by the Secretary until after the contest, when a copy of each oration shall be sent to the Secretary of each college association composing the State Association.

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This Constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the Association

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State Contest, 1896,

Delaware, Ohio.

O. W. U. Song.

(BY PERMISSION OF E. T. O'KANE.)

It is the O. W. U.,
Of which we sing to you;
A magnificent host
Of students we boast,
They're manly, and bright, and true,
We number a thousand and more,
We've adopted a "college roar,"
Which we perpetrate,
Both early and late,
And here is the musical score:

Chorus—

O-wee, wi, wow,
Al-lee, ka-zee, zi, zow,
Ra-zee, zi, zu,
Viva

29

Alliance—FIT. UNION—Royal Purple,
Karo, Kero, Kiro, Kee, Rah, Rah, Rah,
For M. U. C. Alkizenon, Alkeunion,
Rah, Rah, Rah, for Old Mt. Union!

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Rah! Rah! Rah!

Rah! Rah! Wittenberg!
Bang! Boom! Ah-h-h!

Wooster—WOOSTER—Orange and Black.
Rah! Rah! Rah!
" " "
" " "
Wooster!

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Hiram College.

FRANCIS PENROSE, Vice President.
Marietta College.

H. W. PEAIRS, Treasurer.
Ohio Wesleyan University.

IRA C. PAINTER, Secretary.
Denison University.

MUSIC BY
MR. V. RIGIO, HARPISIT,
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

Vee-vo, Vi-vo!
Vee-vo, Vi-vo, Vum!
Boom, boom, boom ta rat trap,
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Boom, Boom, Boom—Wesleyan!
S-Killey, Wow-wow! Schilly, Wow-wow!
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Delaware.

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balloo, Rah, Rah, Rah, Buchtel!

Granville—DENISON—Light Blue and Dark Red.
Heike! Heike! D-E-N-I-S-O-N!
Denison! Denison!

Hiram—HIRAM—Bright Red and Sky Blue.
Brekekekex! Koax! Koax! (twice)
Alala! Alula! Sis-s-s!!! Boom!!! Hiram!!!

Marietta—MARIETTA—White and Blue.
Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah!
Ma-ri-et-ta, Rah! Rah! Rah!

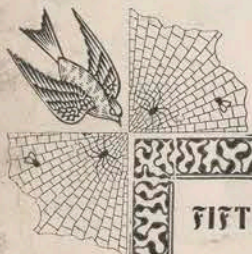
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8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

W. G. Voliva, Hiram, Ohio,
Walter Clark, Wooster
J. A. Myers, Marietta
P. O. Getts, Mt. 197
Hoyt Wauchope
H. E. Hammaker, H. 98
H. H. Severn
O. B. Clark, Denison U., 97.
A. Judson, Wittenberg, W., 196



FIFTEENTH ANNUAL CONTEST

of the Ohio Inter-Collegiate Oratorical Association.

At Gray Chapel, Ohio Wesleyan University,

Delaware, Ohio.

Friday Evening, Feb. 21, 1896,

7:00 Standard Time.

WESLEYAN

Leads the Van by a Good Margin.

MT. UNION

A Good Second.

MACHATTON

Of Wooster Gets Third, Closely Followed by the Remaining Colleges in this Order—O. S. U., Ohio University, Hiram, Denison, Marietta, Wittenberg.

Gray Chapel, at the hour of seven o'clock, and from then till seven

casional parts of sentences. Mr. Foss drew some very effecting pictures, indeed this seems to be his fortress. Of course his shortened arm

was noticeable and prevented his gestures being what they would otherwise have been. In all Mr. Foss made a very good impression on the audience.

The third speaker was Mr. O. A. Wright of O. W. U., one little mistake was made at first. The audience were yelling and singing and whistling so, that the president was waiting for the hissing, writhing mass to lie down and be quiet. Mr. Wright thinking he had called him came out, but not withstanding the fact, he was not introduced to the audience. They very soon became acquainted with him. Although he was a "tall man, a sun-crowned man," he was very graceful, and soon the audience were quiet.

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Programme.

Table listing program items and speakers: Organ Selections (Prof. F. R. Adams), Invocation (Pres. J. W. Bashford), The Blessings of Liberty (F. G. Strickland), Is Freedom of Thought in Universities Endangered? (A. F. Foss), The American Ideal (O. A. Wright), Music, Estudiantina-Lacome (Chas. T. Herbert), Public Opinion (N. W. Stroup), Truth Triumphant (Harry B. Hoyt), The Newspaper (H. R. Mac Hatton), Evolution. Not Revolution, the Law of Reform (H. H. Severn), The Development of Federalism (Gilbert L. Wilson), Thermopylae (La Dame Blanche), OVERTURE (O. W. U. Conservatory Orchestra), Decision of Judges (Boieldieu).

MY RED

If woe in which was plunged it, when once my girl gave me the mit. But your good guided-folk thus saw fit and on your worthy servant lit to present in measured writ his sad regrets! - and these are it! And now dear Mrs. Loynes I quit.

With deepest regrets Yours and your pastor Gilbert L. Wilson

Langdon Mar. 15 1905.

Officers

- F. E. SNODDY, Hiram; FRANCIS PENROSE, Marietta; H. W. PEAIRS, Ohio Wesleyan; IRA C. PAINTER, Denison U.

The Next

will be held at Ohio University, At third Thursday of

Gazette Print, Delaware, Ohio.

Composi-

- Cleveland, O.; Otterbein University, Westerville, O.; Columbus, O.; Akron, O.; Newark, O.; Columbus, O.

al Convention

in the Class Room of the School of Oratory, Friday, Feb. 22, at 9:30 A. M.

Monnett Hall

after the Contest.



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Insertion.

1878
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1878
Feb 13

1878
Oct 30

1878
Dec 3

1878
Jan 10

1878
Feb 10

1878
Feb 21

1878
July 3

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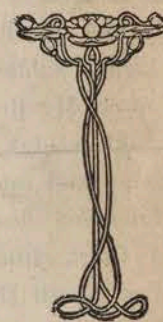
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MY RED BROTHER

The Indians of North Dakota of
Day Before Yesterday and of Today



By
E. R. Steinbrueck

fact that it was encored and then the audience was not satisfied, but kept on cheering, but the hour was getting late and wisdom dictated that orations proceed.

Mr. B. R. MacHatton came on the stage with quiet, firm tread of a con-

162330 Aug 6 13

Programme.

- Organ Selections PROF. F. R. ADAMS.
 1. Entree du Cortège.
 2. Invocation.
 3. Laus Deo (Sortie.)
- From Messe de Mariage—Dubois.
- Invocation, PRES. J. W. BASHFORD.
- F. G. STRICKLAND, Hiram College.

The Blessings of Liberty,
- A. F. FOSS, Ohio University.

Is Freedom of Thought in Universities Endangered?
- O. A. WRIGHT, Ohio Wesleyan University.

The American Ideal,
- Music, Estudiantina—Lacome O. W. U. Glee Club.
- CHAS. T. HERBERT, Ohio State University.

Public Opinion,
- N. W. STROUP, Mt. Union College.

Truth Triumphant,
- HARRY B. HOYT, Marietta College.

The Newspaper,
- Music, Stars of the Summer Night. O. W. U. Glee Club.
- B. R. MAC HATTON, University of Wooster.

Evolution Not Revolution, the Law of Reform,
- H. H. SEVERN, Denison University.

The Development of Federalism,
- GILBERT L. WILSON, Wittenberg College.

Thermopylae,
- La Dame Blanche, Boieldieu.

OVERTURE,
- O. W. U. Conservatory Orchestra.

Decision of Judges.

Judges.

Thought and Composition:

- V. M. LADD, Cleveland, O.
- SANDERS, Otterbein University, Westerville, O.
- SHAWAN, Columbus, O.

Delivery:

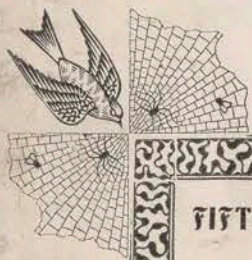
- MARVIN, Akron, O.
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Music, Estudiantina—Lacome O. W. U. Glee Club.
Public Opinion, Ohio State University.
CHAS. T. HERBERT,
Truth Triumphant, Mt. Union College.
N. W. STROUP,
The Newspaper, Marietta College.
HARRY B. HOYT,
Music, Stars of the Summer Night. O. W. U. Glee Club.
Evolution Not Revolution, the Law of Reform, University of Wooster.
B. R. MAC HATTON,
The Development of Federalism.

MR. STEINBRUECK, former, first and only continuously active Field Officer and Honorary Member of the State Historical Society of North Dakota; Life Member of the Quivira Historical Society; Active Member of the International Society of Archaeologists (No. 80); adopted father of Wolf Chief, the son of the last medicine-man of the Hidatsa or Gros Ventres of the Missouri; and contributor to numerous archaeological publications, is offering in his work, My Red Brother, a vast treasure of knowledge and information in a pleasing and interesting narrative form, following closely the trail of Lewis and Clark from the south boundary line of North Dakota to the end of the thread of the history of the three tribes: the Arikara, the most peculiar and interesting tribe of the Mandans, and of the Hidatsa.

The book is not a compilation of references from other authors. Its contents are rather disclosing the accumulation of results gained in many years of practical work and study in the rich

archaeological field of the Missouri Valley, and of verbal communications from the mouth of his Indian brothers. Not claiming to be exhaustive to the last dregs, Mr. Steinbrueck is filling many a gap, publishing things so far unknown and unpublished about the manufacture and use of the ancient Indian implements, about the character of the old Indian village sites, the construction of the huge round earth-lodges, and the mode of life of our predecessors.

Personal accidents describing the troubles of an early explorer, historical data and sketches of earlier settlers, and Indian legends intertwining, are absorbing the tedious pedantic tenor met in so many other scientific works, rendering the book not only a treasure of information to the archaeological student and historian, but also an entertaining subject of reading to the lover of Indian life and of Indian lore in its peculiar or unique style.

The book contains over one hundred and seventy original photographs, pen-drawings, and maps, and is gotten up

Banquet at Monnett Hall

Immediately after the Contest.

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The Glee Club appeared for the second time, after Mr. Hoyt's oration and scored a big hit, such a big one in fact that it was encored and then the audience was not satisfied, but kept on cheering, but the hour was getting late and wisdom dictated that orations proceed.

Mr. B. R. MacHatton came on the stage with quiet, firm tread of a con-

102330 Aug 6 13



FIFTEENTH ANNUAL CONTEST
of the **Ohio Inter-Collegiate**
Oratorical Association,

At Gray Chapel, Ohio Wesleyan University,
Delaware, Ohio.

Friday Evening, Feb. 21, 1896,

7:00 Standard Time.

Office

- E. E. SNODDY, Hiram College
- FRANCIS PENROSE, Marietta College
- H. W. PEAIRS, Ohio Wesleyan
- IRA C. PAINTER, Denison University

The Next

will be held at Ohio University, Athens, Ohio, on the third Thursday of

Gazette Print, Delaware, Ohio.

WESLEYAN

Leads the Van by a Good Margin.

MT. UNION

A Good Second.

MACHATTON

Of Wooster Gets Third, Closely Followed by the Remaining Colleges in this Order—O. S. U., Ohio University, Hiram, Denison, Marietta, Wittenberg.

Gray Chapel, at the hour of seven o'clock, and from then till seven

Date of Insertion.

Sept 20

Nov 13

Oct 30

Dec 3

Dec 18

Dec 21

July 3

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was noticeable and prevented his gestures being what they would otherwise have been. In all Mr. Foss made a very good impression on the audience.

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Mr. Herbert certainly had a fine delivery. He threw his subject into his oration, and it was but a matter of time before he held the attention of his audience so well as he did. His delivery was good, his gestures smooth and appropriate to his thought. His treatment of his subject was forcible and convincing.

Mr. Stroup's subject attracted much attention. It seemed to speak for a shorter time than other orators, but probably on account of the interest in the subject. His delivery was up to the standard. He did not have quite the attention of his predecessors. His thought was admirable.

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Programme.

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- 1. Entree du Cortege.
- 2. Invocation.
- 3. Laus Deo (Sortie).
- From Messe de Mariage—Dubois.
- Invocation, PRES. J. W. BASHFORD.
- The Blessings of Liberty,** Hiram College.
- F. G. STRICKLAND.
- Is Freedom of Thought in Universities Endangered?** Ohio University.
- A. F. FOSS.
- The American Ideal,** Ohio Wesleyan University.
- O. A. WRIGHT.
- Music, Estudiantina—Lacome O. W. U. Glee Club.
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MANDAN, N. D.

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By ERNEST R. STEINBRUECK

for which I enclose check for \$ _____

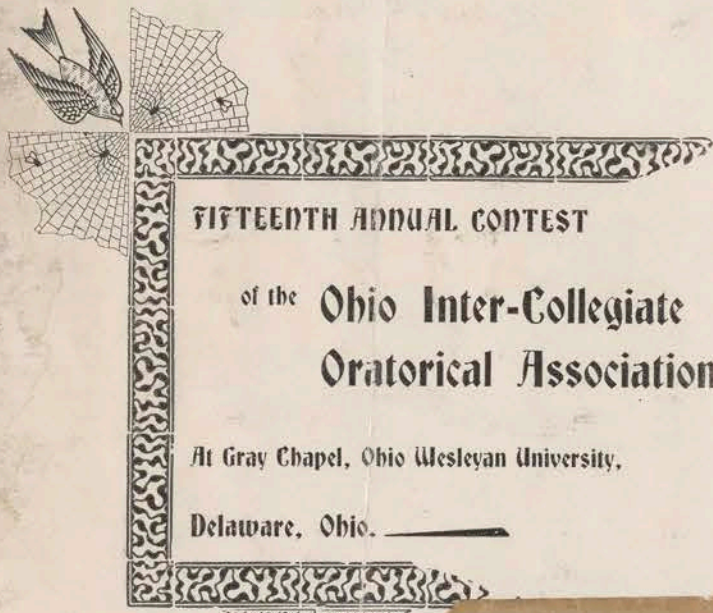
- The Law of Reform, University of Wooster.
- Federalism, Denison University.
- Wittenberg College.
- Boieldieu.
- Orchestra.
- position: Cleveland, O.
- in University, Westerville, O.
- Columbus, O.
- Akron, O.
- Newark, O.
- Columbus, O.

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Immediately after the Contest.

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Evolution Not Revolution, the Law of Reform,	
B. R. MAC HATTON,	University of Wooster.
The Development of Federalism,	
H. H. SEVERN,	Denison University.
Thermopylae,	
GILBERT L. WILSON,	Wittenberg College.
OVERTURE,	
La Dame Blanche,	Boieldieu.
O. W. U. Conservatory Orchestra.	
Decision of Judges.	

Judges.

Thought and Composition:

REV. HENRY M. LADD,	Cleveland, O.
PRES. T. J. SANDERS,	Otterbein University, Westerville, O.
SUPT. J. A. SHAWAN,	Columbus, O.

Delivery:

JUDGE U. L. MARVIN,	Akron, O.
REV. JOHN MONTGOMERY,	Newark, O.
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LADRU M. LAYTON.

ORATORY AND PHYSICAL CULTURE.



JAMES HERVEY WARD, Principal of Department.

MOUNT UNION COLLEGE,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

fident man and his delivery throughout was marked by self-possession, quiet dignity and determination. His voice was mellow and deep, a beautiful instrument. Earnest and thoughtful, he held his audience admirably, but his two defects marred the otherwise almost faultless style: First, too phrasy, too staccato; second, voice allowed to drop and weaken and hurry on closing words of sentences so that part of the audience could only guess at them from the context.

