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# The State College Cadet.

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VOL. 7.

LEXINGTON, KY., MARCH, 1897.

NO. 6.

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## THE HEART THROB OF THE MASSES.

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What of the Republic? What is to be the destiny of this aggressive, self-governing, Anglo-American people? Is it our sad fate to revolve again and again in the beaten circle of the ages, and after withstanding the repeated assaults of foes from without and the destructive forces of civil strife—after climbing the steep ascent that leads from the degradation and illusion of savage life to the sun-crowned summit of national renown, must we now turn aside into a by-path that leads backward into the realm of shadows, there to be assigned to an eternal sleep? Or have we at last found the path that leads across the fields of human possibility towards the goal of our ambition—the final triumph of man?

The past has bequeathed us its many lessons and bids us profit by the failures and successes of its experiments. The grand conclusion to be drawn from the lessons taught by the nations that have perished in the struggle for existence is that: Equal rights with equality of justice and equality of opportunity in the race of life guaranteed to each individual citizen and the fundamental principles of a stable government.

The stability of government is dependent upon the cohesive force of individuals, even as the constancy of



the hills—aye of all matter, rests upon the forces of their constituent molecules. The highest end, therefore, of government is the development of the individual, for the individual character is the determining factor in civilization. Whenever the individual man is crowded out of his occupation and becomes a stranger in his own land, dependent upon the labor and products of others for his subsistence, then it is the unit of society is destroyed, the government has passed its maximum development and the downward journey has begun. Our government is rapidly approaching that period in its history where the individual man is no longer an integral part of society but is rather coming to be a burden upon it, and the highest expansion of his character into its mental, moral and physical capabilities has become a golden impossibility. The greatest menace to individual freedom and to true popular government, that confronts the American people to-day, is the concentration and accumulation of wealth in the hands of the few.

Wealth is power. It is power in its most concentrated, its most efficient and its most applicable form. For the sake of clearness we may distinguish the evil effects of this concentration of wealth by a threefold division of the subject into Political, Social and Industrial. As to its political effects it may be said, perhaps with too much truth, that the legislative body at the capital of our nation no longer represents the masses of the people, but are pliant minions in the hands of the corporations and combinations that furnish the funds at the polls necessary for their election. The average Congressman is such simply for patronage. And who controls them? The money sharks and stock gamblers, the ring, the syndicate and the trust. Their vocation comes merely to be a piracy within the pale of the law. They stand in the lobby halls of our



national capital ready and willing, like Esau of old, to sell their birthright for a mess of pottage. For years they have been making laws so as to enable these modern Shylocks to take their pound of flesh from the breasts of people, but now the people have come to demand an accounting for the blood. Then again in our elections, when the majority for the victorious party is not large, the cry raised by the defeated minority is bribery and fraud, and the ballot box, palladium of our liberties, taints of political corruption and dishonor.

The effects socially are such as tend to array class against class and man against man. Set your embossed, cushioned, diamond studded ease and comfort along side of the pain and the weariness, the hunger and nakedness, the darkness and no hope of your neighbor. He beholds the splendid and sunlit lives of your wife and your children. He finds himself compelled to eke out a miserable existence; he sees his wife a galley slave to a tub, his children the heirs of his own half-fed fate. Do you wonder that the contrast incites to anger and moves him to crime? Again the spectacle presented in many instances of great wealth notoriously won by corrupt methods has undermined the very foundations of honesty. The consequences of the appropriation of the nation's wealth by a few have made possible a policy of monopolizing the control and profits of the industries of the country, never before even imagined as among the possible perils of society.

The third effect has been upon industry and has been to bring the wage earner more completely under the thumb of the employer. The small tradesman and manufacturers have quite as much to fear from monopolies as have the poorest class of laborers. As one after another of the departments of business pass under the control of the syndicate, the business men with moderate



capital, who used to conduct the business of the country, are crowded out of their occupation and rendered superfluous. There is now almost no opportunity for starting in business in a moderate way. No opportunity for the young man who has no qualifications save a disciplined mind and a manly character—no incentive for him to exert his talents endeavoring to lift humanity to a higher plane of living, for the banded monopolies of our country stand in serried array battling for that class legislation which is so destructive to individual development. The ambitious collegian, as he goes out in the world to seek for himself an independent livelihood, he finds the professions over-crowded, and as he gazes upon the misery and woe of the mass of his struggling countrymen, turns his back upon the world and from his overburdened soul exclaims :

“What is that which I should turn to lighting upon days like these; Every door is barred with gold and opens but to golden keys.”

