SONNET. TO

What bird of Eden, singing on the sphere
Ere earth the dissonance of evil knew,
Did God preserve and make to sing in you
That, every time your gladdening voice I hear.
A paradise should thus to me appear
With its clear streams and sky of cloudless blue
And sunlets shining in the morning dew
And flowers and all things else that please and cheer?
Still sing, sing on, O voice so lily-pure!
And touch with home-sickness the souls of men
For the lost Eden of their innocence.
And O, if 'tis allowed, when I go hence,
To hear celestial voices, I am sure
Among them all I shall know yours again.

TO A WATERFOWL.

Whither, midst falling dew,
While glow the heavens with the last steps of day,
Far through their rosy depths dost thou pursue
Thy solitary way?

Vainly the fowler's eye,
Might mark thy distant flight to do thee wrong,
As, darkly painted on the crimson sky,
Thy figure floats along.

Seek'st thou the flashy brink
Of weedy lake, or marge of river wide,
Or where the rocking billows rise and sink
On the chafed ocean side?

There is a power whose care
Teaches thy way along thy pathless course,—
The desert and illimitable air,—
Lone wandering, but not lost.

All day thy wings have fanned,
At that far height, the cold, thin atmosphere,
Yet stoop not, weary, to the welcome land,
Though the dark night is near.

And soon that toil shall end;
Soon shall thou find a summer home, and rest,
And screen among thy fellows; reeds shall bend,
Soon, o'er thy sheltered nest.

Thou'rt gone, the abodes of heaven
Hath swallowed up thy form; yet, on my heart
Deeply hath sunk the lesson thou hast given,
And shall not soon depart;

He who, from zone to zone,
Guides through the boundless sky thy certain flight
In the long way that I must tread alone,
Will lead my steps aright:

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT.

BACCALAUREATE SERMON.

The first of the Commencement exercises held in the new Opera House was the Baccalaureate Discourse by President Fairchild of Oberlin, Ohio. At four o'clock, Sunday, June 16, the graduating classes, preceded by the faculty, clergy and regents, marched in procession from the University to the Opera House. The sermon, taken from the text: “Except a corn of wheat fall into the ground and die, it abideth alone, but if it die it bringeth forth much fruit,” was all that could be asked and was eminently fitted for the occasion. President Fairchild spoke in an easy, graceful and extremely pleasing manner, and while he exhibited none of the fire nor enthusiasm in his delivery which would excite a popular audience, yet his fine periods expressed with his pure manly voice could not but touch the hearts of his hearers. His theme was self-sacrifice, and he showed to his audience the true end in life, and how that which is truest and best can be reached only by the unselfish and the self-forgetting. By the strict attention which was paid we feel sure that the speaker’s words were not lost upon the graduating classes, and that they will ever remember him with kindness for his timely advice. After good music from the choir the audience retired feeling that Commencement had well begun.

ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES.

Monday evening witnessed the annual graduation of members from the four literary societies. To the music of the band, the societies marched in procession from their halls to the Opera House. The room was already crowded. The stage, thanks to the uniting energy and kindness of Mr. Coldren, was beautifully decorated with evergreens and flowers, while over the arch in the rear, were the letters, S. U. I. in white, surrounded with evergreen. The whole made a very pretty effect and together with the beautifully frescoed hall formed a strange contrast to the dingy chapel where last year the exercises were held, and added a great deal to the pleasure of the performances not only Monday evening but all through Commencement.
Chancellor Hammond presiding, the exercises of the evening were opened with music by the band, followed by the invocation by President Fairchild. After more music, the societies being seated upon the stage, Mr. S. H. Snyder was introduced as President of IRVING INSTITUTE.

The Society Address was then given by Isom S. Gilliland, subject—"Crowning Thought." In his usual earnest manner and pleasant voice the speaker handled his subject in an able manner. Mr. Gilliland is a pleasant speaker to listen to. The Secretary then presented the following gentlemen as worthy of becoming honorary members of the Society: Duffield, Evans, Giesler, Judd, Markley, Monlux, Owens, Patrick, Scott, Sherman and also Green who was not present. The diplomas were then presented with a few remarks from the president, after which the members should have resumed their seats, but stood gazing at one another instead for a few seconds, which put the audience in a good humor by allowing them a hearty laugh. The response from the graduates was then given by Henry F. Giessler, who thanked the society in an appropriate manner for the honor conferred and spoke of the great value of the societies to all in teaching them to express well their thoughts. Music. The Chancellor then introduced Miss Abie Preston as President of the HEPERIAN SOCIETY.

Miss Minnie Kimball delivered the oration, a beautiful production entitled, "Purple within and purple without." The president then presented a diploma to Miss Ella Hamilton in a very graceful manner to which Miss Hamilton responded in words equally proper and enjoyable. We were much pleased with the manner of the three speakers from the Hesperian Society. If they are representatives, it has every reason to be proud of its members. The next in order was the ZETAGATHAN SOCIETY.

of which C. E. Davidson was presented as President. Frank B. Cowgill was then produced as orator with "Progress" for a subject, and the audience prepared themselves for close attention, for Mr. Cowgill has a habit of thinking deep and is well able to express his thoughts to the public. He did not disappoint his hearers on this occasion. The president then presented the following graduates with diplomas: Butler, Brown, Crandall, Denkman, Fellows, Finkbine, Frazee, Hindman, Gillespie, Ogg and Ziegler, to which the response was given by C. C. Ziegler. His thoughts and his manner were highly entertaining as well as full of sense. Last came the ERODELPHIAN SOCIETY.

Miss Georgie Countryman presiding. Oration by Miss Mattie Smyth, subject—"Pyramids not all Egyptian." This oration was original in thought, and well delivered. The graduates, Miss Ella Holmes, Lou Hughes and Minnie Leonard, then received their diplomas from the hands of their president with a few well chosen remarks given in her pleasant and characteristic manner, to which Miss Leonard responded with remarks combining propriety, elegance and brevity. The exercises wound up with music by the band. We congratulate the graduates upon their fine appearance. We congratulate the societies upon the complete success of their entertainment.