Mr. H. H. Severn will make a lawyer—a constitutional lawyer—an arguer before a thoughtful court but we could scarcely carry a jury off its mental feet by any whirlwind of eloquence. Throughout his articulation was distinct, his clear, though not strong voice, penetrative in quality, making known to his farthest hearers the calmly thought-out and logically delivered "Development of Federalism." He seemed to have set places where he was to take so many steps to the front and center and then gradually retreat until another advance on the audience was due. The delivery was suited to the style of composition.

Mr. Guilbert L. Wilson came before an audience worn out with listening to eight orations, and whistling, singing and yelling. Only a man of rare oratorical power, gifted with a musical voice could have gained and perfectly held that restless 2,500. Mr. Gilbert has a highly keyed light voice and so never gained thorough control of all hearers. His attitude during the prayer to the Fardarter, hands outstretched, body poised on tiptoes was a strain on watchers and certainly taxed his endurance. Poetically, classically beautiful as his production was, it was unfortunate that he was not an earlier speaker that the audience might have heeded and appreciated.

The Banquet.

Immediately after the contest a large number of the visitors and O. W. U. students repaired to Monnett where Prof. Austin had prepared the banquet of the Association. The dining hall was prettily decorated with plants, and festooned with the colors of the various colleges. After a sumptuous feast, too long and rich for description. Mr. E. E. Snoddy, President of the association introduced Mr. Cooper to the audience.

Mr. Cooper eloquently and courteously extended to the visitors a hearty welcome, and promised in behalf of the O. W. U. to entertain the visitors in the true spirit of friendship.

After Mr. Cooper the following toasts were given by the visitors representatives.

- Inter-Collegiate Comity, W. G. Voliva, Hiram College. The College Oracle, Wilbur E. Hammaker, Wittenberg. The Curriculum, A. J. Tuttle, Denison. College Sports, Herbert S. Johns, Mt. Union.

Terms and Mode of Payment.

Date of Insertion.

Nov 30

Oct 7

Oct 8

by order on Jan 1874
Miss Order
at the
two each quarter

by order on Jan 1874
Jones
at the
two each quarter

Feb 21 21 38

The Bookworm, Harry Briggs, Marietta. The Professor, R. A. Crawford, Wooster. The Dude, What is it? Della Mae Connette, Ohio University. The College Goddess, Frank C. Doan, Ohio State. Our Entertainer, E. E. Snoddy, Hiram.

And at the wee large hours we turned homeward sorry that the fifteenth annual banquet of the Ohio State Oratorical Association was over.

State Oratorical Convention.

The convention met at 10 o'clock in Prof. Fulton's room. Pres. Snoddy, of Hiram, opened the convention with prayer. Minutes of last meeting were read. A committee consisting of Severn, of Denison, Hammaker, of Wittenberg, Cooper, of O. W. U., were appointed to examine the grades of judges. They reported the ranking correct as reported by Secretary.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Wright, of O. W. U., as follows:

Whereas we regard war as a barbarous mode of settling controversies utterly unworthy of civilized nations, Therefore be it resolved that we urge the government of the U. S. to propose to the Govm't of Great Britain a treaty establishing a permanent board of arbitration for the settlement of all disputes which may arise between them.

The State Constitution was amended as follows:

The officers shall be chosen by the several colleges within ten days after each State contest, and shall continue in office until 15 days after the inter-state contest. Amendment submitted by Herbert S. Johns.

Mr. Peairs, Treasurer of State Association, gave a report of receipts and expenses:

Receipts: \$104 at banquet; \$635, paid admissions at contest; the sum total minus all expenses, divided among the individual associations,

gives \$20 to each association. The sum less a \$5 levy made to cover expenses of last year's inter-state contest, leaves \$15 clear to each association. This was the most prosperous year the association has ever had

A motion was carried that a committee be appointed by the chair to consider the revision of system of grading and appointment of judges for State contest.

Resolutions were passed expressing the Association's appreciation of the courtesies extended to it by O. W. U.

GRAND SUCCESSE
Annual Entertainment by the Philosophian Society.
The Members and their Friends Pass a most Pleasant and Profitable Evening.

The members of the Philosophian literary society entertained their industry very pleasantly in evening at their hall at the college. It was their regular annual entertainment and was noted by all to have eclipsed those of all former years. The hall in the college recitation hall was tastily decorated with palms, ferns, simlex and white roses, that being the society color. The address of welcome was given by Perry O. Gatter.

David Huber gave a selection from Henry VIII. Samuel Mosman read an essay on naval reading and Adolph Peterson gave a humorous declamation in the German dialect. A dialogue of the Two Lecturers was given by George B. Schmidt and John E. Hummon. The program was concluded with a debate on the question, "Resolved, That the Theory of the Evolution of Man from an Inhuman Form is Untenable." The affirmative was supported by Philip Schneider and the negative by Gilbert Wilson.

The program was followed by a very pleasant social time spent in various amusements. Delicious refreshments were served at a seasonable hour. Music was furnished by Bigie with his harp.

FIRST HONORS AT COLLEGE

Captured by Glenn M. Cummings, of Mansfield, Ohio, Second by Miss Bertha Kinsinger, of Trenton, This State, 1896

Philosophians Win Before a Large Audience in the Inter-Society Debate at Wittenberg Last Evening.

List of Participants on Both Sides—"Recognition of Cuba" the Subject.

This morning at 8:50 the Seniors met Dr Ort in his room to receive the announcement of the honors. They are as follows: First honors, Glenn M Cummings, of Mansfield, Ohio; second, Miss Bertha Kinsinger, of Trenton, Ohio, and the third was divided by Elmer Kahl, Orville Crist and Miss Mabel Prince, daughter of Dr Prince.

Cummings has been a fine student all through his course, his grades ranking very high. He is a member of the Philosophian literary society and the Beta Theta Pi fraternity.

Miss Kinsinger is a member of the Euterpean literary society.

Ex-Philo. Debate.

Last evening occurred the inter-society debate between the Excelsior and Philosophian literary societies at Wittenberg. It was held in the Excelsior hall which was completely filled by enthusiastic supporters of both societies and numerous friends of the college and debaters from the city. The meeting was called to order at a few minutes past 8 o'clock by Dr Ort who offered prayer and then announced the object of the meeting and stated the question as follows:

"Resolved, That the U.S. should recognize the belligerency of Cuba." Jas H Fetterolf of the seminary acted as secretary. The Philo debaters who had the affirmative came in the order Schneider, Hackenberg, Wilson; the Excelsiors who had the negative, in the order, Hildum, Smith and Hammaker. Each had 10 minutes and the leaders followed with fifteen each and then the affirmative leader, by a third, of five minutes. The judges, Drs McCabe, Storey, Steiner, and Revs Thompson and Hill rendered their decision in favor of the affirmative and the Philos gave vent to their joy by giving their yell, which was answered with a vim by the Excelsiors. Every man acquitted himself very creditably. Wilson especially made a fine showing. The Excelsiors recognizing that they were handicapped since the Philos had gotten the choice of sides and their side of the debate, too, being the more popular sentiment, had not hoped for victory. But the defense which they put up was, if any difference, more ingenious than that of the affirmative and they died game. Just before the announcement of the decision of the judges a challenge to a debate in the fall term of next year between the same societies made by the Philos was read by Dr Ort. It will doubtless be accepted by the Excelsiors.

AN INTERSOCIETY DEBATE.

The Philosophians Won in the Debate at Wittenberg

The Excelsior literary society hall at Wittenberg was crowded last evening with an audience composed of staunch supporters of the Philosophian and Excelsior societies. The occasion was the intersociety debate which has been causing much spirited rivalry between the two societies. Several weeks ago the Philos issued a challenge which was promptly taken up by the Excelsiors and the recognition of Cuba selected to be debated. The Philosophian representatives, Gilbert Wilson, A. C. Hackenberg and S. Mosman chose the affirmative. The Excelsiors, Clayton Hildum, Wilbur Hammaker and C. E. Smith took the negative. The debate was interesting and both sides acquitted themselves with credit. The judges, Drs A. C. McCabe, J. A. Story, G. H. Fullerton, E. A. Steiner and Rev. J. J. Hill, rendered their decision in favor of the Philosophians. This was the occasion of an outburst of applause and cheering on the part of the Philos who were very jayous over their victory.

EX-PHILO DEBATE

Was Won by the Philosophians on Friday Night.

The long expected Excelsior-Philosophian debate took place Friday night in Excelsior hall. The large room was filled with the supporters of the rival societies and their friends. The challenge was issued by the Philos several weeks ago and was immediately accepted by the Excelsiors. The question selected was:

Resolved, "That the belligerency of Cuba should be recognized." The affirmative was supported by Gilbert Wilson, C. A. Hackenberg and Sam Mosman of the Philos, and the negative by C. E. Hildum, C. E. Smith and Wilbur Hammaker of the Excelsiors. The judges were Drs. A. C. McCabe, J. H. Story, G. H. Fullerton, E. A. Steiner and Rev. J. J. Hill.

The decision was in favor of the Philosophians, who celebrated the victory by giving their yell.

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THE PROBLEM

Of Human Life and its Solution Discussed Before the Graduates

Of Wittenberg College by Dr. Ort, at First Lutheran Church.

Theological Commencement at the Same Place Last Sunday Evening.

An Eventful Week for the College Begun.

The annual baccalaureate sermon was delivered Sunday afternoon to the class of '96 of Wittenberg college by Dr. S. A. Ort, president of that institution, the First Lutheran church being crowded with an appreciative audience.

Miss Bessie Foreman rendered a program of unusual merit while the audience was assembling.

At 8:30 o'clock the class entered in a body, attracting much attention on account of their Oxford caps and gowns, which will be worn during this week.

Miss Cecil Crater, a member of the class, sang a very pretty soprano solo, "My Redeemer, I Beseech Thee." Dr. Ort then began an unusually impressive address. He said:

"My young friends, in this sacred hour, when I address you the last time as undergraduates, I speak to you as a Christian religiousist. I have chosen as my subject, 'The Problem of Human Life and Its Solution.' I speak boldly and say it is

THE GREATEST PROBLEM

Ever presented for solution. And in face of the most stubborn difficulties it has been triumphantly solved, and the solution is within reach of every human creature.

"We need not seek the solution in the dim light of uncertainty, but we can maintain our position on well-accredited grounds.

"We will seek our solution considering men as the sons of a personal God and under a human light reaching up to the divine.

"In the consideration of the subject, we will touch upon three points: What is human life? What is the problem of human life? and, What is the solution of the problem?

"Human life itself is a complex problem. Man is a rational existence and his life is rational. What is its basis? It is not physical and animal; it is not moral and spiritual, but it is a union of the two, and the creature that is the resultant of earthly and heavenly forces is man. These two worlds, the spiritual and material, have nothing in common. Each has

ITS OWN GROUND.

Some there are who consider the existence of but one world. If it be the natural only, then they are materialists. If they recognize only the spiritual, they seek to idealize both the seen and the unseen.

"We, however, reject monism in either form. The material and spiritual worlds are not different states, one of the other, but both come from the same source, an eternal, self-conscious God, a personal force, and a rational energy.

"The world of matter and the world of spirit were once separate, and the creative act was performed of putting together in perfect unity these diverse worlds. In this union, the higher communicates power to the lower, and endows it with vitality. In this union, lies the mystery of human existence. It is a peculiar fact. It is peculiar in what it is. It is an original fact, an existence entirely new. It is typical of a higher union between the creature and the Creator. If we fail to penetrate the secret of plant life, how much less can we comprehend the mystery of our own; a mystery which is that of creation, not of evolution.

"Human life is peculiar in its range of possibilities. It is the mediator between nature and God. Its perpetual union evolves neither nature nor God, but a unified co-existence of the two.

How manifest is the superlative value of human life! The history of human life could never be the history of natural force.

HUMAN HISTORY

Is a record of the work and achievement of an eminently rational being. Man occupies a supreme place in the universe. He is above nature, but beneath God, not associated with Him, but the object of his solicitude because made in his image.

"The problem of human life is more than that of a mere creature existence. It must have an end, a final cause. If human action governed by human reason has its ends, then human life, the creation of an absolute reason has its object also. God has made in man a creature most like himself. To attain nearer this likeness unto God is the final end of human life. It is the highest good.

"There are two conceptions of the highest good, the true and the false, the Christian and the heathen. Christ, in declaring the kingdom of God to be the highest good does not ignore nature. He places God first and nature second. To attain this likeness is the problem of human life in the family, society, the state and the individual.

"What then is the solution of this problem? Take human life as we find it. Beyond doubt, it is not what it was originally. Its beginning was not in barbarism. But a foreign energy insinuated itself into the soul of man. Sin, that moral disorder, made human life impotent to attain its grand end.

SO DEEPLY MARRED

By sin fulfill the purpose of its origin? Some say that since sin is but the defect of an incomplete nature, the remedy will be found in obedience to natural laws, and the attainment of scientific knowledge. These are futile when it is remembered that the soul of man is dead.

"The first step is salvation, which is secured only by atonement, the blood atonement of Christ. Human life must be saved or God's purpose is defeated.

This atonement was made for us more than 1,800 years ago. It is for you to accept it, not to rely confidently upon your own strength and your human successes. You must decide this question. You cannot push it aside. Make yourself to be one of those powers for good that are working through human history to the attainment of God's end for the salvation of the world."

COMMENCEMENT

Of the Theological Commencement Held Sunday Night.

The commencement exercises of the Wittenberg Theological seminary were held at the First Lutheran church Sunday evening. Rev. J. A. Hall, D. D., of Cincinnati, delivered the address on the subject, "The New and the Old Anthropology," in which he endeavored to prove by many well put arguments that the modern ideas of evolution were founded on error, and that the Christian religion is the only faith by which we may hope for advancement to the ideal life toward which the evolutionists point as these final end of mankind. The old anthropology was the Bible, the new is the theories of evolution. The Bible describes man created by God in His own image; evolution, man evolved to his present height from the plane of the lower animals. The one is the creation of Providence, the other of natural selection, or, as Herbert Spencer puts it, "the survival of the fittest." The two are antagonistic and one must be wrong. If the Bible, then history is all fiction, and man has been living in error.

Man, the evolutionists say, is

A DUAL BEING

Animal and spiritual. But the Bible denies that such is the case, and makes those two parts inseparable and undistinguished from one another. They cannot be separated, and man cannot be a dual being. The moral and intellectual condition of mankind at any period is measured by his attitude toward the belief in God and his works. Man's blundering logic has always been active in changing for the worse, the divine religious nature with which he was endowed at first, showing that the development of his being is not in his own hands.

Man's environment has changed for the better age after age, but man has not evolved with his surroundings, his implements and his life; so that when we speak of the advance of man's environment, we do not mean to concede a hair to the evolutionist. Man is one thing, and his implements, his arts, etc., are another.

Christianity alone has been able to lift man above himself and to give him impetus for a new life. Take away the Christian religion, and tomorrow man would begin his degeneration toward barbarism.

All races of men look back to the golden era of their existence with longing, for from an earlier age man has degenerated to his present low level. Even the savages of today are but survivors of superior races—superior even to our own today.

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Christianity alone has been able to lift man above himself and to give him impetus for a new life. Take away the Christian religion, and tomorrow man would begin his degeneration toward barbarism.