These, then, are the products of monopolies—National dishonor, social disorder and industrial stagnation. “By their fruits ye shall know them.” Are they the products of our civilization? They are not the out-growth of progress, they are rather fungus growths, horrible excrescences, parasites upon the body politic. They dominate all channels of activity; they corrupt judges; they control governors and legislators; they make hewers of wood and drawers of water of all who are outside of their velvet circles. They are despotic in spirit, tyrannical in method; openly hostile to liberty and free institutions and threatening menaces to the pursuits of happiness and to equality and equal opportunities under the law. The only salvation for our republican institutions is the utter abolition of our present system tolerating unequal opportunities, whether they be natural or the creatures of law.



And until special privileges are abolished and a comparative equality of opportunity is established, the laboring millions will remain exiles from their just inheritance, doomed to a tread-mill existence, and constantly haunted with the fear of eviction, starvation and a pauper's grave. We inquire if the present condition continue to exist, can the Republic live? No; either the penniless masses will arise in bloody revolution and snatch from the wealthy some part of their ill-gotten gains, while destroying the rest in anarchy and war, or else a despotism of wealth more corrupt and subtly poisonous than king or aristocrat will fasten its leech-like hold upon the throat of the Republic, and, while all is splendid on the surface, will draw its life-blood till naught remains but a lifeless corpse, over which will be heard the sad sighs and doleful lamentations of expectant but betrayed humanity. Then out upon the heaving billows of time's ruthless sea will float the wreck of a vessel once laden with the best values of men; the song of a once prosperous people will be hushed and nothing will be heard but the mourning waves of passion as they beat upon the rocks of dishonesty and greed, upon which the vessel went to pieces. This is the decision of the ages; from it there can be made no appeal, for the High Court of Eternity has adjourned forever. In order to prove the power of the masses when incited to vengeance, I appeal to history. Return with me to the close of the last century and let us study a chapter in the annals of sunny France. The political elements, which had long been in a state of restless agitation, now blackened the heavens over the exasperated masses of that land of beauty and of sunshine. The clouds of civil dissension had spread over all Europe, but they had settled back on France.

From the conquest wars of the XIV Louis, which slaughtered men and absorbed money, followed by his



profusion and the magnificence of his court, the corruptions of the social state and the burdens of the poor had rapidly increased, while an insolent nobility and a dissolute clergy rioted in luxury on the means wrung from the mouths of starving minions. Louis XVI was now on the throne, whom "Fate had elected as an expiatory victim for the faults of his predecessors."

Irresolute and without independence of character, he was incapable of guiding or stilling the storm.

The masses demanded of him that he should pour his blood as oil upon the angry billows of that ocean of wretched humanity, the crest of whose waves was breaking at his feet; but even then they failed to be calmed. The revolution was inevitable, and beneath its terrific tidal wave were sunk a throne and splendid aristocracy, while the fetters that bore the rush of ages were severed like threads of gossamer. Robespierre and Marat obtained the ascendancy, and standing in the streets of Paris, which were washed red with human blood, declared Royalty forever abolished and France a Republic. But they fell victims to the self-same foe.

The populace, in its delirious power, first named Robespierre, "the patriot," then "the virtuous," then again the incorruptible and at length "the great." But he began to hear even from those who supported him in power the low murmur of "tyrant." Then it was that he affected his leniency toward the press and the people, but it was too late. He had already passed the crisis of his fate and nothing could stop his decline. His cup of trembling was well nigh full. He began to read his fate in the lurid glare of the meteor of his fame, which had culminated upon a sky blackened by the smoke of the slaughtered and the despairing looks of millions, and to hear the murmur of the angry deep his trident had ruled too long. His head was soon among those that



rolled from the scaffold beneath the ax, whose steady beat fell like a machine for perpetual motion till action wore out its iron heart. Such was the power of the masses in a despotism. How much greater is it in a government where the people bear rule and where they have the ballot to right their wrongs? The echo of that great conflict has not died away, but is heard in the deepening voice of the masses demanding justice. They have ceased to petition and to plead and to beg, and now they assert their rights and they demand. They demand the restoration of the principles upon which our forefathers founded our Republic, that "governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed; they hold that all men are created equal and have a right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

They demand a patriotism that shall rise above partisanism, and all that is done shall be for the good of the country; they hold that if wealth must be centralized it shall not be used as a means to obtain legislation favorable to those who possess it, but the laws shall be the same for the princely palace of the multi-millionaire and the humblest home domed by these American heavens; they hold that the government is the safest repository and most responsible trustee for all monopolies of transportation and communication, as it now is, of the interstate streams and the coast; they demand a fiscal policy based upon the taxable capacity of the citizens in support of the government; they insist on a commercial policy that shall first be favorable to ourselves, then friendly towards all other nations; they demand a monetary system that shall preserve our national credit, yet shall give to no class any self-conceived privileges, but one which shall be equitably fair and historically just to all sections of the nation; they assert that our electoral system shall be so reconstructed



as to bring our chief executive and legislative officials in direct responsibility to the people; they demand the right to accept or reject any important measure of proposed legislation, and that every leading phase of popular conviction be afforded opportunity to express itself in the representative councils of the nation.

