

behind it as he delivers it; it is "The power of God unto Salvation."

But he is powerful, and he is no less so among college students than other classes among whom he has moved. College students learn from him what potency there is in the two elements enthusiasm, and entire devotion to a single aim. They may learn from him what it is to espouse a cause sufficiently exalted in one's own eyes to be allowed to absorb one's self and appropriate him to its end. Mr. Moody is beloved by the college boys, for one and all of whom he manifests the same consideration and sympathy, and gives the same indulgence and counsel. The cheers with which he is greeted as the students arrive at Northfield, the cheers and cries of Moody! Moody! which arise as he watches the base-ball and other sports, the glad attention and earnest responses which he receives in the meetings, or whenever he speaks, The "God be with you till we meet again," which is sung in chorus from the car windows and the platforms of parting trains and of depot, are all manifestations of the regard in which Mr. Moody is held by the students who go to Northfield.

When it is remembered that between three and four hundred college students gather around Mr. Moody at Northfield each year, that about two hundred of these are new attendants, and that they come from colleges in almost every quarter of this land as well as from Europe, the scope of his power may be imagined. So much has been said upon what are the elements of his power that we refrain from stating an opinion, although we have a decided one. The one thing we rejoice in is that there is one man who has the courage to offer on the same terms, in the same garb, the same Gospel to college men as to others.

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POLITICAL questions are studied with increased interest by the college students as the Presidential campaign progresses,

which is to a great extent indicative of the standard of the political issues. There are several things about the present contest which give it dignity, when compared with the usual campaign in this country, and make it pleasant for the student, mechanic, laborer, professional man, and the statesman to take an active part in it. It has been justly called a campaign of intelligence. The fact of it being such causes the student to think upon the issues, thus giving breadth to his field of reasoning. The student that says he is no politician, meaning thereby that he does not consider political questions, is unworthy of the appellation student in this country. The student of to-day is the statesman and political economist of to-morrow. It is he who becomes the great factor in the motive force which moves the political and social world; how essential then it is for him to become accustomed to the instruments which he is to use. Will he be fit to exercise the right of franchise if he gives political questions no consideration? It is true he should not be a political schemer, neither should he be made the tool of political schemers. There is a greater probability of him being made the tool of the schemer than becoming a political schemer if he is ignorant concerning political questions.

There are various things which the student should guard against while considering political questions—(1) Party prejudice to the extent of subserving party interests, regardless of justice, should be spurned. While we do not wish to encourage "flopping," yet we believe that politics would be purer if there were more of it done when prompted by pure motives and our consciences. The fact that there is a great deal of changing from one party to another, indicates a higher standard in politics. The terms Mugwump and Crank are not distasteful to the conscientious, in fact, the name is cherished by them, as it signifies independence of thought and action. While we should stand by our political opinions, we should also