PHILADELPHIA EDITOR.

than become a world power.

substance:

Alden

right

**ANNUAL DINNER OF NEW ENGLANDERS** 

# It Was Held Last Night in the Board of Trade Assembly Hall.

#### SPLENDID ADDRESSES WERE HEARD FIVE

Among the Speakers Were Talcott Williams, of the Philadelphia Press; Prof. Charles Mellen Tyler, D. D., of Cornell University, and Hon. Alston G. Dayton, Member of Congress from the Charlestown, W. Va., District. Gathering Was the Largest at Any of the Twelve with me that succeeding generations have Annual Dinners of the Society.

The twelfth annual dinner-not "ban- | Sanderson, Janes G. Shepherd, E. quet." for New Figlanders don't aspire so high-of the New England society of Northeastern Pennsylvania was held ast night in the Board of Trade building. As is true of each of the preceding dinners of the society, that of last night witnessed the gathering together of a class of men who very nearly represent the brawn, brain and energy which has put this corner of the state into the foremost rank of the country's progression.

The dinner has each year been anticipated as something extraordinary, something different from the lesser social and other events, annual and othcrwise, which mark periods in each year of Secunion's history. Not only there representative local men present at the dinner, but those invited as speakers were men who have attained prominence, more or less, in their re- A. C. Fuller spective spheres of life. Of these latter, 'Talcott Williams, of the Philadelphia Press, was the guest of ex-City Solicitor James H. Torrey; Professor Charles Mellen Tyler, of Cornell uni-C. H. Pond. versity, the guest of President George Sanderson, and Hon. Alston G. Dayton, of Philippi, W. Va., the guest of John W. Howarth

Heretofore the dinners have been given at the Wyoming House, the eranton Bicycle elub house, the Hotel Terrace, the Westminster or the Hotel Jermyn, where the service of cuising This year the experiment was tried of giving the dinner in an apartment separate from the source of The result was eminently satisfactory. Steward O'Neill, of the Scranton club, whose apartments are separated by one floor from the scene

Tewksbury, T. C. Ven Storch, C. Welles, W. W. Watson, O. B. Wright, F. Whittemore, W. A. Wilcox, G. Whittemore, C. S. Weolworth.

The guests present were: H. J. Andersen, Dr. D. L. Bailey (Car-oondale), J. L. Crawford, John P. Hitchwek, John B. Law, Robert F. McKenna

F. L. Peck, R. M. Stocker, J. R. Schlager, Vandling, A. Van Wormer, Dr. H. B. Ware, C. H. Welles, ir., A. L. Wat-

The occupants of the president's table were seated as follows;

0 122 1 W. Howarth. H. E. Paine J. H. Fisher. A. D. Blackinton.

The foregoing were officers, speakers, till time ends. The old Word "Yankee," formerly so often used terms of derision or humor in the ex-presidents or members of the comold mittee of arrangements. world, has become the synonym of prog-No decoration of the hall used for the ress and strength, of humanity and civili-zation. Almost with bated breath do dining was needed and none was used. excepting potted plants and other those, who so recently speered, view green plants, which concealed the desk events of the past year and ask "What next? Where will this giant of the west and platform, were set in the windows and were banked in the east end of the we so underestimated, this determined champion of humanity and liberty, stop room, Candelabra, potted flowers and And toward us, forgetting the past and green plants, holly and smilax were asking it to be forgotten, approaches with outstretched hand the mother counused on the table. During the progress of the dinner try, blood of our blood, with many com-

music was wafted into the hall from mon sentim and the

our estimate of his ability, storling in-It was as early as 9.25 o'clock when tegrity and sweetness of character, J H. Phelps and R. W. Luce, both promi-tiont in our business life, have "passed be President Sanderson arose and opened the post-prandial programme. Never before had any dinner of the society ond," leaving volds hard to fill, F. C. been finished at such an early hour. Whittemore but recently died-a which fact indicates that the purpose young man-rapidly rising in his chosen committee of arrangements to profession

nd the evening's proceedings early one fully carried out. President Sanderson said: "God has given us loy tonight, See how, like the golden grain Prom the busk all smooth and bright The shining metal now is taken. Prom top to well-the ruled rim Not a spot is dim." "The part is dim." The part is goit-the future raised-The bell rings out "God he praised."

