

**WOMAN'S RIGHTS.**

**The Girls of the University Close up Shop and Take a Day Off.**

Yesterday morning at 8 a. m. in Prof. Samson's room, the ladies of the university held a mass meeting to decide whether or not they should attend yesterday's recitations. A committee had been appointed to draw up resolutions on the subject which were as follows:

WHEREAS, on numerous Thursday evenings, it has been duly set forth that the best men should be at the polls, and

WHEREAS, our fellow students are necessarily absent from their recitations, and

WHEREAS, woman are denied the right of voting,

THEREFORE, in order that the faculty may give their undivided attention to the polls, and

IN ORDER THAT our fellow students may not be overburdened with work upon their return, and

IN ORDER THAT the girls of Indiana University may spend the day in uninterrupted meditation upon the rights of suffrage, be it

Resolved, that our work be postponed until Wednesday, Nov. 7, 1894.

The resolutions were adopted and the result of the meeting was a unanimous vote by the ladies to "bolt" all recitations. Copies of the resolutions were posted in conspicuous places in the college buildings. The boys were heartily in sympathy with the movement and, going a little farther than the ladies had done, they forcibly stopped all recitations except Prof. Bryan's; he was too much for them.

After marching around the campus, photographs were taken of the ladies in a body and then of the gentlemen.

The ladies then started toward the city in a body but were met near the entrance to the campus by president Swain. The president is a very big man and some of the more timid ladies, remembering the penalty for "bolting" in the common schools, were in favor of meekly returning to the deserted college, fearing that the same penalty might hold good in I. U., but others were very much in favor of carrying out their project. The president stopped the line and after marveling for a time on the beauty of Indiana Universities' maidens, he decided to test their nerve. In thundering accents, much after the style in vogue when Ethan Allen stormed Fort Ticonderoga, he ordered them to disperse. But they didn't disperse. The president then began reasoning with them and wished to know what the trouble was. They replied that he would find a definite statement posted on the college doors. Dr. Swain then advised them as a friend to return, but they would not. During the discussion the boys could be heard in the distance yelling "What's the matter with I. U. girls?" They are all right." The girls then marched to the public square with the boys close behind. On reaching the square the boys marched around it in single file and finally stopped in the southwest corner of the court house park where chairman McGinnis made, or rather attempted to make, a speech. At the end of every sentence the applause was so loud and long that he finally gave up trying to remember what he said in the sentence before and quit. A motion was then made to release the High school students, and was carried unanimously. A single file was formed about two squares in length, and the march to the schoolhouse began. On the way down two large I. U. flags were brought out, which were carried at the head of the procession. At the school house a committee was sent up to request the teachers to dismiss the school, the teachers said they would consent if the trustees would. Some of the students went to Mr. Adams's house, opposite the school building but were told that he had gone to the old college to vote. The next thing on the program was a march to the old college. But Mr. Adams could not be found, so they

all marched back to the school building. On the first floor the boys gave the college, the George Washington, the "Small Hope" and the High school yells, stamped on the floor and made a terrible racket generally. On the second floor the same performance was repeated, and on the third floor surrounded by wondering High school "kicks" they yelled every yell they could think of and then made up some for the occasion. The boys then retired followed by the High school. A double line was formed and the High school's were compelled to march out between them. After effectually breaking up the school for the day another line was formed to march about the city. The High school students, girls too, were marched in front, the I. U. students following. When the procession reached the square a drum corps was secured and the march continued to the Theta and Kappa chapter houses. After making an awful racket at these places it was decided to liberate all the school children in the city.

The Fairview school house was the first victim. When they arrived there all of the crowd which had by that time swelled to twice its former size, went into the building and set up such a series of ear-splitting yells, that the teachers made haste to dismiss the pupils. The victors next marched to the depot and then to the colored school house, where the same maneuvers were carried out with signal success. Not forgetting the children at the central school they returned there and with little difficulty completed their philanthropic work.

**A BENEFICENT LIFE.**

**Brief Biography of an Old and Much Respected Citizen.**

The following brief biography of one of Bloomington's most respected citizens is clipped from the Helper a religious paper published in the interest of the M. E. church of this district.

**JAMES BRIDGES HAMILTON.**  
 Rev. James Bridges Hamilton was born in Washington county, Indiana, Oct. 16th, 1820. His parents came to Indiana from North Carolina in 1817. He was converted on March 28th, 1840, licensed to exhort in 1841 and licensed to preach in 1842 in Salem. In 1842 he was placed on the Rome circuit to assist Asbury Wilkinson. On this work he had forty appointments and received the sum of \$40 for his year's work. He only reached home once in six weeks. The circuit took in part of all the following counties: Harrison, Orange, Crawford, Perry and Dubois in Ind., and Mead county, Ky. But he says that was one of the happiest years of his life. In 1864 he was commissioned chaplain in the U. S. army in the 31st Reg. Inf. Infantry, from which service he was paid off with his regiment at Indianapolis, Jan. 12, 1866. After that he moved to Bloomington where he has since lived. He was superannuated in 1885 while in San Francisco, Cal. He was first married to Elizabeth Rice September 25, 1840. She died while they were at Orleans, August 12, 1854. He was married again to Euphrasias Stackey, the ceremony being performed at Petersburg by Rev. Wilkinen Terrell. He was the father of seven children, the eldest of which is a son living in Washington. The youngest son is a minister, a graduate of I. U., and also of Drew Seminary in 1875, while Bishop Hurst was president. He is now a member of the Illinois conference. If you want to see a man ripe for eternity, whose very looks will inspire you, much more his work, you need to visit Bro. Hamilton.

James Durham has a photograph which he prizes very highly. It is the likeness of Aimaro Sato, who is now so successfully directing the Japanese war in China. Aimaro is a graduate of the class of '81 from the DePaul university, and Mr. Durham was in the school at the same time and was an acquaintance of the "Jap," who presented him with the photograph. Sato was sent to America to be educated at the expense of his country.