These are the vital issues of the day—the burning questions of the hour. They are not simply national, but the heart of universal humanity is throbbing with a feverish beat for Liberty, Justice and Equality. And these questions must be studied with increasing interest by the prince and by the people, by the monarch and the sullen serf who chafes against his heavy chains till man's "inalienable rights" are wrung from the unwilling hand of despotism, and national liberty, sanctioned and guarded by religion, is secured to the awakening nation. And when at last o'er the vast expanse of earth those who fill the offices of trust and honor shall hold themselves servants to the people and their duties as sacred and shall cease to grind those beneath them into the dust by oppression and injustice; when wealth shall no longer have power to bribe or money to seduce; when rank shall no longer be the guinea stamp—but when innocence shall be equity and talent shall be triumph—when the human mind, unfettered by tyrannical institutions, may rise to the summit of its glory—when the human heart may burst forth in unrestrained adulation to the God who gave it—then the nations of the earth, laying aside their garments rolled in blood for the fairer ones of purity and peace and extending to and grasping each other with the true hand of fellowship with one aim, one hope, one duty, one destiny, in rhythm and harmony, shall join in the glad triumphant song of a Universal Republic.

March, 1897.

JOHN T. HALEY.



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THE THREE THEMES IN WHICH I MOST BELIEVE—ONE GOD, OUR RESPONSIBILITY TO HIM AND LIFE AFTER DEATH.

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We believe there is only one God. What right have we to this belief? Since Heaven, earth and all they contain, from the most minute and insignificant things used by man to the inconceivable grandness enjoyed by angels, were created by some supreme being or beings, might we not as rightly believe that there were three or more co-operating in this grand creation just as well as believe there was the one only?

No, we have a Book, an inspired volume handed down to us through the lapse of many centuries which teaches that there is the one God who created Heaven, earth and all that in them is. Within this Holy Book, the Bible, we find saints who, being tried by the den of roaring lions, by starving times of destructive famine, by gushing wounds of bloody war, by seething flames of ardent fire, stand forth as pure gold, in which there is no dross, testifying of one all-wise, omnipotent being—the God of Heaven. We have one saying, "The Lord shall be king over all the earth: in that day shall there be one Lord, and His name one." Another, "There is none good, but one, that is God." Today the number is great who, oppressed by necessity, and burdened with care, give to the world in their walks, and in their conversations, the testimony of the one God in whom they trust. Since God breathed the breath of life into Adam there has existed an instinct in all human beings which tells them there is some supreme being to whom they owe their existence. The heathens, unsupplied with divine teachings, worship gods of wood and stone, but all is vain,



“Thou shalt have no other God but Me.” Perhaps, some one says, we will accept your one God if you prove your Bible true upon which you base your argument. Now, where did we get our Bible, and how long have we had it? From God himself it came, who revealed his plans and intentions to his chosen followers. How did he do this? Sometimes in the golden dews of sleep, sometimes when sorely oppressed and almost persuaded that the God in whom they trusted had forsaken them, would He appear bestowing blessings and offering rewards to all the faithful, thereby enabling them to plod on and fulfill His great commission. What other God but ours could have rolled back Jordan’s waves and bid that mighty host of warriors tread its rocky bed? What other being has ever wrought such miracles as the God whom we serve? Has any other ever performed such a wonder as He in calling Moses to the cloud-capped mount of Sinai? No, none ever has. Then, as our holy volume is from God and has survived the criticism of all ages, and to-day is occupying a place in every lowly home of our civilized world, even where no other book can be found, may we not safely say, from the depths of our own bleeding souls, one book, the Bible, one all-wise omnipotent being, our God. Having shown one God, we shall now consider our responsibility to Him. How and in what are we responsible? Responsible because we are God’s creatures, and being his creatures are indebted to Him for all we possess—life, health, friends, all that tends to make our earthly journey a pleasant one. Is it not gratifying to think on the beauties of the Garden of Eden? Could anything be more enjoyable than reflection upon the inheritance which God bestowed upon Adam and Eve, were it not for the bitter recollection of that first temptation?