BIT OF IRONY.

America follow New Englanders, we gather stourd our board, and having par-taken of our simple fare, so symbollic of the daily food of our encestors, approach that stope of our evening's programme devoted to the feast of reason. One of evidences of our advancement and

ss-yor know we are privileged this vening to indulge in a moderate degree of elf-adulation-is the ability of the average descendant of New England sizes to act and speak for himself. The poet puts into the mouth of the sweet Puritan mai-den words which would lead us to think hat, at times at least, even the boldest the stern Puritan' shrank, and when the carnet pleader for the doughty Standish poured forth his words in favor at the captain she softly said: "Why lon't you speak for yourself, John" Since that day I am sure you will agree and Miles Standish, for it is a colder day than that of an old-fashioned New England wheter when a New Englander cannot now speak and act for himself. This speaking and acting for themselves

have labil the impress of New England ability, energy and progress upon our country far and wide, and in foreign

faithful part at home, another New Euslander upheld the honor of his country's flag in the cause of civilization and hu-Press, who responded to the toast "The Manilla; and in New Englander in the South Seas,' President Sanderson humorously reand determination courage

manity in far-away Manilla; and in Dewey the old New England spirit, inshowed forth in its best and most glori-

and sciences, with names too unmerous to mention. So will it he plways, let us nention.

C. E. Chittenden D. B. Atherion. E. E. Sturges Alfred Hand

alone hath led them and no strange God was with them

The hive has swarmed again and again, lleve me, there is "no strange God with hem.

PRECEPT.

We deceive and delude ourselves as much as they did when they held them-selves still loyal subjects of King James Here tonight we look back on the year that has passed, conclous that no twelve months in our country's history have after signing the "compact" which wrote been so packed with events pregnant to elvitzation, humanity and its welfare. A the death warrant of arbitrary power for the race, if we do not today realize that bort year ago our noble hearted presi-lent was striving to prevent war, with its as for them past precedents have brought us to new precedents. Colonies, dependgony and distress, striving for a peace encies, plantations, managed from the ful settlement of momentous questions which war has only settled, but deler stions

parent kingdom, there had been. They began first the self governing settlements, mined if war must come it should not rease till, for once and all, the medicval power which held Cuba in its grasp should girdles the north temperate zone. Even be driven from our neighboring islands. in despotle Russia the hive rests on this His efforts for peace were value. Spanish principle. As well in the south temper-pride and treachery prevailed, and the ate zone. Chill and Argentina, Australia Maine horror caused an explosion that and the budding empire of South Africa resounded throughout the world, and as aftest a later success. Between stretch the smoke cleared away the sun shone the tropics, in which for 4,000 recorded the tropics. In which for 4,000 recorded years no such progress has been made. down on Free Cuba, and on the banner of civilization, hominity and liberty floating over Parto Rico, Guam and the Phillip-I ask you to recall what I pause to recount now, through history, or each civilization of the temperate zone has for sines. In the stress of battle the blood of New Englanders, mixed with that of 2.500 years rained tropic trade, it has run through the same cycle. Gained in wealth, underwent a drain of precious athers of our country's brave sons, while and black, on the the hills of El Caney and San Juan. Of a truth, the year has metals and at last to the days of Venice and Amsterdam seen liberty decay in a been hig with events that, let us trust, bede good to humanity. And what of the future, with its new and heavy respond-

plutocracy which exploited their onesided traffic between the civilization of bilities" Shall we, on the open threshole of the door which destiny has thrown the temperate and the despotism and forced labor of the tropics. One land only has escaped. When Burke brought Hastings to the bar, the

open to us, hesitate and shrink? Did the New England blood which courses through the veins of our people ever criminal escaped; but the system fell. The conscience of England accepted the through the vehics of our people ever cause them to shun new responsibilities? No answer is necessary. Rather does it give the perception of right and the power to do it. It was ever thus, and ever will be, and to the particule common sense and consecutive because the provided of the perception. duty and principle of governing India for the bencht of India and thereby Eag-land escaped the fate of the part. We speak of India and think of the English conserative judgment of the Yankes head and heart we can leave the solution of these weighty questions with safety. army, the English imperism and peace akin to that of Rome, 1

