left helpless. There is much suffering among them and assistance is needed. Thus has it been shown that the theories of Bellamy and of the Nationalists are not practical and consequently will not succeed in this age which calls only for the practical. Even as a literary work it is not of merit enough to perpetuate the author's name; but as a plan which can be used with advantage by scheming men it may live. Yet inspired humanity will continually rise up against it and its failure must be the ultimate result.

An incident is related which most excellently illustrate the necessity of "keeping posted." It is indeed to be regret ted that this fault of neglecting to become familiar with the events which are going on in the world at large, is so universal. It is an error on the part of the student and as it seems often of the professional man outside of college. It is a mistake to let the important political and social happenings of one's own time become nistory before they are made the subject of consideration. A Nebraska lawyer, well known to many, was talking not long ago with a prominent Texan concerning financial affairs of the day, when the latter alluded to the panic that might be the result of the failure of the great mercantile esta blishment of Baring Bros. The lawyer looked somewhat puzzled and asked if that was a firm in Texas. The Texan was naturally astonished at the lawyer's ignorance of the prominent London firm and it is quite certain that his opinion of him was not an exalted one-The lawyer in queston is a good one and would undoubtedly have understood him if he had spoken of some circumstance in history, but he is deficient in the occurrences of the present.

Our students are frequently heard complaining of the corrections they are forced to make in their essays and orations. They say that their best sentences are spoiled by the endless repetition of prepositions, adverbs, articles, etc., and by the the prohibition of and, can, which, etc., so strenuously insisted upon by the department of English. Of course their complaints are exaggerated, and more than that, nonsensical. Sound should always be subservient to sense. But apropos of this, we are tempted to publish an article sent us some time ago in response to our appeal for contribution, which purports to be an extract from an essay as it sounded after the required changes had been made. The changes do, indeed, seem familiar to all of us.

ENGLISH AS SHE OUGHT TO BE WROTE.

"A PLEA FOR THE LAND OF THE ICEBERG, AND FOR THE LAND OF THE POLAR BEAR."

[An essay re-written and corrected according to the rules, and according to the canons of the department of English.]

George Washington, the great man that might not tell a lie, is dead. He did not live in vain. Through him, three millions of human beings were set free. From those three millions of human beings, has sprung a great nation. That nation is one of the great nations of the world.

There are thousands of human beings in the land of the iceberg, and in the land of the polar bear, that know not the name of freedom. They hunt the seal. They hunt the polar bear. They are oppressed, and they are trodden down by navigators, in search of the northwest passage. Shall we, that are the descendents of those that George Washington made free, permit this? Shall we suffer these simple children of the Arctic snows, and children of the glacier, reared under the midnight sun, and reared under the Aurora Borealis, thus to be ground down beneath the sledges of Arctic explorers; and thus to be ground down beneath the keels of

polar navigators? Shall we suffer these children of the Arctic snows, and these children of the glacier to be trampled upon by the dogs, and to be trampled upon by the reindeer, and to be trampled upon by the other beasts of burden of explorers; and to be trampled upon by the dogs, and to be trampled upon by the reindeers, and to be trampled upon by the other beasts of burden of navigators?

I cry out, and I remonstrate against the oppression of these people, that may not resist it, and of these people that may not withstand it. Who may tell the wrongs of these humble sons of the polar seas? Though I were to write double the eight hundred words allotted to me, I should not tell them all—I might not tell them all.

Let one arise! Let one arise, and let one hasten to the aid of these suffering beings! They are one's kinsmen. They are one's brothers. Then shall one recognize the great principle of the brotherhood of man. Until one does so, one may not recognize that principle.

EXCHANGE.

The Wesleyan Prelude requested the students to give their views as to the advisability of opening the college library on Sunday. Many of them complied with the request and their opinions have been published. It was found to be the universal desire to have the library open on Sundays because that is the day when students have the most time for outside reading.—Ex.

We are glad to see the *Ecritean* again among our exchanges. Its appearance after a slumber of two terms is significant. It shows that with the demise of the *Ecritean* the journalistic spirit did not die out altogether among the students at the Wesleyan. On the whole, the paper presents a very creditable appearance. We notice a few articles contained therein are somewhat rank, but this is doubtless due to ignorance in regard to facts and may be excused in this, the first issue of the *Ecritean*. We think that the Wesleyan is perfectly able to support a paper and hope that it will not let the *Ecritean* collapse again. We would suggest that it is about time for Cotner university to start a college paper. We would gladly welcome such a paper among our exchanges.

We clip the following from the Chronicle-Argonaut. It is an extract from an address delivered before the alumni of Michigan university at their banquet held, not long since, in Chicago. The address was given by President Angell, who, it will be remembered, delivered the charter day lecture in our university a little over a year ago. The extract will be of interest to those interested in university work.

"Last June, Michigan graduated the largest class ever graduated at any American university—547. This year in the collegiate department alone about 550 new students have applied for admission and 498 have been actually received. The total attendance in the university is larger than ever known in any American university and larger than that in several renowned German universities. It is 2,420. Among them are students from every state in the Union except South Carolina, Alabama, and Louisana, from some of the territories, and from the following foreign states: Ontario, New Brunswick, England, Japan, Porto Rico, Mexico, Costa Rico, Bulgaria, Ireland, Sweden, Turkey, Lyria. Where will one find a more cosmopolitan institution? They come from all parts of the earth because they find here the education they need. It is an education itself to live in such a community of students."

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