THE ALUMNI.

The meeting for election of officers took place in Irving Hall on the morning of June 19. The following officers were chosen for the coming year:

President—E. McClain, Des Moines.
Vice Presidents—Mrs. L. G. Murphy, Frank Springer and Wm. Rogers
Secretary—M. Remley.
Treasurer—R. H. Allen.
Executive Committee—Wm. Lytle, W. C. Preston and W. B. Craig.
Orator—H. H. Seeley.
Poet—Mrs. Kersey Holmes.

A resolution offered by Thos. Wright was passed unanimously. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved: That the Alumni Association, of the Iowa State University, feeling the interest of graduates in the institution and realizing the fact that their number is now becoming such and their influence so extended as to give value, hereby tender to the Regents their thanks for the able manner in which the University is managed, to the outgoing President their full appreciation, of his genial activity in its behalf and to the incoming President their allegiance and hearty sympathy.

The meeting then adjourned to the Opera House where the annual address was delivered by Prof. Frank E. Nipher, Washington University, St. Louis.

The Pro's subject was "Thoughts on our Conception of Physical Law." The following is a brief synopsis:

He said, it is desirable to point out some reasons for the more general cultivation of a certain cardinal virtue, which is so rare that I fear it has no name. Perhaps Intellectual Modesty would come as near as any thing in expressing what I mean.

The world is very full of people who are ready to make assertions upon subjects which are evidently too difficult for any one to handle with any degree of certainty; and it doubtless sometimes happens that some who have meditated studiously for years upon such subject arriving at no satisfactory conclusion, are regarded as objects of profound commiseration by others who rush upon conclusions like the unthinking horse into battle.

It is natural that people should thus differ as they should differ in height, color and temper. We cannot
discuss to what extent these differences are blameworthy; but shall study the habits of men, like those of other animals. I wish to show some tangible reasons why there are very few subjects upon which we can dogmatize, and that in any case it is unnecessary. I wish to advocate the cultivation of Intellectual modesty, because it is one of the brightest mental ornaments and because it is connected with another cardinal virtue, Intellectual Honesty.

The Professor then traced the difficulties in the way of grasping and investigating to absolute conclusions the orbits of every individual and the motion of facts and forces in the moral and physical world, brilliantly illustrating his argument, and concluding that human welfare does not require us to sit in judgment upon the ideas of others. Thoughtful men are becoming more and more impressed with the vastness of the unknown and the comparative insignificance of human achievement, while the demonstrated fallibility of human reasons leads them to temperance and modesty of thought and expression; to appreciation as well as toleration of opposition and doubt. Certain it is that if we preserve our intellectual integrity we shall be unable to settle many of the problems that interest us most. If we decide upon some of them and other persons still reserve their judgment or decide differently, we need not lose our tempers; they have not only decided differently from us, but we have decided differently from them. It is important to notice that neither of these decisions has affected the truth in the least. If we feel called upon to defend the truth we are after all only defending what we believe to be the truth, and possibly against men as honest and as able as ourselves.

But why should we defend the truth? So long as the heart of humanity shall pulsate, will not the truth be cherished there? Why would it not be far better for each one to put himself in the attitude of a reverent searcher of the truth? Remembering always that the little decisions we may reach are possibly wrong, that all the honesty and ability in the world is not concentrated within ourselves and the comparatively few who think as we do and that one can do nothing nobler than to make himself as intelligent and as humane as possible, resolutely following out his highest convictions and living at peace with himself and with all men.

In the afternoon in place of the banquet heretofore given by the Alumni, they joined with the citizens in the picnic at the boat house, where all went merry as a marriage bell, until murrtemers in the distance were heard and soon the cyclone was on hand. "It never rains but it pours," was true on that picnic day. The rain fell alike upon the just and upon the unjust upon fair women and brave men. Squads of pleasure seekers, were retreating—in good order—to the boat house, the Mecca of their hopes. Here in quarters rather too small to allow of locomotion, packed in rather too thick to thrive, they were entertained by the band boys who, under 'he lee of a big stump, struck up that good old tune, "Home, sweet home." But in spite of the storm the occasion was an enjoyable one and the boat house picnic is considered a part of Commencement festivities.

**LAW COMMENCEMENT.**

The Thirteenth Annual Commencement of the Law Department was held in the Opera House on Tuesday, the 18th inst. The large room was filled with an audience intelligent and attentive; the stage was beautifully decorated; everything conspired to make the occasion enjoyable for the audience and encouraging for the young men who were to participate. The exercises were opened with music by the band, followed with prayer by Prof. Fellows. Then the first speaker, Mr. Eugene A. Hendrickson of St. Paul, was introduced by Chancellor Hammond. Mr. Hendrickson's theme was "Professional Ethics." We give a synopsis of this production as of each of the others.

The completeness of modern society demands lawyers fitted by special training for their work. The necessity of exact learning and broad creation to enable him rightly to apply the principles of equity and justice no longer need be argued on proof.

The lawyer must not only make himself thoroughly acquainted with the general science of the law, but he must make a specialty of one branch of the law, and into that must pour the main stream of his activity and energy. He must have an abiding purpose and patience to await results; solid character and high reputation are not the growth of a day; nor eminent positions attained at a single stride, but step by step one must hew out his way by strong and steady blows.

It is the eager haste to taste the cup of life and to make money that too often causes the lawyer to consider the end as justifying the means, and leads him to lengthen his bill in proportion as he has stretched his conscience.

But notwithstanding the sneers and the gibes of wit, no men are so continually called upon to exemplify the duties of good faith, incorruptible virtue, and chivalric honor as lawyers.

The lawyer should be the first of all, a man and a citizen, and must have such a character as will entitle him to give reliable advice; character is to the man what living sentiment is to the statue; and just so far as it goes to make an ideal manhood, just so far is it worthy of imitation. Let his road be through character to power, and so live that when he shall learn the mode of his final appeal and have passed on to the higher court his record may bear the one inscription.