ve forget that in India today Calcutta. Sombay and Madras are governed by President Sanderson's reference to ouncils, two-thirds elected, in part Dewey and Manila evoked a hearty their board of trade and I think you will agree with me that Scranton would have better councils if part were elected by two body meeting in this comely and stately hall. There are in India 537 mu-In introducing Talcott Williams of nicipalities with a population of 12.250,000 the editorial staff of the Philadelphia with 9,981 councillors of whom over half, 5,214 are chosen by suffrage. Of the rutal population of India 190,000,000 are govrned by 16,236 councillors, of whom 6,237

are chosen by those they govern. Up to a century ago India had never known a ferred to the eminence of the "do" in Yankee Doo-dle. President Sanderson ative judge but was venal. Today nacontinued by reading an extract from tive sits on the courts to the highest impeachable in character and reputaa speech by Henry Cabot Lodge, in which it was held that American demon and the humidest native magistrate ocracy was too great to do aught else an summon any member of the conquet ng race in a suit at law or crimina

case. How trivial are Plassey and As-sage, how small the glories of 100 hard-In responding Mr. Williams said in ught fields from Clive to Kitchener. row mean the \$\$9,000,000 tribute of Indu Mr. President and Gentlemen of the ow insignificant the return of \$450,000,000 New England Society of Northeastern Pennsylvania, New Englanders All: I to the English nation from English depen-dencies by the side of this greater glory differ with your president. Since the New Englander came to the routh sca d self government and of dawning liberty

brough ustice and law administered by he important part of Yankee Deedle has 1.30 mer of our race who make up the Anglo-Indian civil service. 17 BEGAN EARLY.

the important part of Fanker Licence and not been the Doodle, or the Doot, or the Eo. but the Dewey. Chores, You have reminded us of the food of our ancestors by reviving pumpkin This triumph of our race, we are called The ple for : New England on to repeat and in it lies the solitary solution of the problem of the tropics. dinner is the mines ple of our child-hood, slices of which waitants a man We began early. When Conecticut gave this very region representation and organseeing his great grandmother before this very region representation and organ-morning. A New England dinner is a lization as Westmoreland derived by Virimilar attempt to ensure ancestral vision ginia and North Carolina to their westby an appeal to digration. ern lands, the principle of self-govern In commonplace years, as we see again ment for a dependey was reorganized. It was inserted in the ordinance of 1.87 our forefathers contrast occur to us. None of us can be as good as our ancesand its legislation. It was contained in

ors and most of us have stopped trying. all our territorial governments Their physical selves we seek to sup-ply. They were bungry. We eat in their England levies the cost of colonial gov ernors on the colony. Washington pays the salary of every governor it appoints, honor. Their prayers were long. Our dinners are longer. Put in a bounteous India pays the costs of its English army, Our armies in every conquered territory are paid from Washington. When an year like this, these contrasts disappear. We claim our kinship. We are face to face again will another expansion of the English admiral took Manila in 1762, ne levted \$5,000,000. When Admiral Dewey, same race, it is opposed. There were leveled \$,000,000. When Admiral Dewey, those doubtless who told Standish and the New Englandar in the south seas. "Your constitution was never took Manfla, he did not even pay his meant for this strain. If you annex inrations from the captured treasure, Meant four monals will suffer. Improve waited for coin shipped from San Fran-Holland first. Consider if you begin with clsco. It was anchor of the Mayflower the first step, where you will go-per- which rattled loose from the cat-heads haps, or your charter run to the south seas." Thank God, that prophetic objec-cessor of Miles Standish annexed an-

tion was fulfilled. The New Englander is other empire for liberty and civilization. It is the New England idea of local self-

wintupled India trade, the economic sysem of our civilization is doomed. The world as little as one country can remain part pure and part slave, part working

a plittance and part well paid. In end, the native world of human inlustry, tropics and temperate, must rise r fall together, To their work and their duty, the call war and the result of undoing has ought this land and the work of selfvernment begun by the Filgrim is to be arried out and developed under slow utclaze by New Englanders in the south as or this nation assumes its share in the wide duty of liberty, low and civilization

