

THE EARLHAMITE.

VOL. II.

MARCH 16, 1896.

No. 12.

SIDE BY SIDE.

[Awarded second place at State Oratorical Contest.]

The universe is the product of evolution. An ascending energy pervades all life. By slow degrees nations have risen from the mountain foot of their existence to its summit. In the wild forests of northern Europe two thousand years ago roamed the blue-eyed Teuton. To the lowlands by the northern sea came the war-like Saxon, ere long to begin his bloody conquest of Britain. Yet fierce and barbarous as he was, the irrepressible germ of progress lay deeply implanted in his nature. His descendants have girdled the globe with their possessions. To-day it is no longer a debatable question whether it shall be Anglo-Saxon or Cossack, constitutional law or imperial decree, that is destined to mould the character of governments and to determine the policies of nations.

Out of a people holding tenaciously to the principles of the Great Charter has arisen in America a nation of free men and free institutions. On its shores two oceans lavish the products of the world. Among its rivers, mountains and lakes, in its stately forests and on its broad prairies, like rolling seas of green and gold, millions of toiling sovereigns have established gigantic enterprises, great factories, commercial highways, and have developed fruitful farms and productive mines. The ennobling architecture of its churches, schools, and benevolent institutions; its municipal greatness, keeping pace with social progress; its scholars, statesmen, authors and divines, giving expression and force to the religious and humanitarian zeal of a great people — all these reveal a marvelous progress. Thought is

lost in admiration of this matchless scene over which floats in majesty the starry emblem of liberty.

But see! At the bidding of thought the tide of time rolls back four hundred years. The generations of men of all nations, kindreds, and tongues, who have developed this civilization in America, return to the bosom of the old world. Myriad merchantmen, fleets, and armaments shrink and disappear from the ocean. Daring explorers in their frail crafts hie to their havens on the European shore. The fleet of discovery, bearing under the flag of Spain the figure of Columbus, recedes beyond the trackless sea. America is one great wilderness again. Over the trees of the primeval forest curls the smoke of the wigwam. The hills resound with the hunter's shout that dies away with the fleeing deer. On the river glides his light canoe. In the wigwam Laughing Water weaves into moccasins the rainbow-tinted beads. By gleaming council fire brave warriors are stirred by the rude eloquence of their chief. In the evening-glow the eyes of the children brighten as the aged brave tells his fantastic legends. The reverent and poetic natures of these forest children feel the benign influence of the Great Spirit; they hear his voice in the wind; see his frown in the storm cloud; his smile in the sunbeam. Thus in reverential awe the Red Man lived. His was the life that is the common lot of human kind. Bravely did he struggle with famine and disease. He felt his pulses hasten in the joyous freedom of the hunt. Quick to string his bow for vengeance; ready to bury the hatchet

or smoke the pipe of peace; never was he first to break a treaty or known to betray a friend with whom he had eaten salt.

The invasion of his broad dominions by a paler race brought no dismay to the hospitable Indian. Samoset voiced the feeling of his people as he stood among the winter-weary Pilgrims and cried "Welcome, Englishmen." Nor did the Indian cling selfishly to his lands; willingly he divides with Roger Williams and with Penn, who pay him for his own. History bears record to no finer examples of fidelity. To Jesuit, to Quaker, to all who kept their faith with him, his loyalty never failed.

Unfortunately civilization is not an unmixed blessing. Vices begin to creep into his life and deepen the Red Man's degradation. He learns to crave the European liquid fire. Broken treaties shake his faith in the new-comers. Continued aggressions goad him to desperation. The White Man's bullet decimates his tribes and drives him from his home. What if he fought? His forests were felled; his game frightened away; his streams of finny shoals usurped. He loved his family and would defend them. He loved the fair land of which he was rightful owner. He loved the inheritance of his fathers, their traditions, their graves; he held them a priceless legacy to be sacredly kept. He loved his native land. Do you wonder still that in his breast he should brood revenge, when ruthlessly driven from the temples where he worshipped? Do you wonder still that he skulked in forest gloom to avenge the desolation of his home? Is patriotism a virtue only in Saxon hearts? Is there no charity to cover his crouching form as he stealthily opposed his relentless foe?

The charge of cruelty has been brought against the Indian; but the White Man has been the witness and the judge. Anglo-Saxon England, with its progressive blood, its long continued development of freedom and justice, its eight centuries of Christian training, burned the writhing martyr in the fires of Kenilworth from a sense of duty. In the name of religion and liberty, the cultured Frenchman, with his inheritance of Roman justice, ten centuries of Christian ideas, murders his brother on that awful night of St. Bartholomew, and during the Reign of Terror swells the Seine

with human blood. Let it be remembered, before condemnation is passed upon the Red Man, that, while he burned and tortured frontiersmen, Puritan Boston burned witches and hanged Quakers, and the Southern aristocrat beat his slaves and set blood hounds on the track of him who dared aspire to freedom. The barbarous Indian, ignorant alike of Roman justice, Saxon law, and the Gospel of Christian brotherhood, in the fury of revenge has brought no greater stain upon his name than these.

But what have two centuries of contact with the foremost wave of Anglo-Saxon civilization wrought for him?

"You say they all have passed away,
That noble race — and brave;
That their light canoes have vanished
From off the crested wave:
That mid the forests where they roamed
There rings no hunter's shout;"

"You say their conelike cabins
That clustered o'er the vale
Have disappeared — as withered leaves
Before the autumn's gale."

If in their stead, we have to-day a race of blighted promise, will you spurn them? You, whose sires have permitted the most debasing influences to surround these forest children, brutalizing their nobler instincts until sin and corruption have well nigh swept them from the Earth?

To-day the Indian is pressed almost to the farther sea. Does that sea symbolize his death? Does the narrow territory still left to him typify the last brief day before his place on Earth "shall know him no more forever?" Shall might make right and the fittest alone survive? Oh Love of God and of His "Strong Son," thou who liftest up the oppressed and succorest the needy, is thine ear grown heavy that it cannot hear his cry? Is thy arm so shortened, it cannot save? Dost thou not yet enfold him in thy love? Look with compassion down, and with thine almighty power move this nation to the rescue of my race. To take the life of a nation during the slow march of centuries seems not a lighter crime than to crush it instantly with one fatal blow. Our country must not shame her principles by such consummate iniquity. Has the charity which would succor dying Armenia no place for the

Indian at home? Has America's first-born forfeited his birthright to her boundless opportunities? No legacy of barbarism can efface the divine image in man. No tardiness in entering the paths of progress can destroy his divinely given capabilities. No lot or circumstance, except of his own choosing, can invalidate his claim to a place in the brotherhood of man or release more fortunate, more enlightened people from the obligation of a brother's keeper. Poets sing of a coming federation of the world, and we applaud. Idealists dream that in this commonwealth of all humanity the divine spark in man shall be the only test of citizenship, and we think of their dream as future history. America entered upon her career of freedom and prosperity with the declaration that "all men are born free and equal." Her prosperity has advanced in proportion as she has preserved to her citizens this birthright of freedom and equality. Aside from the claims of a common humanity, can you as consistent Americans deny equal opportunities with yourselves to an American people in their struggle to rise from ignorance and degradation? The claims of brotherhood, of the love that is due a neighbor-race, and of tardy justice have not been wholly lost on your hearts and consciences.