But sad to think, how from neglect of their duty and



responsibility to the commands of God, they must depart from this place of grandeur, go forth toiling, eating bread by the sweat of their brow. God has shown us in His divine writings, how great the responsibilities of mankind and how terrible the results of disobedience, by presenting character after character of those who received, yet obeyed not His commands. We see those who considered their responsibility and were always obedient to God's directions ever ascending step by step, mounting higher and higher, always looking by faith into the bright Beyond for their reward. On the other hand, we see the inconsiderate and disobedient falling on every side, sometimes smitten by the word of God, sometimes by the sharp-edged sword wielded by warriors who went forth conquering in Jehovah's name. How many are there who realize fully their responsibility, consider properly each command and apply its truths to their own personal case, to see wherein they are wanting? Allow me to say there are few. Why, should we not awake to our duties and obey every command of Him who holds the keys of our fate and gives to the obedient such bright hopes for the glories of life after Death. But after we have been so obedient, so considerate of our responsibility, how do we know that our reward shall be life after Death? Because, "As in Adam all die, even so in Christ, all shall be made alive again." Listen as He says, "This corruptible must put on incorruption, and this mortal put on immortality. So when this corruptible shall have put on incorruption and this mortal put on immortality, then shall be brought to pass the saying, that is written, "Death is swallowed up in victory." Would this life be worth living, were it not for the one hope of life after Death? Could any laborer endure to toil all day long, perchance, having earned no more, when the sun has completed his daily



course, than would suffice to feed his hungering loved ones, were it not for the promise of a brighter future? Could he lie down to pleasant dreams, knowing that on the morrow he must again rise, go forth to his labor, refreshed by the sparkling gems of morning dew, but scorched by the noon-tide heat and glad when eve has come, would this be tolerable, would the lay of that morning lark which he has chosen for his companion in toil, make him to rejoice, were it not for the contemplation of still brighter gems and far more angelic songs as he treads the gold-paved streets in life after death? Each soul has a longing which earth cannot satisfy. Would there be any inducement to toil through these few days that have been allotted to man, merely for the sake of temporal things which we cease to call ours when death comes, were it not for the assurance of a brighter reward than earth can yield? No; but when on the dying couch, the peace of an humble, self-sacrificing soul, which has ever testified of its love for Mary's Son by moistening the fever-parched lids of some dying beggar, by rescuing some erring brother as he trembled on the brink ready to plunge into the deep recesses of eternal ruin, must be sweet, indeed. May she not in the anticipation of life after death, close her eyes in calm submissiveness, saying, "I have finished the work which thou gavest me to do." Is there a balm for that bleeding wound which death has so deeply inflicted, by snatching away into his embrace my father, mother, or some one dear as life itself? Could I follow that lifeless form, which was once beauty, love, all that heart could desire, to the lonely burying-ground, see it placed beneath the sod of mother earth, knowing that my eyes never more shall rest upon the lovely face? Balm, no earthly balm could heal this wound. My heart, filled with agony, would break its narrow cage and my eyes melt in tears



at this awful scene, were it not that Christ has risen victorious over death, hell and the grave, and has given to all his faithful people the promise that they shall see Him and the dear departed ones and rejoice with them around the throne of never ending glories in life after death.

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LE DESIR.

---

I think of you every morning  
When the breeze is fresh and chill,  
As it kisses the trembling flowers  
And dances across the hill.

I think of you every noontide,  
When the roses fade with heat,  
When the birds have hushed their carols,  
And the air is rich and sweet.

I think of you every evening  
When the clouds lie dull and gray,  
And the ache in my heart grows deeper  
As the slow hours pass away.

I think of you every moment,  
Your face forever I see ;  
O! tell me, and ease my longing,  
Do you sometimes think of me?

—Lilian Eleanor Barlow.



# The State College Cadet.

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## EDITORIAL.

How is the general standard of work at State College this year? What progress is being made over last year? It is our conservative opinion that the standard of class work is hardly as good in some respects as it was last year. Some of the departments of the college are making advances, others are fairly well maintaing their ground. But in the individual work done by the students, in many instances it is not what it should be in an institution like this one. The work should be required and honestly. On the other hand, it is true that the attendance this year has exceeded that of former years, and financially and outwardly, most, if not all the departments, are making quite creditable records. This is beneficial is a way to the college, but the highest good comes from individual work and practice. By personal effort only may the power of knowledge be won.