When Mr. Williams had finished, the pinion was expressed that his speech was the best that had ever been delivered at a New England banquet in Scranton. The finish of his remarks was accorded an applause which lasted fully a minute

"The New Englander in Literature was the topic of the toast to which Prof. Charles Mellen Tyler, of Cornell university, responded. The thought of his remarks is well illustrated in the following quotation which appeared be low his toast announcement on the printed programme: "They were not in advance of their age, as it is called, for no one who is so can ever work profitably in it; but they were alive to the highest and most earnest thinking of their time."-(Lowell.)

Professor Tyler said: PROF. TYLER'S REMARKS

Gentlemen of the New England Society A nativo African woman begged (b whites who came to do her the honor t eat her. I could wish that you might per mit me not to be caten, but to rest having eaten while others should do the But speaking.

I have heard of a tourist who did up Florence in the morning and Rome in the fternoon, That was difficult, but, I hink, an easier affair than to do justice o the toast assigned me in the few mo ments graciously allowed me. Sir Hum-phrey Davy thought the universe to be so orous that it could be condensed to the ize of a nutshell, could we but find the machinery with which to do it. Mind is ougher than matter and affords a more olid resistance. New England thought was very tough in its texture, and I have no mental mechanism which will enable me to reduce dimensions to a review

fifteen minutes. One ought to read annually on the 22 of December the great oration of Data Webster at Plymouth, in which he d deted the landing of the Pilgrims, trane colonial history with almost super an insight and rhetoric, causing udience to shiver with emotion, us t gorgeous procession of his though marched towards him at his bidding o of the invisible realm of imagination an logic and when looking into the future e unfolded with the vision of the sethe lasting empire of the ideas of the founders of the nation over our literary

and political progress. Potential in the brain and character o hose who landed from the Mayflower were all the forces, moral, intellectual and political, which have shaped and are

guilding our destinies as a people. The sons of New England may justly proud of descent from them. We can exaggerate their greatness, thoug fear we do exaggerate their number or the little barque Mayflower mus ave had its dimensions underestimated all the ancestors who are claimed to have been borne to these shores were really landed from it. The procession of hose who then disembarked would have extended from Plymouth to Scranton, a procession equal to that which might

constituted of the putative colored ervants of Washington. But the pilgrims were no Malthusians and we may make large concessions to these claims of their multitudinous poserity. The Chicago woman was naively uperior to our kind of pride, and when he Boston friend said to her, "Our famy are proud of the fact that our ances ors were carried over in the Mayflower she replied "Ab, our family never had

to do with the florist business; it was wheat which took us through."

Mr. Soth Low has wittily said that Ho

ton is not in the state of Massachusetts.

BOSTON AND THE MIND.

ers sometimes used a forcible persuasion to promote emigration. In the early days even, there were op-

ments of expansion as there are today opponents of expansion. Mrs. Hutchinexhortation and the fathers felt that some forceful inspiration to removal into

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unsettled wilds would be for the good of all concerned. And with pious firmness they helped destiny forward. History has, perhaps, vindicated their unconscious mgaeity. We must credit them with intellectual

integrity, even in the mistakes they made They contrast nobly with the Blackstones with the Blackstones and Sir Matthew Hales, even when they

yield to belief in witchcraft. The delusion was more extended and deadly in England and Germany. Warren Hastings listening to Sheridan and Burke who impeached his Indian administration, felt himself guilty in spite of his innocence, and de-clared "When I think how many lacs of upees I might have taken and how few

really appropriated, by heavens, 1 am istonished at my moderation." The people of Mussachusetts bay might well have been surprised at their moder ation in harging only nineteen, when the air of the world was heavy with the murkiness of superstition, when a hun-dred thousand perished in Europe. The evulation of good sense speedily came, and though Harvard college felt the delusion, the general court of Massachu-setts by vigorous legislation changed the atmosphere of thought. And not only did they reveal moderation in the number of the sufferers, they showed seriousness and dignity in the form of the mistakes

A MATTER OF CHANCE.