The plaintive melodies, running from his tired but bravely enduring soul, are heard in heaven. The threatening night of oblivion lifts. The great heart of the nation sways us with the olive branch of peace. Some among the noblest of this country

have championed our cause. Within the last two decades a great interest in Indian civilization has been awakened; a beneficent government has organized a successful system of Indian education; training schools and college doors stand open to us. We clasp the warm hand of friendship everywhere. From honest hearts and sincere lips at last we hear the hearty welcome and God-speed. We come from mountain fastnesses, from cheerless plains, from far-off low-wooded streams, seeking the "White Man's ways." Seeking your skill in industry and in art, seeking labor and honest independence, seeking the treasures of knowledge and wisdom, seeking to comprehend the spirit of your laws and the genius of your noble institutions, seeking by a new birthright to unite with yours our claim to a common country, seeking the Sovereign's crown that we may stand side by side with you in ascribing royal honor to our nation's flag. America, I love thee. "Thy people shall be my people and thy God my God."

GERTRUDE SIMMONS, '99.

BIOGRAPHY.

MISS GERTRUDE SIMMONS, the author of the above oration, and who received second honors at the recent oratorical contest, entered Earlham College last fall as a Freshman. Miss Simmons came from the Sioux Nation, South Dakota, and entered White's Institute, at Wabash, Indiana, where she remained till last June. Miss Simmons, in twelve years, has acquired a rare mastery of the English language, and she was greeted with tumultuous applause when her oration was delivered at Indianapolis.

THE CONDITIONS OF PROGRESS.

As we look at the works of nature, we see always present the fact of progress. The sun, as it goes with its system, is making progress through the regions of space; the planets are making progress, each revolution counting one less to be made before the purpose on which they are now started is realized; the winds and the waters are ever going upon the errands assigned to them; the trees and the grass, year after year, are changing to greater usefulness, and dying, still change and reappear the servants of another gene-

ration of plants; insects and other living creatures appear, mature, and pass away; and whether we search the heavens or the earth, no completed state is found in which there may be continual, unchanging rest. Even the ocean's rocky floors which seem to say, "Here at last we shall abide," must sooner or later be torn by some power which says to everything: "Rest not; though thy first purpose be accomplished, there is yet another."

And why must this be so? In answer there comes another question—How could it be other-

wise? The fall of the acorn is not from choice, but from necessity; the particles of matter in the leaves are led irresistibly to their places by the life-power of the plant; the earth's surface must vibrate in response to the force of the calm rays as they come laden with power from the sun. And wherever we may find any material thing, we find it continually touched and filled with an energy which cannot be resisted. Go even into empty space, and there too is felt the all-pervading energy; so that if some part of creation, grown weary of its never-ending journey, should flee from sun and moon and stars, it would but find itself at last drawn to a new task or returned to the old. And if man should boast himself of the progress he has made, let him remember that the first condition under which his progress has been possible is the gift of an ever-present, ever-powerful energy.

But energy unlimited would not be progressive; it would be destructive. Give attraction unlimited sway, and the universe must begin a movement to bring all things together; and of the mighty ruin which would result from such a rushing together the mind can form no estimate. Or, should heat without check have power, then worlds would change to globes of liquid fire; becoming hotter still they would change to invisible forms, and as vapor, the atoms of creation would fill the depths of space; and if in this universal dissolution a man could be left, he would then perceive naught in space—no sun, no moon, no planets nor stars, but though surrounded with the material for a universe, would feel himself alone. But no kind of energy is permitted thus to move on unchecked. Instead of obeying the sun's call to come to him, the planets pass around and around because another force has bid them not yield just now. We pass first through the sunlight and then through the shadow, and heat nor cold overcomes us. There is always the day and the night, the clear and the rainy weather, the seed-time and the harvest. And thus energy is balanced against energy, else there could be no progress.

Another condition of progress is, that the effect of energy does not pass away. There is the ocean steamship, seeming almost to be perfect. But though the material of which it is made was but a few years before in the forest, field, and

mine, it stands, the result of hundreds of years of hard work. It is built upon the work of James Watt and Robert Fulton; it is built upon the work of generations of sailors, back to the time when Phœnician seamen hoisted their sails; it is built upon the work of men still farther back in time, who used the first raft or hollowed the first log to cross some stream or bay. And had not the result of these former efforts remained in memory and example, the latter triumph could never have been.

We have, here in our union of States, the greatest advancement in government; and it has been possible because we believe self government is right. But this belief rests upon the result of the deeds of kings and their subjects of former generations—deeds like those which secured the Magna Charta, until the belief in the divine right of kings was removed; it rests upon the continued result of thinking on religion and government, in the church, at home, in wars and in peace; and unless this thinking had been done, and even then, unless its results had been saved to us, our present happy condition would have been impossible.

If we might not rest our efforts upon the deeds of men who have preceded us, this world would be like a succession of classes, each in turn learning the same lesson in a short life. Glad indeed should we be that no Lethean river is found on earthly shores, even though memory of sorrow may sometimes be bitter. Sir Isaac Newton's words are as true to-day, for every man, as they were when he said of himself, "If I shall seem to have reached higher than those before me, it is because I have stood upon the shoulders of giants."

If there were no other conditions of progress besides these already named, if energy properly regulated is given, and its effect cannot pass away, and no other change were possible, we should expect every part of creation to progress in itself, and also to tend to the general progress. But look now at man; see that one whose name is Legion; in the start, he has the accumulated advantages coming from the wisdom and virtue of his ancestors. See now the close—a close coming in little more than half the allotted time; and looking at his footsteps, there is seen avarice, jealousy, and selfishness increasing from the beginning. There has then, indeed, been progress; but a

progress in evil; there has been energy spent in that life which was not meant to have been so used. It is the attraction of gain, and the heat of passion, in some measure unchecked, which have wrought the ruin. And prisons and reform schools, robbery and murder, proclaim loudly that there are men not making real progress.

The cause is to be found in a condition given to man above that given to other created things on earth—that is, that he may choose. The rocks have no choice but to crumble and mix with the soil; the rain-drops can but fall in their appointed place; the living seed, falling into the ground, knows no other possibility than to grow, unless some force besides itself shall interfere; but man may say, "I will not speak truth," "I will not oppose error."

And thus right choice becomes the crowning condition of man's progress; yet, though the crowning condition, useless, except the others had first been made sure. Choice of a life of service without power to serve would be a mockery; a decision to be honest in business would lead to poverty, if avarice in others were not continually held in check; resolution to overcome evil and selfishness would end in despair, unless the victory of yesterday might remain as strength and teacher for the struggle of to-day.