"The Friend of Man."

Chauncey A. Lovelace, Iowa City, then appeared. He had for his subject, "The Federal Judiciary."

His remarks were eulogistic of the high character
and learning of the men called to administer justice in
the Federal Courts. With them the rights of the people
were preserved and defended. He closed with a
glowing tribute to the Federal system of an independent
Judiciary,

The next speaker, Mr. Alexander W. Johnson of
Logan, Iowa, had for his theme, "Law not the cre-
ation of Will." He spoke as follows:

The tendency in democratic governments is to regard
the will of the majority as the law of the State. This
sentiment is the national growth of the ideas of liberty
engendered by the circumstances of our early history.
It is a belief in the arbitrary principle that since the
majority govern whosoever it pleases it may ordain,
and what it ordains is law.

The idea is a mistaken one. Law is not the arbitrary
creation of the majority will. It is not the offspring
at all. There are immutable principles of justice and
right existing in the constitution and nature of every
human being. The power of the legislature is to dis-
cover and promulgate these laws. Laws that do not
conform to these eternal principles are binding upon the
consciousness of no one. These laws grow up with the
growth of the ages. Whenever men associate together
these rules naturally attach themselves to their con-
ditions and wants. The belief that laws have origin in
the behests of the Ruler of the Universe gives to them
a sanctity and permanence that no simply human regu-
lations could inspire and maintain. This sentiment is
the hope of our republic. It gathers around it the
sanction of wisdom, the consent of reason and expe-
rience and the glory of the ages.

Then followed George A. Matthews of Fayette,
Iowa, with his subject. "American Procedure." His
subject was treated as follows:

The remedial branch of the science of law, compre-
hending the means by which the rights and duties of
men are protected and enforced, may be considered the
most conservative part in the Judicial system. Con-
stituting the first stage of the natural growth of the legal
system, procedure rose from the rude customs by which
barbarian communities adjusted the conflicting interests
of its members. Developed under such circumstances
and founded in pure expediency, it naturally became
highly formal and artificial in its character and applica-
tion. The term action, signifying a specific method of
enforcing or protecting a right, was applied generally
to the means by which the various controversies of lit-
gants were brought to a judicial examination and settle-
ment.

Arthur O'Connor, of Washington, D. C., then ap-
ppeared with "Individual Ownership" for his theme.
He said:

Since the general ownership of soil by the masses,
the genius of invention and progress has developed
the primeval forests and broad lands into teeming cities
and productive farms. In all modern nations the change
of ownership takes place; the feudal system is prac-
tically abolished; the proper enforcement of the law pro-
tects the home of the rich and poor alike. The law
lays down this maxim: "So use your own as not to
injure the property of others."

The next speaker, Mr. Frank J. Macomber of Ames,
Iowa, spoke of "The Writ of Habeas Corpus" as fol-
lovs:

Government has ever been found necessary to pro-
tect the rights and restrain the passions of men. The
great power which is necessarily lodged in the mon-
archs of uncultured nations, however, has frequently
led to such degree of tyranny as to defeat the ends of
government. The objects of the government change as
nations rise in culture and learning. Among the an-
cients the sole ends of government were the regulation,
preservation and direction of the state. Modern theory
institutes government to protect the individual. The
state is but a means of protecting the higher interest of
the individual.

The dearest of all human rights is the right of per-
sonal liberty.

Our English ancestors secured in themselves and be-
queathed us the measure of personal liberty that we
to-day enjoy through the writ of habeas corpus.

While many of our wisest laws have fallen to us from
the Roman Empire this monument of human liberty
was erected by the unaided efforts of English hands.
No other land furnishes a similar safeguard.

None who breathe the free air of our modern law
can hope to appreciate the great work thus wrought
by the English people or the great blessings thus silent-
ly yet permanently secured.

Mr. Charles B. Jack followed. His theme was "Law
and Liberty." His subject was ably treated. He said:

Probably no theme has been discussed more frequent-
ly than the so-called conflict of law and liberty. But
they are not antagonistic nor incompatible. All cre-
ation, both animate and inanimate, is obedient to law;
and there is no abridgment of freedom, because natural
law and natural liberty are but compliments of one
great plan.

And so it is with civil law and civil liberty when
rightly understood and administered. All government
is the result and the necessity of society; and though
every form from despotism to democracy has been
tested, its object and duties have been the same
under every form. It should supply deficiencies and
comforts that could not otherwise be obtained, but the
results that will be secured by private enterprise should
be left to that alone. It is only laws that originate in
necessity and follow naturally from the sentiment of the
governed, that are beneficial and effective. "It is not
the rigor, but the inexpediency of laws and acts of
authority that makes them tyrannical."
Although no nation has as yet avoided the evils of bad administration, it is as essential that liberty be rightly administered. The love of liberty has brought man's greatest happiness, but in a misconception of its nature have originated the worst crimes that stain the page of history. Time and again have the people given to it all the abuse of license, the violence of rapine, the corruption of debauchery, and rushed headlong into excesses that are fearful to contemplate.

The blood of a nation's noblest that crimsoned the streets of Paris, the heart-throbs of a thousand victims seemed concentrated in that cry.

There is no liberty without law. They are united, co-extensive, and inseparable.

Mr. Lewis W. Clapp spoke upon the subject of "The Principles of Utility as related to our Idea of Justice."

To trace the origin and binding force of an idea is at once a difficult and precarious task. The readiness and unhesitating certainty with which even the simplest mind pronounces its judgments of just and unjust, suggests an inherent quality in things; something absolute-diametrically opposed to the expedient.

The idea of justice involves the idea of right, and yet they are not identical; for the practice of benevolence and generosity is right, but therein no one recognizes our sentiment of justice. Justice is the recognition of and compliance with, one's rights. Injustice the violation. But quick upon the formation of the conception of abstract right followed the question, why right? The man with moral sense, the true understanding, the eternal and immutable rule of right, the law of nature, the divine revelation, each still maintains the truth of his theory, though they agree not by what standard they formed them.

