

tween Paradise and Tophet. The business that stimulates the integrity and honor of one man, may make another of different temperament a polyglot liar, an ambidextrous villain. Some may tread on serpents and scorpions without harm, but not all.

Choose a business soon and enter on it resolutely and allow no time to waste away in aimless, nerveless inaction, and soon you will come to love what you may have chosen with reluctance. This gleesome energy bespeaks a sound mind as well as a sound body, and such an one will outstrip those who trail on through life, clogged in every movement, as by some adhesive slime, and whose snail path shows at every point a waste of their very substance.

III. Of every true calling God is the Author, hence all should be done in subordination to His will. If a patriot, be a Christian patriot; if a legislator, be a Christian legislator; if a lawyer, doctor or teacher, gild the service with the resplendent light of a pure Christianity. With humility and reverence bend before the secret voice of the Most High revealed in your own nature, and in His word, and court the inspiration of that heroic valor that hates "the cowardice of doing wrong."

Nor is this without even its temporal rewards. Some years ago, a young man graduated from Dartmouth College, and soon found himself in Washington, where he wished to establish a classical school. His attempts, for months, were fruitless. He contracted a debt for board which he could not pay, but was kindly entertained by his hostess. With unfaltering trust, and dependence on the Divine direction, which his silent devotion in the presence of a stranger room mate attested, he persisted until providentially a school in successful operation was transferred entire into his hands. Such was the advent of the late Chief Justice Chase to the city of Washington, where as Senator, the great financial Secretary, and Chief Justice he adorned every position, in nearly all the grades of honor.

With cheerful optimism, enter with elastic step the arena for the prizes of life, and look to the God of Providence so to direct your steps that you may each ascend the highest summits of human usefulness, and at last tread the Mount of God.

THE ADELPHIAN EXHIBITION.

The entertainment of the Adelpian Society was listened to by a full house. The exercises consisted exclusively of original productions. The programme was introduced by an instrumental duett by Misses Furst and Carter. The performance elicited much applause from the audience.

The Salutatory, by Clarence W. Roads, was one of the most pleasing and enjoyable exercises of the evening. Mr. Roads has a winning and pleasing style of delivery which is calculated to gain the favor of the listener at once. The character of his address on this occasion was especially appropriate, and was delivered in a manner entirely free from affectation in his peculiarly agreeable voice.

He recounted the rise and progress of the Adelpian from its origin; told of its early trials; referred to its struggle for life, during the second term of its history, when the threatening clouds of adversity seemed dark and hopeless; recounted in glowing language, the sudden dawn of sunshine and hope, through the earnest

efforts and unrelenting resolution of its few members; mentioned as a bright epoch, the hour when the fair daughters of Picria joined the Adelpian ranks; and then described the present highest prosperity which seems at length to have rewarded the past struggles of the society.

We would state in addition that the address abounded in apt hits and happy allusions. While it was not burdened by the evidence of labored effort, it showed that the speaker appreciated the true character of a salutatory.

Two orations, upon opposite topics, were then delivered by Messrs. F. P. Hurd and U. H. Malick. Mr. Hurd spoke upon the subject of "The Past." He showed how invaluable and precious is the gift of memory to man, by which we are enabled to store away the events and treasures of the past for our present and future enjoyment and benefit. The past was referred to as an image of the future, thus affording us a safe guide for future actions. He recalled our indebtedness to the past, by referring to the rich caskets of literary gems and exhaustless fountains of truth, wisdom, and philosophic lore bequeathed to us by the mighty dead of ages gone—Shakespeare, Socrates, Plato, Archimedes and hosts of others, whom modern learning and wisdom has not excelled, but have used as models and fountains of inspiration.

The oration was short. The delivery was marred a little by a defect in the speaker's attitude, but it was delivered in a clear deliberate voice which more than compensated. As a literary effort it was a success, and the hearty plaudits elicited from the audience were well merited.

Mr. U. H. Malick spoke upon the subject of "The Future." The speaker imperiled the reception of his excellent production by his frustration and hesitancy in the outset. Nothing is more calculated to injure a speaker in the eyes of his audience than to let his manner excite a feeling of fear for his success, of pity for his confusion. However, Mr. Malick speedily recovered himself, and delivered his oration with self-possession.

He referred at length to the imperfection of many of the sciences, on account of inadequate means of investigation. He showed what vast labors and conquests still await the astronomers and geologists of the future. That the discoveries made by scientists of the past, we have reason to believe, are but a tithe of the discoveries yet to be made by those of the future. He also stated that we should profit by the failures and successes of the past in our future actions. He mentioned some of the issues and enterprises, moral and political, which have sprung up in the present day. He showed from history the danger of joining moral and political issues and interests. It was his opinion that the present temperance war especially the Woman Crusade feature, pointed to such a coalition of Church and Politics, consequently the result might be perilous for the future. Mr. Malick was warmly applauded by the audience.

Two essays upon opposite topics constituted, perhaps, the most entertaining feature of the exhibition. The first was read by Miss Maud Creegan—subject, "The Boy of the Period."

