

~~REPORT~~ REPORT OF THE

Proceedings of Commencement Week,

SESSIONS OF THE

Alumni Association

— AND —

ALUMNI DIRECTORY

FOR 1890.

JUNE CAMPBELL HUNT, Secretary.

CHAMPAIGN  
GARRETT STEAM PRINT.  
1890.



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## OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

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Solon Philbrick, '84, - - - President.  
Myrtle Eva Sparks, '88, - Vice-President.  
Mrs. Thomas F. Hunt, '84, Sec'y and Treas.

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## PROGRAM COMMITTEE

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William A. Heath, '83.

C. H. Dennis, '81.

Clinton G. Lumley, '83.

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## ANNIVERSARY COMMITTEE

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Francis M. McKay, '81.

James N. Mathews, '72.

Henry M. Beardsley, '79.



# INTRODUCTION.

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RECENT amendments to the constitution make it the duty of the Secretary to send, within three months after commencement, a report of the proceedings of commencement week, to each member of the Alumni Association who is in "good standing." The report is meant to be no more than a simple narration of the exercises as they occurred, made for those Alumni who were not present, and is intended to contain no element of criticism.

To this report the Secretary is instructed to add such matter as in his or her judgment will be of interest to the members of the Association. The revision of the constitution, approved at the recent business meeting, is published as matter having this qualification. Another addition is a history of the movement resulting in the adoption of an Alumni badge, which, though having been for four years in charge of a committee, is doubtless unknown to many.

Last April the then acting Secretary, in compliance with the demands of the constitution, issued a circular letter calling for the occupation in full and post-office address of each Alumnus, and for the payment of the annual fees of the Association members. The response of those from whom any communication was received, was so liberal that the finances were placed in a condition of prosperity heretofore unequalled. This warrants an effort, which will be made, to send copies of the report of 1890 to all university graduates.

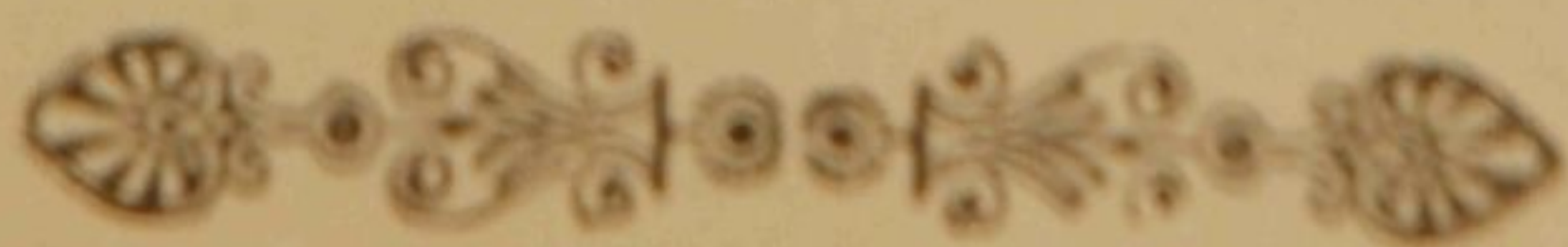
A strong attempt has been made to secure a trustworthy directory. After the issue of April a further call was made



in June by the Secretary for addresses. The replies to this gave evidence that many copies of the former communication were never received by the persons to whom they were addressed, though nothing had been spared to insure the return of undelivered circulars. It is probable the same fate met a part of the postal cards sent out in June. It is probable also that the same fate awaits a part of these reports. After persistent effort some two hundred and fifty addresses were obtained. The Secretary would be pleased to hear from anyone in regard to those addresses of Alumni which are not known to be authentic. It is the desire of the Association to make the Secretary's office the trustworthy headquarters of information in regard to graduates of the university. No unity of action on any question can be expected without it.

JUNE CAMPBELL HUNT.

Champaign, Ill., July 28, 1890.