We may well admire this plan which so surely

results in progress; but we must view with greater admiration the Mind which thought it before it was. What power it must be which could start the energy of worlds—energy never to be destroyed! What wisdom, so to oppose force with force that out of all, purpose might be accomplished! What love, to give to man the supreme delight of sovereign power, to rule according to his will over part of this creation! What highest skill, still to control among the myriad wills, let each man remain his own sovereign, and, though millions might choose to turn the power of the divine gift against the Giver, yet to bring completion and perfection out at last! The pages of history, the voices of prophecy, and the intuitive beliefs of the human soul all teach that the end brings better things. And as we count the dark days for men or nations in the past, we but count struggles against some evil, which, while unopposed, was peaceful, but at its casting out showed all its horrid rage.

Give thanks, then, that while the earth endures, at least, there must be progress. And if in this conflict thy purpose be shaken, or endurance tried, remember that to him whose choice is right, progress is certain, for all the other conditions have been made sure, founded by unerring wisdom, upheld by unfailing power.

ALLEN D. HOLE, '97.

HOW MUCH DO YOU LOVE ME?

"How much do you love me, my little Bo Peep?"

"How much do you love me?" I said,
As my little one climbed on my lap for a sleep,
And soft on my breast laid his head.

"How much do you love me?" I sang as I rocked,
With his little cheek close up to mine,
And my arms round his chubby form tenderly locked
In a love that was sweetly divine.

"How much do you love me?" I sang o'er and o'er,
And I thought he had fallen asleep.
For heavy with play with his toys on the floor
Were the eyelids of little Bo Peep.

But just as I fancied my song were in vain,
And my answer must wait for awhile,
Those two little eyelids were opened again,
And he answered my love with a smile.

And my question came back to his dear little heart,
As the memory of nursery rhymes;
And he lisped on my ear with a child's matchless art,
"I love mama two or free times."

Then I kissed him and sung to my little Bo Peep,
While his words to my heart were as chimes
That kept ringing and ringing while he fell asleep.
Ever loving me "two or free times."

And I thought howsoever the world measures love,
Dilute with its passionate leaven,
The love of my child were the star bright above;
For of such is the Kingdom of Heaven.

—CLARENCE M. BURKHOLDER, '94.

THE EARLHAMITE.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY

DURING THE SCHOOL YEAR

BY THE

IONIAN AND PHOENIX SOCIETIES,

EARLHAM COLLEGE, RICHMOND, IND.

MARCH 16, 1896.

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TERMS: \$1.25 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

CLUB RATES: FIVE COPIES, \$6.00.

THE EARLHAMITE is sent to subscribers until ordered stopped, and all arrearages are paid.

Direct all Communications to

THE EARLHAMITE, Richmond, Indiana.

THE EARLHAMITE is entered at the Richmond Postoffice as second class matter.

THE article which appeared recently in the EARLHAMITE on "The Ability to Utilize Ability," has doubtless suggested to many the question as to how that ability may be cultivated while yet in college. We would suggest that the work of the various clubs, societies and associations, requiring effort outside of the work in the regular college classes, affords the opportunity of such development. He who arranges his work so as to include a reasonable amount of such outside work, will certainly be the stronger at the end of his college course.

MUCH of the success of Earlham on Field-day depends upon the use made of the opportunities of the gymnasium this term; and it is not so much the spasmodic, once-a-week kind of practicing, as the regular, every-day work that will count. Do not neglect the gymnasium.

PROBABLY one of the best things that the college student learns, during his whole college course, is the simple principle of discipline.

When a student is almost compelled to work on schedule time, when everything must go like clock-work, whether consciously or unconsciously this very principle is instilled. When one learns to so divide his time that he may accomplish his work, and that he may be its master instead of its being his master, he has learned what to the successful student is of prime importance.

We are glad to note that class spirit this term has not reached the alarming point to which it attained last term. We believe that the sooner it is eradicated the better it will be for the life of the college. The spirit manifested is essentially wrong, and it cannot be righted, even by looking at it through the false idea of college ethics. Wrong is wrong wherever we find it. Then let us, as loyal college students, give our hearty support to the eradicating of that portion of class spirit, at least, which leads us to compromise ourselves.

IONIAN.

The resolution relating to the Hall fund was not considered on March 6th, as at first intended. The postponement of the discussion was for the purpose of giving time for a full expression on the subject from ex-members of the society, and also to afford the opportunity to life members to be present when the subject is considered if they so desire. The resolution will therefore not be taken up before next term.

On March 6th the literary program consisted of a mock trial. The details were well arranged and carried out. C. E. Cosand acted as judge; Elmer Stout, Wilfred Jessup and Royal Davis as prosecuting attorneys; Geo. O. Ballinger, Homer R. Anderson and Stephen Hinshaw as attorneys for defendants. A. E. Jones and F. R. VanNuys were the accused. The time was too short to finish the case entirely; on this account the court adjourned after the charge to the jury was delivered.

At a called meeting on March 12th, F. R. VanNuys was chosen as delegate to the meeting of the Indiana College Press Association at Indianapolis.

THE ORATORICAL CONTEST.

About one hundred and twenty enthusiastic Earlhamites, waving cream and yellow ribbons and shouting the college yells with a vim, left last Friday morning for the 22nd annual oratorical contest.

The streets of Indianapolis during the day were full of students from the various colleges, all decked in their colors and all certain of the honors that would fall to them at the evening's contest.

At eight o'clock English's Opera House was packed with a crowd of students singing college songs, giving their college yells and exchanging doubtful compliments with their neighbors. DePauw had a delegation of 450 scattered over the house; Butler students were in three of the boxes and occupied the right of the orchestra circle; Hanover came the longest distance with 175 students; Franklin had about 150 delegates; Wabash nearly the same number, and Earlham's crowd of 200 occupied the left half of the orchestra circle.

Oratorical contests have been enthusiastic and noisy in the past, but the 22nd annual contest will surely go down in history as one of the most noisy and lively on record.

An incident occurred in the early part of the evening which is to be deplored, and in which Earlham was an active factor, but considering the cause of the disturbance, was perfectly excusable as far as Earlham was concerned. Butler occupied the upper tier of boxes and during the day had run wires across and suspended a large umbrella made in Butler colors from the ceiling, and which was continually raised and lowered over the heads of the other delegations. This was quite an idea of Butlers' and would have provoked nothing more than jeers from the various colleges, had Butler tried nothing else. But two wires connected the boxes, and before the contest began Butler introduced a new form of amusement with a number of transparencies hung on them of her own pattern.