What's the use of college spirit, athletic spirit or religious spirit? You ought to uphold the college of your choice. You help to make it what it should be, your



# Pagination Error



qualities enter into its physiognomy. Consequently the true college man will support his own principles in supporting his college. Athletic spirit is a necessary element for the modern college student. Whether he engages, let him give it his influence and sanction. Physical development is necessary to obtain a full, rounded man.

The religious spirit is most important to the student. If virtue be retained, if chastity be preserved, if manhood be not squandered in vice, if the unlimited energy of youth be not wasted, if the glorious talents be not depreciated, then let good morals and religious principles urge him to the full development of his faculties and powers in order that he may accomplish his high and noble mission in life. Religion should not be set aside as a plaything in college life.

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We are glad to see a revival of friendship between the five leading colleges of Central Kentucky. This is far better than bitter enmity and hatred. Accordingly this year we shall have an Inter-Collegiate Declamatory Contest, Field Day, Base Ball games and possibly other events. This is certainly a healthy movement for all concerned. It means a healthy growth of which good will result. Of course each college will go in to win, but State College is going to win (if).

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THE CADET dons her new spring dress with this issue, but will dislike to have passed upon her such remarks as are usually remarked upon a young lady who, late to church, marches down the aisle with "all her laces and ruffles." We thought the new dress would be neater, more becoming and more attractive to our patrons. The increased number of pages, its convenient form and the quality of its make-up make it, we think, more valuable



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and desirable than before We kindly submit it to our friends and patrons.

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Our prize offer will remain open until May 1, and meantime we hope to receive many contributions. The winners will be published in our May issue. The cash prizes will be delivered during Commencement exercises. Let there be no delay in sending in your article for the contest. Remember the prizes, \$10 first prize, \$5.00 second prize and \$2.50 third prize.

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We respectfully tip our hat to the gentlemen, Messrs. W. L. Brock and D. W. Duck, who were instrumental in procuring complimentary tickets (to Hon. Bennett H. Young's lecture) for the editor and business manager of THE CADET. These gentlemen advocated that such should be done whenever there is a lecture or entertainment in the college chapel, because, they say, THE CADET faithfully advertises and reports on such entertainments and assists such enterprises. To such a sentiment we say, amen. That is our policy. Thanks or no; which shall it be for our trouble?

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We urge the inauguration of the custom of having chapel talks during the time allotted to chapel exercises. By this we mean a five or ten minutes practical talk on some topic which concerns our life here at college or any other phase of life, giving especial attention to the religious life of the whole school, both professors and students. The present spiritless and monotonous custom has made chapel exercises a bore to many a student, who, accordingly, has devised means of "skipping." It is a detestable fact that now, when an ardent young man or young lady engages in singing in the proper way, generally, those sitting near by will laugh the laugh of scorn



or mockery, when they themselves could not do half so well. Not the half of the students take part in the singing that ought to do so. It is detrimental that when in prayer, the President's eye must be active in suppressing or detecting noise made when every one should be quiet. The reading of prayers is condemned by the majority of the students. Let the singing be full, wide-awake and spirited. Present some live topic or some great and grand principle. Let the source be full of bright, pure, true spirituality in order that it may flow with powerful influence unto every person present. According as the seed, so will be the fruit.

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#### LOCALS.

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Welcome,

Spring time!

Spring poets and sweethearts!

How do you like our new dress?

Oratory seems to be in its prime.

"Fitz at the bat and Corbett on deck."

Bob to Jim: "I'll knock you out for two beers."

Oh girls, who catch your winning smiles at chapel?

Where, now, is Cicero? Where, now, that thunder of eloquence?

Student translating German: Das Saugers Flucht, the seniors flunkt.

Is it true that there is quite a deal of sweethearting going on these days?

Prof. J. R. Johnson was called home recently to the bedside of a sick sister.

Messrs. Ellis and ————— have recently come in from Pendleton County.



Prof. R. has his "court" room so full occasionally that the officer of the day must needs clear it sometimes.

As we go to press, we are sorry to note the illness of Dr. Pryor. Messrs. Downing and Hendren are teaching his classes.

"Corporal" Cornet was recently called home, but is back again. Combast, of "Brer Watkins-ah" fame, is back again.

The temptation to walk on the grass could be almost entirely eliminated by having good, substantial walks to each building.

Methuselah McDowell says a jug is "an earthen vessell maid to contane likers with a narrer neck and a handell on the outside."

President Patterson has been to Frankfort two or three times since the present Legislature convened, looking after some money interests of the college.

See another column on Inter-Collegiate. S. C. athletics must get to work. The base ball games must be won and Inter-Collegiate Field-day will be something great.

