

The debate, "Resolved that Bismark's policy is the best for the German people," followed, with A. A. Faurot on the affirmative. Germany, a quarter of a century ago, was a collection of petty powers with no executive, no unity of thought, no national feeling. Germany today, is strong, centralized, practically democratic, and dictates the policy of Europe. The change has been brought about by the genius of Bismark. A half century ago, Bismark recognized that centralization was necessary. He forced unity upon the people. His victory over the French raised his popularity. He has strengthened the government and ameliorated the condition of the people. The customs union, compulsory education, universal suffrage, all are due to Bismark. If he has been slow, he has been sure. If he has disregarded law, the constitution, and the people, it has been for some good object. His faults do not affect the results of his policy. Mr. Faurot was ill at ease, and hesitated in his delivery. This detracted from the force of his article.

J. W. McCrosky sustained the negative. Bismark has disregarded the people's rights; trampled upon the constitution; hampered private enterprise; restricted the press; and made the government a despotism. Criticized, he points to Germania, queen of Europe. Freedom at home is sacrificed for prestige abroad. Content is only apparent. The true feeling is shown by the emigration to America of 300 per day. Bismark's government requires an immense standing army, with resultant enormous taxes and enforced service. A government relying on suppression of free criticism is weak. The empire leans on Bismark. When he dies, no other mind can continue his course; Germany will pass through the revolution he has only retarded. But for him, Germany to-day would have liberal government. He is the evil genius of Germany.

Mr. McCrosky was animated, earnest, and natural. He appealed directly to the audience.

Wm. O'Shea executed "Lizzie Polka," on the cornet, with admirable clearness and precision. Being encored, he responded with, "When the Swallows Homeward Fly," playing the last strains with the mute.

The essayist of the program was F. C. Taylor, who treated of "A Coming Corporation." The rising political importance of "trusts" was noted. They have their evils, but they serve great purposes. The highest development of our resources requires great aggregations of capital. The substitution of municipal for private corporations was urged. The safety valve of the Great West has enabled America to neglect economics. Europe can teach us lessons. In Glasgow public lodging-houses, wash-houses, hospitals, and street-railways are owned by the municipality. They are operated with great saving to the poorer classes, and profit to the city. English cities are following the example. Why not we? By municipal lodging-houses the rent question would be settled; crime and vice would decrease. Other enterprises could be operated advantageously by the city. Increase of duties and responsibility would produce better city officials. Office tenure could be during good behaviour. Some changes in city government necessary, but results worth while. The essay was entertaining and instructive. A monotonous rise and fall of emphasis somewhat marred the delivery.

"Was He a Statesman," was the title of an oration by

Miss Minnie DePue. Anarchy is one of the worst evils. Such was the condition of Rome when the battle of the Colline Gate made Sulla her master. He saved her from destruction, and delayed the empire. His object was to build up the prosperity of Rome. True he persecuted and confiscated, but his measures were good. To his friends he was loyal. He was the first to recognize the rights of municipalities in the state. His legislation was almost uniformly wise. He was a temporary dyke against the current towards empire. When he became a private citizen, his power remained the same. There was no greater man in his period. He was a statesman.

The oration was marked by terse, graphic descriptions. The orator had a fine, graceful stage appearance. Her voice was remarkably clear and expressive. She was animated and thoroughly in earnest.

Mr. Brigham closed the program with a vocal solo, "Dreams," which gave an opportunity of showing the great compass of his fine voice.

The audience then dispersed—as far as the outer doors of the University. An unexpected thunder-shower prevented exit. Many were the inward groans as the thought of hack-hire flitted through the minds of poor students. Carriages were in such demand that it was 1 A.M. before all could get away.

UNIVERSITY UNION EXHIBITION.

The audience at the Union Exhibition, Saturday, June 7th, was scarcely as large as on the preceding evening, but was very fair. A largely increased number of umbrellas showed that Friday night's experience was remembered.

Mr. J. B. Barnaby appeared as the first on the program, with a bass solo, "My Native Country," which was well executed. Continued applause brought only a bow of acknowledgment.

A eulogy of "Charles Stewart Parnell" was then delivered by F. F. Almy. Parnell comes from a union of Anglo-Irish and Yankee stock. He is of quiet, thoughtful disposition, imbued with strong patriotism. He entered Parliament with a purpose to better the condition of the Irish people, and soon became leader of the "home rule" party. He originated the "obstruction policy," and helped organize the Land League. Progress towards home rule was hindered by the rash acts of the Irish. At last the Parnellites gained balance of power in the Commons. The government resorted to the notorious *Times* forgery. The overthrow of the case helped Ireland's cause. The tory government must fall. The liberals will grant home rule. Parnell has won the victory. He is one of the most devoted, sagacious, loyal, and unselfish statesmen that ever led a country through peril to safety.

The eulogy was perhaps too minute in its biographical details for the highest interest. It was carefully written. Mr. Almy spoke with extreme deliberation. His delivery lacked animation, and was too didactic.

An oration, "A Phase of the Labor Question," was next listened to. It was delivered by Miss May Tower. This article was strikingly original in both matter and delivery. If all the faces of Gideon's children could be combined by composite photography, there would be two faces—the workingman and the workingwoman. And oh, the misery there would be in that woman's