Judge Sewall expressed publicly and with tears, his contrition. A chairman of a southern vigilance committee said to a woman: "Madam, we have lynched this morning, your husband by mistake and have come to inform you," and when the poor widow began to moan and weep, he attempted consolation: "My dear madam, do not give way to distress. It will all some out right in the end. We hope to get the right man before night."

There is scant time to trace the in-succe of the thought of the fathers upon the political, historical and belletristic literature of New England. I can only speak in a general way of the genius of the New England mind as that of idealism, and in a few words express my Judgment of that influence upon the literary roduct since their day. The Pilgrim father believed in eternal

ideas and that nothing happened by accl-dent. He believed as many of us believe still, that if you wish things to occur and come out right you must force them to suppen. You must have an idea and push

into the world's life. No great idea God or man can happen into operation. Virtue, religion, political liberty must be abit for tooth and null-pugnis et calci-s. To wait for tyrants to concede popdar liberty, for hierarchs to grant relighous freedom was to wait as Horace says for the river to run by, "dum defluat mnis." He believed that all would be at for humanity unless you pushed, with stern will, your ideas into living activty. Cromwell's ironsides believed in heir ideas, in their freedom of will, and they scattered Prince Rupert's cavalry like leaves of autamn, just because their ideas and their purpose were the ideas and pur-

iose of the Almighty himself. Emerson says gravitation is in the axe of the man who clears the wilderness The predestination in which the fathers believed was that of the idea (which is notter than a fire) and which, Napoleon said rules the world and this election did not limit their personal liberty but en-sured it. When they had an idea it was none other than the idea of God. The mighty was perfectly satisfactory, and it ever occurred to them that God might ave a different idea. Sometimes in their theology they ventured to inform God as to the true idea, that there might be no mistake in the matter. And this explained the fact, that while they believed in foreordination, it was the foreordina-tion of the idea they had thought out, no the foreordination of things according

o their own will and wish. GREAT IDEALISTS.

Thus were the fathers tremendous idealists, and the American revolution, rise of heresies, the genesis of Unitarian

Patker, Garrison and Wendell Phillips at-

incibl us aspects. So it has been in literature and the arts

country for and way, and in the order and ellines, for, the impress has been lab. In statesmanship from the Adamses to Hoar, Hawiey, Lodge and Long of the present day. In war, from Putham to Miles. And while the latter bore his outburst of applause.

of the dinner, did himself proud. The the secretary's office, where Bauer's service and cookery were in every respect all that could be desired.

From 6 to 7 o'clock there was a period devoted to reception and sociability. The members and guests gathered during this hour in the office of the board of trade secretary and in the committes room and an opportunity was afforded members to greet the speakers and others from outside the city.

## IN THE DINNER HALL.

## Detailed Story of the Feasting and the Speech-Making.

At 5 o'clock the company filed from the offices into the assembly hall and remained standing for a time at their places about a table arranged in the

form of a 'T' with two stems. In accordance with a custom which has attended every dinner of the society, the flag was saluted. The nature of the ceremony was eminently Amerlean, simple, but none the less in spiring. An attendant waved the Eleventh regiment's handsome silk flag from a position at the board of trade president's desk, back of the speaker's table, the company meanwhile singing the first verse of "The Star Splanged Banner." The singing was led by George F. Whittemore, Bauer's orchestra playing the accompaniment.

President Sanderson then read the following much-quoted extract from the speech made by President McKinloy at Atlanta on Dec. 15.

That flag has been planted in two hemispheres, and there it remains, the symbol of liberty and law, of peace and progress. Who will withdraw it from the people over whom it floats in protecting folds? Who will haul it down?