In every age there has existed a school of philosophers, who have recognized the principle that the true object of human action is the promotion of the general happiness. We are constrained to perceive in utility a principle sufficient and efficient in the control of action, whenever, by that great and eternal law one continuous, resistless chain of events borne from the action of law on the condition of vitalized matter, so crosses another such a chain as to permit the interposition of the human will. Listen for a moment to the words written by the eminent Commentator, speaking of the motor that strives men to determine a "rule of right;" he remarks: "For he has so intimately connected, so inseparably interwoven the laws of eternal justice with the happiness of each individual that the latter cannot be attained but by observing the former, and if the former be punctually obeyed, it cannot but induce the latter, in consequence of which mutual connection between justice and human felicity the rule of conduct is reduced to this one paternal precept, that man should pursue his true and substantial happiness.

Now, let the lawyer turn to the human race, examine the motives which actuate the child in his simple play, or the childish mind of the savage in his grave but petty camp-fire judgments, thence through an almost infinite gradation to the incentives which move the true minds of modern civilized nations, whether statesman, legislator or judge, and he proclaims, a no less enthusiast, the existence of these established laws: man's goal is perfect happiness; man's duty is the promotion of the greatest happiness to the greatest number. Conformity with the right to happiness, demandable by the individual is justice—Absolute justice.

Mr. J. Walker Holcombe, (of the advanced class,) Indianapolis, Ind., then appeared and entertained the audience with a fine address on the subject of "The Law of Status and the Law of Contract."

The evolution of law of contract from law of status is legal expression of transition from distinctions and principles of classes to equality of all men before the law.

The Germanic race conceived of law as personal. Illustrated in early barbarian kingdoms, where distinct systems of law administered to different nationalities.

Feudalism more than a system of land tenure a scheme of life, compelling order by subordination of one man to another, a simultaneous hierarchy of lands and persons, founded on sentiment of personal fidelity.

In free cities of middle ages equality of men and uniformity of laws not attained. Citizens enrolled in guilds and trades, government administered through the members of each subject to its own rules.

Society in barbarian kingdoms under feudal system, and in free cities, organized on basis of status. Every rank and occupation a distinct statute, that is a quality by reason whereof sufficient persons enjoy sufficient rights.

Social evolution has wrought a change. Development of political institutions, the growth of democratic element, that of municipal law abolition of status. Under law of contract all born into same condition, laws uniform for all.

Difference between law of status and that of contract, the former fixes a man's destiny for him the latter lets him shape it for himself.

Legal side of the change is the outline of the law of status; political side the growth of democracy. Democracy a leveler, child of civilization, its progress a law of nature.

Mr. Harry C. Hadley, of Boston, Mass., the valedictorian, then spoke of the "Lawyer's relation to Society," "Social progress," said he "conforms to well advised legislation."

When legislators cease to amend statutes, society becomes fossilized.

Thus it is in despotic countries, as under the jurisdiction of the Mohammedan bastinado and bow-string.

Laws enacted in advance of public sentiment, if prudently administered, improve public manners, as seen in Jewish and Russian history.

Moral sentiment is now in advance of law, yet wise
legislation is essential for moral development. Law
doesn't properly enforce morals as such; but protects
and encourages voluntary cultivation of ethics.
The law-giver is a public educator. A people's
jurisdiction controls their habits of thought, moulding
their disposition and manners.

Spartan laws taught fortitude. China's legal enforce-
ment of civility to superiors teaches obedience and sub-
mission.

Law and society have a reciprocal influence. Law-
givers should approximate their statutes to the circum-
stances of their people.

This principle was ignored in Locke's Carolina Code.
Amendments must be gradual. The spirit of the
people's laws becomes a part of their being; hence a
sudden and radical change, impracticable, except when
divine sanction or arbitrary power is the warrant, as
with Moses, Lycurgus and Peter.

A usury law if executed breeds unfaithfulness; unen-
forced, begets contempt of law. Unexecuted statutes
are far behind or in advance of society; and should be
repealed or enforced. Excessive lenity of statutes, as
a loose exemption law, offers a premium to knavery, a
discount to integrity; but great harshness of law, though
for a time its vindication results in its evasion. What
avails the death penalty when juries refuse to convict;
more potent for good is the certainty of a milder pun-
ishment. To avoid these extremes requires acute dis-
 cucrimination.

The lawgiver should have the greatest intelligence
and wisdom, to anticipate public needs. He is guardian
of social integrity; trustee of the people's greatest in-
terests, and accountable alone before the chancery of
public intelligence.

VALEDICTORY.

It now becomes my trying but pleasant duty to say
the last words, which the class of '78, as a body, will
utter. In their behalf I gladly acknowledge the kindness
extended to us by the citizens of the town. Your
cordial welcome to successive classes has its influence
on the prosperity of the department.

You have contributed to make pleasant our brief
stay; for this we render thanks, not merely formal but
sincere.

Nor would we here forget our friends in the other
departments; our associations here with you we shall
recall with pleasure.

We trust that we appreciate, though perhaps inade-
quately, the labors of the Regents for the welfare of
this department. We know of your endeavors to give
the department and University an enduring basis and
national reputation.

We rejoice in your recent success for its support, and
the same will ultimately meet your expectations. Rest
assured the services of this class will be pledged to your
assistance in the advancement of your grand design.

A source of no little pleasure to the class has been
the perfect harmony and confidence subsisting between
it and you, gentlemen of the Faculty.

We assure you the class entertain a high apprecia-
tion of your services in their behalf; services valuable
not merely for the legal facts acquired thereby, but es-
specially for training in habits of correct legal thought
and judicial discrimination, for which, without such
training, we might, perhaps, have studied long and
vainly. Our recognition of your legal learning accurate
and profound, your legal reputations most enviable,
has proved a great incentive in past labors, and will be
a stimulus for the future.

We owe to you a heavy debt of gratitude, which we
fully here acknowledge, and freely do we tender satis-
faction.