# CONSTITUTION OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

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ADOPTED JUNE 10, 1890.

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## PREAMBLE.

In order to institute and perpetuate a fraternal feeling between the successive classes as they graduate from the University of Illinois, to preserve a history of each member thereof and to form an alliance for the support and promotion of the interests of the institution, we, the undersigned graduates of the University of Illinois, organize an association with the following Constitution and By-Laws:

## ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. The name of this Association shall be the Alumni Association of the University of Illinois.

## ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. All graduates of the University of Illinois shall become members of this Association by paying the initiation fee of one dollar and signing the constitution, or giving the Secretary written authority to place their names upon the roll of membership, provided they shall have received a majority vote of all the members present at any regular meeting of the Association.

SEC. 2. There shall be an annual due of fifty cents payable by each member of this Association, on or before commencement day of each year.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of all members of the Association to forward to the Secretary their residence, occupation, notice of marriage or any other information of interest to the Association; also to attend all regular meetings of the Association when practicable, and to perform any reasonable duty that may be required of them by the Association, and to use their influence for the benefit and support of the University of Illinois.



## ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, Vice-President and Secretary.

SEC. 2. The duties of the President and Vice President shall be such as are generally required of them in Associations of this kind.

SEC. 3. The duties of the Secretary shall be:

*First.*—Such as generally pertain to such office.

*Second.*—To collect the dues and hold all funds belonging to the Association subject to the order of the President, and at each meeting to give a faithful report of the receipts and expenditures of the same.

*Third.*—To compile and, thereafter, to keep a record consisting of the name, occupation and postoffice address of each member of the Association.

*Fourth.*—Within three months after each commencement, to prepare a report of the exercises of commencement week and such other matter as he may deem for the best interest of the Association, and forward a copy thereof to each member of the same in good standing

## ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. All meetings of this Association shall be held at the University of Illinois.

SEC. 2. The annual session of the Association shall be held on the day preceding the day of commencement exercises. Adjourned meetings may be held as such times as a majority vote of the Association may decide.

SEC. 3. A petition signed by fifteen members of the Association shall be sufficient for a called meeting, which shall transact only the business set forth in the petition. Thirty days' previous notice of all called meetings shall be given to all members of the Association whose residence is known to be within the United States, stating the objects of the meeting and the time when it will be held. Each member of the Association shall be entitled to a voice upon the business to be presented, and may signify his pleasure concerning the same through the Secretary, who upon the call of any member shall be required to read instructions upon which such ballot is cast, such Secretary being authorized hereby to cast ballot upon such matters in accordance with instructions previously received from any member.

SEC. 4. A quorum shall consist of thirty members. A less number may meet and adjourn.

SEC. 5. The President, Vice-President and Secretary shall constitute an executive committee to transact all business not especially provided for.

## ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. At each annual meeting a committee of three shall be appointed who shall prepare a program and make all necessary arrangements for a literary meeting to be held at the University on the day preceding the commencement exercises.

SEC. 2. This committee shall inform each member appointed for duty at this meeting of its action on or before the first day of January preceding the meeting.



SEC. 3. It shall be optional with this committee to make arrangements for a social entertainment to be held, if arranged for, during commencement week, provided it shall be done without expense to the Association.

#### ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. The officers of this Association shall be elected at the regular session of the Association, a majority vote being necessary to a choice.

The President and Vice-President shall be elected annually. The Secretary shall be elected for five years, except the first Secretary, who shall hold until 1892, and shall receive an annual compensation of twenty-five dollars, provided that amount shall remain in his hands after the publication of the annual report and the payment of such other ordinary expenses as the Association shall incur.

SEC. 2. The election of officers shall always take place before members from the graduating class are received into the Association.

#### ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1. All amendments to this Constitution and By-Laws must be prepared in writing at a regular meeting of the Association, and it will require a three-fourths vote of the members present for adoption.