"Old Glory," the most recent verses of note by James Whitcomb Riley, were read by Homer Greene. The spirit in which the delivery was made and the sentiment expressed by the Hoosier poet were warmly applauded. After Rev. Robert F. Y. Pierce, pastor of the Penn Avenue Baptist church, asked divine blessing on the occasion the company then seated itself and the

eating began. The members present, in addition to those at the speakers' table, were: dale-John W. Aitken, J. E. Burr A. S. Baker, G. S. Kimball, L. A. Patter-

Wilkes-Barre-T. H. Atherton, C. D Foster.

Dunmore - A. D. Blackinton, Rohe-McM. Law.

Pittston-C. C. Bowman, S. B. Bennett, C Bennett, George Cooper, George S. Ferris

Throop-John H. Law, Charles D. Sanderse IL.

Plains-D. Scott Stark, jr. Honesdale-Thomas B. Clark, A. F

Searle.

Scranton-J. L. Atherton, F. D. Brew ster, M. D.; A. L. Collins, E. E. Cham-berlaio, Rossell Dimmick, J. Benjamia Dimmick, Rufus J. Fester, J. B. Fish, P. H. French, Rev. George E. Guild, Hon Alfred Hand, Dr. G. E. Hill, W. L. Hen wood, S. R. Henwood, C. D. Jones, John ink

S. Luce, S. R. Mott, L. F. Megargel, E. L. Merriman, L. J. Nerthrup, R. H. Patter-son, F. E. Platt, Harry O. Pond, W. M. Bichmond, Robert M. Scranton, James G.

ing air comes the whisper "United we stand." A duilard indeed must he be who fails to see the signs and exult that "Public have one her signs had." orchestra was stationed. Following was the menu The truth is, that men aaxious about

their souls have not been by any means the least skillful in providing for the wants of the body."-Lowell.

Blue Points Clear Turtle Chicken Patties Fillet Beef, with Mushrooms tatoes Spinach Cel Celery Polatoes Radiates Olives

"Eve a thirst in me throat."-Kipling. 'ider, Sorbet, New England Style Cigarettes Chicken Salad Quall Ice Cream Pies Cake

Cheese Crackers Cafe Noir Cigars

'This is my own native land.' HERITAGE.

otle conduct that will conserve our country's welfare, precenting too hastily constand with our faces to the light, erect, ligious,

History does not tell us on which foo covernment as part and as far as it is the Pfigrim landed at Plymouth; but it is practicable which is the true guide of but in the state of Mind. Well, in that test the potency of the idea. Pulsating our policy and which has guided English bewey at Manila landed "with both feet." Standing here at the very first outpost of the Purlian-the first spot on which he

And to all this we here tonight can instly feel the blood of our (athers has ontributed and will contribute in the hearts fill with gratitude that the Purlian hearts fill with gratitude that the Purlian inture in that cool, necessary and patri- | refused to listen to the arguments against expansion as others will be grateful in time to come over the national reclusions, the assuming of two daugerous fosal today. The movement which he country cannot deal justly by the weak, responsibilities, but ever causing us to began has many aspects, civil and re-

stand with our faces to the light, creet, dignified and American. With our pleasure at meeting together again is mixed the sorrow for departed brothers. William T, Smith, long one of us and a former president, honored and beloved, has been carried to his final rest. Those of us who knew him intimately can beer our heartfelt testimony to his worths. bear our heartfelt testimony to his worth.

state of Mind-moderate statistics of he-redity would show that the radiation of policy in India for fifty years. Yet in the face of the precedents of a Yet in the face of the precedents of a redity would show that the radiation of materialism or dirt philosophy ever entury and the certainty of the most life from the Plymouth band will include gained foot hold in New England literamerciful war in history, the first on re-cord in which no levy has been made on the Winthrops, Adamses, Otises, Ameses town or province, we are assured that de-pendencies are not safe in the hands of others who have exerted a plastic in-

rious examples of hereditary genius. But Athens was not all Greece, nor is Paris all France, nor were Plymouth and Boston and Salem all of New England, hough the primal impulse to settlement n other states. Rhode Island and Con-

nest fluttereth over her young-heareth them upon her wings, even so the Lord lized wants which in forty years have and all who knew him will sustain us in

fluence upon American life and literature Republies and demoniaces and that this and can come in the tropics only as in India by our race, that our conquests are the passage of generations, affording to a speculative mind like Mr. Galton, illus-

> necticut, started from Plymouth and Bos-ton. It must be conceded that the fathto the second state of the last

· · · · · · · · · Then, hovering near, We watched the first red blaze appear, Heard the sharp crackle, caught the gleam On whitewashed wall and sagging beam, Until the old, rude-furnished room Burst, flower-like, into rosy bloom. - Whittier's Snow Bound,

REPRODUCTION OF FIRST PAGE OF MENU COVER.