The first one drawn out was "Butler on Top," and except for the hisses it caused was unimportant. DePauw, with her string of victories in oratorical contests, was represented as a man with the word "conceit," conspicuous. Earlham was

represented by an overdrawn caricature and "Humility" painted in large letters. For visiting colleges to quietly sit and see their institution and contestant caricatured by such an insulting method as Butler employed was something unheard of before, and with the yells and hisses on all sides was maddening.

In the midst of the confusion which the transparencies caused, the Butler boys left one of their boxes for a short time and a DePauw student entered and cut the string suspending Butler's large blue and white umbrella, which came sailing down near the Earlham delegation. The Earlham boys, with a rush, captured it and in a moment it was torn in shreds, but not before a crowd of Butler boys had arrived, and in the melee that followed two officers appeared and quiet was restored, but not before the umbrella was reduced to souvenirs for the Earlham delegation and the staff, which the officers kept in memory of the event.

Butler College doubtless has the material to make herself a healthy and progressive force in Indiana college oratory, and it is a pity she devoted her energy and ingenuity this year in attempting to belittle the visitors to her city and the contestants, especially when a lady was among the latter. If Butler expects to continue the same tactics that she employed this year, we can only hope for the benefit of future oratorical contests that her confederation in the University of Indianapolis will change her manner of procedure to something more respectable at least.

The program was late in beginning, and it was a quarter of nine when Dr. Sims of Indianapolis offered the invocation, and the first contestant appeared.

The first speaker of the evening was Mr. Ed. P. Bell of Wabash.

Mr. Bell spoke in a conversational, deliberate style, and seemed to be at ease on the stage. His gestures, however, were somewhat eccentric, and he weakened toward the close of his oration. The speaker's voice was pitched rather high, but he presented his thought in a clear, concise manner which enforced attention.

"Christianity Reasonable" was his theme. He said: "Ingersoll says the watchword of the church is, 'don't think.' This is untrue, for Christianity and the development of intellect have been syn-

onymous. Some ultra-intellectual thinkers wish to do away with the intervention of Christ, and worship the abstract idea of God. "Why build on the shifting sands of the mind," when we have "the consummation of our ideal in the person of Christ?"

"Scientific men ridicule the efficacy of prayer, and say they do not understand the spiritual presence of God, but the occult phenomena of nature is no more to be explained than this, and we see its results in the works it has wrought."

In conclusion, Mr. Bell said: "This religion is pre-eminently reasonable." "It has no absurd abstractions, but 'it holds up to all the Key of Heaven.' The work of Jesus Christ did not end in Judea, nor at the Cross, but will go on forever."

Mr. Bell's oration was written in a masterly style, and many regretted that he did not receive third place.

The second speaker was Ed. W. Clark of Butler. He made a good appearance, and began with spirit, but soon became too monotonous, his oration degenerating into a mere recital of encyclopædic facts.

Mr. Clark spoke on "Indiana; a Century of Progress." He recounted the hardships of our forefathers in the settling of the Indiana territory. The country developed but slowly and was admitted as a State in 1816. Indiana did her duty nobly during the War of the Rebellion, and the beautiful monument in her capital city commemorates the sacrifice of Indiana's sons. "Peace has its victories as well as war," and since 1865 Indiana has made a rapid development in commercial pursuits, in education, in political reform, in literature; and great names in each attest the glory of Indiana's sons. "After all," said Mr. Clark, "The highest test of a country is the character of its men, and the typical American is found, not in the East or South, but here, in grand and glorious Indiana!"

Mr. Clark's oration was written in a patriotic style, but contained too many localisms and too little originality.

The third speaker was M. J. Bowman, of Hanover, who won second place at the State contest of last year.

Mr. Bowman had an excellent voice, and was perfectly at home on the stage, but for some reason

he failed to use the power which he evidently had. He seemed to lose interest in his thought before he was through. "The New Divine Right" was the subject of Mr. Bowman's oration. His oration was so long that it will be very difficult to give an adequate outline in a limited space.

He said that we smile at the idea which mediæval royalty had of the divine right of kings; yet we believe in a divine right of democracy. The speaker then spoke of the old institutions which have come and gone. Absolutism, monarchy, anarchy; all have failed to establish their rights to govern men. Now comes a new sovereign, whom men call compromise. He comes to adjust and harmonize the ideas which are at variance. Evolution has developed man, the highest product of animal existence. It has likewise developed democracy, the highest type of institutional life. Democracy is imbued with a living spirit. This is the new divine right. Mr. Bowman's oration was beautifully written, but he attempted to cover too much ground, and his audience tired before he finished.

The next speaker was the winner, Mr. T. N. Ewing, of DePauw. Mr. Ewing showed that he was thoroughly master of his subject. He evidently spoke his thoughts and not merely his words. The art of his delivery seemed not thoroughly mastered, but he spoke with such intense earnestness that he won the thought of the audience.

Mr. Ewing spoke on "The Brotherhood of Man." His subject was well handled, and showed much careful thought. Christ announced a doctrine, new to the world. The doctrine of the equality of men. He appealed to the affection of the soul, and from Him sprung the idea of "The Universal Brotherhood." Fraternalism triumphed over all opposition, until it placed Christianity on the throne of the Cæsars. It spoke in Wycliff and Luther, and restored faith and conscience. Its work was yet incomplete, for Catholic and Protestant deluged the land with each other's blood. The Puritans first learned that Christianity is not a creed, but a life; and from them fraternalism took a new growth. Fraternalism guided Lincoln's pen to the Emancipation Proclamation; it emancipated women. It has established universities, and has struck at the root of our social evils.

It has presided at the foundations of governments, and has guided them since. It is overthrowing creeds, and establishing a universal brotherhood of man. Mr. Ewing's thought was very forcibly presented, and he had good attention throughout.

The next speaker was Mr. M. W. Shuh, of Franklin.

Mr. Shuh spoke with great deliberation and forced pronunciation. His manner eclipsed his thought and did not hold the audience long. Mr. Shuh's thought was very much mixed; the element of logic seemed to be entirely wanting. A general spirit of optimism was about all that could be deduced from hearing him speak his oration. He was awarded sixth place. The audience was growing tired, and during the latter part of Mr. Shuh's oration there was considerable confusion, which quieted when Miss Simmons of Earlham, the last speaker of the evening, came forward.

At the first sentence spoken by Miss Simmons the audience was all attention. Her delivery was so well mastered that it was only a vehicle for her thought. She plead for her people with earnestness of soul and simplicity of purpose. Although her voice was soft and musical, every word was heard; and so directly did she put her sentiments of noble patriotism that there was increasing attention to the last. The tumultuous applause which burst from the audience as she closed, showed she had won their hearts.

GRADES.