Would it not look nicer and prettier if all the brush were taken off the Campus? If the college must have the rule "keep off the grass," we say enforce it, even if by expulsion of offenders.

The Declamatory Contest recently inaugurated in the Philosophian promises to be quite an incentive to the members of that society. This becomes quite an inducement for the purpose of obtaining members. The handsome gold medal is given by Pres. Patterson. See notice of the contest elsewhere.

Prof. Stahl, of Lawrenceburg, Va., gave quite an interesting lecture in the chapel on "Antiquity of Man," March 9. His collection of relics was very interesting,



as they comprised some of the rarest and oldest relics known. Among his remarks he said the ancient race painted, and this seemed to delight the girls present. Prof. Stahl came under the management of the Biological Society.

In foot ball, F. W. Green '97, resigned and L. B. Brock '98, former manager, was elected to the position. T. E. King '98, was elected Captain of the '97 team.

On the evening of the 19th Col. Bennett H. Young delivered quite an interesting lecture in the S. C. chapel on the subject, "The Discovery of Kentucky." The lecture was quite polished and delivered in a true orator's style. Col. Young came under the auspices of the Mechanical Engineering Society.

THE CADET contest will close on May 1. Every manuscript must be handed in by that date. The winners will then be chosen and their names published in the May number of THE CADET. Remember the cash prizes, \$10, \$5 and \$2.50.

Visitors are always welcome at State College. Our beautiful campus, buildings, and equipments are quite interesting and instructive. Every cadet should deport himself in a manly way and kindly show our visitors everything they can. Make visitors stay a pleasant one and profitable one.

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#### A STATE COLLEGE ROOM.

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A long-felt need has at last been realized. State College students who get very sick may go to their own lovely furnished room at the Protestant Infirmary. Mrs. S. M. Swigert has been the originator and chief manager of this movement and complete success crowns her efforts. She has secured one of the most convenient



and comfortable rooms at the Infirmary and has fitted it with new furniture throughout. There are comfortable chairs, a large, soft bed, new rugs, a bureau, a china set painted in college colors, pictures and other articles. everything for the comfort and cheer of the sick will be amply provided. Everything bears the State College mark. Not only the faculty, but also the friends of the college have aided this noble enterprise. Mrs. Swigert has already raised \$80 for the room. It will soon be ready for its birthday opening, when everybody, especially the students, are requested to inspect it. Except in emergencies, this room is for State College students only.

We feel sure that there is not a single student who will not hold Mrs. Swigert's name in grateful remembrance, whether he gets sick or not, because it is a great comfort to a sick man who is away from home to know that he has a nice place, where he is so kindly treated and remembered, as everyone will be in this room. It is a notable fact that not a single student has been asked to aid this enterprise, but that the aid has come from outside the student body. All friends of the college are respectfully requested to send further aid to this movement.

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### **Funds For The College.**

The Federal Congress, in 1862, passed an act giving to each state in the Union 30,000 acres of land for each Representative in Congress, for the endowment of an Agricultural and Mechanical College. Under this allotment Kentucky received 330,000 acres which, if it had been sold at Congress price, as the National Legislature intended, would have realized for the State over \$400,000. The land scrip was sold, however, for \$0.50 per



acre, and from this splendid gift only \$165,000 was received.

The state invested the funds in Kentucky 6 per cent bonds, paying the interest to the college semi-annually. The bonds matured two years ago, and the present bill before the Legislature is intended to provide for the re-investment of the \$165,000, which the State holds for the benefit of the college. The bill provides for reinvestment in State bonds at 6 per cent. An amendment is pending to make the interest 5 per cent instead of 6 per cent. Another amendment proposes to divide the fund and give the colored school at Frankfort a part of it, in order to provide agricultural and mechanical education for the colored people. This would seriously cripple and impair the income of the A. and M. College, and the part given to the colored school would be practically wasted, inasmuch as they have neither farm nor shops to provide the necessary plant for instruction in agriculture and the mechanic arts. And if they had such an education what use could they make of it?

CLASS OF '97.

Class flower—Pansy.

Class colors—Old gold and royal purple.

Yell: X. V. 3 C. X. C. V. Eleven,  
S. C. Ky. class of '97.

First honor, R. L. Pope, Barbourville, Ky.

Second honor, Joe Frazier, Lexington, Ky.

- J. H. Hendren ..... President
- Lula Searcy..... Vice-President
- G. M. Morgan..... Secretary and Treasurer
- Mary Clark..... Grumbler
- R. L. Gordon ..... Historian
- J. T. Geary ..... Orator

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W. A. Duncan.....Poet  
 J. T. Haley.....Prophet  
 R. L. Hicks.....Counselor  
 C. B. Gunn.....Giftorian

This will be the largest class that ever graduated at S. C. There are six or eight young ladies in this class. The closing exercises promise to be of rare excellence. Some post-graduate degrees will be conferred this year.