Fellows of the class: Assembled from a dozen
states, bringing local and personal peculiarities, we
have had a pleasant class relation. No man has laid
aside his individuality, but rather has controlled it by
forbearance and a courtesy that brings good fellow-
ship.

The kindly feeling here developed will prove a source
of pleasant recollection. Let us keep trace of one an-
other as we go on from stage to stage in life's journey,
exercising fellowly regard for each other's fortune, and
thus preserve this bond of sympathy to our mutual ad-
\nantage.

We have yet to win positions, reputation, fortune, if
we are to realize our fond hope. But clearly these can
never be attained but by fidelity to self and duty.

A reputation for personal ability and fidelity is a
prouder acquisition than broad acres or much fine gold.
And only when one makes professional duty the Mecca
of his pilgrimage, the shrine of his devotion, can he
well hope for this success. Shape well your course.

Press on to reputation enviable and honorable, and
make such the future record of the class that each may
prudently say: "I am a member of '78."

The class then received their degree as "Bachelor of
Laws" from the hand of President Slagle, alter which
the oath was administered by the Hon. Austin Adams,
admitting each member to practice in the Supreme
Court of the State, followed by the oath, administered
by Hon. James Love, U. S. District Judge for Iowa
admitting them to practice in the District and Circuit
Courts of the United States.

The synopses of the productions are, at best unsatis-
factory. Full reports of each address can be found in
the "Commencement Garland, complete and arranged
by Mr. Chapman, a member of the class.

The cadence of the exercises was relieved by music
furnished by the social band so popular at all Iowa
City entertainments. Thus closed the exercises of
Class '78 of the Law Department, a class the largest
and permit us to say,one of the most intelligent that has
sought the instruction of Iowa's University.
ACADEMICAL COMMENCEMENT.

Notwithstanding the severe rainstorm of Wednesday evening, Thursday opened with a beautiful sunshine and pleasant atmosphere which contributed much to the success of the occasion and will make happy the recollections to the twenty-five whom the University has fostered for the last five or six years.

At a quarter before nine, the Regents, Faculty, Alumni and Students formed at the University and marched to the Opera House in order of rank. At nine o'clock the exercises commenced with the salutatory oration by W. D. Evans, of Stellapolis. The salutatory and valedictory are of equal honor this year.

We give below synopses of the orations as far as we have been able to procure them. Mr. Evan's is as follows:

When President Lincoln gave his first inaugural address amid the murmers of a threatening war, he said that "either the majority or minority must submit." Had he gone further and said that in any contest between a majority and a minority it is the minority that must ultimately submit, there were none among the leaders of that impending conflict that would have contradicted his assertion.

The ballot is a fiction,—the circulating medium of the political world, and represents so many guns, and sources, and so much courage, and skill, and experience and if it has not these behind it, it is not a fiction but a lie.

Such lies are common in the American ballot box not because they have been placed there as such, but because the American government deceives itself with its suffrage basis.

What the approaching state of things calls for is not so much to renounce as to define and set limitations. "All men are created equal," but none are created sovereign. The right of suffrage is independent of "previous condition," but it is not independent of present condition.

The true suffrage basis will be complex. Somewhere it will include property, not as an element but as an exponent of the man. It will include industry, experience, intelligence, courage, conscience, and all things that distinguish between those that sustain the State and those that encumber it.

J. J. Pollard of Rozetta, Illinois, next appeared, having for his subject, "Silent Forces."

In the physical world, the most powerful forces are least audible. The Falls of Niagara are powerful but can be heard for miles. Steam is more powerful and less noisy. The same of the sun's action and gravitation. In the intellectual and moral world, the same is true. The most powerful person is he who strives to accomplish results, not to be heard. Examples are Napoleon Cromwell, Columbus, Grant.

Our time and age needs workers, not talkers. Give us men, who, like the tidal wave in mid ocean, advance noiselessly; but whose power is irresistible.

E. C. Ogg of Fairmount was the next speaker. His subject was, "The Conflicts of Truth."

The history of truth is a history of ceaseless conflicts.

In government it has ever striven with corruption and error. Corrupt political factions ignore all true principles of government, and tend to obliterate every sentiment of truth and patriotism. Doubtless our institutions are yet to be subjected to new ordeals. And shall they continue to stand, or shall they go down in a sea of ignominious strife? It was a narrow minded fanaticism that brought the poisonous cup to the lips of Socrates, that drove this noble statesman into exile, and laid the foundation for the ultimate destruction of Greece.

We shrink from the conception of such a spectacle in America, but fraud and perfidy must be supplanted by truth, justice and loyalty, or the inevitable penalty can not be averted. The press has become shamefully perverted, and men of truth and integrity have hesitated to come to the front in the time of need because of its infamous calumnies. Secondly, the warfare in religion has been long and obstinate. Here men are unwilling to grant to their brothers that they too have a view of the truth and thus disputes arise, and battles are fought between divisions of the army of truth itself. Thus faith looses its hold and doubts and fears predominate.

Science has fought her way thus far amid superstition and bigotry. Inconsiderate and unreasonable opposition to scientific investigations could not stem the tide of thought nor quench the love of truth. Thus the tide is with truth and humanity. But all these gratifying achievements of truth are but the shortening of the links in the golden chain that unites humanity with God.

After this W. M. Martin of Moulton, spoke on the "Ultimate Harmony of Science and Revelation."

Man is confined within the limits of finite knowledge. Within this sphere we have three sources of our knowledge. The Book of Nature, the Book of Revelation and The Reasonable Soul. Each of these is necessary for man's highest welfare. The Book of Nature is presented to us in Science which is "Man's intellectual representation of the phenomena of nature," on "The Study of the modes of operation of the First Cause." Revelation is the Will of the First Cause made known to man for the guidance of his conduct. These two sources of our knowledge are in harmony because proceeding from the Same First Cause.

The Reasonable Soul is fallible in its nature but a sure guide to truth when rightly used.

The whole conflict arises from the imperfection of man's knowledge, and as that becomes better developed, the harmony of Science and Revelation becomes
The tendency to extremes is decreasing, and the established truths of science are never found to conflict with Revelation.