SEC. 2. When an amendment is introduced affecting an old section or article, the whole section or article shall be rewritten and not an amendment introduced changing or adding certain words.

SEC. 3. Roberts' Rules of Order shall govern the meetings of this Association, when not inconsistent with this Constitution and By-Laws.

SEC. 4. This Constitution and By-Laws shall be in force from their adoption.







## *THE ALUMNI BADGE*

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At the business meeting of the Alumni Association, Tuesday, June 8th, 1886, Professor N. C. Ricker, '72, was appointed to look up an appropriate design for an Alumni badge and report the following year.

June 7th, 1887, Professor Ricker reported that the committee had investigated the matter and recommended a badge which all students who had gone from the University could wear, whether they were graduates or not. The committee further recommend that the badge for all students should be similar in design but so varied in detail of construction as to distinguish those students who had completed a full course from those who had not.

The report was approved, and on motion, N. C. Ricker, '72, and Lorado Z. Taft, '79, were appointed a committee to select a badge in conformity with the above report, the badge to be of gold, plain in design and to cost not more than five dollars each. The committee was to report at the next meeting.

June 12, 1888, Professor Ricker, chairman of the committee, reported that he had made a design for the Alumni badge, differing somewhat from those presented a



year ago. He submitted a specimen made in silver for the criticism and approval of the Association. It consisted of an eight-pointed star with raised margin and raised monogram U. I., on the ground to be engraved the two last figures of the date of graduation as well as the figure 1 for Alumni holding certificates only, 2 for those who have the first, and 3 for those who have obtained the second degree. The badge was two centimetres in extreme diameter, or just the size of an ordinary copper cent, and about the same as the G. A. R. or K. P. badges.

The report was approved and the committee continued with instructions to arrange for their manufacture.

June 11th, 1889, Lorado Z. Taft, '79, in absence of chairman N. C. Ricker, '72, submitted an informal report to the effect that the committee had taken some pains to canvass among the members of the Association with view of ascertaining the probable number who would require badges, and that the result had been very unsatisfactory. The committee had been unable to secure more than eight or nine persons who would pledge themselves without reserve to purchase. The committee thought that so small a number would not justify any jewelry firm making the necessary die, and recommended that no further action be taken in the matter for the present. On motion the report was accepted and the committee continued.

At the adjourned meeting the following day a motion was carried appropriating ten dollars from the general funds of the Association for the purpose of procuring a die for the Alumni badge, and instructing the Treasurer to pay that amount into the hands of the chairman of the badge committee, provided it remained in the treasury after defraying the ordinary expenses of the Association.

November 23, 1889, the following agreement was entered into with Mr. Zi. Riley:



Memorandum of agreement between Mr. Zi Riley, of Champaign, jeweler, and N. Clifford Ricker, of Urbana, chairman of badge committee of Alumni Association of University of Illinois, made November 23, 1889:

Mr. Riley is to have exclusive sale of the Alumni or University badges until the next annual meeting of the Alumni Association in June, 1890, and thereafter until the Association makes a different arrangement therefor.

He is to keep a supply of badges for sale, and is to sell them at prices not exceeding the following: Oxidized silver on plated button, 40c; 14 K gold on plated button, \$1.10; 14 K gold badge and button, \$1.65; 14 K gold badge and button, enamelled ground, \$2.20. These four styles are to be mounted as lapel buttons, scarf pins or lace pins, to suit the purchaser, and are to be sold at same prices.

These badges are all to be struck with the die belonging to the Alumni Association, and are to be made exclusively by Jurgens & Anderson, of Chicago, and are to be of standard quality, as already agreed upon with the manufacturers. Any engraving, addition of pendants, bangles, etc., is to be extra, at prices arranged with Mr. Riley in each case.

For badges mailed to purchasers, 7c for each badge must be remitted to Mr. Riley in addition to the price of badge as previously stated, to cover cost of postage and insurance of safe delivery.