Following were the grades, as decided by the judges:

| | Thought and Composition Judges. | | | Delivery Judges. | | | Sum of Grades. |
|---------------|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| | Judge Cook. | Judge Baker. | Judge Barkerville. | Judge Wood. | Judge Ellison. | Judge Bynum. | |
| Bell | 84 | 55 | 85 | 90 | 85 | 90 | 21 |
| Clark | 86 | 70 | 89 | 88 | 90 | 86 | 21 |
| Bowman | 78 | 50 | 87 | 89 | 87 | 88 | 24 |
| Ewing | 88 | 90 | 83 | 91 | 91 | 91 | 12 |
| Shuh | 75 | 40 | 80 | 87 | 83 | 87 | 34 |
| Simmons | 90 | 80 | 75 | 98 | 93 | 89 | 14 |

The successful contestant, Mr. Ewing, won a first, a second and a fourth grade on thought;

one first and two seconds on delivery. The Indianapolis *Journal* bears the responsibility of the following quotation: "Miss Simmons was given first place on thought by Prof. Cook, of Yale, and second place by Prof. Baker, of Harvard; Prof. Barkerville, of Vanderbilt, however, ranked her sixth on thought. This low grading, which was hardly deserved, is credited to the fact that Prof. Barkerville is a southern man, and Miss Simmons made reference to slavery as one of the blots on modern civilization. Miss Simmons was given two firsts on delivery."

Mr. Clark, of Butler, was awarded third place. Earlham, having in the four years of her membership in the State Oratorical Association received one first, one second and one third, has no reason to be discouraged in the work. May the cream and yellow still wave triumphant in succeeding years!

During the evening splendid music was rendered by the I. U. male quartette and the Earlham "G Clef" club, all the selections being enthusiastically encored.

The following program was given by the Class of '97, on Saturday evening, March 7th, 1896.

PIANO SOLO.

"Legende"—*Bachmann*.....Amanda Moore.

ORATION.

Our Liberty, its Birth and Maintenance..Myrton Johnson.

ORATION.

Good Citizenship.....Edith Mendenhall.

SONG.

"Open Thy Casement"—*Grech*.....Bertha Johnson.

ORATION.

England's Financial Notions.....Arthur F. Chace.

ORATION.

Conditions of Progress.....Allen D. Hole.

QUARTETTE.

The Year of Jubilee.....
 { Bertha Johnson.
 { Minnie Roop.
 { Allen D. Hole.
 { Theodore G. Finley.

The Jubilee song written by A. D. Hole makes a class song well worth keeping.

Now is the day when the voice of the orator is heard in the land. A great many of our exchanges contain accounts of their local contests. If we may judge from their opinions, there will be a great many high ranks at the State contests.

AT THE COLLEGE.

Friday passed very quietly to those whose lot it was to remain at the college. Almost every one was met by the inquiring remark, "And so you didn't go to Indianapolis"; to which a half-apologetic "No," was the usual reply. At noon, the half-filled dining-room prompted the remark, that just now, the Earhamites are probably eating their dinner at Indianapolis. When the evening study hour came, the bells seemed to sound a general call to the parlor, and studies were forgotten. At about eleven o'clock, the office began to be the place toward which the company gravitated, and between the frequent glances toward the telephone, speculations as to the progress of the program were indulged in. After perhaps fifty minutes of waiting, Professor Sackett was called to the telephone, and everybody told everybody else to be still, so the professor could hear; as everybody obeyed, there soon was a breathless silence. The effort was made to interpret the tones of Prof. Sackett's voice, but his noncommittal "Yes," and "Is that so?" told nothing; finally an "Oh," with a downward inflection was heard, and then somebody was sure something dreadful had happened to Earham. But soon it was known that Earham was "way up," and then the "Ko Ro, Ko Raw," "Rah Rah Quaker," and all the rest broke forth and filled Earham Hall; and spreading outside, soon told everyone within yelling distance that the cream and yellow were still waving high. A company started in a few minutes to inform the professors living near of the result; and as soon as the round could be made, Professors Bundy, Morgan, W. N. Trueblood, Dennis, Hodgin, and Moore were acquainted with the good news. Then the corridors of Earham Hall were thoroughly traversed again, lest anyone should have dared to go to bed, and remain in ignorance of the outcome. Next morning, as soon as the first street-car was in sight which could possibly be the carrier of a returned Earhamite, an eager crowd started down the walk. A solitary individual alighted from the car. It could be discerned that he bore a singularly slender rod, bearing aloft a color never before known to be carried by an Earhamite; but as the cream and yellow could also be distinguished,

the interested crowd started on a run to meet him. It was our brave Hester, and by means of signs, and showing his trophies, hasty words, and a morning paper, all were soon made acquainted with the general outline of affairs. Other detachments came in later, and everyone returning had interested listeners. All this, however, did not prevent arrangements being perfected for the reception of Miss Simmons. The front entrance to Earham Hall was draped with the cream and yellow, and crowning all were the stars and stripes, while small flags appeared at the windows near by. Directly in the center, over the entrance way, hung an umbrella upside down, and from its lowest point was suspended another umbrella, smaller than the first. The color of these umbrellas was, however, not the same as the samples which various members of the Earham delegation brought back from Indianapolis. The way leading up to the students' parlor was also decorated. Later, the parlor itself was tastefully fitted up to correspond with the decorations of the entrance.

Each returning company of the contest delegation had been greeted with the yells; and stay-at-homes and returned members together congregated in front of Earham Hall to receive Miss Simmons. The carriage conveying her and Prof. E. P. Trueblood was brilliant with college colors, and mounted attendants rode alongside. As soon as they came within hearing distance, the air was filled with the cheers of welcome, continuing until the party was safely inside the college walls.

On Saturday evening a reception in Miss Simmons' honor was held in the students' parlor, at which many friends from the city, as well as students, were present. When the time for the program of the evening arrived, Prof. E. P. Trueblood announced music by Miss Lloria Worley as the first number. Following this Marcus Hadley gave an account of the umbrella "scrap," illustrated by a remnant which he had rescued at the time of the excitement. Wilfred Jessup told of the part the word "Humility" played at Indianapolis, and how it became the watchword of the Earham delegation. Bevan Binford gave a very touching description of the "love-feast" participated in by DePauw and Earham after the contest, to which Miss Ethel Parsons added supplementary remarks, as she with some other Ear-

hamites left Indianapolis on the same train on which DePauw's delegation went home. Supt. Harkness was called on for his first impressions of his first contest. He first read a message of congratulation from Messrs. Brown, Peacock and Jay, now at the State University. He said further that he was very much pleased with his experience at the contest, and especially noted the difference shown by the different contestants in their speaking; he thought some lacked the true oratorical spirit; but on this point he had nothing but commendation for Earlham's representative.

