

America and degradation in the poorer classes of Europe, Washington was inaugurated. Dangers have passed away. Independence has become a reality. But where are the men on whom have fallen the mantles of Washington, Adams, and Jefferson? Have we a great man not the product of war and times of peril? Imagine a president carrying out his will. He is a slave to party. Reform begins at home. Congress cannot be purer than its source. Increasing centralization endangers rebellion. Let the government again be of, by, and for the people, or liberty will be dethroned. America does not lack good men; every crisis brings them out. Reform, unlike empire, takes its way eastward. Here yet linger pioneer enterprise and indifference to hardships. High license was born in Nebraska, prohibition in Iowa. The East follows. Let colleges teach reverence for the great men of the past, but let them teach also a knowledge of government and a pride in its purity. Independence is as essential to the individual as to the nation. Let our colleges teach that fraternities and sworn brotherhoods weaken individuality, if they do not destroy character. Thus will our country become a really catholic nation—great, glorious and free.

"Restricted Immigration" was the subject of the forensic element of the program. F. H. Woods took the affirmative. He spoke with much force and expression. Prompting was necessary once or twice.

To what is our country's present prosperity and wealth due? Largely to the immigrants who have enabled us to develop our resources. Immigration has been encouraged. Why change?

If the character of the immigrants has changed, or the country no longer needs such an in-pouring flood of population, we are justified in restricting it. Since the voyage to America has been made easy, it is no longer the skilled laborers, but the paupers and criminals who come. Three-fourths of our lunatics, paupers, and criminals are foreign. America is the dumping ground of Europe. Seventy-five per cent. of immigrants are unskilled laborers, useless even as farmers. Our land is nearly gone. Look at Oklahoma. Our increase of population will fill all our land in ten years. Immigrants flock to cities, raise anarchy, teach murder, vote corruption. It is not just to our laborers to make them compete with such men. The American laborer is the American citizen. His character must not be degraded. We prohibit the influx at the Golden Gate; we must restrict that of Castle Garden. Leave the difficulties of the problem to the American statesmen who have met greater problems.

J. H. Marble opposed Mr. Woods with an argument equally logical. Mr. Marble spoke freely and rapidly, directly to his hearers. There was a slight monotony in his gestures, but his earnestness of manner went far to carry conviction. Such a phenomenon as the constant, vast stream of immigrants to America was never before seen. It is a tremendous influence for good or for evil. The question resolves itself into two parts: Desirability of dense population and the character of the emigrants. Dense population is the cause of our civilization. It makes possible—co-operation, division of labor, the use of machinery. No danger from over-population. Power increases faster than population. Public land may be all gone, but it is not half utilized. Magnificent mineral resources are undeveloped. Over-population does not

hurt Ireland, India, China. Tyranny and taxation does. Where are the populations of history? A few Arabs in Carthage, miles of waste in Asia Minor. The Creator made no mistake in the size of the earth. We are told that the emigrants of to-day are inferior to those of the "good old days." Virginia and Georgia were settled by convicts and broken-down aristocrats. The pauper Pilgrim Fathers begged corn of the Indians. Competition in labor is the true objection to immigration. Machinery also competes. But neither cause the present labor troubles. Mal-distribution of wealth is the true cause.

A violin solo by Prof. G. C. Menzendorf was finely executed. Being encored, he rendered another selection with delicate expression.

C. M. French followed with an oration, "Birth of Power." He showed himself at ease on the stage and accustomed to public speaking. Periodicity is as much the rule in history as in fashion. The past teaches us how to act in the present emergency. In reform, periodicity is marked. Slavery stood in the path of progress. The Abolitionists roused a sense of humanity. From them sprang the republican party, which wiped away slavery. Strikes and labor troubles arouse thinking men to-day. Capital seizes the machinery of government. Law makers are in the market. The sons of toil hold balance of power, but vote with the millionaire. Anarchy is the handwriting on the wall of to-day. The laboring man will fill congress. Purity of manhood will be set against shoddy plutocracy. The labor party will become what the republican party has proved—a "Birth of Power."

Miss Flora Hull entertained the audience with "Mark Twain's Experience with an Interviewer." Miss Hull was most graceful in her delivery and acted her dual part well.

Mme. Weber closed the programme with "Thine my Thoughts Are, Margarita," sung with charming skill and expression. An encore was insisted upon, and she gave a low, sweet cradle song.

CLASS DAY EXERCISES.

The credit of inaugurating "Class Day" belongs to the class of '89, and the first program was a great success. The exercises occurred at 9:30 A.M. on Tuesday June 11.

President Webber called the audience to order and said a few words in praise of the class and its enterprise in getting up "Class Day." Miss Tower, Miss Haggard, and Mr. Manley, the performers, sat upon the platform.

Miss Laura Haggard was the first to take the floor. She read in too low a tone to be well heard. We give the main points of her

GENERAL CLASS HISTORY.

The fall of '85 was momentous in the history of the University of Nebraska, for then the class of '89 received from the smiling registrar their pink cards proclaiming them Freshmen. It was the opening of a new era in University affairs, for the class was larger, more enthusiastic and energetic than any previous class.

Their first move was to arouse the undying love and admiration of the faculty, the registrar, and the janitor; the first, by their supernaturally brilliant endowments; the second, by their suavity; and the third, by donations of eatables and the rendition of several choice musical compositions. Then the class organized and contested for offices in the dignified and conciliatory manner natural to Freshmen. Mr. Gerwig had the honor to be the first president; Miss Mockett, vice president; Mr. Holmes, historian; Miss Baker, secretary.

The class found intellectual food alone insufficient, and an enjoya-