THE GRADUATES

Who have charges are as follows: O. D. Baltzly, Fifth church, city; G. S. Erigt, First church, Phillipsburg, Pa.; W. C. B. Harris, First church, Rows, Ohio; A. K. Mumma, First church, North Mansfield, Ohio; A. E. Renn, First church, Urbana; J. W. Romich, First church, Orville, O.; J. D. Simon, Longville, O. Those not yet with charges are: C. W. Anshutz of Cincinnati; J. H. Fetterolf of Troxleville, Pa.; G. H. Hillerman, of Springfield; C. U. Larrieh of Mt. Zion; and H. B. Schroeder of St. Louis.

THE CALENDAR

Of Wittenberg Week Beginning With Today.

The following is the Wittenberg calendar for this week:

Today (Monday), 2:30 p. m., field day; 8 p. m., commencement of the Academy in College Chapel.

Tuesday, 10:30 a. m., meeting of the board of directors; 8 p. m., Ivy oration, senior reception, literary society halls.

Wednesday, Reunion day, 8:30 a. m., class exercises; 1 p. m., meeting of the Dr. Samuel Sprecher Endowment association; 1:30 p. m., meeting of the Alumni Endowment association; 1 p. m., Lutheran mass meeting, addresses of welcome by Governor Bushnell, Mayor Mast and President Ort; 1:45 p. m., addresses by Prof. H. L. Bangher, D. D., President Svensson, Judge Grosscup and others; 8 p. m., commencement of the school of music.

Thursday, June 4, 8:30 a. m., commencement, address by Judge P. S. Grosscup of Chicago.

THE ART SCHOOL EXHIBIT.

One of the most interesting features of the commencement season at Wittenberg will be the exhibit of the art school at Ferndiff hall, Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons from 2 to 5 o'clock. The public is cordially invited to inspect an exhibit that is a source of pride to the college and the city of Springfield.

CONSERVATORY

Commencement to be Held Wednesday Evening—The Program.

The following will be the program rendered at the commencement recital of the Wittenberg Conservatory of Music at the college chapel Wednesday evening:

Piano Duet—"Sonata," Mozart; Master Arthur Vandevere and Mr. Lambert.
Vocal—(a) "The Maiden's Lament," Schubert; (b) "Double Loss," Meyer-Helmund; Harriet Crigler.
Violin—"Romance," Eberhardt; Frank Warner.
Piano—"Sonata No. 7," Hayden; Selina Clason.
Vocal—"The Land of Rest," Pinski; Benjamin G. Printz.
Piano—"Air de Ballet in G," Chamade; Gertrude Torrence.
Vocal—"Across the Sands," Millard; Carrie E. Bott.
Violin—"Sonata No. 3," Schubert; Ruth Adler.
Piano—(a) "Invention No. 3," Bach;

(b) "Hunting Song," Mendelssohn; Carrie Rausenberger.
Vocal—Recitative and Aria, from "Elijah," Mendelssohn; David A. Schroeder.

35

Violin Duet—"Petite Symphony," Dancla; R. C. Shellenbarger and A. P. Bunker.
Vocal—"The Earl King," Schubert George S. Bright.
Piano—(a) "Witches' Dance," Op. 17, No. 2; (b) "Poem," Op. 81, No. 2, MacDowell; (c) "Eticelles," Op. 26, No. 6 Moszkowski-MacDowell; Adda Burkett.
Vocal—"Serenade," (violin obligato by Mr. Bunker), Gounod; Cecil Crater.

COMMENCEMENT NOTES.

Items of Interest Picked Up on Campus and in Hall.

The sentors had a group photograph taken this (Monday) morning.

The commencement of the Conservatory of Music will be held Wednesday evening, June 3, in the college chapel.

Miss Carrie Tuttle of the senior class will entertain her classmates Thursday evening at her home, Fairview, near the city.

Tuesday afternoon, the Art department will be the center of attraction and all preparators are being made for an elaborate display.

Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, the Euterpean Literary society will entertain in honor of the seniors and the alumni who are in the city.

This (Monday) evening the Academy commencement will be held. All the participants have been thoroughly trained by Prof. G. S. Murphy.

Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock the Ivy oration will be delivered by Miss Bertha Kinsinger, '96. The class will march in a body to the tree of defeat, where they will burn the class minutes and then proceed to the Zimmerman library building, where the oration will be delivered and the ivy planted.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Alumni Already Coming in for the Exercises.

J. S. Shaffer, '94, is in the city.

Isaac Worman, '88, is in the city for commencement week.

Mott Souders, '93, Dayton, is the guest of college friends.

George Emig, ex-'98, of Cincinnati, spent Sunday in the city.

Miss Leanna Turkle a former Wittenberg student, is attending the exercises.

Mrs. A. V. Hunter of Columbia City, Ind., will be among the guests of commencement week.

Dr. and Mrs. M. W. Hamma, Baltimore, Md., are the guests of Dr. and Mrs. B. F. Prince.

Mrs. S. S. Adams of Wapakoneta, is the guest of her parents Dr. and Mrs. S. F. Breckenridge.

Miss Ida Meyer, '95, of Columbia City, Ind., is the guest of Miss Sadie Reid, '95, east of the city.

Miss Schultz of Richmond, Ind., is the guest of her sister, Miss Lena Schultz, at Ferndiff hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Mans of Cincinnati, accompanied by their daughter, Ida, will be the guests of Dr. and Mrs. B. F. Prince during the week.

WITTENBERG WEEK

Promisingly Inaugurated Sunday Evening.

President Ort Delivers the Baccalaureate.

Graduating Class of the Seminary Hears Rev. Dr. Hall.

Both Were Remarkably Strong and Helpful Addresses

Members of the Class and Their Future Fields of Labor, So Far as Made Known.

The first of the farewells of the senior class of Wittenberg was said yesterday afternoon when the class assembled at the First Lutheran church and took formal leave of their college president, receiving his parting words of admonition in the Baccalaureate sermon, which was the product of a scholar to students. Before the arrival of the class Miss Bessie Foreman, at the organ, played several selections. The first number was a fantasia by Beethoven, and the second two movements from a sonata by Lemmens, at the conclusion of which the class, forty-four in number, in mortar boards and gowns, headed by Dr. Ort, marched in and occupied the entire front of the center session. After a prayer by Dr. Ort, Miss Cecil Crater sang "My Redeemer and my Lord," by Gounod, completing the opening service.

President Ort, of Wittenberg, at once commenced upon his address, the theme for which he announced to be "The problem of life and its solution." The subject is no uncertain ground. The problem is stated and the solution clear. In order, however to get at the matter he propounded four questions. "Whence came we?" "How came we?" "Where are we?" "Whither are we bound?" From this basis the question naturally divides itself into three parts "What is human life?" "What is the problem?" "What is the solution?" Human life he showed to be a complex; a union of the natural and the supernatural. The basis of human life is not natural nor is it spiritual, but it is a union of the earthly and heavenly. He then spoke of the theories of existence antedating creation when the physical formed one solitary mass and the spiritual stood alone. The day came when a union of these two was effected and man stood the triumph of the union.

This led to the problem: "How can the highest ideal of these combined forces be realized?" The plan of creation is reproduction; man in his dual aspect is the most nearly fashioned in the image of his God, who in this creating him designed that he should strive, being creature into attainment to the image of the creature, which is the full idea of the problem.

And then as to its solution. He spoke of the original state of man, which, if left with his relations to God, unchecked and unmarred, would have proceeded with joyous bounds toward the attainment of that end, for which he was created.

There however came a day of estrangement from God, when man was in rebellion against his creator and plunged in sin, which is the highest wall and the deepest pit that separates man from his promise. With the failure of the human life the chief idea of the creator would have been brought to naught and his chain broken. Nothing was left to do therefore but the redemption, which was accomplished by the death and resurrection of Christ which was the solution. He then spoke to the class asking them how they would solve the question, admonishing them to flee the idea of self reliance which could but end in defeat and choose the way of success mapped out by the Creator.

COMMENCEMENT

Of Wittenberg Theological Seminary Sunday Evening.

Again in the evening the seating capacity of the church, was taxed to hold the crowd which assembled to witness the commencement exercises of the students of Hamma Divinity hall. The graduates numbered eleven in all, but one of whom, Mr. Romich, was absent, he having been urgently called away. Miss Bessie Foreman again gave some clever numbers on the organ one an Andante by Grison and a fantasia by Tours. The postlude was Wely. Rev. Mr. Leamer, of Lebanon, led in prayer and Miss Voss sang "Salva Regina" with great effect.

The class entered upon the spirit of the times and instead of the regulation addresses secured the services of Rev. J. A. Hall, D. D., of Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, to deliver an address. He chose as his theme "The old and the new anthropology," which opened such a mammoth field that the speaker could not dwell long on a point and gave a quick, comprehensive survey of the situation, which however consumed an hour's time. The new anthropological ideas he showed were contained in the Bible, where man is described as created in a perfect state, becomes alienated from his God, degenerated to barbarism and by the power of redemption was renewed to life eternal.

The new anthropology treats man as coming through thousands of changes from the protoplasm by evolution, finally, to the lower animals of the animal kingdom and into the state of man. He spoke of a new theory now being issued which joined the old and the new or the Bible idea and evolution, but which was obviously inaccurate. He therefore held to the two points and contrasted them.

The four thousand years of authentic history were then reviewed, showing that where evolution alone had a chance to work, life was no better than originally. Another point he issued was that all the great nations pointed to their past for their greatness, which

proved the Bible idea. He closed by a clever summing up of his arguments, which was to the point.

After the address, R. H. Hiller sang a recitative and aria from "Orestion" and Dr. Ort presented the diplomas. The following are the class members:

C. W. Anshutz, Cincinnati, O.; O. D. Baltzly, Springfield, O.; G. S. Bright, Topeka, Kan.; J. H. Fetterolf, Troxleville, Pa.; W. C. B. Harris, Mansfield, O.; G. H. Hillerman, Springfield, O.; C. U. Larrieh, Mt. Zion, O.; A. K. Mumma, Dayton, O.; A. E. Renn, Hughesville, Pa.; J. W. Romich, Orville, O.; J. D. Simon, Lisbon, O.; H. B. Schroeder, St. Louis, Mo.

Of these the following have charges, and will take them at once: Geo. S. Bright, Phillipsburg, Pa.; W. C. B. Harris, Row's, O.; A. K. Mumma, North Mansfield; J. D. Simon, Sangonville, O.; J. W. Romich, Orville, O.; A. E. Renn, Urbana; H. B. Schroeder, to Davenport, Ia.

Week's Program.

The invitations to the commencement exercises of the Senior class of Wittenberg college announce the following events for this week: Class day exercises Wednesday 9 a. m.; Ivy exercises Tuesday 7:30 p. m.; Commencement exercises Thursday at 9 a. m., with address by Judge Grosscup, on the campus. Senior reception at the college Friday evening; Academy commencement Monday evening at the chapel 7:30; Musical conservatory commencement Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. in the chapel.

FORTY-FOUR OF THEM

Wittenberg Graduates Appeared in Their Mortar Boards.

THE BACCALAUREATE

It Was Delivered at the First Lutheran Church.

SEMINARY COMES FIRST

Twelve Young Men Who Enter Upon Life as Ministers.

The Address by Dr. J. A. Hall of Cincinnati—An Able Argument Against Evolution in Man's Existence.

The baccalaureate sermon to the Wittenberg graduating class was delivered by Dr. Ort at the First Lutheran

... yesterday afternoon at 3:30
... The church was crowded to
its utmost capacity.

The class of forty-four members oc-
cupied the center division of seats in
the front of the church. They were
attired in their new mortar boards and
gowns in which they will graduate.
It was their first appearance in them
and it gave them a very scholarly bear-
ing.

Dr. Ort invoked the divine blessing
after which Miss Cecil Crater sang a
very pleasing solo.

The baccalaureate address was an ex-
ceptionally able effort and was both in-
teresting and instructive. The subject
chosen by Dr. Ort was "The Problem of
Human Nature and Its Solution." He
prefaced his treatise of the subject
with a few remarks that it was a prac-
tical question which had to be dealt
with daily, had been solved, and that,
in this enlightened age, the solution of
it was more than theoretical.

He treated the question under three
heads: What is human life; what is the
problem of human life; and what is the
solution of this problem. His answer
to the first was that it was a union of
the natural and the spiritual, partak-
ing of both with a wonderful range of
capacities and possibilities. As to the
problem of human life he said it was
the approach to the spiritual side of
the life. The highest aim was to be-
come like the Creator. The solution
he summed up as being only possible
by salvation. There had been many
methods proposed, all of which were
deficient in some vital point, but only
through the gospel of Jesus Christ can
the problem of human life be solved.

SEMINARY GRADUATES.

The commencement exercises of the
theological seminary were held in the
church in the evening. Diplomas were
given to twelve graduates as follows:
C. W. Anshutz, O. D. Baltzly, G. S.
Bright, J. H. Fetterolf, W. C. F.
Harris, G. H. Hillerman, C. U. Larrick,
A. K. Mumma, A. E. Kenn, J. W.
Romich, J. D. Simon, H. B. Schroeder.

Rev. F. E. Leamer of Trinity Luth-
eran church of Findlay pronounced the
invocation, after which Miss Alice
Vose sang a solo.

The commencement address was de-
livered by Dr. J. A. Hall of Walnut
Hills, Cincinnati. His subject was
"The New and the Old Anthropology."
His address was a discussion of the old
theory of the creation of man and the
new theory of his evolution. He said
that the best sciences did not favor
evolution as often asserted, but the
proper test to put it under was a meta-
physical one. The progress of man
should be measured by his conception
of a supreme being. Every heathen
nation had retrograded from its golden
age which was entirely contrary to the
evolutionists' theories. Previous to the
Christian era man had gone downward
and it was only as the hand of God has
touched it that it has been lifted out of
barbarism.

He closed with an exhortation to the
class that one of the greatest essentials
in a minister's life was that he should
always be hopeful dark though affairs
might seem at many times.

After a solo by Robert H. Hiller the
diplomas were presented to the gradu-
ates by Dr. Ort.

COLLEGE HOLD THE BOARDS.

Commencement Week At Old Witten-
berg Inaugurated With the Bac-
calaureate Address Sunday
Afternoon by Dr. Ort,
President.

Graduation of the Theologues Takes Place In the Evening At the First Lutheran Church.

Address of the Occasion Made by
Dr. John A. Hall, of
Cincinnati.

The auditorium of the First Lutheran
church yesterday afternoon was crowd-
ed to its utmost capacity, with friends
of the 44 graduates of the class of '96 at
Wittenberg, to listen to the baccalaure-
ate address delivered by Dr. S. A. Ort,
president of the college.

The first appearance made by the
class in their recently adopted mortar
boards and gowns, which is in keeping
with the eastern custom, was yesterday
and when they marched in from the
rear hallway and took seats immediat-
ly in front of the speaker, they made a
very pretty and unique sight.

After a fervent prayer by Dr. Ort, Miss
Cecil Crater, a member of the class,
sang a very pleasing and acceptable
solo.

The address made by Dr. Ort was a
very able one, instructive and very in-
teresting. It contained many timely
suggestions whereby the years of this
life may be improved to the best advan-
tage.

The speaker took for his subject: "The
Problem of Human Life and Its Solu-
tion." He divided his subject into
three parts:

First, "What is Human Life?"
Second, "What is the Problem of Human
Life?"
Third, "What is the Solution of this
Problem?"

He said: "Human life consists of a
wide range of capacities and possibili-
ties. The problem of human life is to
approach as near as possible to the
Creator.