It is the desire of the Alumni Association to make this badge a University badge, as far as possible, not restricting it to graduates. Therefore, Mr. Riley is authorized to sell the badges to all past or present students of this University and to its instructors, but to no other persons. In order to make a distinction between Alumni and undergraduates, it is requested that date of graduation of graduates be engraved on the badge itself, and that class dates of undergraduates be engraved on pendants, etc.

[Signed.] N. CLIFFORD RICKER,

Chairman Badge Committee Alumni Association.  
[Signed.] OZIAS RILEY.

June 10th, 1890, the badge committee submitted the following report, which was accepted and the committee discharged with thanks:

*To the Alumni Association:*

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, June 10, 1890.

Your committee on badges beg leave to report as follows:

They have had a steel die made by Jurgens & Anderson, Chicago, at a cost of eight dollars instead of ten appropriated for that purpose. They have further made a contract with the same firm for the manufacture of the badges in four different styles, each mounted in three different ways, at the following prices: Oxidized silver, 35 cents; rolled gold plate, \$1.00; 14 K solid gold, \$1.50; 14 K solid gold, enamelled ground, \$2.00.

Bids for the taking charge of the sale of these badges were received from three parties in Champaign and Urbana, and a contract



for their sale was made with Zi Riley, Champaign, at the following prices: Oxidized silver, 40 cents; rolled gold plate, \$1.10; 14 K solid gold, \$1.65; 14 K solid gold, enamelled ground, \$2.20. With the exception of the silver badges, these prices allow Mr. Riley ten per cent. on cost prices for his trouble. He has exclusive sale of the badges until other arrangements are ordered by the Association.

As the business entrusted to the committee by you has been completed, it now asks to be discharged.

Very respectfully submitted,

[SIGNED]

N. C. RICKER,

Chairman of Committee on Badges.

Mr. Riley has sold up to this date (July 28) forty of the enamelled gold pins, fifty-four of the solid gold and rolled gold plate pins and sixty-four of the oxidized silver pins, making in all 158 pins. Probably these have been largely purchased by resident Alumni, members of the graduating class and undergraduates. To those who have not seen the badge it may not be out of place to say that it has met with universal approval.

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## *PROCEEDINGS OF COMMENCEMENT WEEK.*

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### COMPETITION FOR HAZELTON MEDAL.

Individual competitive drills have taken place more or less regularly for a number of years passed. The custom began with the captains offering prizes to the members of their companies to promote the efficiency of their respective companies in the company competitive drill. This year the idea has been enlarged. Early in the year, Mr. W. C. Hazelton, of Forest Glen, Ill., offered fifty dollars to be used in making a medal to be held and worn for one year by the cadet winning highest rank in individual competition. Several designs were submitted by students of the Univer-



sity. One designed by James P. Hubbell, '92, of Davenport, Iowa, was chosen. The medal is made of gold and is exceedingly beautiful and artistic.

Rules for competitors have been made by the faculty and the award is upon the following points:

1. Erectness of carriage, military appearance and neatness.
2. Execution of the school of the soldier without arms.
3. Manual of arms with and without numbers.

The drill occurred Monday afternoon, June 2d, and lasted four hours. The judges were Adjutant General Vance, of Springfield; Colonel Gaines Lawson, of Springfield, and Captain Dwight C. Haven, '83, of Joliet, who awarded the medal to the designer, James P. Hubbell, '92, and the second place to Charles A. Gunn, '92, of South Evanston. Dr. S. H. Peabody presented the medal to the successful contestant, after which Major S. D. Bawden, '90, presented Lieut. Curtis B. Hoppin, who has just closed his three years' engagement as professor of military science and tactics, with an elegant sword, a gift of the students of the University.