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### RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

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WHEREAS, God in his wisdom has seen fit to take from our midst one of our fellow-schoolmates in the person of Mr. J. S. Nunn, of Edmonton, Ky.,

Resolved, That we, the students of State College, have sustained a great loss in parting from one whose moral and social qualities were such that his example influenced others for good, and whose friends were as numerous as his acquaintances.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the bereaved family, and commend them to God, who gives and takes away, and in whom alone is found comfort for all sorrow.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in the city and college papers.

H. E. HESTAND, }  
 T. L. CAMPBELL, } Committee.  
 R. A. FALKNER, }

Lexington, Ky., March 1, 1897.

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Y. M. C. A.

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In the first part of the month Rev. W. A. Borum conducted our revival meeting with quite good results.



The meetings were well attended and good interest was manifested by all. The work of the Association was much aided. The spiritual life of many of the members was deepened and a higher conception of their duty realized.

Charles Studd, of Cambridge, England, delivered a soul-stirring address to young men in the Y. M. C. A. hall on February 28. More hearts than one felt the power of his spiritual address. We shall long remember his earnest efforts while with us.

The financial canvass has begun with only moderate success thus far although we have great confidence that each student will aid the Y. M. C. A. cause. We think the good it does will be fully appreciated by all who come in contact with its work. The college authorities are especially invited to contribute to our work.

It is time to think of getting out a hand book and we wish to call attention to this matter. Please report suggestions, plans and items of interest. Let every member contribute something to this enterprise.

T. B. Ray, State College Secretary, called in to see how our work was progressing. He reported good interest in other college associations, and especially in regard to the summer school at Knoxville. Each association expects to have a large delegation at the summer school.

The delegates from the association will be chosen soon so that they can make plans accordingly.

Our treasurer gratefully acknowledges the receipt of a check for ten dollars from Mr. Geo. W. Crum, of Louisville. Mr. Crum is a great friend to the Association and we greatly appreciate his substantial aid.



## INTER-COLLEGIATE.

Executive Committee: Centre—W. A. Goodloe, E. A. Bess. Central University—J. V. Norman, Speed Smith. Georgetown College—R. L. Covington, W. L. Jayne. Kentucky University—M. A. Hart, A. C. Frank. State College—W. H. Sugg, J. T. Geary.

The committee decided to hold the contest next year in Louisville. This action is generally condemned at State College.

Plans were set on foot to organize a Southern Inter-State Oratorical Association composed of Kentucky, West Virginia, Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia and North Carolina. We heartily endorse this movement.

An Inter-Collegiate Declamatory Association was organized with J. V. Norman as president. State College, Kentucky University and Central University were the only colleges wholly in favor of the organization. Kentucky Wesleyan is invited to join. The first contest will be held in Morrison Chapel, Kentucky University, May 7. Milton Elliott, Kentucky University; J. H. Hendren and T. L. Campbell, State College, were appointed to draft constitution and report on same April 3.

All the colleges reported in favor of the Inter-collegiate Debating Association. Messrs. Sugg and Geary, State College, were appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws.

The formation of an Inter-collegiate Press Association was considered, but in the absence of many of the college editors, final action was postponed until some later date.

The Inter-collegiate Athletic Association reorganized. Base ball dates were arranged as below. There will be an Inter-collegiate Field day, with all the usual events.

The business colleges connected with State College and



Kentucky University and the Hospital College of Medicine connected with Central University are excluded from these inter-collegiate sports.

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THE SCHEDULE ADOPTED BY THE INTER-COLLEGIATE ASSOCIATION FOR BASE BALL CLUBS.

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The following is the schedule adopted by the Inter-Collegiate Association for the base ball season :

April 2—S. C. and C. C. at Lexington.

April 3—K. U. and G. C. at Georgetown.

April 10—S. C. and C. U. at Lexington. G. C. and C. C. at Danville.

April 17—K. U. and S. C. at Lexington. C. C. and C. U. at Richmond.

April 24—K. U. and C. U. at Lexington. S. C. and G. C. at Georgetown.

May 1—K. U. and C. C. at Lexington. C. U. and G. C. at Richmond.

May 8—K. U. and G. C. at Lexington. S. C. and C. at Danville.

May 15—S. C. and C. U. at Richmond. G. C. and C. C. Georgetown.