"The only solution to this problem is
salvation which is in Jesus Christ and
no other. Many have been proposed
and will be before this life is ended, but
none of them have nor will stand the
test in every particular, as has that of
Jesus Christ."

SEMINARY COMMENCEMENT.

Twelve Theologues Presented Their
"Sheep-Skins" Last Night.

The annual commencement of the
Wittenberg theological seminary oc-
curred last night at the First Lutheran
church in the presence of an audience
that packed the edifice.

After an organ voluntary by Miss Bes-
sie Foreman, the invocation was elo-
quently pronounced by Rev. Leamer of
Findlay.

The address of the occasion was made
by Rev. J. A. Hall, D. D. of Cincinnati, on
the subject, "The Old and the New An-
thropology." It was a comparison of the
old and the new idea regarding the ori-
gin of man and was listened to with deep
interest. There were much appreciated
solos by Miss Alice Vose and Prof. R. H.
Hiller.

The diplomas were presented to the
graduates, after which the benediction
was pronounced.

The graduates are:
C. W. Anschutz, Cincinnati; O. D.
Baltzly, Springfield; Geo. S. Bright, To-
peka, Kan.; Jas. H. Fetterolf, Troxelville,
Pa.; W. C. B. Harris, Mansfield;
George H. Hillerman, Springfield;
C. U. Larrick, Mt. Zion, O.; Aaron K. Mum-
ma, Dayton; Ambrose E. Renn, Hughes-
ville, Pa.; J. W. Romich, Orville, O. and
Jones Simon, New Lisbon; H. B. Schroe-
der, St. Louis, Mo.

FIELD DAY

Witnesses Some Spirited Contests
on the Turf.

The Annual field day exercises of
Wittenberg college were held yesterday
to select men to represent the college in
the State Athletic Carnival at Columbus
Saturday of next week.

The winners of first and second places
in yesterday's events are sent, expenses
paid, to the state field day as represen-

tatives. The events, the winners and
the record are as follows:

100 yard dash—Arch Currie first,
10 4/5; Scott second.

Running high jump—Terry Miller
first, 5-1; Hockenber second, 5.

220 yard dash—Currie first, 25 1/2
seconds; Mans second.

1 mile bicycle—Adams first, 3.25 3 5;
Parsons second.

Hammer throw—Howard first, 89 8;
Hockenber second, 83

Running broad jump—P. Lipe first,
18 1; Arch Currie second, 17 9.

One fourth mile run—Currie first,
79 2 5; Ort second.

120 yard hurdle—P. Lipe first, 20;
Hockenber second.

Pole vault—Scott first, 7 4, T. Miller
second, 7 3.

The first exhibition of the Archery
club was given in connection with this.
The shots were made at three ranges
with the following scores:
40 yards, six arrows—Dr. Linn 19,
Prof. C. G. Heckert 10, Prof. Walter
Pierce 12, G. O. Wilson 19 and Perry
Getter 8

50 yards—Linn 4, Heckert 5, Pierce
4, Wilson 8, Getter 1.

60 yards—Linn 7, Heckert 5, Pierce 2,
Wilson 8, Getter 8.

Total scores—Linn 30, Heckert 20,
Pierce 18, Wilson 34, Getter 17.

FIELD DAY CONTEST

Winners Will Participate in the
State Collegiate Contest.

A Small Audience Witnessed the Sport.
No Phenomenal Scores in the
Archery Contest.

A small audience witnessed the an-
nual field day contest of Wittenberg
college yesterday afternoon at the Y.
M. C. A. park which began at about
2:30 o'clock. The winners of first and
second place in this contest are to go to
Columbus in a few days to participate
in the annual state collegiate field day
contest. The events of the afternoon
and the winners are as follows:

One hundred yard dash—W. Currie,
first; Douglas Scott, second. Time,
10 4 5 seconds

Running high jump—Terra Miller,
first; C. A. Hackenberg, second. Dis-
tance, 5 feet 1 inch.

Two hundred and twenty yards dash
—W. Currie, first; C. Marss, second.
Time, 25 1-5 seconds.

One mile bicycle—H. Adams, first;
Edgar Parsons second. Time, 3:25 3 5
seconds.

Hammer throw—C. E. Howard, first;
C. A. Hackenberg, second. Distance,
89 feet.

Running broad jump—Perry Lipe,
first; W. Currie, second. Distance, 18
feet, 1 inch

Quarter mile run—W. Currie, first;
W. Ort, second. Time, 1:19 1/2

One hundred and twenty yards
hurdle—Perry Lipe, first; C. H. Hack-
enberg, second. Time, 20 seconds.

Pole vault—Douglass Scott, first;
Terra Miller, second. Height, 7 feet, 8
inches.

Hop, step and jump—Perry Lipe,
first; Terra Miller, second. Distance,
40 feet, 8 inches.

Someone stole the 16-pound shot and
this contest was not held.

The archery contest was somewhat
interesting but no phenomenal scores
were made. It resulted, however, as
follows:

Forty yards, 6 arrows—Linn, 19; Wil-
son, 19; Pierce, 12; Heckert, 5; Getter 8.

Fifty yards, 6 arrows—Wilson, 8;
Heckert, 5; Linn, 4; Pierce, 4; Getter, 1.

Sixty yards, 6 arrows—Wilson, 8; Get-
ter, 8; Linn, 7; Heckert, 5; Pierce, 2.

THE DAY AT WITTENBERG

Reception Given by the Euterpean So-
ciety to Ladies of the Senior
Class and Others
a Fea-
ture.

The Board of Directors Meets and Or-
ganizes, Electing Dr. Hamma,
of Altoona, Pa.,
President.

Drs. Hall and Bauslin Talked of for
Dr. Gotwald's
Place.

The Euterpean society of Wittenberg
college gave a dead swell and highly en-
joyable reception in their society hall
this morning from 10 to 12 o'clock for
the wives of the faculty, the ladies of the
Wittenberg Alumni, and the ladies of
the senior class of 1896.

The reception was well attended and
proved a success in every sense of the
word.

Board Meeting.
The board of directors of Wittenberg
college held a meeting in the new col-
lege building at 10 o'clock this morning.

The Ivy Exercises.
At 7:30 o'clock tonight in front of Zim-
merman library hall on Wittenberg col-
lege campus will take place the annual
Ivy planting exercises of the Senior
Wittenberg class of 1896.

Miss Bertha Kinsinger, cousin of A. M.
Kinsinger now of Guntur, India, will
deliver an oration appropriate to the
occasion. After the address, J. Shellen-
barger will plant the ivy for the class
with an elaborate ceremonial.

Following the planting of the class ivy
the company will move a few yards east-
ward to the site of a physical contest be-
tween the classes of 1896 and 1897 where
Fred Beers will proceed to burn the
class minutes while the class itself will
no doubt make the evening air hideous
with the class yell. At convenient in-
tervals the program will be broken by
songs from the college glee club. After
the ivy exercises are over the senior
class will tender a reception in the so-
ciety halls to the faculty, the juniors
and a number of invited friends.

A RED LETTER DAY In Lutheran and Wittenberg College Annals.

Never Were Such Commence-
ment Crowds.

Smart Shower Falls to Dampen Ardor
of the Reunion.

Important Action by the College Board
of Directors.

Rev. D. H. Bauslin, D. D. Elected to Geo.
D. Harter Chair in the Theo-
logical Seminary.

More old Wittenbergers are here by
half than have ever attended the com-
mencement exercises before. Thou-
sands of people were on the campus
long before 9 o'clock this morning, and
many more would have been present
had it not been for the threatening rain,
which came later in heavy showers.
About ten o'clock the rain, which had
hung over the city all morning, came
down in such volume that it was found

necessary to move into the chapel.
Here the exercises were taken up again
and the program was a complete success
notwithstanding the interruption.

The Cadet band played one of its
sweetest selections just at 9 o'clock,
after which Rev. Dr. S. A. Ort, presi-
dent of the college, led in prayer. The
class history was especially bright, and
proved a very interesting feature. It
was read by Elmer G. Howard. Gilbert
N. Wilson then gave a Latin oration,
which was succeeded by music by the
Cadets. Glenn M. Cummings' oration,
entitled "The organization of moral
force," came next, after which Magda-
lena Schulz read an original poem.
Music by the Cadet band was
succeeded by George B. Schmidt,
of Louisville, Ky., in a paper entitled,
"Prophecy," wherein he undertook the
very interesting experiment of proph-
esying the future of each member of the
class. Miss Clara S. Serviss, also had a
very interesting paper entitled "Will,"
in which the fates of the graduating
class were willed to their successors.
The President's address by Clark
Shellenbarger, was a masterly and intel-
lectual effort. The program closed with
music by the Cadet band.

REUNION DAY Begun With the Class Exercises on Wittenberg Campus Wednesday Morning

Adjournment Made to the Chapel
on Account of the
Rain.

Large Number of Visitors Pres-
ent for the Reunion This
Afternoon.

Program of Third Day of Witten-
berg Week.

There was a large concourse of people
assembled on the Wittenberg campus
this (Wednesday) morning in anticipa-
tion of the usually enjoyable class day
exercises. Promptly at 9 o'clock, the
Cadet band began the strains of the
"Anniversary March," to which the
seniors marched from recitation hall to
the platform on the campus. Dr. S.
A. Ort offered the invocation, and Elmer
G. Howard, the class historian, was
introduced by the class president, R.
Clark Shellenbarger.

The history was a humorous resume
of events in the past four years of class
life. Mr. Howard held the close atten-
tion of the large crowd assembled, and
the college hits met with due appre-
ciation.

In sonorous Latin, Gilbert L. Wilson
delivered a "Plea for Cuba." The ora-
tion was well received, the substance
being as follows:

Ad nos jam venit ex Cuba clamor in-
sularibus jus belli concedere quo pos-
sent arma et naves emere secundum jura
nationum. Ad hoc etiam movent huma-
nitas et benignitas civium. Est ges-
tum bellum ex parte Cubanorum mag-
nanimitate et virtute sed in his panciais
immanitate et saevitia. Sunt Cubanis
regnum potestas, duces praeessque,
Sunt exercitus et magistratus qui
tributum populo imponit cui populus
etiam obsequitur. Est igitur non solum
jus est partium nobis sic facere. Pug-
nantibus nobis Britanniam dedit Gallia
et milites et naves et pecunias; quare
etiam adhuc habet fidelem amicitiam
Americae. Et jam qui infermi auxilium
quae sentis, auxiliemur Cubanis.

The Cadet band rendered a waltz and
the class oration was delivered by the
honorary man, Glenn M. Cummings. Mr.
Cummings chose as his subject, "The
Organization of Moral Force," which
he developed in a masterly manner.

The rain beginning to fall at this
point, adjournment was made to the
college chapel, where the oration was
delivered. He said:

"One only is supreme, and he is God,
the divine architect who has planned
the universe with infinite wisdom. He
has made man a free being, the arbi-
trator of his own destiny. It is by the
progress of moral principle that the
true progress of man is measured. There
are nations that have paid homage to
culture, but history shows their down-
fall. Only nations that have their
foundation on truth have endured.
Moral force can be organized by the
application of the Christian principle,
not the discussion of dogmas, but the
working for humanity and the brother-
hood of man."
Mr. Cummings' delivery was excep-
tionally good.

Miss Magdalena Schulz read the class
poem, some extracts of which are as fol-
lows:

"There are moments in life when
the thoughts of the past
Come crowding through memory's halls
thick and fast;
When we pause as we gaze o'er the
years that are flown
And recall the fair scenes that forever
are gone.
Tomorrow with sadness we leave the
fair bark,
In which we have sailed through
bright days and dark.
And we bid her adieu with most sor-
rowful heart,
Our fair, gallant ship from which we
must part.
"In that first trying year which Witen-
berg knew,
When its trials were so many and its
friends were so few,
We are told that God's servant, the
one called to found
This temple of learning on this beauti-
ful ground,
Retired to yon hill where 'Old Witten-
berg' stands,
And knelt down to pray humbly clasp-
ing his hands,
In fancy we see him as with bowed
head he kneels
While the last rosy sunbeam through
the tall tree top steals.
And the breezes of heaven softly
whisper the word,
That the prayer of this saint has in
heaven been heard.
"For as there's no time for vain idle
dreams
For the future with grand opportunity
teems.
This is ours to improve if only we will,
There's a niche in this world for each
one to fill.
Let us bravely go forward. Duty points
out the way,
Let not ease nor vain pomp ever tempt
us to stray.
Let us bravely go forward that no one
may blame us,
And remember our motto,
'Lentandus remus.'"

The Cadet band played a medley,
"Up-to-Date," arranged by Director
Hawken.

George B. Schmitt read a witty class
prophecy, in which he predicted all
manner of future joys and sorrows for
his classmates.

Miss Clara Serviss of this city, read
the will, a production which reflected
her characteristic literary ability and
keen wit. The delivery was all that
could be desired.

R. Clark Shellenbarger, the president,
then delivered the fare-well address. He
said:

"The highest ambition of those who
have battled for the right is to be hon-
orably mustered out of service." To the
last solemn roll call, which has assem-

bled us here on this occasion, the Class
of '96 of old Wittenberg is able to an-
swer with few exceptions. In a little
while we shall have departed whence
we came, but as we pause momentarily
upon the sun crowned summit of our
college course, our thoughts naturally
revert to the past. Our college days
will soon be but a memory, and as we
take our departure from those with
whom we have toiled so long, our hearts
are filled with mingled joy and sorrow.

Joy that one chapter in our book of
life is fittingly closed; sorrow that we
must separate from those revered pillars
of the shrine at which we have so long
worshipped.

"Representing, as we do, so many
phases of thought, our associations and
contact with one another have broad-
ened, mellowed, refined and polished our
characters. We naturally turn our faces
steadfastly forward to that vast future
which no science or art of human mind
has yet penetrated. Not one of us
should leave this institution without a
positive and determined aim. A posi-

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and self-determination linked with hard work are the prerequisites of success. The Cadet band rendered a two-step, "Palatinos March," and the exercises of class day for '96 were finished.

THE PLANTING

Of the Ivy by the Graduating Class on Tuesday Night.

The planting of the ivy by the Class of '96 Tuesday evening, was a typical college affair, and a creditable departure from the routine of commencement week. At 8 o'clock, the class marched in a body to the Zimmerman library building, where Miss Bertha Kinsinger delivered the ivy oration amid impressive silence. She said:

"To all who have gathered with us on this occasion, we bid a hearty welcome. Our hospitality is of the most extensive character. We are assembled for a peculiar purpose. Never before has Wittenberg witnessed its counterpart. This night we entrust to the care of Mother Earth a tiny ivy, which in time, will clamber o'er these classic walls, a living memorial of the Class of '96. It was a happy thought that suggested the planting of the ivy. No memorial could be more fitting. For beauty and suggestiveness, it is unparalleled. It breathes heartfelt messages and inspirations to all who will but hear. With its beautiful trailing foliage, it transforms the unsightly ruin into an object of artistic beauty and interest. It festoons with its garlands of living green, every tottering pillar and crumbling wall.

"Human life is filled with unsightly niches and corners. Sin and vice go about rampant seeking to corrupt all with whom they come in contact. Human frailties and infirmities are everywhere manifest to fair and dispirited. Life to the pessimist is, indeed, a wilderness of woe and misfortune. But the ivy has a message for us to go forth with that same subtle, persevering, patient effort, which not merely hides the unsightliness of life, but transforms it into an object of real beauty. There is nothing which will so contribute to a truly successful life as a whole-hearted, unselfish service to others.

