

in a clear, round, full tone; that could be heard all over the Hall. Next followed the debate; question, "Is it a Fitting Time to establish the Departments of Law and Medicine in connection with the University?" Mr. A. C. Platt spoke on the affirmative. Mr. Platt entered into the question with his whole force, and he can always keep the attention of his audience. He presented some very good arguments on his side of the question. Miss Elma Hawley took the negative of the question. Miss Hawley had prepared very carefully, and gave a very close, and well composed argument, why the departments of the school should not be increased. As far as we could learn the verdict of the audience was, that Miss Hawley had built her arguments on the most solid foundation. The latest reports are, that Mr. Platt has surrendered.

The next on the programme was an oration by Mr. Geo. E. Howard; subject, "Popularity and Culture." We do not hesitate to pronounce it the best production we ever heard Mr. Howard deliver. We think he took the palm of the entertainment. The exhibition was a success. Music, vocal and instrumental, was furnished by Misses Candee, Holt, and Hitchcock, and Messrs. W. P. Rhodes, and H. Fitch. The music was all fine, we were particularly pleased with the solo by Miss Candee; entitled "The Three Fishermen." The only criticism we could offer was that it was rather long, but that is almost inseparable from such an entertainment. And the young ladies, with the exception of Miss Thomas did not speak loud enough to be heard in the back part of the Hall.

#### BACCALAUREATE ADDRESS.

Sunday evening June 18 Chancellor Benton delivered the baccalaureate address to the graduating class. The services were held in the Opera House. By general consent the services of all the churches of the city were postponed and as a result the Opera House was crowded, never have we seen so large an audience of Lincoln's best citizens assembled. The exercises were opened by music, Rev. Gregory offered a prayer. The Chancellor gave a carefully prepared and scholarly sermon. He spoke of culture as something not to be acquired in a day or a year, but that it was a life work, yes even more, that passages of scripture clearly indicated that in the future world improvement does not cease. He endeavored to impress upon the minds of the graduates the fact that their work was not finished but only begun, that they would be regarded by the world as educated, and hence education had much to demand of them, that their voice should ever be on the side of humanity and right, that they should be living monuments of the advantages of a liberal course of instruction. The Chancellor remarked that this was the first class that had completed a full college course in the University and therefore the first that could be considered a fair specimen of the work accomplished. He seemed well satisfied and justly proud of the centennial class. It would be impossible to give even a meagre synopsis of the discourse in the space allotted. We can only say that the Chancellor did himself much credit and it is evident that he has kept himself well informed upon the educational problems of the day. After a song by the choir the immense concourse of people separated convinced that the University has been accomplishing good work and hoping that its future may be even more prosperous.

#### PROFESSOR ALLENS ADDRESS.

Prof. W. F. Allen of the Wis. University delivered the annual University address in the chapel Monday evening June 19 before a very fair audience. He was introduced by Chancellor Benton, and proceeded in a plain and earnest manner with his remarks. His subject was "Practical Education" and he endeavored to show that that was the most practical education which secured the highest culture; that to prepare one's self to make money was not the highest aim in life; without arguing against the, so-called, practical education he urged the importance of culture as something desirable in and for itself. The lecture throughout was instructive and showed that the speaker's heart was in his work. The delivery was not entirely faultless and some difficulty was experienced in hearing clearly portions of the discourse. We have not given a very extended notice of this address, as we understand it is the intention of the Board to publish it, providing the consent of the professor can be gained, which we hope will be the case.

#### COMMENCEMENT.

The fifth annual commencement of our University was held in the chapel Wednesday morning June 21. The hall was well filled and the exercises passed off in a very pleasant manner. The graduating class consisting of Miss Alice M. Frost, Messrs. Clarence Rhodes, John F. E. McKesson, Harvy Culbertson and George Howard, together with the Regents, Faculty and Alumni occupied the rostrum.

Chancellor Fairfield opened the exercises by prayer after which Prof. Pryor's orchestra rendered "Oreste et Pylade." Clarence Rhodes then delivered his oration which was "A Plea for Authors." Clarence seemed perfectly at home on the stage and spoke in a clear and impressive style. He pointed out the work that authors had accomplished and the neglect and indifference of which they were the recipients during their lives, and in many cases of the great glory that was accorded them after death. He suggested it would be well for the world to pay tribute to the thinkers of today to whose labor all progress is due. Every word of the oration could be heard and the speaker retired followed by a cloud of bouquets. The orchestra then gave the "Amazon Polka," when John E. McKesson stepped forward and delivered an oration entitled "Theory and Practice," which was truly a creditable production. Mr. McKesson referred to the time when theories were rife and pointed out the evils that result from too much theorizing. He did not underrate the value of theories as an aid to advancement but claimed that the greatest good could only be accomplished by a reunion of theory with practice. The speaker's delivery was good, speaking deliberately and clear so that the audience experienced no difficulty in understanding all that was said. Mr. McKesson with each of the other speakers was honored with a profusion of flowers.

Harvy Culbertson pronounced an oration upon the subject of "Industrial Education." Mr. Culbertson had not determined to take part in the exercises until the week before, and hence had but little time to prepare. However his subject was one of great interest to him and he spoke in a way that demonstrated that his whole soul was in the work. He spoke of what has been accomplished and of his hopes for the future when all classes should feel the need of education.