Edgar Stranahan next told how the news was received at Earlham by those who remained at home. Timothy Nicholson, of the Board of Trustees, had occupied a seat with the Earlham delegation; he began by saying he saw a good deal and heard more; was very glad to be there; in some respects he thought the management of the occasion might be improved upon, especially the matter of the tardy opening of the exercises. He complimented the Earlham delegation upon the manner in which they greeted their orator when her time for speaking came, in that they gave no yells at that time but only brief applause. Martha Shoemaker called attention to the debt Earlham owed to the girls of the "G Clef" and to Mrs. Finley for the excellent manner in which the singing was done. A. E. Kelsey followed with a poem referring to incidents of the contest and closing with a very excellent and fitting tribute to Miss Simmons. Chas. E. Cosand gave a brief criticism of each of the orations of the contest, emphasising the excellent features which were present as well as pointing out some defects. He closed with words expressing the appreciation of the college for the work Miss Simmons has done. In a few well-chosen words Miss Simmons expressed her appreciation of all that had been done, and of the kindly feeling which had been shown.

Prof. E. P. Trueblood then read a telegram of congratulation from President Mills and wife; also congratulations from Mr. Jenkinson, of the *Palladium*. The audience joined in the yells used at the contest for Miss Simmons, the first being the Indian yell expressive of victory:

To ke sta! To ke sta!
To ka, Wiceгна!
O hi, Ti ka,
I—yo—tan!

After one stanza of the "Cream and Yellow" song, the program ended. Candy was supplied to all present from an inverted umbrella, carried by means of cream and yellow ribbons; and light refreshments were served in the Superintendent's parlor.

CHEERS FOR THE INDIAN MAIDEN.

[Indianapolis News.]

When it came the turn, for Gertrude Simmons, the Sioux Indian girl, to speak for Earlham, there were cheers from her fellow-students, and a cane with college colors was waved overhead, but there was less boisterousness of outburst than that which greeted the preceding speakers. The applause showed a warm, but a delicate and respectful appreciation. The name of Miss Simmons had been cheered impartially by various colleges in the evening. The slight, dark-skinned girl, dressed in black, who sat at the end of the row of speakers, had been gazed upon with curiosity. It was noticed that her face showed in delicate but firm lines the cut of the Indian face. Her eyes and hair were black, the small, well-shaped hands at her side were of dark copper color.

Expectation created by curiosity turned all eyes which had been wandering and sleepy before, toward the Indian girl, and the attention attracted thus was held by her power as an orator in behalf of the Indian. Her voice was clear and sweet; her language was that of a cultivated young woman, and her pronunciation was without trace of a tongue unfamiliar with English. Her manner was real, womanly and refined. The effect of artificiality in a speaker, up merely on exhibition, was lost when she spoke, and the audience forgot that it was an oratorical contest, and remembered only that an Indian girl was speaking for her race.

When she finished there was a response of hearty and deep-felt applause which mounted to a cheer coming from every part of the house. The vote of the hearts of the hearers was given to her. It was noted that Judge Woods, one of the judges of delivery, used his handkerchief two or three times in a slight brushing movement about the eyes. When the speech was over he sat silent a moment, hastily went over his marks, and then turning to W. D. Bynum, said: "When it comes to oratory, I place the Indian girl far above the college boys every time."

The meeting of Phoenix, Feb. 21, was a very interesting one. Among the literary productions, the auto-biography given by Miss Anna Butler was especially deserving of mention. Some fine music was rendered by Misses Wright and Worley.

ANNUAL MEETING OF I. C. P. A.

The annual meeting of the College Press Association was held at the Denison at 2:30 P. M., March 13, 1896.

Out of the nine colleges who hold membership in this association, seven were represented by delegates and by papers.

By motion the *Sunbeam*, published at Angola, was dropped from the roll of the association.

It was decided to make the college paper which holds the office of secretary, the official organ of the association.

Free discussion was given to the question of instructing the executive committee that it was the will of the association to hold the annual meetings at the various colleges. The motion being carried by a majority of one, will, in all probability, have no effect on the action of the executive committee who has the entire matter in its hands.

The *Advance*, of the State Normal, was received into membership.

The following was the program:

1. The Purpose of the Literary Department of a College Journal—Miss Christian, Butler College.
2. What should our Exchange Department be?—Miss Payne, Franklin College.
3. The Practical Newspaper Education gained from Experience on a College Paper—Mr. VanNuys, Earlham College.
4. The Mutual Relations of the College Paper and the Alumni—Mr. Daggy, DePauw University.
5. Should our Editorial Department be General or Local?—Mr. Willis, Wabash College.
6. The Sources of Material for the Local Column. How Obtained?—Mr. Dawson, Purdue University, and Mr. Ludlow, Butler College.
7. The Financial Basis of the College Journal—Mr. Wissler, Bloomington University.

Interesting discussion followed these papers, but it is a deplorable fact that so little time had been used in the preparation of some of the papers. Had the papers been well prepared and condensed, the meeting, though interesting throughout, need not have occupied so much time.

The officers for the ensuing year, are: President, Franklin *Kodak*; Vice President, DePauw *Weekly*; Secretary and Treasurer, Butler *Collegian*. Executive Committee, The *Wabash*, The *Earlhamite*, and Franklin *Kodak*.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STATE ORATORICAL ASSOCIATION.

The meeting of the association this year was of unusual interest, owing to the consideration of the failure of Indiana University to furnish an orator, and the introduction of some very important amendments to the constitution.

Mr. Krempp, the representative of Indiana University, made a very earnest plea that his school might be retained in the association. It seemed to be the general sentiment that Indiana University should be retained one more year, on the condition that she should come up with an orator at the next contest. When the vote was taken it was almost unanimous for keeping Indiana University in the association. Then the question as to whether Indiana University should cast her full quota of votes, caused a heated discussion, which was suddenly brought to a close by Mr. Krempp announcing that he did not wish to cast the vote if there was any objection to his doing so.

The association was then ready for the election of officers, which resulted as follows: President, R. B. Spillman, Wabash; Vice President, Frank Olive, Butler; Recording Secretary, C. E. Mead, DePauw; Inter-State Delegate, H. R. Anderson, Earlham; Treasurer, George Streeker, Indiana University; Corresponding Secretary, I. J. Drybread, Franklin; Member Executive Committee, J. W. Evans, Hanover.

An amendment to the constitution was adopted forbidding an officer of the association participating in the annual contest as an orator.

Another changed the time of holding the contest to the third Friday in January, thus giving nearly two months' additional time for preparation for the Inter-State contest.

A third amendment provided for a change in the manner of grading the orators.

The contest this year was one of the most successful in the history of the association. Although the expenses were greater than usual, the receipts were sufficient to meet them.

Some of the greatest discoveries in nature and grace come from fields already well worked.—Prof. Moore.

THE ATHLETIC ENTERTAINMENT.

The Gymnasium entertainment, March 10th, was somewhat different from former occasions of this kind, on account of the absence of the heavier gymnastic performances. The drills, however, showed that gymnasium practice was by no means being neglected. The wand drill, by five of the boys, was almost perfectly given, although it contained some very complex movements. The tennis drill was pretty and unique, and was given by six boys and six girls in tennis costumes. The "Mixed Quartette," consisting of Marcus Hadley, Louise Wilson, Mary Cowgill and Earl Cox, received rapturous applause, when they stole gently away without uttering a note. The music and recitations were good, lively and interesting, as can be judged from the program :

Piano Solo..... "Il Desiderio"—*Cramer*.
Griffith W. Milhous.