The great question for us, is to decide between the true and the false, and leave the problematic to the future to be decided.

John B. Monlux of Monroe, had for his subject "The Public Duty of Educated Men."

We have now arrived at such a stage of civilization that the educated mind exerts a genuine and permanent influence in society and government. No power is superior not even that of wealth and station. It gives a man the confidence in his own judgment which nothing else supplies; and since the influence of the educated man is so great, he is under equally great obligation to exert that influence for good in society and in government.

Ignorant men are not fit subjects to control or even to exercise the right of suffrage in a Republic, because they do not recognize the great responsibility that rests upon them.

So long as good men consider politics as dirty and politicians as rascals there is danger of ignorance gaining the mastery. But let each one associate himself with some party organization, remembering however, the superior claims of country; let him remember that our highest progress and greatest development, that our national independence and civil liberties rest upon the union of the states; then will our Republic stand a bright and shining light for ages to come and will exert a civilizing influence on all nations.

The next oration was by Miss Ella V. Holmes of Iowa City. Her subject was, "What one Woman has done for Woman."

Fifty years ago the higher education of women, and facilities for its acquisition were almost unknown in America.

Young men were fitted for high positions, having all needed facilities. But imperfect boarding schools furnished the only means for woman's culture.

Many deplored this condition of things but Mrs Emma Willard inaugurated a reform.

First was the successful founding of a seminary. Then secured the incorporation of the first female seminary in the United States. Her plan for woman's education was thus widely circulated and her school became noted for its thoroughness and advanced course of study.

She was herself a representative woman, showing the world what woman could be and do.

Faithfully she sustained the relations of wife, mother, educator, author and philanthropist. But her greatest work for woman was in the impetus she gave to female education.

Vassar, Wellesly and like schools are but the outgrowth of her pioneer work, and it is largely owing to her that the East has founded these schools exclusively for woman, and is now opening the doors of her colleges to her, while every College and University in the west opens its doors to all alike.

"The Republic of Mexico," was given by W. L. Lamb of Toledo, Iowa.

Mexico has been a sadly unfortunate land. Like Italy, she had the fatal gift of beauty, and wanton strangers preyed upon her.

In the beginning of the 19th century the colonies of Spain were growing rich and strong on continents and on islands, and had she cultivated their love and respect by wise laws she might still hold her once proud position.

In 1810 the curate, Hidalgo, fanned to a blaze the long smothered fire of freedom, which soon spread and burned in all Mexican hearts. When it seemed wholly extinguished and Spanish guards kept watch over the land, then high on the mountains, like eagles eyes, the patriot sons took their stand for right, and looked down with pity for their bleeding country, and vengeance for Spanish cruelty.

The many revolutions that followed were a natural sequence and necessary to the regeneration of the people. To-day Mexico has her liberal constitution and religious toleration; she has her schools and colleges, her men of science, law and philosophy; she is ready to take her place in the family of nations as the second republic in wealth and power.

John S. Frazee of Toledo, spoke of "The Slow Progress of Science.

The history of any great truth is a story of opposition, conflict, slow advances and victory long deferred. In religion, science and politics, every great reformation has been the fruit of a slow and almost imperceptible growth.

There is in thought; an inertia by which men and nations are held, for long periods, almost stationary. This tendency, is the source of much evil.

Scientific men themselves are largely responsible for evil results, in encouraging and even engaging in discussions concerning religious matters, not seeming to realize that every time they attempt to prove anything concerning the laws of mind and soul, from facts known in the realm of matter, they are simply taking a backward step of a thousand years.

The theologian, in his relation to science, is liable to make the same mistake.

Notwithstanding all these hindrances, we can look forward to the future with hope; for now, the best thought of the best minds, is given to real investigation rather than speculation.

We see, scattered all about us on the shoals of time, the innumerable wrecks of abandoned theories, as so many fossil remains of the past, serving only as a re-
cord of man's insatiable longing for the truth, while the steady continuous current of thought is pressing directly onward toward the realms of eternal truth.

*The State and the Educator,* was the subject of the next oration by Orion C. Scott of Osceola.

The necessity of a well educated community has claimed the attention of legislators from the earliest history. It agitates the mind of the present.

"The workingmen will rule the nation!" Then, we must educate! for surely the quality of our sovereigns is of vital importance to all.

The hope of our country is in our homes and public schools.

He who tends the plant or trains the vine must be the perfect man to meet alike all classes of pupils.

In the perfect school-room, objects are most frequently presented to the growing child; hence the teacher has a stronger hold on the child than the parent.

How powerful for evil may he be if the model be missapplied.

Says Professor Huxley, the liberally educated man is one having body and mind so trained and stored that all shall work harmoniously for the fullest development; one loving beauty, hating vulgarity and respecting others as himself. This was eminently possessed by Lock and Pestilozzi.

That this good time—when all shall be legislators and educators, is coming, we fully believe. "Let us live for the children" is sinking deeper into the heart of the nations. The establishment of kindergartens and compulsory education in many of our states points to it. It is fully confirmed by the acts of our last legislature for the perpetuity of this institution, acts which reflect upon the movers of the bills, the highest credit for a public spirit and for that liberality of soul which is alive to keep our proud state, Iowa, abreast as she has ever been with the foremost in that vital principle of true civilization, *Educational Progress.*

*The next oration was not delivered on account of the illness of the speaker. The subject was "The French Republic," by Allen Judd, of Garden Grove.*

All social relations are based on obedience to the moral law. There are two ways in which violation of the law may be restrained, by the power of government and by the moral and intellectual education of the people. In practical government each of these great governors, the enlightened conscience and the statutes must cover the ground left vacant by the other.

To adapt the government to the needs of the governed is a difficult problem, but a problem which every people, if it would govern itself, must solve.

For an oppressed and abject people to arise in rebellion and erect for themselves a stable republic involves an impossibility.

Yet this was just what the French people tried to do. Royalty under Louis XV had become a citadel of mighty power and the spirit of the people was crushed by the weight of a resplendent throne.

