

ors who customarily inhabit the city during commencement week.

Hurrah for Blaine!!! Whoop. The students of the University will celebrate on Wednesday evening on the campus. Two bonfires will be entitled "Blaine—the people's choice" and the other will be conspicuously labeled "The Old Ticket" or "Tilden and Reform." They will be ignited at 12 o'clock sharp and the police will positively not attend. Every one interested in politics is invited to attend, and an enjoyable time is guaranteed. Another good thing dependant upon the nomination will be the huge contortional gymnastics performed by all the Arthur, Sherman and Logan newspapers in the country to get over to Blaine papers and to show that they were Blaine papers all the time. Politics are enchanting when the man that you are betting on comes out ahead, if the men who were talking Arthur to the Drifter will please set up the cream immediately it will save a great deal of trouble and inconvenience.

For unadulterated enjoyment a man ought to listen through the key-hole of the chapel door while our teacher of elocution is drilling an oration into an average Senior. The amount of dessicated oration that reverberates sentence by sentence through other peaceful chapel atmosphere is startling "beyond compare." The Drifter while engaged in this hazardous occupation was tortured with something like the following: "The eagle of progress is flaunting its wings in the face of conservatism and is gazing into"—"This world is not a delusion, its aims are"—"At last we must leave you and humbly thank our honored faculty" and then with a weep, wop, wail the melancholy orator sobbed himself into hysterics and died.

COMMENCEMENT

Our Seniors this year were obliged to deliver their orations in a hall very ill adapted to the purpose. The representative hall in the state house has acoustic properties as bad as the worst and its distance from the centre of the town made it seem that perhaps there would not be the usual large audience. The class however, had practiced faithfully; those interested made the necessary pilgrimage, and all things were as satisfactory as was possible under the circumstances. For the first time in the history of our school there was an orchestra made up of our own students, and the music for the programme was all furnished by this organization. Prof. Easterday deserves great credit for the work he has done in bringing out the latent talent of the boys. Synopses of the orations prepared by the Seniors are given below.

ANNA D. ALDRICH.

Coleridge: As each succeeding century rolls around, we see in literature some new phase of verse or prose. The 18th century is not behind the others in literary development, although during the early part the outlook was discouraging. Through Coleridge philosophy was spiritualized. The vexed problems, "how did things have a beginning?" and "whither are we bound?" had been long in solving. He had powers fully adequate to the task; a piercing insight into the depths of the human soul.

He was not unaffected by the Romance movement, but

blended the surprising, strange and wonderful with mystery and eternal Truth. The Poet's mind dwelt ever in the Beyond. Apart from the world of senses Coleridge combined unlimited imagination with great command of language and deep feeling.

In accordance with the spirit of the age, which prompted not to further progress after great accomplishments but to calm retrospect of what had been obtained, Coleridge after traversing all fields of knowledge, and especially investigating every system of Philosophy, communitated to admiring worshippers what he had acquired. All the stores of learning, ancient and modern, were unfolded, showing the extensive research and brilliant scholarship of the possessor. Before the hearers' mental vision a glorious panorama stretched, dotted by the sunlit spots of fancy and the harvest of ripened thought, while above all pealed the music of his voice. Entranced they listen, none so willing to hear as they; he, ready to impart. The mellow tones have long been silent, but the pleasant remembrance lingers still.

"The dark side of the pillar is turned;

But he who mourns is not as one bereft
Of all he loved; thy living truths are left.

A. A. MONRO.

Foreign Influences on English Literature: No country has produced a literature more extensive, or generally excellent, than England. In commerce and the industrial arts, she has always taken the lead; but in fashion, the fine arts and literature, has distrusted her ability to originate anything. English letters properly begin with Chaucer. Then Italian literature was attaining its full development, and ever since has continued to be the source of inspiration for European writers. The works of Chaucer, Spenser and Milton may be divided into two or more periods, marked by the source from which they copied at different times. The later and best period of each bears the stamp of Italian influence. With the Restoration France, the least poetic nation of Europe began to make her influence felt. This is the beginning of the artificial metaphysical school of Cowley and Waller, which attained its perfection in Pope and Dryden. Scotland, although of small political importance, has always had an original, individual literature. The spirit of patriotism and national feeling was kept up by a continued struggle for national life. Hence the themes of the Scottish poets—Scottish freedom and scenery. This quality of the literature of Scotland was brought to perfection in Burns and Scott. They were mainly instrumental in changing the frigid, metaphysical school of Pope and Dryden to the simple naturalness of Wordsworth.

E. J. ROBINSON.

A Social Problem: A proof of the advancement of modern society is the place it accords labor. Yet there is everywhere manifested a feeling of discontent, arising from the unpleasant relations between labor and capital. Political Economy declares that the interests of these two are in harmony, but labor believes itself oppressed and seeks relief. The social, moral and intellectual improvement in the condition of the laborer has given him new wants to be satisfied. The problem is to unite maximum production with equable distribution, a solution of which is the goal of social and economic science. All socialistic and communistic schemes are in conflict with the laws of our being. The cooperative system is impractic-