"Again, the ivy is suggestive to a class just ready to enter life. With its little tendrils, it lays hold of every projection within its reach and fastens itself tenaciously to it. It shuns not one that may be a help in its upward growth.

"Education is a fitting school for life, but to some it is an unfitting process. It oftentimes unites the individual for the lesser opportunities which present themselves. The ivy utilizes the most trifling support, and the successful individual is measured by the trifles rather than the great things he performs.

"It is no mark of true greatness to overlook the little duties of life, and he who slightes these opportunities in his eager haste to accomplish larger ones, will lose the very strength and power of character which he is seeking.

"Again, the ivy is emblematic of a truly useful life. Slowly, but steadily, it fastens itself upon its support with a clasp so tenacious that nothing can disturb it. By nothing daunted, it aims for the topmost support, and steadily advances toward it. Shall we not fix our eyes with as determined a purpose upon a distant goal, and cling with as tenacious a grasp to each new attainment?

"Storms will rage about us. Disappointments, failures, difficulties, will fasten their icy clasps upon us, numbing our energies and vigor. Problems will present themselves that will tax our energies to the utmost. But a steadfast, resolute purpose must conquer in the end. There are heights of influence and power to be reached, and to the undaunted there is no defeat."

The ivy was planted, and at the close of the oration, the ivy song was sung by a sextet composed of: G. B. Schmitt, Charles Scholl, Chalmers Frantz, O. A. Becker, Glenn Cummings and J. P. Schneider. The class then adjourned to the tree of defeat, where they were once defeated by the class of '97, and the minutes were burned, after a mock-heroic oration by F. T. Bear. The class united in singing, "Blest be the Tie That Binds."

They then adjourned to the recitation hall, where in the society halls on the third floor, a reception was held. Freeman's band furnished music

throughout the evening, and refreshments were served in the Eulerpean hall, which was prettily decorated for the occasion.

THE GRADUATES

And What They Will do in the World of Deads.

The following is a list of the graduates who will receive their diplomas on Thursday, together with their home addresses, and probable future occupations:

- Lillie Belle Baker, Springfield, teaching. Nellie Baumgardner, Springfield, missionary. Allen Oliver Becker, Berrien Center, Mich., Wittenberg seminary missionary. Frederick Thomas Bear, Bayras. John Asa Coram, Springfield, pharmacy. Ada Irene Crabill, Springfield, music and art. Cecil Crater, Newcomerstown. Orville Crist, Enon, teaching. Roland Elliott Crist, Dallastown, Pa., Presbyterian seminary.

- Glenn Morris Cummings, Mansfield, law. Chalmers Eugene Frantz, Hughesville, Pa., Wittenberg seminary. Almena Gotwald, Springfield. Harry Lyman Greenawalt, Greenford, Wittenberg seminary. William Ira Guss, Patterson, Pa., Wittenberg seminary. Eugene Charles Hare, Williamsburg, Pa., law.

- Edwin Chambers Harris, Dartrtown, Wittenberg seminary. Jessie Benola Henderson, Middletown, missionary. Thomas Hersh, Polo, Ill., Wittenberg seminary. Elmer Gray Howard, Florence, Mich., Wittenberg seminary. Dana Carl Johnson, Dixon, Ill., teaching.

- Elmer Kahl, Jeromesville, Wittenberg seminary. Bertha Elise Kinsinger, Trenton, teacher and missionary. Harry Seaman Kissell, Springfield, business. Mary C. Knoop, Casstown. Edith Leiper, Philadelphia, Pa., teaching.

- Ada Mayberry Myers, Springfield. William Arthur Pearman, Millersburg, Ind., Wittenberg seminary. Mable Prince, Springfield. Charles W. Rank, Williamstown, Pa., law.

- Mary Ethel Roney, Dayton. George Bohon Schmitt, Louisville, Ky., Wittenberg seminary. John Philip Schneider, Cooperstown, N. Y., Wittenberg Seminary. Charles Sprecher Scholl, Lyons Station, Ind., Wittenberg seminary. Magdalena Schulz, Richmond, Ind., teaching.

- Clara Serena Serviss, Springfield, teaching. Rufus Clark Shellenbarger, Constantine, Mich., teaching. Gertrude Amert Shutt, Spencerville, Ind. Harvey Ellis Simon, New Lisbon, teaching.

- Daniel Burt Smith, Darlington, Wittenberg seminary. Charles R. Streamer, Pankusatawney, Pa., Gettysburg seminary. Carrie Tuttle, Springfield. Sylvanus Homer Verian, North Lima, Wittenberg seminary. Julius E. W. Lorenz, Springfield, chemistry. Gilbert L. Wilson, Springfield, Presbyterian seminary.

COMMENCEMENT

At Wittenberg College Occurs Today

Attended by a Vast Company of Friends

Of the Graduates and Institution on the Campus.

Noble Address by Judge Grosscup, of Chicago.

Conferring of Degrees and Farewells— Meeting of the Alumni Association, at Noon.

The commencement exercises at Wittenberg college began this morning at 9:25, with music by the Cadet band. Dr. S. A. Ort then led in prayer, after which he said: "Thirty years ago there came to this city, and to Wittenberg college, a youth. After one year he was absent for some while, when he returned and prosecuted his studies to the end. He passed out from this place and won distinction in the field of the attorney, and later came to occupy the judicial bench. I have the honor to present this man to you today, in the person of Judge Peter S. Grosscup, of Chicago."

The latter began by thanking the class of '96 for choosing him to make their commencement address. "These college occasions," said he, "are like lights upon the shore. Only infrequently we turn to them, but when we do they open up long vistas of memory. It is nearly thirty years now since, a boy of 14 years, I caught my first glimpse of Wittenberg college from the old National road. How grandly the old dome loomed up in the September sun! What a flood of thought swept o'er me as I looked forward to the years of study that awaited me there! These thirty years mark the span between dream life and real life.

You who came out of college with me over twenty years ago have come out of a period of stirring scenes. Continents and seas which then were illimitable seas now lie under our very windows. All mankind now look each morning and evening into the mirror of the electric telegraph, where the events of a night or a day are reflected. We have come to see strange lands become familiar. Steam and electricity now make comfortable our homes and light our pathway. The field of the fine arts alone is uninvaded by the power of machinery.

But the new skill, and these new powers put almost miraculously into the hands of the human race, have caused almost an entire revolution. Things are changing rapidly. Eight generations have lived in America since the Pilgrim Fathers landed at Plymouth Rock, and the last generation has accomplished more than all that have preceded them."

The speaker then drifted into the great financial changes that have occurred, the increase of wealth surpassing the ratio of population three to one, the power of monopoly which has concentrated this mass of wealth into narrowed environments, the suffering and impoverished masses as compared to the wealthy and protected few. In his grandfather's time a journey across two states was the event of a life time, and the almost unheard of journey across the continent was heralded as the feat of an adventurer. Today such acts are of the most commonplace. Having reviewed these changes and the tendencies which wrought them, he asked what would be their effect upon the future character of the nation.

The character of a nation is the character of one man and one woman; it is the character of the home and the family. The most obvious and important result of the changes which had been noted was what the speaker thought he might call the loss of individuals and homes. The tendency of everything in the present system is to destroy the individuality of man. Formerly one man made a shoe; now it requires 64 men to make a shoe. The man who works on any part of it understands only 1-64 part of the construction of a shoe. He knows no more of what went before, or of what will come after his part, than the machine he operates. In fact, according to the present system, a man is nothing more than a mere machine. A man and a machine drive a peg, a man and a machine sew a stitch, etc. This system of the obliteration of individuality is the result of the subdivision of labor.

Real manhood grows, like the roots of a tree, only when it is unhampered in all directions. A man is made largely only by the opportunity he has of making himself.

What development can you expect

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from a man whose capabilities are confined to the 64th part of a shoe? Nearly all the activities of life are of a nature at present to revolutionize the human into the machine.

Then there is the obliteration of independence in character. In any great establishment there is only one man independent, and that is the man in charge. All the rest lose themselves in the struggle for the favor of this one man who is directly over them. This is one of the most dangerous conditions of our present industrial life. When you destroy a man's independence you make him a craven and a coward, and destroy all his capabilities of usefulness. Humiliation is the opposite of independence and if you keep a man in the former state you kill all the germs of good that are in him. The man among men is rapidly disappearing under the present labor system.

I believe in unions of labor. I believe that workmen should be bound together. Many of these unions represent the highest and best of human sympathy and helpfulness. But a union should be a republic, and not a dynasty.

The speaker then reviewed the centuries of human effort which have passed, and showed that as civilization has made us free, it will yet protect us. He could not believe that it will yet revolutionize us into mediocre social conditions. He believed in God, and was not alarmed. But there must be a remedy found soon. This remedy is

not in socialism. It is in toil, research, and unceasing endeavor for higher and nobler ideals.

Degrees Conferred.

At the close of Judge Grosscup's address the Cadet band played a tuneful selection, after which the degrees were conferred by President Ort, as follows:

- L. L. D.—Judge Peter S. Grosscup, of Chicago; Rev. Dr. I. K. Fank, of New York.

- D. D.—J. W. Kapp, O. S. Ernberger, J. O. Kaufman and J. M. Reimensnyder.

- A. M.—O. W. Anschutz, Louis Bczart, O. D. Baltzly, J. H. Fetterolf, H. W. F. Lorenz, A. K. Mumma, G. S. Murphy, A. E. Renn, J. D. Simon, Mrs. Dr. J. F. Shaffer, Rev. Geo. Horner and W. W. Barnett, M. D.

Alumni Association.

Wittenberg Alumni association met at 11:45 a. m. All the officers of last year were re-elected, as follows:

- Pres. John L. Zimmerman. Secretary Prof. E. O. Weaver. Treasurer A. H. Gillett.

The class of 1896 were elected members of the association.

The committee on election reported that Rev. Dr. M. W. Hamma of Altoona, Pa., had been elected a director of the college for two years.

Rev. K. W. Simon and A. H. Gillett were nominated to be voted for as directors for the two years following the first of next June. The election will occur next May.

Prof. E. O. Weaver and G. S. Murphy were appointed a committee to arrange a reception for the alumni next year.

EVENTS AT WITTENBERG

The Climax of the Exercises of the Week Came Today With the Graduation of Forty-four Students.

The Address of the Occasion Made by United States Judge P. S. Grosscup, of Chicago, an Alumnus.

About 2,000 People Present—Beta Banquet at the Arcade—Lutheran League.

At 9 o'clock this morning an audience of about 2,000 people had massed about the speakers' stand on Wittenberg campus to be present at the commencement exercises of the Senior class of 1896. The hazy sky obscured the sun enough to make the shady retreat of the campus all that the most fastidious could



U. S. JUDGE P. S. GROSSCUP Of Chicago, Commencement Orator at Wittenberg College.

The program was as follows: "Handicap March"—Cadet band. Invocation—Dr S A Ort. "Dunlap Commandery"—Cadet band. Address—Hon P S Grosscup. Subject: "Present Tendencies; Their Effect Upon Future Character." "Storm King"—Cadet band. Presentation of diplomas—Dr S A Ort. "Island Garden"—Cadet band. At the hour named the class headed

by President Ort and Judge P S Grosscup, of Chicago, filed out of college and keeping step to the tune of the Cadet band, marched to the stand by way of the south drive and dormitory promenade. The short preliminary part of the program being over President Ort stepped to the front of the stage and said: "About 30 years ago there came to the college a timid youth with whom I was much impressed. He remained a year and was out for some time, when he returned, showed marked ability and graduated. He went out, achieved success in the world as an attorney, and ascended the judicial bench. I now have the pleasure of presenting him as Judge Grosscup."

The commanding judge moved to the front of the stage, began an address of two hours in a pleasant voice and at once riveted all attention to the splendid thought portrayed in his wonderful word pictures. He said:

"These college occasions are like lights upon the shore and when we turn to them they always open up long vistas of light and memory and mark the progress of our passage. Between that far distant view in our rear burning with an unusual brilliancy and fascination and the one which we are just now abreast, are the achievements of the generation that has just preceded us.

"It is nearly 30 years since, a boy of 14, I saw from the old National road the cupola of Wittenberg college and my heart almost stood still from the sense that I was still a stranger in college. "These 30 years mark the span between dreamlife and real life, between contests in air and the actual contests of earth, besides making the most important and fruitful era in the history of mankind.

"Some one has said that genius is faculty intensified. The world has its periods of genius and of mediocrity; times when its faculties, like the carbon of the electric burner, intensify and glow, and times when they are yellow and dull. Behind the world is something, I know not what, but something continuous and cohering that gives one glow to the faculties of one generation and another glow to the faculties of another. When the world enjoys a mood of genius, nature, in her broadest sense of comprising men and all their forces behind mentality, seems to throw her whole soul into these periodic moods.

"Now for the first time in history the

faculties of the race have turned an intense light upon the forces of nature. All mankind looks morning and evening into the mirror of the electric telegraph and sees all continents, seas and peoples just under their window. We have come to know remotest races and places as familiar faces before us. In our closer environment the forces of nature have been enslaved to attend us as obedient servants. There is an evolution almost to revolution. The wealth of the United States has increased from seven billion dollars in 1850 to seventy-five billion dollars, of which thirty billions are in personal property. In 1850 the wealth was \$300 per capita, now it is \$1,100 per capita. The significant fact is that a comparatively few persons are acquiring wealth at a more rapid rate than formerly and this is due to corporations. The demagogue who unjustly berates the corporation and the schemer who selfishly misuses it are alike public enemies and ought to stand together publicly disgraced.

"The wealth of the civilized world is only the trophy of man's triumph over nature. It measures that which from barbarism to the highest civilization he has rescued from the forces of his environment. What is the tendency of this change upon individual character? It is fruitful of unrest. It displaces smaller tradesmen. It seems to invade the field of the wage earner, darkens hope for the masses and eats the mar-

row out of patriotism, and every now and then there are clashes like the opening thunder of storm from which there is no shelter. In these emergencies the character of the nation count for most. The thing infinitely transcendent is the consciousness of a rounded, independent and responsible self-genuine manhood which grows and thrives only by self exercise.

"Nowhere is the blending of individuality into the mass more disastrous to manhood than in some of the unions of today. I believe in unions of men who toil together, but the organization that binds the individuality of each member to the will of the general master so that his command is a law of existence subverts and reduces men to machines and destroys all the grandeur of free manhood.

"Is independent manhood losing ground? I think not. The evolution of man is with God and the history of the races is that of many advances and of as many retrogressions, with the longer strides upward; but one thing we must set down as final—there is no hope in any kind of socialism. The latter is an idea wholly in the air—the idea of a high degree of incentive and of unselfishness existing in the same person.

"Little can be done in effecting changes by legislation. The present situation is the outgrowth of world evolution and legislation can do little to turn

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side the momentum of a planet's intellectual development. We are in a high degree creators of our own development and if we keep our faces rightly turned events will in time begin to move that way.

"Stand like a wall against any movement that involves the surrender of the exercise of individual judgment or individual will."

IN FRIENDSHIP BOUND.

Two Literary Societies Entertain the Alumni Right Royally

The Philosophian and Excelsior literary societies each gave receptions to the Alumni last night from 5 to 10 o'clock. It had been intended that the receptions should last from 5 to 8 only, but the great overflow from the exercises in the chapel kept the rooms open until the later hour.

The Philosophians served ice cream, cake, strawberries, lemonade and other light refreshments in the Olympian society hall and the Excelsiors served like delicacies in the Euterpean hall.

The social features of the receptions were highly enjoyable and decidedly characteristic of college life at commencement times.

WITTENBERG.