During the reign of succeeding kings, when the iron grip of arbitrary power was relaxed, the people arose in rebellion and the lawlessness and violence were as great as had been the degradation of the previous servitude.

Republicanism failed in France because her people could not solve the problem of government.

Liberty has been educating the French People, and they have much yet to learn, but they will never be contented with anything but a free government. And the time will come when the tricolored emblem of French liberty will float from a base firmer than the foundation of thrones or the walls of guarded cities.

France has already written with letters of blood in the zenith of all nations that eternal and universal law; liberty without knowledge is death; but her future shall proclaim; liberty guided by wisdom is life—life to the citizen and life to the nation.

*The Belief in Immortality as it affects Morality,* was presented by Lou E. Hughes of Iowa City.

To primitive minds eternal existence is almost inconceivable. But the idea of continued life arises from present existence and as life is dear to all, there is hope of its continuance.

The basis of morality is the universal sense of right and the recognition of duties due to one's own nature and to his fellowmen. But the knowledge of right and wrong is not alone sufficient, some motive power must be present. The belief in immortality furnishes this incentive.

Man, believing in immortality will not be careless of his actions, but in this life will gain virtue and strength with which to begin his next life.

The conception of immortality elevates and refines man's nature; he feels a greater love for others, and sympathy suppresses all envy, selfishness and contempt.

The belief in annihilation would take away many incentives to noble living, take away the belief in immortality, he would yield to self-indulgence, and the Epicurean rule of pleasure would prevail. Were annihilation man's doom, too many would think toil and self-sacrifice useless and would seek present ease and happiness.

But life has worth and nobility; man's obligations are not trifling but have infinite consequences. By immortality a noble conception is given to his life while the belief in it may well be called the crowning of morality. Then let us cherish this hope, for when temptations and griefs come, it sheds the radiance of heaven upon the gloom of earth.

Next came: *The Future of Republicanism in America,* by E. B. Butler of Algona.

Few great nations have tried the experiment of republicanism. The early morn of historic time furnishes two examples of great nations organized under republican forms. These governments fell, and in the
Dark Ages the germs of liberty were only preserved by the semi-barbarian inhabitants of the German forests.

In contemplation of the present progress of all civilized nations toward republican forms, the future of republicanism in America becomes an interesting subject of inquiry and investigation.

It is not a question of constitutional forms. It is, rather, a question of the ability of the American people to preserve and perpetuate the vitality of the principles on which a republic must be founded.

In former times the American people have demonstrated that they appreciated the requirements of existence in a free government. But there is that in the recent history of the Republic which suggests a falling off in the moral element of the national character.

Unless ere that time come, good and true men come to the front and infuse a new moral life into American politics, and generations to come are educated to a knowledge of the duties which liberty imposes, as well as of the privileges which they bestow, the coming hour of trial will find the spirit of freedom dead, and nothing can keep the Republic hale with the growth of centuries.

"Honest Doubt" was next given by S. S. Gillespie, of Pedee.

Man has an insatiable desire for the truth; but in his eager search for it, often seizes upon error instead and clings to it with unyielding grasp.

Too great credulity leads to imperfect generalizations and rash conclusions.

Honest doubt rises from an honest heart and always tends to a deeper faith. Its only motive is to answer that baffling question, "what is truth?"

Full liberty should be granted to every individual to form his own conclusions and to call in question that which he is required to believe. In the words of Tennyson, "There is more faith in honest doubt, believe me, than in half the creeds."

If modern research awakens honest doubt as to our present interpretations of scripture, let none fear the result. Truth must be recognized as divine from whatever source it comes. It matters not whether discovered by a Darwin or a Huxley, in the book of nature or by the theologian on the page of revelation.

"Useless Research," by C. C. Ziegler was not delivered, because not handed to the faculty in time.

An argument against the erroneous popular idea that the mass of the scientific work of the day has no useful outcome.

I. Relativity of all knowledge.

"A subtle chain of countless rings

The next unto the farthest brings."

Illustrations:—The long contest between Biogenesis and Abiogenesis, at first engaged in only out of curiosity, led to the cure of the silk-worm epidemic in France, 1853-8, and thus saved millions of dollars. A knowl-
infinitely grander. We have fought bravely to the end in college halls; shall we win in the great "Battle of Life?" To-day at the thought of college days past, of separations and of meetings, strange feelings arise in our hearts, feelings of joy and gladness mingled with sorrow and regret, but behind and above them all a vague dread of the near responsibility of life. Let us meet this responsibility bravely and with gallant effort and a noble end in life, let us be "true to the dream of our youth."

With one word to the Gentlemen of the Board of Regents and the Citizens of Iowa, we will close; we, as a graduating class, thank you, gentlemen, for the free means of education which you have afforded us. We love our Institution and if in Life our influence should avail, we will use it gladly for our noble State and her worthy University.

And now with thanks for benefactions, with sorrow at parting, with our earnest wishes for your welfare, we bid you all Good bye.

T. W. Graydon then delivered the masters oration, entitled, "Popular Government." This was one of the best performances of the term. A synopsis would not do it justice. We simply refer the readers to the Garland for the oration entire.

Through an oversight, the following synopsis of Mr. Lovelace's oration was omitted in its proper place.

"THE FEDERAL JUDICIARY."

The great mission of all political institutions is the administration of Justice. Our nation has entrusted the enforcement of its Laws to a judiciary whose manner of appointment, fixity of compensation, and tenure of office foretold the vast interest they were destined to affect. The real value of the federal courts is now appreciated in the western states as will be noticed from the great increase of cases in those circuits. The jurisdiction has been enlarged by the vast amount of traffic between the two great sources of demand and supply by the ingenious inventions of the American people and by the vast scope of admiralty jurisdiction, which, from the old tide water limits may be found covering the great lakes and rivers as far as navigation extends.

Under the political changes of this country, of administration of political parties, of views and opinions of individuals—under the strife of foreign and civil war—under the commercial changes of a nation whose industries cover more territory than any other known to the civilized world, stands a judiciary whose duties are unaffected, whose judgment is unshaken by executive or congressional change.