### COMPETITIVE DRILL.

The regular company competitive drill occurred Tuesday afternoon, June 3d, on the University Campus. The University battalion containing seven companies participated in the drill. The judges in the Hazelton medal contest served again on competitive drill, and awarded the first place to company A. After the drill the battalion was formed in a hollow square and Miss Jessie Ellars, '90, of Tuscola, presented the banner in behalf of the ladies of the University. She said to the members of the company that the ability with which they won this contest would if applied make them successful in the future. She expressed the hope that they would never be called upon to use their military train-



ing, but that if the country needed them that she was sure they would prove loyal soldiers.

### BACCALAUREATE.

The Baccalaureate sermon was delivered to the class of 1890 at the usual hour on Sunday afternoon, June 10th, by the Regent, and was listened to by a large audience. His text was found in Acts 21: 39, "A citizen of no mean city."

The Doctor drew a few rapid sketches of Italian scenes, famous for beauty and interest. He recalled also the gentle and verdant slopes of English landscapes, the terraced hills of France and Italy, covered with the olive and the vine; the cliffs of the Riviera, the snow clad summits of the Alps and the Apennines; the lovely bay rimmed with Ischia and Capri, Sorrento and Vesuvius. Then he asserted his belief that there can be found abroad no bluer skies, no brighter sunshine, no bolder nor more picturesque scenery, no lovelier lakes, no sweeter vales, nor any form of grandeur or beauty, that can not be paralleled, or even surpassed in the lands of our country between the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts. Nature has given the European no finer conditions, nor has art produced finer exterior effects than can be found with us. It is not true that it takes three hundred years to make a perfect lawn.

Turning from these more superficial and material topics, the speaker presented several reasons why he believed that the young of America should deem themselves specially favored in their present opportunities.

1. That they live in a land where there is room enough. Where as yet land is plentiful, labor is scarce. The great bane of the countries of Europe is their plethora of people. There is not work for so many hands nor bread for so many mouths, and so strong men beg, and gaunt women stretch forth beseeching hands and cry *fame, fame*. This is why one sees in the Roman campagna hundreds of men, and



women too, in platoons, turning the sod with spades. Plows might do it quicker, but the men would die.

2. That they live in a land where the state does not claim for military service from three to five of the best years of every young man's life. There every morning is roused by the reveille, the hours keep step with the throbbing drum, and night everywhere sits brooding over grimly watching fortifications.

3. That they live in a land so free from taxation; taxes in Europe being levied in ways innumerable, and in amounts beyond our conception of possibility. There a laborer earns thirty cents a day, while the land pays six dollars per acre yearly to the government.

4. That they are in so great measure free from the inertia of antiquity, the stratifications of society, caste, the iron shackles of custom, social, religious, political.

5. That they inhale a clearer and purer religious atmosphere. The common people, of Italy for example, is a sensuous people. They eat, and drink and sleep; they need little shelter and only scanty clothing. They have no aspirations; they vegetate and are happy. The Romish church, with a certain marvellous tact, meets these people on their own plane without trying to lift them any higher. She satisfies them with festas, processions, tinsel ornaments, paper flowers, and confessions. Out of all comes a low standard of morality, public and private, which is only enervating and depressing.

These are only some of the more salient reasons why the young men and women of America should appreciate and enjoy their patrimony.

The speaker closed with a few more direct words of kindly admonition to the graduating class, assuring them of the affection and kindly solicitude which would always follow them from their Alma Mater. He sought to stimulate them



by all noble and elevating influences to all chastened, purified, and glorious manly and womanly service, by which only they could hope for real success in this life, or a joyous entrance into the blessed haven of everlasting joy in the life which shall be.