Miss Creegan has acquired an enviable reputation as a reader, as well as a fine writer. In the present instance she did not fall below her own excellent standard

but recited her essay with distinctness and fine expression. The character of her production was entirely satirical.

She portrayed this peculiar specimen of the genus homo, in startling colors. She painted him in words of scathing sarcasm, gently touching upon his well-known *penchant* for his indispensable companion—the narcotic weed, and his little weakness for the social glass, indulged in just for "health," or "generosity's sake" you know. In conclusion she stated that from her utter inability to conceive of all the beatitudes of the delectable youth in question, she would therefore retire to further contemplate his nature.

On the other hand Mr. W. C. Showalter related what he knew about "The Girl of the Period"—and some things that he surmised. Mr. S. is one of the most talented writers of the Adelpian, and is the humorist of the society. An irrepressible vein of rich humor invariably pervades his productions. On the present occasion he surpassed himself. We feel that we are simply doing him justice, when we say that his essay was considered by all as a first class literary production. We will not attempt a synopsis of the essay, but simply state that it showed the evidences of much care and thought in the preparation, and was quite free from labored attempts at wit and humor. Mr. S. has made himself many friends among the people—and has well merited his success.

No exercise of the evening showed more scholarly ability and depth of thought than the short debate upon the subject, "Phrenology as a Science," by Messrs. F. M. Lamberton and H. H. Wilson. The debaters were a little unfortunate in the selection of a question which lacked the general interest which a *live* question of the day would have possessed, yet they succeeded well in interesting the audience.

Want of space forbids us to give a lengthy synopsis of this debate, we shall content ourselves by noticing the style and quality.

Mr. Lamberton, who supported Phrenology as a Science, presented a general argument, based principally upon analogy, without taking up in order the special and peculiar principles upon which phrenology is founded. As is characteristic of Mr. L. he delivered a philosophic logical, and original address. His delivery was deliberate and dignified. His argument showed an extended power of abstract thought.

Mr. Wilson handled the subject, in opposition, in a logical and systematic manner. Taking up each fundamental principle of the science, one by one, and refuting it by scientific facts and by reference to eminent authority. He made no bald statements without furnishing abundance of proof. He showed that he had given the subject careful attention and investigation. Mr. W. frequently lay himself open to criticism from the assurance in his style of delivery, but we like it. He has the snap and vim which ultimately brings success. W. is sometimes truly eloquent in his delivery.

The exercises of the evening were concluded by a short and appropriate valedictory by the president, W. M. Stevenson.

The entertainment was greatly enhanced by the music furnished by the young ladies. The instrumental and vocal duetts were excellent and highly appreciated.

The instrumental solos were excellent as artistic performances, but were not so well appreciated by the audience on account of their length and the number of them introduced.

GEN. MANDERSON'S ADDRESS.

The annual University address, delivered on Tuesday evening, was listened to by a large and attentive audience. We have space only for a brief reference to one or two main features of the address. He first congratulated the State and especially the citizens of Lincoln on the possession of so noble an Institution of learning in their midst, and indicated that it should be fostered by them with tender and zealous care.

He said the dissatisfied ones among the people and the press would exert little influence for evil if the friends of the University were faithful to its interests—Americans are a nation of grumblers. He spoke of the advantages and superiority of the peculiar principles engrafted in the foundation of our University—co-education of the sexes, its unsectarian character, and its agricultural department. But an idea which seems to us worthy of special notice and careful study was this: Students should be educated in *politias*; not simply in the elements of government and political economy, but in everything which an honest politician is called upon to perform in the caucus, the convention, and the legislative halls. The Gen. discussed and elaborated this idea in such a manner as to show its reasonableness and practicability. We think our educators would do well to consider this matter with a view of making a practical trial of it, and, perhaps, of adding a branch of this character to the college course.

The speaker then, at considerable length, replied to the argument of Judge Crouse who delivered the University address in 1873, against obligatory education. The General took strong ground in favor of obligatory education, citing the usual array of statistics founded upon the reports of the German schools. We regret that necessity seemed to demand this extensive argument from the speaker. We would have preferred to listen to him on topics of more interest, if not of more importance. The argument, however, was very able.

The address was eloquent and very instructive—an honor to the University.

GRADUATING EXERCISES.

On Wednesday morning at an early hour the chapel was filled with a large audience to listen to the orations of the graduates, and witness the conferring of degrees and other ceremonies. The stage was filled with official dignitaries, consisting of His Excellency, the Governor, the Board of Regents, the Faculty etc.

The scene was quite imposing and we have no doubt that the young gentlemen in whose honor this pageantry had assembled, fully realized the impressiveness and gravity of the occasion.

Mr. Hurd first delivered his oration on the subject of "Ambition." The oration was an honor to the speaker, abounding in pleasing and elegant passages.

Mr. Malick's oration on "Natural Talent," was a sound production, in which he showed that genius is only a synonym for earnest effort and application.

Mr. Stevenson, in a style more eloquent than his wont, delineated the life and character of the great mind of Italy—

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