Air, German Sentinel,

Dear Wittenberg, our happiest hours were spent amid thy leafy bowers, when from our home, and friends beloved we parted, thou a mother proved. And now fond memory oft recalls Thy shady groves, thy classic halls.

Ah! Alma mater, true and tried Our friend, our counsellor, our guide, What wisdom can with thine compare, What banks as green, what views as fair; What summer sunlight o'er will shine, Dear Wittenberg, as bright as thine?

What owe we not to thee dear friend, What honor should we not extend To thee, who guided us in youth Through paths that tended but to truth? Our laurels only point thy fame They're thine, we wear them but in name.

Far from thy precincts we may roam, Dear Wittenberg, our boyhood's home, Our feet may stray o'er many a land Our eyes behold ether's pictures grand, But Wittenberg where'er we be Our thoughts will fondly turn to thee.

—GEORGE TOWNE.

CAPS AND GOWNS

Are Doffed Today, and Forth They Go to Life's Great Fray,

Their Parts Upon the Field to Play, to Find All Real

The Visioned Way—Commencement of Wittenberg's Class of '96

On the Campus Thursday Morning—Conclusion of Wednesday's Reunion.

Ball Game Wednesday Afternoon Results in Another Victory For Wittenberg.

State Organization of the Luther League Effected in College Chapel.

Sketch of Inception and Growth of Wittenberg College.

One of the great days in Wittenberg's history was the occasion when so many of her graduates assembled to do honor to her distinguished alumnus, and to listen to an address which is a remarkable sign of the times, a favor-

ing omen of future peace and progress, coming as it does from a representative mind and character worthy of the lofty position he occupies.

The address was a strong plea for individual development, and the references to the overthrow of political corruption met with vigorous applause. The exercises were held on the college campus, the graduating class, in caps and gowns, marching to the platform from the recitation hall to music by the Cadet band. The invocation was offered by Dr. S. A. Ort, who introduced the orator of the occasion, Hon. Peter S. Grosscup, who spoke of "Present Tendencies and Their Effect Upon Future Character." The text of the address in full will be found elsewhere in this issue.

DEGREES CONFERRED.

At the close of Judge Grosscup's address, Dr. S. A. Ort presented the diplomas and conferred the following degrees: The degree of Bachelor of Arts, upon the class of '96 and Nettie B. Hochdorfer.

The degree of Master of Arts upon C. W. Anschutz, Louis Bozart, O. D. Baltzly, J. B. Fetzer, C. U. Larrick, H. W. F. Lorenz, A. K. Mumma, G. S. Murphy, A. E. Benn, J. D. Simon, Mrs. Dr. J. F. Shaffar, Delaware; Rev. George Horner, W. W. Barnett, M. D.

The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon Rev. J. W. Kapp, Richmond, Ind.; Rev. C. S. Ernsberger, Leipsic; Rev. J. C. Kauffman, Logansport, Ind.; J. M. Reimensnyder, Milton, Pa. The degree of LL. D., was conferred upon Rev. I. K. Funk of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Judge P. S. Grosscup of Chicago.

THE GRADUATES.

Lillie Belle Baker, Springfield. Nellie Baumgardner, Springfield. Allen Oliver Becker, Berrien Center, Mich.

Frederick Thomas Beer, Bucyrus. John Asa Coram, Springfield. Ada Irene Crabill, Springfield. Cecil Crater, Newcomerstown.

Orville Crist, Enon. Rolland Elliott Crist, Delastown, Pa. Glenn Morris Cummings, Mansfield. Chalmers Eugene Cronz, Hughesville, Pa.

Almena Gotwald, Springfield. Harry Lyman Greenawalt, Greenford. William Ira Guss, Patterson, Pa. Eugene Charles Haze, Williamsburg, Pa.

Edwin Chambers Harris, Darrtown. Jessie Benola Henderson, Middletown.

Thomas Hersch, Polo, Ill. Elmer Gray Howard, Florence, Mich. Dana Carl Johnson, Dixon, Ill. Elmer Kahl, Jeromesville.

Bertha Elise Kinsinger, Trenton. Harry Seaman Kissell, Springfield. Mary C. Knoop, Cass town.

Edith Leiper, Philadelphia, Pa. Ada Mayberry Myers, Springfield. William Arthur Pearman, Millersburg, Ind.

Mabel Prince, Springfield. Charles W. Rank, Williamstown, Pa. Mary Ethel Rozeay, Dayton.

George Bohon Schmitt, Louisville, Ky. John Philip Schneider, Cooperstown, N. Y.

Charles Sprecher Scholl, Lyons Station, Ind. Magdalena Schulz, Richmond, Ind. Clara Serena Serviss, Springfield.

Rufus Clark Shellenbarger, Constantine, Mich. Gertrude Amert Shuff, Spencerville, Ind.

Harvey Ellis Simon, New Lisbon. Daniel Burt Smith, Darlington. Charles R. Streamer, Punxsutawney, Pa.

Carrie Tuttle, Springfield. Sylvanus Homer Yerian, North Lima. Julius F. W. Lorenz, Springfield. Gilbert L. Wilson, Springfield.

A LARGE ASSEMBLAGE

Enjoyed the Program of the Lutheran Mass Meeting.

The Lutheran reunion, which was held Wednesday afternoon, was certainly well attended in spite of the inclement weather, which prevented many from driving in from the surrounding towns. The reunion was in charge of a committee composed of: George W.

Billow, president; Prof. C. G. Heckert, vice president; E. N. Lupfer, treasurer; Prof. E. Q. Weaver, recording secretary,

and L. E. Miller, corresponding secretary; and an advisory committee composed of: Rev. A. C. Miller, P. D., Plymouth; Rev. G. C. Smith, New Philadelphia; Rev. L. S. Keyser, Dayton; Rev. S. S. Waltz, Louisville and Rev. J. Milton, Francis.

Music was furnished by the Wittenberg band, under the direction of O. O. Lipe, rendering during the afternoon a varied program. After the address of welcome, Dr. H. L. Baugher, D. D., president of the general synod, Gettysburg, Pa., discussed, "Some Tendencies in Our Church." He said:

"As a church, we are beginning to know ourselves. Our records are being translated and the English people are beginning to know the Lutheran church. Her history goes back not only to Luther, but to Christ. As a church, we are beginning to learn our distinctions. Our fundamental doctrine is justification by faith. We are beginning to find out that we have a form of worship distinctively our own. We are developing a Lutheran consciousness. Our doctrines can readily be accepted by any one who studies them with an open Bible, and an open mind. It behooves us to be careful in our words and our actions, that those who differ from us on little things may not separate, but remain part of us."

President Baugher was followed by Judge Grosscup.

Judge P. S. Grosscup spoke on "A Secular View of Martin Luther," calling the interested attention of his audience to the rugged, manly characteristics of the leader of the Reformation. He was a successful man. The test of a successful man is a great character and a great opportunity. Martin Luther stood at the point where this great character and great opportunity met, and was therefore a great success.

Martin Luther's life from a secular point of view is measured by the life of many other men who have made their marks in the world.

Dr. Martin Luther spent his boyhood among the people. He knew how the people felt about extortion either in the name of the church or the state. Nevertheless, he followed the wishes of his mother and studied for the church. He showed his statesmanship in waiting until the people were ready for a revolution, and his bravery when the time came for action.

After he had been excommunicated, Dr. Luther did not leave the church of Rome. He conceived the idea that the church was broad in its principles and resolved to remain as long as possible.

If he had left at the beginning of the strife, he could not have gained the following which he had, for the time was not yet ripe for action.

I admire Luther for his ability to wait for the right time to act. In this, he resembled the great man, Lincoln. When Luther could be followed by the people, he was ready to lead.

At the conclusion, Dr. Bauslin read a telegram from President Carl H. Swenson of Bethany college, stating that he had been unavoidably delayed, and extending greetings to the reunion.

The remainder of the afternoon was devoted to brief addresses by representative Lutherans.

Louis Mans of Cincinnati, spoke of the Buckeye Lutherans.

"This, our Buckeye state, has made great progress in the religious, political and commercial world. Ohio has produced some of the greatest men of our nation, William Henry Harrison, U. S. Grant, Rutherford B. Hayes, William McKinley." Mr. Mans' eulogy of McKinley called forth vigorous applause. He paid fitting tribute to the memory of Ezra Keller, the founder of the college. The address was witty and well received.

Rev. J. W. Kapp of Richmond, Ind., told of the Hoosier Lutherans. He said:

"There never was a greater opportunity in our state than at present, on account of the rapid growth of the cities. There are at present about 40,000 Lutherans in Indiana, and a number of new churches have been built within the year."

Rev. H. K. Fenner, Louisville, Ky., told of Blue Grass Lutherans. He said:

"Kentucky is in the process of redemption. There are many false impressions of Kentucky, which I am glad to correct. The history of the church in Kentucky dates from 1805. When I speak of the Lutheran contin-

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gency in Kentucky, I speak of a contingency not very large but entirely representative. We have produced three college presidents, and have a number of able men in our pulpits. Let me bear you their hearty greetings."

Rev. Charles Edward Keller of Akro, spoke of the "Next Reunion." He characterized reunions as of value in enabling people to become acquainted. The custom of reunions is in its infancy, but will grow until of lasting value.

CHARACTER BUILDING

The Effect Upon the Process of New Agencies and New Conditions.

Making the Man Depends on His Opportunities for Making Use of Himself.

The Sense of Individuality Lost in the Rivalries of Complex Modern Life—Full Text

Of the Commencement Address of Judge Peter S. Grosscup.

The following is the full text of the superb address delivered by Hon. Peter S. Grosscup of Chicago, judge of the United States district court, before the class of 1896 at the commencement exercises held today.

The theme was, "Present Tendencies; Their Effect upon Future Character." Judge Grosscup spoke as follows:

"These college occasions are like lights upon the shore. Only too infrequently we turn to them in the occupations of narrow affairs, but when we do turn to them that way they always open up long vistas of light and memory. Like lights, too, upon the shore, they mark the progress of our passing. Between that far distant one to our rear, burning with an unusual brilliancy and fascination, and the one of which we are just now abreast, lie the achievements of the generation that has just preceded us.

"It is nearly 30 years now since, a boy of 14, I first saw from the old national road the cupola of Wittenberg college. How grandly the old dome rose into the golden flood of the September sun! How my heart throbbed with the first reality of a dream that reached back to earliest consciousness!

"How I almost stood still with the rising sense that I was yet a stranger there! How I wished a year of college life had already gone, and instead of coming a beginner, I were then returning a collegian, with his sense of home and companionship; and how long ahead that day of returning looked. But the day then a year ahead, in due time comes, and other years are piling high upon it.

"The boys of that day—they are the lawyers, physicians and clergymen, the doctors of divinity, judges and congressmen, the mature and earnest workers on whom this generation is resting a large share of responsibility. These 30 years mark the span between dream life and real life, between

CONTESTS IN THE AIR

And the actual conflicts of the earth. They also mark, in some fields, the most important and fruitful era in the history of mankind.

"Some one has said that genius is faculty intensified. The world has its prod of genius and of mediocrity; times when its faculties intensify and glow and times when they are yellow and fall.

"Behind the world is something, I know not what, something continuous and cohering, that gives one glow to the faculties of one generation, and another to those of another generation.

"When the world enjoys a mood of genius, it is nearly always within a special field, at one time, philosophy; at another, music; at another, poetry;



HON. PETER S. GROSSCUP, Judge United States Court Northern District of Illinois.

The life history of this distinguished alumnus of Wittenberg college is of supreme interest, not only because of the height of eminence he has attained, but because his history is typical of that of America's great men, the attainment of power and pre-eminence by personal worth and diligent effort.

The ancestors of Judge Grosscup on both his father's and his mother's side came to this country a number of years before the American revolution. Paul Grosscup, the first one of the family born on American soil, for many years represented Berks county, Pa., in the Colonial assembly, and after the war was a member of the state legislature, and also of the state constitutional convention in 1791.

The grandfather of Peter S. Grosscup immigrated to Western Pennsylvania, where his father was born. A sister of his grandfather married Peter Stonger, for whom Judge Grosscup was named.

Several of the Stengers descended from this family became quite noted in political circles, one being a congressman for a number of terms, and another being secretary of the commonwealth for many years.

On his maternal side his great-grandfather was an officer in the American revolution, and his grandfather was a soldier in the War of 1812. The grandparents came to Ohio in an early day and settled at Ashland.

Judge Peter Stenger Grosscup was born at Ashland, February 15, 1852. He received his common school education in that town, after which he entered Wittenberg college, from which institution he graduated in the class of 1872. His career at the college was one of marked success and distinction.

He was a leader in the Excelsior Literary society, of which he was a member, being especially strong in debate, while in the class-room he displayed his mastery of every subject under considera-

tion and evinced a maturity of judgment unusual for one of his years. Though next to the youngest member of his class, noted for its scholarship, he was unanimously awarded the first honor by the faculty, which decision received the cordial approval of all his classmates. After his graduation he immediately entered upon the study of the law. He attended the Boston Law school, from which he graduated in 1874. Returning to Ashland, he formed a partnership with the late Judge William Osborne. In 1876 Mr. Grosscup was the Republican nominee for congress in his district, but failed of election in the face of the large Democratic plurality. Two years later at the Republican convention he nominated Major William McKinley for the office of representative in congress. In 1888 Mr. Grosscup removed to Chicago and entered in partnership with Hon. Leonard Swett, one of the foremost lawyers of that city, and at one time a partner of Abraham Lincoln. From that time Mr. Grosscup rose rapidly to the highest eminence and distinction, and on the retirement of Judge Blodgett from the bench of the judicial district of Northern Illinois in 1892 he was appointed by President Benjamin Harrison to the exalted office he now fills with such eminent and commanding ability.

Judge Grosscup not only is possessed of native mental endowments of the highest order, but his life has been characterized by the most studious and diligent labor. Judge Grosscup was married to Miss Virginia Taylor of his native county. Their only child is a daughter 15 years of age. Scarcely more than a year ago Judge Grosscup was at death's door by reason of a grievous attack of illness, but he is now in the enjoyment of excellent health, giving promise of many years of distinguished usefulness.

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THE HEROIC AGES.

"The faculties of the race have, for the first time in history, turned an intense light upon the forces of Nature. Behold a transformation of the world! Continents and seas that 30 years ago were illimitable now lie under your windows. Peoples whose triumphs and calamities were already history when their earliest acts reached our fathers, are in this day our neighbors, whose ordinary doings we watch and talk about. All mankind looks each morning and evening into the mirror of the electric telegraph, and all mankind, each morning and evening, looks there again to see the reflected image.

"There are no lands or races strangers to us now.

"Nor is that all. There has been an equal expansion of power and conquest in our closer environment. The forces of Nature have been enslaved, they attend us as obedient servants. Steam and electricity light our lamps, heat our houses, and run before our carriages. Aided by industrial tools and processes that the genius of this epoch has either discovered or perfected, they build or

...our houses, prepare our food and clothe our bodies. The field of the fine arts, alone, is uninvaded by machinery, and left to the touch of unaided individual genius. "The economic changes that have occurred through the last quarter of a century or during the present generation of living men," writes a great American, have unquestionably been more important and varied than during any former corresponding period of

THE WORLD'S HISTORY.