The orchestra performed "Tell me ye

Winged Winds," after which Miss Alice M. Frost read an oration, subject; "The Two Worlds." Miss Frost was slightly embarrassed at first but soon regained her composure. This production was a credit to Miss Frost and evinced much study and research. Miss Frost has the distinction of being the first lady graduate of the Neb. University.

The closing oration was given by Geo. E. Howard, the subject of his remarks was "Culture and Criticism." We all expected something good from George and were not disappointed in the least. His remarks were neither strictly in keeping with orthodoxy or liberalism but he took an original position not regarding the old landmarks. He regarded culture and criticism as absolutely connected and that the truest criticism could only come from the highest culture. Mr. Howard's delivery was good and he spoke with a good deal of passion. At the close of his oration, he gave a valedictory to the Regents, Faculty Chancellor, class and students, that was full of feeling.

The Chancellor then proceeded to confer the following degrees: The degree of Bachelor of Arts upon Messrs. Rhodes and Howard; Bachelor of Science upon Miss Frost; Bachelor of Philosophy upon Mr. McKesson; Bachelor of Agriculture Mr. Culbertson. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon Messrs. J. Stewart Dales and W. H. Snell of '73.

The Chancellor was then presented with a silver tilting water service by the students and alumni after which the exercises were closed by benediction.

#### PALLADIAN ENTERTAINMENT.

The fifth annual exhibition of the Palladian Society was held in the chapel Wednesday evening, June 21. The chapel was tastefully decorated with evergreen and pictures from the Society hall. The motto—*Forma mentis aeterna est*—was placed in a circle over the rostrum, and was formed of evergreen letters worked upon a gilt background, that presented a rich and novel appearance. The exercises were opened by prayer by Chancellor Benton, followed by a quartette, "Sweet night be calm," by Misses Gerrans and Irwin, and Messrs Babcock and Cartledge. Mr. E. P. Holmes then delivered an oration entitled "Political Virtues." The oration was a comparison of the political standing of our country to-day with its condition in the early days of the Republic. Mr. Holmes spoke in an earnest manner, and held the attention of the audience from the beginning to the close of his remarks. This was followed by a solo, "My Trundle Bed," by Mr. C. H. Babcock, that was well received.

The next on the programme was an original poem, "Now and Then," by Charles Magoon. We do not hesitate to say that this was the finest original poem we have heard read by any member of our school. He gave the history of an individual in the early days of Rome, showing the state of civilization at that time and then gave a beautiful picture of the present which clearly refuted the idea, "that the world is growing worse." Mr. Magoon's reading was plain and could be heard in every part of the hall, but it was a little inclined to monotony.

Miss Alice Barker then gave a solo with guitar accompaniment, entitled "The Dream is Past," that was rendered in fine style. The question of "Hard Money versus Soft Money" was debated by Messrs McAllister and Field, but our modesty

compels us to pass this part of the programme without remarks.

Miss Hattie Gerrans then sang in her usual faultless style, a solo, "My dearest, dear little heart." The name of George Francis Train was presented for President of the U. S. by The Hon. Samuel English in his usual highly ornate and refined style. There is no doubt but The Hon. Samuel convinced his hearers that Mr. Train is the proper man to stand at the head of this American government.

One of the finest productions of the evening was Mr. McKesson's oration upon "The Profession of the Teacher." He maintained that teaching was an art that required the greatest skill and that it should not be left to novices; that the teacher should be able to understand the mind he was attempting to develop. Mr. McKesson's speaking was good, and there was no difficulty in hearing every word that was said.

A quartette, "Moonlight on the Lake," was finely rendered and loudly applauded. Mr. J. J. Smith gave the valedictory in which he reviewed the year's work of the society that showed much improvement had been made; he also encouraged the members to persevere. In bidding farewell to schoolmates and teachers, Mr. Smith touched a chord that responded in every breast.

Take the exercises as a whole we think the Society has seldom surpassed them. But the audience was tired, this being at the close of commencement work, and there was not that life that usually characterizes our public entertainments. As to a comparison between the two exhibitions, we are unable to make one, as circumstances rendered it impossible for us to attend the Adelpian; but, from report, we should judge they were each such as their respective societies may well be proud.

#### THE INAUGURAL EXERCISES

were held in the Opera House on the 22d inst., before a large audience. The exercises began at about 10:30, A. M., by an address by Regent Tuttle. He delivered a carefully prepared speech on the history and general management of the University and pointed out the relation the Board of Regents should hold to the Faculty and the University, after which he introduced the Chancellor elect, Dr. Fairfield, who came forward amid a thunder of applause and delivered his Inaugural Address. It was a very able and scholarly production, and plainly showed that the author was a man of broad and liberal views and deep culture. He divided his address into three parts. First, he took the University—what it should be, and what it should do; second, he spoke of the Universities of Europe, their diversified characters and attainments; third, of the University system of the United States. He urged our people to set their mark high and work up as their means would permit, and remarked that he could not see why an educational institution so munificently endowed as ours is, could not have students come from the East to receive an education in the West, and stop the flow of students from the West to the East.

His address was over an hour in length, and held the attention of his hearers very closely. He advocated some very salutary changes, and if he carries out his plans, and is seconded in his good efforts by the Board of Regents, which we do not doubt he will be, he will soon make this one of the first educational institutions in the country. At the close of the address he was roundly applauded and all that we heard express an opinion, thought it was one of the best productions of the kind they had ever heard.