Recitation..... "A Twice Told Tale."
Alfred Jones.

Wand Drill.....
Recitation :

(a). "The Minuet." }
(b). "The Wind and the Moon." }A. Gail White.
Music..... "Farewell, Marguerite"—*Boardman*.
Earlham Quartette.

Recitation :
(a). "When the World Busts Through." }
(b). "Prior to Miss Belle's appearance." } Leona Hall.
Music..... "Breezes of the Night."—*Lamothe*.
G Clef.

Recitation..... "Mary Alice Smith."
Lelah Parker.

Music..... "We Steal Gently Away."
Mixed Quartette.

Tennis Drill.....
Recitation :

(a). "Mine Vamly." }
(b). "The Dutchman's Serenade." } ...Clement Fihe.
Music..... Medley.
Earlham Quartette.

I. I. A. A.

At the Indiana Inter-collegiate Athletic Association meeting, Butler, DePauw, Purdue, Rose Polytechnic, Wabash, and Earlham were represented. Indiana University was represented, but not officially. Hanover was not represented at all. It was decided to hold the State Field-day at Lafayette this year, on May 29th. A foot-ball schedule was arranged. The base-ball throw, the

quarter mile and two-mile bicycle races were omitted from the program of events.

The officers for the year were elected as follows: President, W. E. Burk, Rose Polytechnic; vice-president, J. Q. Davis, Butler; treasurer, J. M. Hadley, Earlham. According to the constitution Hanover was given the secretaryship, but no name was announced, there being no delegate present.

CLUBS.

HISTORY CLUB.

At the last meeting of this club, on Feb. 20, a very interesting paper was read by Edward Binford. It consisted of extracts which he had made from private correspondence, from presidents' messages and inaugural addresses, of all those things which led to the declaration of the Monroe Doctrine. He led the discussion as far as the Monroe Doctrine itself.

MATHEMATICAL.

On Friday, Feb. 21, the society began the subject of Christian Architecture in Germany. Miss Nellie Wood was leader, and discussed the following topics:

1. The historical outline of the time, beginning with Charlemagne.
2. Plan of monastery at St. Gall.
3. Churches at Treves and other places; three typical forms, at Worms, Spire, and Mayence.
4. Double chapels, as Schwartz Rheindorf.
5. Circular churches, as at Aix-la-Chapelle, built by Charlemagne.
5. Domestic architecture; (a) Romanesque porches; (b) Palaces; (c) Forms of windows.

Dr. Gerber had been requested to give a talk on German churches, and he occupied the remaining part of the time. He supplemented the points already discussed by a description of a church at Ravenna, resembling the one at Aix-la-Chapelle; and spoke of the combination of styles in the church at Treves, the Roman Romanesque, and Transition styles. He also spoke of the Cologne cathedral, church of St. Michael, at Hildesheim, and churches in Bavaria.

GERMAN SEMINARY.

At their meeting on Feb. 24th, Emma Clark presented to the club the requirements for admis-

sion, in German and French, to some of the leading colleges. Wilson Gilbert gave the requirements in undergraduate work and Irving King in graduate work.

MISSIONARY CLASS.

This class has been carrying on its work with the usual vigor and interest. At the missionary prayer meeting, the following program on India was given:

"The Land of the Aryans,"..... Marcus Hadley
 Recitation Edith Smith
 Song.
 The Common Life in India, and India's Real Man
 and Woman..... Martha Hunnicutt
 The Religions and Religious Life of Masses.. W. O. Beal
 Song..... G. Clef
 Christian Missions in India..... Ida Pickett
 India's Appeal to American Students and Her Fu-
 ture Curtis Newsom

EARLHAM CLUB IN CHICAGO.

On Wednesday, Feb. 5, a meeting of a number of Earlhamites was called by Harvey Warner, who was appointed last year to have the matter in charge. The meeting was held in room 23 of the Auditorium, A. W. Macy's office. On motion of Mr. Wickersham, it was decided to hold a banquet on March 21st, 1896, and different committees were appointed to make necessary arrangements. Allen G. Mills was chosen secretary. The banquet is to be open, not only to former students of Earlham, but to friends of the college whether they have ever been in attendance as students or not.

A CARD OF THANKS.

I would be glad indeed to reach with a word of thanks and loving greeting all who so kindly remembered their old teacher on the 29th ult.

I have all these letters of my old-time pupils and later pupils and other friends in a drawer of my New Desk, and I look at the drawer and think what delightful company they are to each other and to me.

With grateful esteem, JOS. MOORE.

Of the ten orators who will speak at the Iowa State contest, six have character sketches for their themes.

Alumni Notes.

Freeman Cox, '94, was with us, too.

Orpha Kellum sustained the dignity of '89.

Atwood Jenkins, '91, will soon build a residence in West Richmond.

Vashti Binford and Alva Mills represented the class of '92 at Indianapolis.

Lester Neil, '91, increased the audience at the State contest by his presence.

Clarence Burkholder, '94, surprised his many friends by appearing at the contest.

Lilian Chandler, '95, entertained Emma Clark and Amanda Moore during the contest.

Joe Ratliff, '91, helped swell the Richmond delegation to the State Oratorical Contest.

Anna Maddock and Evelyn White, both '94s, were among the number of Earlham's delegation.

May Pickett, '93, will teach at Hughesville, Maryland, next year. This will be her third year at this place.

The ninety-threes were represented at Indianapolis by Louie Cowgill, Olive Wildman, and Clifford Barrett.

Zack Furnas, '95, was caught sight of for a moment. He was in rather unusual haste, being in pursuit of a street car.

Harry McMinn, '89, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Middletown, Ohio, attended chapel last week and gave a talk on Tolstoi.

Ida Mendenhall, '95, and Edith Johnson, '94, attended contest, both bringing several of their pupils with them to support the cream and yellow.

Lucy Francisco, '95, has been doing some special work in science at Bryn Mawr recently, which has been very favorably commented upon.

Our old friends of '95, Bert Woodard and Asher Evans, as ever inseparable, occupied seats together among the Earlham people at Indianapolis.

Dan Shoemaker, '94, made his Earlham friends happy by dropping in upon them suddenly, Sunday. He was called from Johns Hopkins to take charge of the high school at Fair Haven, Ohio.

Robert Gammon, '95, assisted by Mary Nichols, who was for a time a member of the class of '87, have been conducting a series of meetings at the Whitewater Friends' Church recently with good results.

Personals and Locals.

HARLOW LINDLEY, '97.
CLARA BROWN, '98.

ETHEL GRIMES, '96.
F. R. VAN NUYS, '98.