May 22—K. U. and S. C. at Lexington. C. C. and C. U. and Danville.

May 29—K. U. and C. U. at Richmond. S. C. and G. C. At Lexington.

June 5—K. U. and C. C. at Danville. C. U. and G. C. at Georgetown.

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UNION LITERARY.

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A thing of the past is the Primary Contest between the Union and Patterson to select a representative for



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State College at the Inter-Collegiate Oratorical Contest at the Opera House April 2. The Union was unsuccessful. It would be unfair to say she was defeated, or that it shows the Patterson to be the better society. The Union prides herself with being one of the very best societies in the State, and we believe the result might have been different. It takes more than one event to decide the good work of the two societies. Let us see who represents State College at Chautauqua!

Mr. I. C. Welty, of Iowa, is President of our society at present. His knowledge of society work and parliamentary usage makes him worthy of the praise he is receiving from the members. Much depends upon the president of a society, especially when he is vested with the authority conferred upon him by the constitution and by-laws of the Union Literary. When a society dies with a good roll of members, it may invariably be traced to inefficient presiding officers. The office of president should be too good for any but the best. Not one member in ten makes a good presiding officer, and whenever a society "compliments" one of its members with the exalted honor, the act is criminal unless he is competent. Give us none but competent officers.

Mr. W. H. Sugg was a warm contestant with Mr. Wrenn J. Grinstead, the successful man to represent us in the contest with the Patterson Society. Mr. Sugg has proved himself capable of winning, having won second prize at Chautauqua last year. Mr. Grinstead is not without honor. He won in the Oratorical Contest of the Union contest last year, when there was a full program of able speakers. Mr. Grinstead excels in excellency of composition and thought. Had he represented State College we should have been well represented. But we are for Mr. Haley, of the Patterson. Why should we not be? There is no bitter animosity existing between



the two societies. Not a cloud is to be seen in our sky. Let it so remain till the sundown of our college. Healthy rivalry is to be cherished, but bitter dissension never.

Live topics and current events are much discussed by the society of late. The Cuban question, Mob Violence, The Powers and Greek Congress, The State Legislature, and other subjects are sources of thought for the future. Everything is in good working order and future prospects bright.

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#### PATTERSON LITERARY SOCIETY.

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The following programme was rendered on the 26th by the Patterson Society in honor of President Patterson's birthday :

R. L. Pope, President.

W. B. Wooton.....Greed or Patriotism, Which?  
 T. L. Campbell.....Triumph of Reason.  
 J. T. Haley.....Heart Trob of the Masses.  
 R. L. Gordon.....Anglo-Saxon Union.

A large and appreciate audience greeted the orators as they marched upon the rostrum, which was beautifully decorated with flowers. Mr. R. Pope, first honor man of '97, presided with a dignity and grace befitting the occasion. In appropriate terms he paid the compliments of the society to President Patterson and to Mr. Crum, who gave the first and second medals respectively on this star occasion. Saxton's band furnished delightful music. The judges gave in their decision in favor of Mr. Haley first and Mr. Gordon second.

By a rule of the society Mr. Haley was its representative to the college primary for representation at the Inter-Collegiate Oratorical contest at the Opera House on April 2.



Mr. Haley won easy over Mr. Grinstead, U. L. S., and consequently will represent the college at the Opera House. Mr. Haley's oration is a sound, sensible plea for the rights of the people, and though he may not have the voice of thunder to declare his flights of eloquence yet he gets right into the spirit and enthusiasm of his oration and hits hard straight from the shoulder.

The Patterson has again scored another victory and hangs another scalp in her belt. Look out for Patterson in the Chautauqua contest.

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#### THE NORMAL SOCIETY.

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The Normal Society is still in a flourishing condition. There is at present two large sections, and good results are being obtained from both sections.

There is a different society spirit existing among the members of the Normal Society than there is in any of the other societies. While the other societies all work in unity, the Normal, on account of its two sections, has at all times more or less rivalry. It has never proved to be of any disadvantage.

A portion of the members of section No. 2 have challenged section No. 1 for a competitive debate. It is believed the challenge will be almost unanimously accepted by the latter.

There is a great deal just now being said in the society about an open session. As to the Normal Society being willing and able to furnish a good open session no one will doubt, but the question is: "Is it the thing to do?" The college has had a great deal of oratory displayed this year, and the Normal Society could not break the record either way.

From the foregoing statement we are almost persuaded—as we are free to try new experiments—to have



a Normal Reunion. It is my opinion this is the thing. What we all want is something new, and we are more than willing to try it for our first time.

C. G. CARNETT, '99, Associate Editor N. S.

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