

der the existing circumstances ; and rather than do so, they paid over the guarantee money and lost the chance of getting even for their defeat of last Thanksgiving.

We agree that the whole thing is an unfortunate affair, for, situated as we are the two colleges should be on the most friendly terms ; and in their sports should enjoy a good healthy rivalry that knows none of the petty bickering of which the past has been so polific. It was hoped after last fall we would enjoy the advantage of a friendly contestant in our neighbor ; but unless we can now come to some better understanding such hopes are vain.

At the present writing there is a scheme under way by which a better basis of understanding may be found ; but as yet it is not sufficiently completed to make any definite statement in reference to it.

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### THE RACE PROBLEM.

Delivered in the Junior Oratorical Contest, June 24, 1890.

Physically, morally, and politically, the Caucasian race controls the whole world. To it we are indebted for Christianity, and for all of the institutions of civilization. The other races have not largely contributed to history, for they have not advanced materially in known time. Where there has been contact one with the other, there has been neither amalgamation nor league, but removal or extermination, our race remaining alone the conquering and the unconquerable. So nearly has this been the case, that, until modern times the great divisions of the human family have been as distinctly marked as have the geographical di-

visions of continents.

But a new epoch of history is dawning. This country of ours which has shown so many things to the world, whose government at first experimental, has proven itself to be the greatest promoter of liberty to the oppressed of all nations is to show that it can elevate into enlightenment the race which has been considered the lowest of mankind, the African.

We have refused the Mongolian a landing on our shores, and the red man of the forest we have pushed almost to the verge of extermination ; but the black man comprising one seventh of our entire population is here to stay. He has adopted our customs, he enjoys our institutions, and in reality being distinct in nothing but color, furnishes an example never before known in the history of mankind. Ignorant not because of his race, but from force of circumstances ; entitled under our constitution to a political and social equality ; yet from a race prejudice as old as the human family, he enjoys it but nominally ; so that his immediate future is believed to present a problem of civilization the most complex and unprecedented that the world has ever seen.

And why this question ?

Is it because our institutions are threatened with extermination ? No. The black man has lived with us since the beginning of our history, and never have there been between us conflicts leaving ineffaceable scars ; never has his loyalty to us been questioned, as a slave, as a freedman, as a citizen, or as a soldier upon the field of battle. Need we fear Amalgamation ? Contrary to a belief which is quite prevalent our leading statesmen think not. In the brief period of his freedom, since tendencies to miscegenation are less, he has shown as well as we, a decided aversion to intermarriage. As a race it is said that his skin is darker than when a slave, and is gradually growing darker. Than this loyalty to his race, what could speak better for his dignity, for his manhood, for his citizenship ?

Do we believe that he is not susceptible of the