

THE DELEGATES.

At 3 o'clock Friday afternoon the business session of the delegates to the association was called to order by President Baughman at the Wesleyan. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Credentials of the following were then received, and there being no objection, all were seated delegates:

Doane—G. W. Green; J. N. Bennett; A. Davis; L. A. Turner.

Wesleyan.—L. M. Law; F. A. Stuff; Miss Comisky; F. S. Greer; J. Greer; A. McPherrin; Morey.

Gates.—S. G. Hoskin; H. Crosley; Mrs. H. K. Warren; Gregory; C. Thompson; L. A. Goodyear; H. F. Cleland; D. R. Collins; V. Van Camp; C. A. Holt.

U. of N.—E. Farmer; H. C. Peterson; H. A. Reese; G. L. Sheldon; P. A. Rockhold.

Petition of Christian University read and carried.

Some changes in the letter of instruction were made and then the convention proceeded to the election of officers.

Mr. E. P. Brown was nominated for president by the University delegation. For Brown, University, Gates, Wesleyan. For Green—Doane College. Mr. Brown was declared elected.

H. Cleland of Gates was unanimously elected vice president.

F. A. Stuff was nominated by the Wesleyans for secretary, Mr. Chansey of Crete was nominated by the Crete delegation. Doane and Gates voted for Chansey. The U. of N. and Wesleyan voted for Stuff. The vote being a tie the president declared he had a vote. An appeal was taken, the vote being a tie again the chair was sustained. He then voted for Mr. Stuff and declared him elected. After some committees were appointed to make changes in the by-laws and constitution, the association proceeded to choose the remaining delegates to the interstate convention, the two winning orators in the contest. Each delegation elected its own delegates. The U. of N. chose F. A. Rockhold; Gates College, H. E. Gregory; Doane College, A. C. Gaylord and Fred R. Dungan; Wesleyan University, L. M. Law.

It was next decided that the next contest should be held on the second Friday of March, 1891. The constitution provides that it shall be held at the University of Nebraska.

The chair appointed S. G. Haskin and G. W. Green to cooperate with F. A. Rockhold in modifying the letters of instruction. He also named A. A. Davis, C. A. Holt and Edwin Farmer as committee on changing by-laws. The association then adjourned.

While the business meeting was going on a short program was given in the chapel, an address being given by Chancellor Creighton.

After these exercises the visitors inspected the buildings and after much difficulty all finally succeeded in reaching the city.

THE MARKINGS.

The following are the marks of the judges:

MANUSCRIPT.	F. S. Blayney	V. E. Bender	E. H. Chapin
"King Caucus," D. R. COLLINGS,	95	80	96
"Conservatism and Radicalism in Society," GEO. O. FERGUSON,	85	83	92½
"Charles Stewart Parnell," JOHN B. FOGARTY,	90	73	95
"The Redemption of Japan," L. A. TURNER,	80	65	91½
DELIVERY.	W. J. Bryan	J. A. Casto	Lambertson
"Conservatism and Radicalism in Society," GEO. O. FERGUSON,	95	95	90
"Charles Stewart Parnell," JOHN B. FOGARTY,	90	65	85
"Redemption of Japan," L. A. TURNER,	85	75	83

CONSERVATISM AND RADICALISM IN SOCIETY.

In the study of the progress of society from the beginning to the present, two forces ever meet us—conservatism and radicalism—each contending for mastery. We are in turn shocked, grieved, and alarmed as we pass through the diversified events of their conflict. As we follow them through history we come to three distinct periods stamped with their energy, the barbarian, the pagan, and the Christian. The historian might particularize this classification still further, but the record would read the same. In the first period man was little more than an animal, governed by his instincts and passions. There was an occasional flash of reason's light, but it was like the passing of the moon from one cloud to another in the midnight storm. Science had not as yet lit her torch and begun her flaming march of investigation and discovery. The mechanical arts had not yet subdued to their service the proud achievements of scientific research. Literature was smothered in ignorance and superstition. The highest ambition of these dwellers in darkness was to possess sufficient physical power to vanquish every assailant on the field of blood. They hurled the javelin in war, they roamed the field and forest for their food, and dwelt beneath the thatched roofs of their rude huts for shelter. They clung tenaciously to the traditions and customs of their ancestors, and were suspicious of every innovation in their established manner of living. They were conservative through fear of displeasing the gods, who were supposed to be the custodians of their peace and prosperity. Had a philosopher appeared in their midst, possessing a knowledge of the forces in nature, their infinite combinations and varied utility, his radical notions would have cost him his life. The ownership of property was settled by force of clubs and spears, and the law of the survival of the strongest governed their social intercourse. Wifehood and motherhood were debased to the lowest servitude, and the family life was coarse and selfish. Still, there was some progress toward the light. They watched the stars, they observed the seasons, they noted the changes going on about them, and deduced a meagre system of natural laws. They felt the upward yearnings of the soul; they saw, everywhere, the operation of a supreme power; they were by intuition religious beings, and thus they came to have a faint knowledge of their relation to the spiritual and the divine.