REPRODUCTION OF SECOND PAGE OF MENU COVER.

The menu card was a handsome souvenir of the dinner. It comprised a double cover and four interior pages, all of heavy bristol board. The first and last cover pages displayed each a reproduction in zinc from pen and sketches by G. B. Dimmick. As shown in the illustrations accompanying this article, the sketches are typical of early New Ergland life, even to the most minute details—for instance, the cranes, candles, steeple and the furnishings shown in the two rior scenes. The candles, by the way, are indicative of the twelfth annual dinner of the society. The exterior and interior parts of the card were bound together with white and lagender ribbons.

ture. Idealism, or the power of the idea gave inspiration to the Hancocks, Otises, Parkers, Harriet Beecher Stowes, Lowits, Whittiers and the School of Concord, Take Webster, for an example, in polit-The intellectual strain seems indeed to promising temper. In all his great have waxed more vigorous and pure with leal thought. Webster was, I think, a great idealist in spite of his later com-speeches he hitched his wagon to a star. He segred with titanic hold the great idea of human dignity and of human progress through constitutional forms of political life. He absorbed Harrington's Oceana, He spoke for Greece against the unspeak-able Turk. His argument in reply to Mr. Hayre was grandly idealistic. His logic in defense of Union and liberty marched with our battalions in the civil war. Ev ery gun had a louder roar, every soldier fought with more valor because the aruments of Webster had become a part f the political conceiousness of the north, Lowell, Longfellow, Whittler were idealists and New England may still be re-garded by the country at large as the entral gauglin of high thought and sentiment in fiction, politics and philosophy, A nation will perish when idealism succumbs to materialism. The sense of the divine in man, of the transcendant nature of morals and rights, disclosed in the productions of poets, novelists, histo-rians and statesmen of New England, constitute all cur hopes in our contention with the materialistic and pessimistic elenonts which are bursting here and there into the horizon of American life and politics. This dynasty of thinkers has left its stamp upon the American mind. The idealists of New England constitute zodiae of light across the firmament of ar history. Let us gratefully acknowledge our debt

for our ideals in all our polite and our ponitical literature to the New England mind. It is easy to have ideas when there have started the chain.

### AN EASY METHOD.

I recall a witty speech of William M. Evarts at a Yale banquet, at which I was present. A student offered the toast, "To Mr. Evarts, the Great Forensic Orator," Mr. Evarts rose and In a strain of ex-guisite banter, which by some was taken seriously, replied: "I thank you for your compliment. You may wish to know how number 1 spoke thirty-two consecutive hours in the Lemon case. It was by ob-serving a very simple law of thought. Oberving the same law you may be able o speak at infinite length. Do not let go he idea you have, but claborate it until another appears above the horizon. Stop thus from one to another grasping the tail of each successive idea."

Mr. Evaris sat down after this luminous exposition. But President Dwight took in the situation and rising, said: "Mr. Evarts does not understand the difficulty in the student mind. It is not in grasping the tail of the second, of the hundredth, or five hundredth idea, but the tall of the first idea."

The fathers have given us the first ideas and we may well seize the tail of all oth-

ers. Gentlemen, Mr. Browning in the first line of "Sardello" writes. "Who will, may hear Sardello's story told." In the last line he says: "Who would, has heard Sardello's story told." The criticism was made by Tennyson, who could not un-derstand the poem, "By heavens! It has not been told." My remarks are ended and I trust the story may not be con-demned as after all not told. emned as after all not told.

Hon, Alston G. Dayton, of Philippl, W. Va., is not a native southener, although as a member from the Charlestown district in congress he succeeded

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