

guages are spoken by the cultured, and are subject to external changes. Dialects are spoken by the ignorant and develop internally. Hence the presence of the Celtic in the dialects, prove that they are spoken by people of that origin.

Then, again the religion and the laws are given as proof that the Celts were not driven out. From the condition of the Celts, under the Saxons, it is difficult to discover, where a people so crushed and enslaved, could effect the laws of their conquerors.

Then, it has been said, that were the Celts preserved, the influence of their christianity on the pagan Saxons would have been evident. But it is well to inquire if the Celts were christians. Christianity had undoubtedly been introduced into Britain, but like all other results of Roman rule, was superficial; and in the dangerous times following the withdrawal of the Roman legions christianity was lost in England.

That the Celts remained in England is again proved by the state of society under the Anglo-Saxon. In Germany, previous to the departure of the Angles and Saxons there was no caste; all men were equal, subject to an elective prince. It is impossible for a conquered people to live on an equality with the conquerors. They are either exterminated or reduced to the condition of serfs. Under the Saxons there were two distinct castes of society, the ruling and the laboring. It would have been unnatural for such a state of affairs to have developed among the free Saxons in such a short time; hence from the nature of the case, we may reasonably infer that the lower class was made up of the conquered Celts.

The Anglo-Saxons were undoubtedly few in number. This is evident from the fact that they were the largest land owners the world has ever known. Each lord had a few Saxon followers, the remainder of his retinue consisted of Celtic serfs, and a host of serfs were required to sustain his vast estate. Hence the Celtic or lower population far excelled the Saxon in number, and to keep them in subjection it was necessary that they should be entirely unarmed. But in the great danger of the Danish invasion, many of the Celts were pressed into service. Unaccustomed as they were to battle, they of necessity occupied inferior places, and the Saxons, from their more prominent positions became the targets of their invaders. The majority of the Anglo-Saxon lords were thus either killed or banished from England, and the already scanty Saxon population was greatly reduced.

Under the Danes the power was still held by the Teutons. But as they held the throne for so short a period, and introduced so few colonists, the Teutonic population did not exceed the same under the Saxons. This was the last addition to the Teutonic element in England, hence, what is Teutonic to-day is either Anglo-Saxon or Danish, and since the majority of the Anglo-Saxons were exterminated, the term Anglo-Saxon cannot apply even to the Teutonic inhabitants, and certainly not to the present English people.

Thus the history, language and state of society, prove that the Celts occupy an important position in the founding of the modern English race.

Stubbs says that the Celts furnished the material alone, while the Saxons furnished both material and form.

But if the Saxons, did furnish the form, the Celts have done much to sustain and develop it. Their influence in this direction is shown by comparing the Teutonic counties of the south east with the Celtic of the west. It is a notorious fact that the purely Teutonic shires, such as Sussex and Norfolk are those where there is the least movement of the indigenous population, "Silly Suffolk" is proverbial. One writer says: "While the Teuton of the eastern counties and southern coast stops at home on whatever wages he can earn, the active, enterprising and intelligent Celt seeks in a new quarter, better employment, and higher pay than he can obtain at home among his own people." The Celts from the western and northern borders are rapidly making up the industrial population of the cities, the mining and manufacturing district. One authority states that thirty per cent of the three million inhabitants of London are Celts. Then again the influence of the Celts is shown in the Colonies. By far the majority of the English colonists came from the Celtic districts, and not the Teutonic. Hence the great Anglo-Saxon race whose energy spreads it over every part of the world, may be regarded as ingenious myth.

It has been said that to the Celts is due the imaginative element in the English people. While it is practically impossible to say how much of the literature or science of England belongs to the Anglicized Celts, the birth places and surnames of many prominent writers prove that they are Celts.

Thus gradually, through the industries, colonies and literature, the Celts are gradually overpowering their former conquerors and instead of the Britons becoming English, the English have become Britons.

Drift.

This is a new department in the STUDENT and it is intended to contain that kind of literary debris that its name indicates. It will offer to its readers matter not serious and grave enough to be embodied in an editorial, too much local in its character to find a place in the miscellany, and not enough so to claim space among the locals proper, but still, it is hoped, readable enough to be worthy of a place in the college paper. So don't expect to find any discussion of the policy of the Regents upon this page, and if you wish to read anything about Carlyle or the fearful condition of the chapel ceiling you had better not stop at this station or a bitter and overwhelming disappointment will come to you.

That will do for the time-honored editorial bow. While we were writing the above a prominent, but wide-eyed and greatly excited, student shot through the office door and precipitated himself into the three-legged chair which we keep to amuse bores, laundrymen and others whose room is always better than their company. He picked himself up in a moment and favored us with a slightly incoherent yarn about some girls who knew too much concerning his private affairs to be agreeable. He said that they knew everything about him before he did himself, and that it was very wearing. He thought that he was in hourly danger of an attack of brain-fever or insanity and begged of us, in moving tones, to advise these inquisitive ladies to give him a little time in which he might recuperate enough to start for Patagonia.