- "Aiggs."
- Humility! thou art a jewel.
- The trial in Ionian was a success.
- Examinations will begin on Thursday.
- The "Mixed Quartette" stole gently away.
- Fred Roberts, '94, is going to enter school next term.
- Umbrellas sometimes indicate storms—*nicht wahr?*
- Phoenix has decided not to buy a piano, at least not soon.
- The Freshmen had their "similitudes" taken this week.
- The contest and examinations almost "conflicted" this term.
- "Who grabbed the Butler umbrella?" A Sophomore, of course!
- "Good morning; have you any butter pads?"—Housekeeper.
- James and Will Freshour entertained their mother here for a few days.
- The G Clef had their photographs taken just before starting to contest.
- Florence Henley was made glad by a visit from her mother last Monday.
- Word has been received that Fred Burger, a former student, is very sick.
- Rufus Test, of Hagerstown, visited at the college on Friday, March 6th.
- Mary Sleeth spent Sunday, the 8th, at the home of her room-mate, Miss Siler.
- E. B. Scofield, of Indianapolis, visited his cousin, Will Pierson, on February 27th.
- Professor Moore fills the chapel duties of President Mills during the latter's absence.
- Elizabeth Woody was called home on March 6th, on account of the sickness of her father.
- Olive Kaminsky has been boarding at the college during the illness of her sister, Lilian.
- Prof. Brown enjoyed a visit from her cousin, Miss Esther Mather, a few weeks ago.
- Gurney Gilbert, with a heart loyal to his old class, came back to attend the Junior public.
- Dollie Henley remembered old friends and their college appetites not long ago in a very substantial way by sending a box of splendid eatables.

—Miss Maude Coffman, of the city, has recently resumed her work in the art department.

—Miss Grace Maddock was favored with a visit from her father the latter part of last week.

—Charles Stubbs, who has been teaching at Lewisville, will probably be in school next term.

—E. C. Dehority spent a few days at his home in Elwood last week, returning on the 7th.

—Wm. Wilson, of New Castle, visited his daughters, Misses Elizabeth and Louise, on the 2d.

—Eva Doughty, '94, gave a reception on Feb. 29th, to which several Earlhamites were invited.

—The mastodon is old enough to be named at last, and it is to be known henceforth as Te-cumseh.

—Mr. and Mrs. Jessie Hawkins, of New Burlington, Ohio, called on friends at the college on the 2d.

—The impromptu social held Friday night upon the receipt of the contest news, was a howling success.

—Allen D. Hole was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Wilson, at supper, on the evening of March 5th.

—It is said that whenever Van Nuys wishes the company of a young lady, he bows his head and asks Grace.

—A number of old Earlhamites attended the contest at Indianapolis, bringing friends and pupils with them.

—Walter Day is able to begin his school work again, after spending several weeks in the nursery suffering with tonsilitis.

—A new table regulation has been added to the list, viz: Dont speak the third floor dialect while in the dining-room.

—Prof. Bundy and Hartley Church obtained a fine flash light picture of the Sophomore class on the evening of their public.

—Prof. Bundy has been quite busy in the last week photographing the auditorium, library, laboratory and the buildings.

—The second Annual Banquet of the Earlham College Association of Chicago, will be held at the Palmer House, on Saturday evening, March 21st. A. G. Mills, '92, is secretary, and A. W. Macy, '77, is treasurer of the association.

—Prof. Bundy, assisted by his son, have recently been taking many views about Earlham, especially inside the buildings.

—Mr. Johnson, of Lewisville, visited his cousin, Myrton Johnson, last Saturday and Sunday, and attended the Junior Public.

—James and Wm. McD. Freshour spent Saturday and Sunday, February 29th and March 1st, at their home in Covington, Ohio.

—It is reported that Hester surely broke the state record again, in the "climbing" he did to reach the scene of action on contest night.

—Some of the boys must certainly have been quite hungry, to have gone to the city at eleven o'clock at night to procure something to eat.

—Myrtle Mitchell, Ethel Kessler and Oakie Andrews went to their homes after the contest, intending to stay until the beginning of next term.

—Elizabeth Raidabaugh has decided not to return to college next term. The "G Clef" will lose quite a valuable member, whose place will be hard to fill.

—Warren Barrett finished his school work last Monday and lost no time in getting back to Earlham. He reached here Saturday evening, and is going to stay the rest of the year.

—The question as to the disposition of the interest from the Ionian Hall fund will probably come up for consideration in the near future. It will be of interest alike to all old students.

—Joseph R. Evans, of Indianapolis, a member of the Board of Trustees, accompanied by his son, Asher, '95, attended Prof. Moore's reception on the evening of February 29th.

—Oren Starr, a student at the Earlham Summer School last summer, who is now teaching at Boston, attended the reception given to Prof. Moore, and spent a day or two with college friends.

—Murray Barker and Warren Barrett were among the enthusiastic ex-Earlhamites at contest. Keep up your college spirit, boys, and come back to us next year. '97 wants just two such members.

—It is surmised that Fred Jones gets up at the ringing of the servants bell, and it is positively known that he descends to the basement hall at the first dinner and supper bells, since the illness of a Senior permits him the temporary honor of filling carver's place.

—The Freshmen have been ornamenting the front steps frequently of late, with the intention of getting their pictures taken, but they can't all get interested in watching for the little bird at the same time.

—Albert De Green returned to college, after finishing his term of school at Lewisville, Ind., last week. He means business and intends to bring up his work for this term and finish with the present Senior class.

—The Seniors looked incredulous the other morning in chapel when Prof. Morgan, quoting from a recent publication on Mars, announced the belief that the planet was inhabited by intelligences vastly superior to our own.

—The warm days of the past week have tempted our athletes into active training. With a good fund from the gymnastic entertainment and a college full of athletes, E. C. is sure to get her share of good things at the State Field-day.

—A visitor might be deluded into the belief that this was an asylum for the deaf and dumb if he should see the means which some of our patriotic students are forced to make use of, to carry on conversation until their voices recover from the effects of the contest.

—Among old Earlhamites at the contest were Josie Cowgill, Minnie Mills, Florence Hodson, Nellie Hoffman, Frank Kellum, Jennie Edwards, Walter Edwards, Elvin Hadley, Omar Davies, Bessie Pray, Horace Hoskins, Murray Hadley, Bert Pierson and Walter Marmon.

—The day students feared that justice would not be done to the occasion on the night of the contest, so they waited patiently at the dorm until the news came, and then they demonstrated pretty plainly that college lungs are a characteristic of day students as well as those in the dormitory.

—A great robbery occurred on the campus about eleven o'clock on the night after the Junior public. Love of gold did not prompt the deed, oh no! A man might wander about the campus all night with his pockets full of gold and diamonds and not be molested, but let him beware when he has anything so valuable to carry as mince pies and sandwiches. David Hetrick will be able to furnish any amount of circumstantial evidence in the case.