J. P. Swisher, Law '75, requests that he be made a continuous subscriber of the Reporter. He has dissolved partnership with McCrea and now "goes it alone."

J. B. ANDERSON, Editor. 1878 said, "We are proud of our class, proud of its prospects, proud of its history; and the scenes which have enlivened the last ten months will often, by memory be called back from shadow lands."

With its exit, our duty, as its representative, ends; and nothing remains for us but to say our last good-bye, make our little bow, and follow in its wake.

We have done our best to represent it during the last two terms and feel satisfied. For, if we have not succeeded, we have, at least, done our best. The Reporter is grateful for the liberal support it has afforded and for the interest taken in its success.

And here, where our paths diverge, we, hat in hand, wish you all the heartiest of God's speeds and say our last farewell as your editor.

The friends of Dartmouth College are this moment seeking to secure aid for it from the state! The right to give and to get state funds for college work is, and always has been, New England doctrine. The opposing dogma was not born in any New England state, but, as the school boy was, "in the state of sin and misery."

President Blanchard's College Record is frantic in its defense of that gentleman, but is careful not to ask for the evidence against him. He needs all possible defense, but the Record's wild frenzy is needlessly harmful. It forces the conviction upon us that the case is desperate, and that the Congregationalist (Boston) may be right in accounting him either intellectually or morally insane.
A few copies of the Commencement Garland remain unsold. Persons wishing a copy can have it mailed to them by Allen, Wilson & Smith, Iowa City. The book is neatly printed in pamphled form of 120 pages, and contains all the graduating orations of Academical and Law departments, the master's oration, Alumni oration and other commencement exercises.

We should beg pardon for seeming indifference to President Magoun's articles against public aid to higher education which have appeared in Grinnell, Davenport, Chicago, New York, New Haven, Boston and other papers. They have been distributed, in slip and pamphlets and among legislators, clergymen and college officers in the most benevolent profession. Such fruitful charities deserve the most grateful and the most public recognition, for they have come from the "deepest poverty." The usual response to these articles (so far as they have been responded to at all) is a charge of inaccuracy, while Prof. Adams of Michigan University has thrust the New Englander article, through and through, with the lance of history. The President has employed a very confident tone; the Prof. has quoted conclusive testimony. The President tortures logic and distorts history, while the Prof. is satisfied with honest arguments and plain facts.

RESIGNATION OF PROF. PINKHAM.

At the recent meeting of the Board of Regents, Prof. Pinkham handed in his resignation as Professor of English Literature and Language.

It is as follows:

STATE UNIVERSITY.
IOWA CITY, IOWA, June 18th, 1878.

TO THE BOARD OF REGENTS:
Honorable Gentlemen:—For some time past, partly on account of the condition of my health, and partly from a desire to enter upon other pursuits, I have seriously thought of relinquishing my labors at the University.

With the warmest, the most cordial wishes for the prosperity of the University, I herewith respectfully resign my Professorship.

Yours very truly,
G. L. Pinkham.

Dr. Parr moved that a committee of three be appointed, of which Mr. Ross should be chairman, to consider the resignation of Prof. Pinkham.

The chair appointed as such committee, Messrs. Ross, Slagle and Parr.

Subsequently, on June 19th, the committee reported as follows:

Resolved: That the resignation of Prof. G. L. Pinkham be, and the same is hereby accepted.

Resolved: That in taking this action the Board of Regents bear testimony to the industry and efficiency of Prof. Pinkham in the chair of English Language and Literature, and to his worth as a man; and that in parting with him the Board is mindful of the fact, that the work here will sustain a loss not easily regained.

W. J. Haddock, Sec'y Board of Regents.

The REPORTER desires to add to the expression of the Regents a word of commendation in reference to Prof Pinkham and his work in the University and of regret at his resignation. He has been a faithful and unselfish laborer. We do not wonder at his resignation; for in our opinion he has had more work to do than one man could do, and do well without injury to his health. In addition to his duties as Professor of English Literature and Rhetoric he has had the chair of eloquence, which of itself in this University, at least, demands the efforts of one man. We have often sympathized with the Professor when we saw that with his numerous essays to correct and rehearsals to hear, besides his regular duties, he was plainly overtasked. We would take this opportunity therefore to humbly suggest to the honorable regents that the interests of the University, as well as those of the professor who occupies that chair, demand a division of labor in the professorship which now comprises English Literature, Rhetoric and Elocution.

PERSONAL.

J. S. Frazee, class '78, will teach at Glenwood, Iowa.
O. C. Scott, class '78, will have charge of the Tipton Schools during the coming year.

Miss Ella Hamilton, class '78 has been elected principal of one of the ward schools in the city.

MARRIED.—At the residence of the bride's mother, Clinton Street, Wednesday, June 19th, by the Rev. Mr. Craig, John T. Stewart of North Liberty, and Miss Belle A. Gray of Iowa City. The happy bride was a student in days ago, and herewith the REPORTER sends its congratulations.

The prizes in the Law Class have been awarded as follows:

The Chancellor's prize of $30.00 upon the theme, "Is Blackstone's theory that all law is prescribed by a sovereign, consistent with the American theory of government by the people, of the people, and for the people?" was divided between Mr. J. W. Holcombe, Indianapolis, Indiana and E. K. Chandler, Wilmington, Del.

The Iowa State Bar prizes of $10.00 each, four in number, were awarded as follows:

1. "Will a provision for an attorney's fee, incorporated in a note, destroy its negotiability?" to George W. Clarke, Drakeville, Iowa.
2. "Should the Grand Jury be abolished?" to Wm. P. Whipple, Vinton, Iowa.
3. "Is the distinction of corporeal and incorporeal hereditaments of any practical value in modern law and if so, in what does its value consist?" to H. C. Hadley, Boston, Mass.
4. "Will an equitable fee exceed for want of heirs, while the legal estate remains vested in a trustee?" to E. A. Hendrickson, St. Paul, Minn.