

Yates we would state that he says he had not before heard of Judge Thurber, and consequently knew nothing of his arguments. Mr. Stephens, you are too rash in your statements for your own good. Nothing short of a public apology can exonerate you from the false charges you made.

It is very apparent that a serious mistake was made in the selection of men to judge of the merits and demerits of the contestants in the late contest. Mr. Howe now wishes he had not voted to make a tie. He desired the good will of all and thought to gain it by acting more as a pacifier than as a judge. The result is too well known to need comment. He failed, as should all who dare not stand out for their convictions. But even by that milk and water decision of the judges the Palladian class is victorious. Everything was declared a tie except the orations, and this, both in thought and delivery, was given to Miss Fairfield. Does this make the result a tie? The mathematics of the judges must be at fault. Again, what an accurate system of marking those judges had! If of two productions one showed more thought than the other, but was more poorly delivered, the two were equal. The thought might have been as 1 : 5, the delivery as 1 : 2, still the result was only a tie. Oh, the enlightenment of our legislators and judges. By such a system of marking how easy it was to obtain the result they did; how easy for them to evade the task they had consented to perform.

Good taste would suppress these remarks; good taste, Quaker like, would have us never fight; good taste would have us act the hypocrite and smile while insult is heaped upon us. But according to all common sense rules that govern the actions of mankind there is a time to fight as well as pray; there is a time to express the injustice we feel as well as to bow humbly to the dictates of good taste, that sometimes smiling, fondly-kind creature of effeminate society. The students of the University, one and all, are of the opinion that they have not had justice. They are not only of that opinion, but they *know* that they have not. Last year they accepted their defeat manfully and willingly, because they knew the verdict true. This year they know it false, so does everyone whose reason is not held prisoner by his prejudice.

There are many kinds of stoves in the market, but for a good old-fashioned base-burner nothing equals the maternal slipper.

What the Faculty said when they found too many men were liable to rank for Commencement: "Well, I should remark!"

CHARLES ROBERT DARWIN.

DARWIN was born at Shrewsbury, England, in 1804. He died on the 20th of last month. Instead of dwelling upon his life, which beyond a five years cruise at sea varied but little from that of other life students, or upon all his numerous scientific works, it will be more profitable, perhaps, to confine what is said chiefly to his "Origin of Species" and "Descent of Man." For in comparison with these two works, or rather one work, his life and other scientific works must appear of little importance.

In 1859 was published the "Origin of Species." Here first appeared a carefully arranged scientific statement of the theory of Evolution. The theory cannot be better stated than in Darwin's own words: "Those who hold to the theory of Evolution conceive that there are grounds for believing that the present conformation and composition of the earth's crust, that the distribution of land and water and the infinitely diversified forms of animals and plants which constitute its present population are merely the final terms in an immense series of changes which have been brought about in the course of immeasurable time by the operation of causes more or less similar to those which are at work at the present time." To fully appreciate the important place which Darwin will always hold in the history of the thought of the 19th century it must be remembered that the almost universal belief, at this time the belief of scientists as well as theologians, was that all things were directly created by the Deity and therefore statical. Scholars do not surrender an old belief without a struggle and it is always difficult to convince the crowd that there is any ancestor between them and God but man. But a few of the most able scientists on both sides of the water accepted the theory and were not idle in its defense. From the first their numbers increased and the unpopularity of the Evolutionists became less. When the "Descent of Man" appeared twelve years later it met with a different reception. The author and his work were treated with respect and consideration by all and the "Descent of Man" by the majority of scientists was welcomed with enthusiasm.

To-day Evolution is accepted almost universally by the most eminent thinkers. To be a scientist is to be an Evolutionist, and the greatest modern philosophers have made Evolution the basis of their speculation. There are a few who still cling to the old theory of "special creation." They seem to work for what they consider the good of their God rather than of truth. However, if they are leading a forlorn hope it will appear in due time. It is a remarkable feature of this

century that it was possible for Darwin when fifty years old to advance a theory opposed to the traditional belief of world and yet live to see it accepted by the most eminent thinkers of Europe and America.

Darwin passed seventy-three years, in all, of a life that was of advantage to the world and must have been of satisfaction to himself; for he employed himself not in defending what he was determined to believe, but in trying to discover what he might justly believe. '82.

Exchange Bric-a-brac.

Knox Student is about to publish a "History of Western College Journalism." It is intended to give a history of each paper, and will be issued in about ten days.

Madison University Press, noticing the contest between our college and Doane, remarks that in the east they have skull races and in the west skull races. Well put!

The far-famed *Niagara Index*, with its bilious exchange department, once more adorns our table. This paper shows only ordinary ability. Its reputation is made entirely by the exchange man, who is verily a "holy terror."

The Freshmen of California University celebrated the "Burial of Conics" in gorgeous style on the last Saturday night in April. Speeches, a parade with transparencies and fire-works, and a funeral pyre were the prominent features. An attempt by the Sophomores to break up the burial by stealing the coffin and kidnapping the speakers resulted in victory for the Freshmen and a few broken heads for their opponents.

The *Spectator* goes into spasms over our lack of long, heavy literary articles and also tries to show that local matter should not be special feature of our paper. Notice the following: "We think that all students present at any house of education must know the principal 'items of interest' transpiring at that house; and, since the University is co-educational, it seems impossible that *any* in the place would be uninformed on even the most trifling events. We fear there is a lack of *something* that excludes literary matter from its columns." Our Canadian friend knows nothing concerning the demand at this University for locals, and should keep quiet until correctly informed. We must plead guilty to the last charge, however. There is "something that excludes literary matter" from our columns. It is the fact that such articles are never (that is, seldom) read by anyone except the author and the unlucky compositor. Until we have more space this department must give way to something more beneficial.