It would seem, indeed, as if the world during all the years since the inception

of civilization had been working upon the line of equipment or industrial effort, inventing and perfecting tools and machinery and devising instrumentalities for the easy inter-communication of persons and thought and the cheap exchange of products and service, and that this equipment having at last been made ready, the work of using it, has, for the first time, in our day, and generation fairly begun, and also that every community under prior or existing conditions of use and consumption, is becoming saturated as it were with its results. But this new miracle—these new hands, put almost miraculously into the possession of the human race, have started an evolution of industrial affairs that commands us now and then to look around. Look at the expansion of the aggregate wealth of the United States alone. In 1880, it was a little upward of \$7,000,000,000, now it is nearly \$75,000,000,000. Eight generations have lived in America since the settlements at Plymouth and Jamestown, but the last generation, by mind craft and handicraft alone, have added to the general wealth four times what the preceding seven generations had obtained both by their inheritance from the earth and their handicraft.

"The generation of men that has just completed its work have been great builders of

MATERIAL CIVILIZATION,

Surpassing in that respect the combined results of all their predecessors. Thus stands the overtopping monument of the 19th century. But while aggregate wealth is thus rolling up with accelerating volume, its distribution among the people in the aspect of ratio of ownership is not, I fear, so hopeful and reassuring. I am not a pessimist. I believe in an eternal order of things, that always eventuates rightly. I believe too that the real benefits of our wealth are even now being distributed with a nearly even hand. But the foremost fact is that a small number of persons, comparatively, are acquiring ownership at a much more rapid rate than formerly, and at a much more rapid rate than the multitude of their neighbors. This is due largely to the introduction into life of the comparatively modern person known as the corporation.

"The corporation is a creation of the state intended originally to facilitate such public operations as any one person or small number of persons could not safely undertake. It consolidates not simply capital, but individual will and judgment, and makes over many men and their possessions into a single cohering machine. It has performed a useful office in the development of America, and rightly circumscribed and directed is indispensable to the development of the future.

"The demagogue who unjustly berates it, and the schemer who selfishly misuses it, are alike public enemies and ought to stand together publicly disgraced. But we have, I think,

GONE MAD

On the useful limits of corporate organization by throwing open the field until almost every purpose and holding except real estate can be embodied in a corporate entity. The result is astounding. Individual ownership has metamorphosed into corporate ownership. Perhaps the ownership of twenty of our thirty billions of personal property is thus embodied.

"It embraces not merely the great properties like railroads, telegraphs and their kind, but the smallest enterprises. Even Board of Trade brokers mask themselves under corporate impersonality. Enterprises thus embodied, have no tangible personality behind them.

"One searches there almost in vain for the quick of conscience or the point of responsibility. I have emphasized what the genius of this generation has conceived and built up.

"These things were done by men

whom we knew and would know again, they have been handed over, vast and varied as they are, to the keeping of unseen strangers, persons without constance and without blood, whom we know only as a name.

"These never come within the circle of our spasms or the touch of our sympathies. Their very isolation—the fact that while they are among us, they are not of us, makes the corporate person, the unsolved factor of our destiny.

"But I have said that the real benefits of

OUR AGGREGATE WEALTH

Are, after all, distributed with nearly an even hand. One who has been perhaps outstripped by others in the race for ownership is too apt to overlook our own advance from the condition of the past. Nature has laid a limit upon the capacity of each individual either to consume or to enjoy. Between him who goes to that limit and him who has enough for substantial comfort and enjoyment, the difference in real happiness is very narrow.

"Fortunately, the new era has brought substantial comfort and enjoyment within the reach of nearly all.

THE POSSESSOR OF WEALTH

Beyond his capacity for consumption is a trustee only, however he may arrange it for his fellows of the world. It is a trust he can only escape by reducing his wealth to gold and hoarding that in secret, or by applying the torch to his possessions. The first of these is insanity, the second, crime; and neither happens with sufficient frequency to affect the current of affairs.

"The wealth of the civilized world after all is only the trophy of man's triumph over Nature. It measures what from barbarism to the highest civilization he has reaped from the forces of his environment. It belongs, not sentimentally merely, but in every day reality, to every individual of the race. Compare your condition with that of your grandfather. Then a journey across two states within the event of a life time, and the journey across the continent, the feat of an adventurer. Now, either is almost a commonplace. Then the food supply came from the neighborhood. Now it is replenished from every zone, and has replenished the

DESPOTISM OF THE SEASONS.

"Then the daughters of the nobility alone wore the fabrics of the East Indies, and diamonds and precious stones shone only in the thrones of the great. Now the daughters of the people are arrayed from the looms of every continent.

ART AND LITERATURE

Have been liberated from the secluded galleries and libraries of our fathers. With outstretched hands, they almost urge their treasures upon the world. The fascinating change of life, the comforts, and the fine arts, have become accessible to all.

"All this, the new era has accomplished. For the common benefit of the people, its genius has burned; for the common benefit of the people, its machinery has multiplied; for the common benefit of the people, its rising possessions have piled up.

"God has consecrated these intense moods of the world's faculties to the ultimate service of mankind. Neither the selfishness nor the ambition of man can profane nor displace his high purposes.

"Having thus reviewed our conditions, and the changes that wrought them, I ask what is the tendency of these changes upon national character. National greatness is not well founded, if it rest alone upon national wealth, or upon the mere animal comfort and contentedness of its people.

"Neither is the era calculated to promote contentedness. Such widespread displacement of labor by machinery carries with it the conviction that the

FIELD OF THE WAGE EARNER is invaded. This conviction is, in a large view of the situation, unfounded, but none the less fruitful of unrest.

"These colossal corporate establishments displacing the smaller tradesmen, look as it civilization, in its climax, meant only the

SURVIVAL OF THE RICHEST

Or the most cunning.

"Such a present, however unreal, darkens hope and eats the marrow out of patriotism. The mighty advances of this era project problems of their

own. Every row and then there are clues like the opening thunder of a storm from which there seems to be no shelter.

"There is a shelter, but the human race must devise and build it. In this, as in every emergency, it is the character of the nation that will count for most. But the character of the nation is the character of one man and one woman, of you and your neighbor, multiplied by a large multiplier. The hope of the nation's future is to be found in the essence of the multiplicand, not in the size of the multiplier.

"Individual men and women are not simply the national units, they are the dynamos and the storage batteries of the national forces. In its influence upon individual character, therefore, can the tendencies of the present era be most profitably studied.

"The most obvious and the most important result upon the individual of the changes which I have considered, is the loss of what I might call individual wholeness. Skilled labor is undergoing subdivision, so that what was formerly the handiwork of one man is now the product of a combination, to which many men and much machinery have contributed. Perhaps the manufacturer of boots and shoes affords the best illustration. Formerly, a

SINGLE BOOT MAKER

Took the tanned hide, the pegs, and the thread, and from them constructed the article that went from his hands directly to the counter of the salesman. Now 64 people are said to be engaged in the manufacture of one pair of shoes; each artisan makes one-sixty-fourth of a pair of shoes. There at their appropriate machines are the skinners, the lasters, the peggers, the stitchers, the heelers, the tip-makers, the rollers, the seam rubbers, the rosette makers, the finishers and 54 others.

"Neither can do the work of his neighbor, and none are at home in the trade, except in a little space to which they are assigned. The trade of the shoemaker is lost. The individual with his little share in the work is blended with the machinery, and is as altogether irresponsible for the result. A man and a machine drive a peg, and man and a machine put in the thread, a man and a machine rub down a seam. The man is as unconscious of what precedes or what follows on the same shoe as is the machine.

"Alas, where is the good old shoemaker, that kind old man, who, bent with his tasks, worked morning and noon, now fitting, now measuring, now reflecting, always gossiping a little, and in the evening held up in pride the product of his handicraft. Where is the incentive?

THE STIMULATING SENSE

Of responsibility, the feeling of independence, that animated this old time shoe maker?

"The sub-division of labor and the amalgamation of men and machinery is only a little less striking in the other manufactures. The carpet weavers, the forgers of steel, even the house carpenter, where are they?

"That pleasant faced woman who brightened our calls with a cake; that man of strong arm and equally strong face, who scattered sparks like rainfall around our feet; that quiet, calculating man who, amid the delicious smell of new lumber and followed by our wondering eyes, went about with chalk and square measure—these are the weaver, the forger and house carpenter our youth recalls.

"The weaver now? She is those hundred girls and thousand spindles and shuttles, that, engulfing voice and fingers into the din and movement of the whole constitute the factory of the waterside. The iron maker now? He is only one shafting or pelley in that black monster whose breath is alternately a shaft of fire and a column of dense smoke. The carpenter now? The rattle and buzz of the planing mill has followed him up. The artisan of our youth is gone. Insensible, impersonal unympathetic combinations of machinery have engulfed them. The sense of mastership, even over little things, and the independence and responsibility that

SUCH A SENSE

Inspires are, in too many instances, no more.

"How fare manhood and womanhood in such conditions? What is manhood? Not alone this exterior clay we call the body, much as its needs and its pleasures take our time; not this intellect alone, that through its senses puts us in touch with the world, and through its participations, points out the pathways

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of human life; not the imagination alone, that makes the universe a picture gallery, and fills it with music and love and poetry; but all of these, and something infinitely transcendent—the consciousness of a rounded, independent, and responsible self. The manhood not self-inspired, not self-responsible, is without anchor line or anchor. It drifts until it accidentally fastens, and accidental fastenings are as liable to be bad as good. The sight, the hearing, the intellect are only lenses; the self, quick behind them, is all that catches and holds the lights of the world. On this self alone God can impress himself.

"Real manhood grows and thrives only by self-exercise. Isolation makes it symmetrical. Like those trees which grow in meadows, it grows, only when hindered, equally in all directions. Give them room and something to do

and all the faculties of the individual will expand. The judgment grows in proportion to the nature and size of the subject upon which it habitually acts. The

MUSCLE OF SELF-RESTRAINT

Hardens as it is exercised. "The sense of personal pride and personal responsibility expand and rise with the occasion upon which they are called into use. A man is made largely by the opportunity he has of making use of himself. Now, what growth of judgment or pride or self-restraint or sense of responsibility can you expect from one whose individuality is yoked up with a machine and finds room for exercise only within the limits of the sixty-fourth part of a shoe? Such imprisonment not only restrains, but it kills.

"Nor is this loss of individuality, brought about by the changes of this era, confined to the artisan alone. The tendency of the age in every walk of life is to blend man into the mass, so closely interweave humanity that individuality will be submerged. Nearly all the activities of life have become vast machines. What has become of the small tradesmen who, a generation ago, owned their own shops, the book sellers, the hatters, the boot and shoe sellers, the furnishing goods people, the men who conducted separate shops, these separate trades? Absorbed by the great stores.

"What has become of the men employed as salesmen in the great stores? A republic of small dealers, each at the head of his business and responsible for it, transformed into a monarchy subject to the discipline, and oftentimes the despotism, of its gradations of rulers. "Rivalry and thoughtfulness in the larger concerns of an independent trade have given place to attentiveness to the narrower affairs of a counter.

"The judgment, the sense of responsibility, the ambition of ownership, with their consequent effect upon the growth of individual character, have given way to the restricted development that attends men permanently subordinate. As with the artisan, a prison wall looms upon every side. Individuality is dwarfed, for there is no field for its self-exercise nor for its nourishment. In these great establishments employing armies, there is but one man entirely independent; all others have their superior. Hopes and prospects lie in one direction only, the personal favor of another.

THIS BRINGS SERVILITY

And servility is the antithesis of individuality. "Nor is this loss of individuality to be restricted to the employed alone. Ownership of property in its higher attribute of control is rapidly passing from the individual. Riches no longer imply a corresponding responsibility. The owner of shares attends the annual meeting, hears and discusses the report, pockets the dividends, and helps to elect a directory for the ensuing year. His personal connection with the business there ends. Between him and the consuming public, between him and the toiling employes, there is for the next 12 months no actual business relationship. The employed and the public deal only with the executive officers;

HE DEALS ONLY

With the executive officers, but they deal from wholly different points of view, and with different objects in view. The former for wages and privileges, the latter for his dividends.

"The intervening executive must, if possible, keep peace with the one and favor with the other. Too often the friction of these conflicting purposes compels him to be diplomatic when he should be candid, to be cunning when he ought to be just. Many mil-

understandings arise that would be avoided if the real employer and the employed were always in actual sight and touch of each other. Employees are not as a rule unreasoning, nor blind to the superior merit of the talent which constructs great enterprises; but the employer and employed who are held at arm's length from each other by the intervening directory, never touch personalities, nor bring into harmony, the mind that lays the plan, and the arm that drives the blows. Both need in the common interest, a larger exercise of individuality, for individuality unrestrained, leads to that higher plane on which their interests converge.

"Nowhere is the blending of individuality into the mass more disastrous to manhood than in some of the unions as they exist today. I believe in unions of men who toil together. Many are founded upon the most beautiful of human sympathies, the sympathy that rises into the heroism of self-sacrifice. No finer susceptibilities are ever touched than those that not infrequently respond to the first cry of a wronged working man. But the organization that binds the individuality of each member to the

WILL OF A DISTRICT MASTER,

And his to that of the general master, so that the command, as it comes down the line, is a law of existence, subverts manhood, and reduces men to the level of machines. Labor unions ought, in every instance, to be a republic, never a despotism.

"I have no time to particularize further. These instances sufficiently illustrate the tendencies of the age. Other fields would afford examples equally significant. The man among mankind is disappearing. The dominating will of the mass absorbs him. The tide is away from individualism and toward highly artificial centralizations.

"It is not an entirely new turn in the biography of the human race. Let me turn back a few chapters to trace some of its parallels. Civilization was overturned, and almost began anew when the barbarous races of the North overran the Roman Empire.

"These races are the line of cleavage between the civilization of the Caesars and that which eventually has become dominated by the teachings of the Nazarene. Their history is both fascinating and instructive, for they were our progenitors, and their institutions are the progenitors of our institutions. Like primitive peoples, they and their descendants for many generations, were watchful of their personal independence. Tacitus has given us their picture. They were divided into ranks, but the claims of birth always gave way to superior fitness of ability. On the field of battle, only men of tried ability could take the lead. They held

THEIR TRIBAL COUNCILS

And their courts, and were governed by the legislation of the one and the decrees of the other. In the councils the leaders conducted the debate, but the people voted the results. In the courts an elected judge presided, but the free men of the tribe declared both the law, and the fact. Their polity was founded upon the inviolable independence of each freeman of the tribe. But as the conflict sharpened, and primitiveness wore off, political and social machines, even among these people, began to appear. The household retinues of the chiefs enlarged; men attached themselves to powerful lords, receiving from these their military equipment and in time became bound to espouse their cause. The process of compacting went on until even the tenure of land depended upon this attachment. Thus there gradually, but naturally, grew up a system under which all freedom of individual action was surrendered, and men, descended from the most independent and self-reliant forefathers, became vassals of a central individuality, who in turn, was a vassal of some still more remote individual will. Mankind became bound up like the wheels and shaftings of a great factory, each dependent upon some connected part, and the whole driven at the will of the master power.

"The individual man, his self-will, his self-ambition, his judgment, his conscience, was blended and lost in the judgment and ambition of the chief. From this period forward lies the duller chapter in the history of the human family. The world took no pace forward. Stupidity, superstitions and the fierce brutalities of the human animal darkened everywhere, both land and sea. There was

NO SPARK OF GENIUS

NO SPARK OF GENIUS

No ray of a rising, bettered race. Then came the revival of learning in Italy, and the revival of conscience in Germany. The touch of these reawakened individuality and broke the bonds that bound men into the mass.

"Petrarch applied dynamo when he began to uncover the civilization of the Greeks. Luther revolutionized German individuality when he struck for the liberty of conscience. The first aroused the desire to reappropriate the field of classic art and literature, and thus there opened a new opportunity for the energy and self-exercise of individuality. The latter awakened the first conception of the individual's relation to the universe. He brought the individual man face to face with the throne of God. This inspired men with the dignity, as well as the responsibility, of their individual place in the world. Petrarch led, holding the classics over his head; Luther led, holding the Bible to his heart. Both touched men in the quick of individual independence. Both were proclaimers of emancipation. A new era began—the era of individual ennoblement.

"The effect was almost instantaneous. The feudal system, that system of submergence of the man began to fall to pieces. The invention and use of paper, the art of printing, gun powder and the mariner's compass, trooped in like children who had been waiting for the door to open.

PERSONAL COURAGE CAME IN,

Not that sort of courage which, like the animals, will bear the brunt of the battle, but creative courage which, like that of Columbus, lays hold of the laws of nature and dares to skirt the precipices of the universe. Continents rose out of the ocean, and distinctive nationalities and languages commenced to break loose from their pre-existing chaos. Europe and America, as we now see them, began.

"It was reserved for the English islands, however, to first wholly emancipate the individual man. The movement was slow to reach the Anglo-Saxon race, but when it came it created a new conception of the dignity of each man and woman in the institutions of the human race. The Englishman, as an individual, became the permanent purpose of governmental conception.

"He lived for himself and his family, and, except in limited governmental relations, was in no sense legally interwoven with the race. Government was for him, not he for the government. The power of the sovereign came only to the door of his dwelling and to the hem of his garment, he could lock his door against the messenger of the crown, and his breast against any secret that would bring him within the crown's displeasure.

"It was the first high recognition of the kingdom within, as well as the kingdom without, and drew distinctly the boundary line between what one owes to his sovereign, and what one owes to himself.

ENGLISH SPEAKING PEOPLE

To the highest form of civil liberty and prosperity, is not adventitious, but is due to this ennoblement of the individual in the conception and practices of the English law.

"As the movement went on, the whole world became stirred with the rights of man. Old feudal institutions fell to pieces by disease or were burned in the conflagrations of revolution. Man's allegiance to lords, and to orders and to the other usurpations of the old time, fell asunder. A new sovereign came forward, expelling every other form of sovereignty—in its own field supreme—the sovereignty of law. The individual of the human race, in his civil relationship, owing no allegiance except to law, is the perfected fruit of the whole growth of civilization.

"And here, we are, after these centuries of effort and this climax of result, face to face with a new enslavement. "Civilization set us free; these industrial activities of which I have spoken, are the children of our freedom; and these children in turn, seem to be forging new fetters upon the personal independence of the race.

IS IT TRUE

That having reached the crest, and bathed our faces in the sunshine that comes unclouded out of the skies, we are beginning a descent into a new character of feudal shadow? Is civilization, after all, only an alternation from one species of personal bondage to another? Is individualism under law?

the pinnacle of the race's pride and its endeavor, to be again engulfed? Is independent manhood and womanhood losing ground? I cannot think so. I do not think so.

I BELIEVE IN GOD

And am not alarmed. The evolution of mankind is not with us, it is with Him. The history of the race is the history of many advances, and of as many retrogressions; but the longer strides have always been upward. The face of the column is towards the west. The lines waver, are often in full retreat, but every rise from bivouac has been higher up than the one before. The great captains of the race have always borne confidence. We, their lieutenants, must breathe in their faith. But faith alone is not enough, we must also think and act. Which way, then, shall we turn?

"One thing we may set down as final, there is no hope in any kind of socialism. As a remedy it is ineffectual, and what is much more, impractical.

"It is based upon an idea that is wholly in the air—the idea of a high degree of incentive and unselfishness in the same person. Civilized individual selfishness is the mother of incentive and nothing, I take it, can be born without a mother. What founds the home and walls it up against the intrusions of the world, that one place into which heaven has dropped an electric connection? What kindles the genius of the inventor, and sustains the heart of the workman?

"What unfastens the door through which come the ideals of the artist and the conceptions of the writers? What would the world possess but for high minded individual selfishness? Socialism amasses mankind into a

DEAD LEVEL SURFACE;

Individualism makes sensitive each man and woman like electric tips turned toward the skies. The intelligence of the universe electrizes points, not dead surfaces. The prime law of existence is work. Like a crew capsized in water, the race must struggle or sink.

"The accumulations of the last 6,000 years, if made available, would not sustain the world in idleness for three years. We have inherited much, but nothing upon which we can expect to live, except the incentive and capacity for endeavor. Toil, research, unceasing endeavor—these are the prices we pay for living, and these are made easy by the enjoyment that their rewards individually bring.

"But what, you ask, can you do to counteract and correct these tendencies? Nothing, I answer, finally, but much, progressively effectual. The world is controlled by ideals, and its present ideal, consequent upon the recent industrial growths, is a passion for money. That passion at full tide overflows all our higher conceptions of manhood, of culture, of self respect and of ordinary honesty. It strews the shore everywhere with the flotsam and jetsam of slippery places. There must be a chastening and repression of this passion before the higher ideals will again command.

"It is our duty to begin on this passion at the points where it defiantly overrides law, or

STEALTHILY PROSTITUTES

The institutions of our government. There are always more than ten righteous men in any modern state or city, and ten men, organized and alert, can make themselves a terror to the criminal rich as well as to the criminal poor.

Courageous and upright manhood must take command in politics as well as elsewhere. Do not be afraid of politics. Do not shrink from a city council or a state legislature; and do your duty there, and at the caucuses, and the polls, as well as in the courts.

"Vigorous, unrelenting strokes from these points of vantage do more than any thing else to break the fetters that bind down manhood.

"But proceed a step further, put your thought upon devising some more effectual censorship of both American official life and American citizenship. May you not by some system of town meeting or minute subdivisions in the larger municipalities bring men each year into the presence of their neighbors to make response, how far each has been personally responsible, either

by acts or commission or of evasion, for violations of the law, for the prostitution of any branch of the government? Such a censorship prevailed in the older governments, and in some of our old states, when they were colonies, and may be needed again to bring men

FACE TO FACE

With their own responsibilities. In government, as in private affairs, the problem is to separate the man from the mass, and to fix upon him individual responsibility for his share of current life.

"But proceed still farther in the direction of individual freedom, and consider if the field within which men can incorporate may not be cut down. There is no need that the baker, the broker, the merchant, or the ordinary manufacturer, should do business in the name of an artificial person. These privileges of the State are too often used only as masks to conceal the real identity and responsibility of the man behind them. Make men face the deeds they do, and the deeds done by others for them.

"Sneaking away from personal responsibility is cowardice, and cowardice is the nest of dishonesty and mean things.

"Then too, in those fields where corporations are legitimate, could there not be better supervision than at present? Every corporation is as much a creature of the state as our national banks, and should be as constantly and as closely scrutinized.

"The one menace from which all men shrink is what is called the impending clash of the masses. There are in reality no classes in America. The men and women of each so-called class when brought individually into relief against the clear background of

AMERICAN OPPORTUNITIES, Are so nearly alike that class collision becomes impossible. The prime need is to lift them out of their artificial clanship and bring them face to face with each other.

"Join the civic federations and other organizations calculated to revive individual responsibility and interest in political and social affairs.

"I have tried to direct you toward the emancipation and ennoblement of man. Not much can be done by legislation. The present situation is not the outgrowth of legislation but of world evolution, and legislation can do little to turn aside the momentum of a planet. Exalt the man, keep in mind always that however humble may be the places on which his feet touch, his brain and heart rightly set are palaces untouched by sordidness and in which resides a monarch. Stand for legislation that recognizes the high estate; against legislation that openly or insidiously undermines. Stand like a wall against any movement of any kind, in any place, popular or unpopular, that involves a surrender of the exercise of individual judgment or individual will.

"You can be useful everywhere—if everywhere you are you insist that the individual man and woman is at once the first consideration in life and the first and final arbiter of the questions of life. Live for the day that manhood will

RECOGNIZE NO SUPREMACY Except that of the law.

"Young men whose prime will not be reached until 20 or 30 years hence, a great task, and a destiny as great, await you. The generation passing have so filled the world with combinations and machinery, that men and women as such are almost submerged. Join the life crew, set out for the rescue, and put real manhood and womanhood safely on their feet again."

The people of Springfield join with the authorities of Wittenberg college in the felicitations of this commencement day. The grand old institution is prosperous and successful. The graduating class of the present year is the largest one that ever completed the course. The equipment of the institution in its entirety while not equal to

its highest needs, is yet more complete than ever. The future is bright with promise of great accomplishments for Springfield's famous college.

WITTENBERG COLLEGE.

Brief Sketch of Its Inception in 1845, and Marvelous Development.

The pre-Wittenberg beginning of activity in Lutheran education in Springfield, though of humble character, is of great interest and has been discussed at length in college reminiscence. Suffice it to say that prior to the erection of the first building on the chosen college site Dr. Kellar opened a grammar school in the lecture room of the First English Lutheran church, corner of Factory and High streets, with eight students. In the fourth year, the last under Dr. Kellar, it had 157 students.

In 1842, when the Lutheran synod of East Ohio met at Washington, Guernsey county, Ohio, a resolution was adopted for the establishment of a literary and theological institution, and a subscription of \$1,500 was at once made. On the 18th of February, 1845, the board of directors decided upon Springfield as the permanent location of Wittenberg, and on March 11, the state legislature granted a charter. Dr. Ezra Kellar, who stands a shining figure among the strong founders of the institution had previously been elected theological professor of the embryonic institution. His regime covered a period of three years.

Seventeen acres of ground, the nucleus of the present campus, having been given, the work of building the dormitory was begun.

Rev. Samuel Sprecher of Chambersburg, Pa., was chosen to take up the work after the death of Dr. Kellar, which occurred December 15, 1848. For 25 years, he presided over Wittenberg's development. He found erected the east wing of the dormitory, and at once proceeded to the construction of the main and west wing. The work was ended in 1851. During the year 1852, an epidemic of fever closed the school for a few weeks. This was the winter in which Louis Kossuth visited Springfield, and it was thought that the sickness was caused by imprudent exposure during his stay.

In 1860, Wittenberg came near slipping from Lutheran control, the Presbyterians of Southern Ohio making a strong effort to purchase the college.

When the civil war broke out, 52 Wittenbergers went to the front.

In the spring of 1866, Dr. S. A. Ort began his work as a teacher. He was elected tutor in the preparatory department. Two years later, Dr. B. F. Prince entered upon the same work. In 1873, Rev. J. H. W. Stuckenberg was elected to the newly created chair of sacred philology. The professorship he held for seven years.

The college took an advance step in 1874, when on the recommendation of the faculty, the board decided upon co-education. The young ladies have ever since maintained a prominent position in all that pertains to college life. The same year brought the resignation of Dr. Sprecher. He is still a member of the faculty, the only Professor Emeritus of Wittenberg.

On his resignation, the board elected Dr. J. B. Helwig of Dayton, to fill the vacancy. He was president of the college until 1882, when he resigned on account of ill-health.

The fourth president is Dr. S. A. Ort, who entered upon the office in June, 1882. The first work to which he devoted himself was the raising of the \$60,000 desired for the new "Excitation Hall." In six months, the end was in sight, and on the first of February, 1883, the first stake was driven. On the 24th of May came the laying of the corner stone, an occasion of elaborate celebration. Three years later, at the commencement season of 1886, this commodious building was formally dedicated, the address being delivered by Dr. Helwig.

This marked the inception of the building period. Since then there have been erected the following buildings: In 1887, Ferncliff hall, for the accommodation of lady students; in 1889, Emma Divinity hall, a model of convenience and beauty for the theological department; also in 1889, the gymnasium complete in all its appointments; in 1892, the Zimmerman library.

At the meeting of the board of directors in June, '94, it was decided to attempt to secure \$100,000 additional en-

24

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The Class of Ninety-Six
of Wittenberg College
requests your presence at the
Senior Reception
in the
Society Halls
Tuesday Evening, June Second,
Eight o'clock.

Joy Oration, 7:30,
Zimmerman Library.

dowment. This has been done.
In 1889, Dr. L. A. Gotwald joined the theological corps as professor of practical theology. In 1890, Dr. A. F. Linn, assumed the duties of the department of science, and in 1889, Prof. S. S. Keller was elected to succeed Dr. Breckenridge in the mathematical chair. Dr. C. F.

R. Hochdoerfer became alumni professor of modern languages in '91, and two years later Prof. C. G. Heckert was called to the chair of English and logic. George H. Young, A. M., is professor of Latin. Prof. E. O. Weaver is acting professor of mathematics and physics, and George S. Murphy, A. B., is acting principal of the academy.

Taken altogether, evidences of Wittenberg's marvelous progress are at once manifest. Within the past eight years the attendance of students has more than doubled, the total enrollment for this year being 515. Since President Ort began his administration in 1882, five new buildings have been erected upon the campus and another appropriated for college purposes. Laboratories have been equipped and the material resources of the college largely augmented. The curriculum has been steadily advanced and new departments of instruction added, necessitating a large increase in the teaching force. The courses of study and range of electives compare favorably with those of many older and better endowed institutions, and show that the college is abreast of the higher educational demands of the age. An atmosphere of enthusiasm pervades the institution and inspires every student.

WITTENBERG STUDENT DIES.
Charles Scholl Succumbs to Typhoid Pneumonia at Lyon Station, Ind.
Word was received here yesterday morning of the death of his home in Lyon Station, Ind., of Charles Scholl, who was well known in this city. Mr. Scholl was a member of the class of '96 at Wittenberg, graduating last spring.



ALLESHOUSE
Was the Winner of the Wittenberg Oratorical Contest.
Upon the Receipt of Rating From One of the Judges.

There was only a fair audience at the Wittenberg oratorical contest at First Lutheran church last night. Miss Jennie Lafferty opened the exercises with an organ voluntary, after which E. W. Williams began his oration on "Educational reform." He referred to the system of teaching from the past and endeavored to show that this is an age of originality and practicability and that the old lines should be and were being displaced by practical science in the modern progress. He believed a radical change should be made in college teaching; that the study of the dark ages and tragedies should be discontinued and that the students should take up science and enlarge their powers of observation, which means progress and enlightenment. Mr. Williams' efforts were well received and his delivery was fine.

Miss Gertrude Weathershine sang a solo in a sweet clear voice. Wilbur Hammaker spoke of "America's aged" and urged that a pensioning system for the worthy poor by the government be made, especially after the old soldiers are gone. He maintained that the county infirmaries by their promiscuous charity tend to pauperize. He was heartily applauded.

A male quartet composed of O. A. Becker, Arthur Rugh, Harry Miller and Otto Largent sang a selection, after which A. O. Alleshouse delivered his oration, "Our trust," referring to the new born babe, the plans for its future, its development in school and church and leaving of home to enter the battle of life. To take care of those who have not received the proper early training is a vital question and it is rapidly being settled by the Y. M. C. A. Mr. Alleshouse had a popular theme and he received proper recognition from his hearers.

B. F. Prince sang a solo and a mixed quartet composed of Misses Margaret Newman, Elizabeth Stanley, O. A. Becker and Arthur Rugh gave a selection. The male quartet also sang several selections, all fully appreciated. Owing to Pres. Long, of Antioch college, neglecting to send his grades on thought and composition the award could not be made.

Alleshouse Wins.
The missing ratings were received this a. m. and averages struck awarding first place to Mr. Alleshouse in a per cent. of 93.4. Williams second with 92.5 per cent. and Hammaker third with 89.6 per cent.