### CLASS DAY.

The class day exercises were held in Chapel, beginning at 2:00 p. m., Monday, June 9th, and were of a clean and scholarly nature, much to the satisfaction of the large audience. Program:

President's address.....	Norman H. Camp
Gang Warily— <i>Motto Oration</i> .....	George P. Clinton
Piano Duet.....	Miss Lucia Brumbach, Miss Maud Kimball
Dream.....	Miss Edith L. Clark
Phonograph.....	Samuel D. Bawden
The Gipsy— <i>Vocal Solo</i> .....	Miss Maud Kimball
Three Days in School— <i>Poem</i> .....	Thomas A. Clark
Prophecy.....	Miss Jessie Ellars
The Calm and Storm— <i>Vocal Solo</i> .....	Charles I. Pierce
Not a Fly Thereon— <i>Hatchet Oration</i> .....	Linsley F. Terbush
Junior's Reply.....	Herman S. Piatt
Music.....	Senior Quartette
Valedictory.....	Clarence L. Crabbs

### ALUMNI BUSINESS MEETING.

At half-past ten Tuesday morning, June 10th, the Alumni Association convened in the physical lecture room in regular annual business session. In the absence of President Lorado Z. Taft, '79, Vice-President Miss Mary H. Williamson, '87, presided. In the absence of Secretary H. B. Slauson, '82, Thomas F. Hunt, '84, acted as Secretary.

The following members were present:

N. Clifford Ricker, '72,	Solon Philbrick, '84,
Charles W. Rolfe, '72,	Miss Nettie Ayers, '84,
Ira O. Baker, '74,	Robert L. Dunlap, '85,
George R. Shawhan, '75,	Milo P. Lantz, '85,
Mrs. W. B. Wilson, '77,	Miss Bessie W. Owens, '85,
Samuel A. Bullard, '78,	Joseph O. Dodds, '86,
Frank H. Lloyde, '78,	Miss A. M. Ermentrout, '86,
Henry M. Beardsley, '79,	Walter R. Mitchell, '87,
Francis E. Walker, '79,	Miss Mary H. Williamson, '87,
A. F. Robinson, '80,	A. G. Goldschmidt, '88,



Frank W. Hammett, '81,  
Francis M. McKay, '81,  
A. N. Talbot, '81,  
Mrs. A. N. Talbot, '81,  
William A. Heath, '83,  
Arthur W. Palmer, '83,  
Thomas F. Hunt, '84,  
George W. McCluer, '84,

George W. Myers, '88,  
Mrs. C. G. Lumley, '88,  
Edward F. Ligare, '89,  
Luther S. Ross, '89,  
Nathan A. Weston, '89,  
Miss Lillie O. Bronson, '89,  
Miss Blanche A. Church, '89,  
Mrs. Myrtle E. Sparks, '89.

The following non-resident Alumni were at the University during the week. Doubtless there were others not known to the Secretary:

Henry M. Du lap, '75,  
Frank I. Mann, '76,  
Frank M. Palmer, '76,  
Charles G. Elliott, '77,  
William F. Goltra, '83,  
Harry L. Carter, '85,

Charles Kammann, '86,  
Z. L. Whitmire, '86,  
J. Grant Beadle, '88,  
Jacob A. Patton, '88,  
John W. Taylor, '88

#### REPORT AND RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY SLAUSON.

After the reading and adoption of the minutes of last meeting, a communication was read from H. B. Slauson, '82, of Seattle, Wash., stating that, owing to his removal to that somewhat remote city, it was necessary for him to resign the office of Secretary and Treasurer of the Association, and that Thomas F. Hunt, '84, had kindly consented to act in his place for the balance of the year, and upon leaving Champaign he had placed the records, money and other property of the Association in his hands. The following is that part of Mr. Slauson's report relating to the business affairs of the Association:

Report of the Secretary and Treasurer from June, 1889, to February, 1890:

#### *Reports*

As soon after the June meeting as I could find time for the work, I prepared a report of the proceedings of commencement week, incorporating with it such other matter as I thought of interest to the members of the Association and appended an Alumni Directory compiled from the best information attainable. I mailed fully six hundred copies to the graduates, trustees and faculty of the University and such other persons as I thought interested.

I have no means of knowing how many of these reports reached those to whom they were sent. In a very large number of cases I was obliged to use the addresses furnished by the directory published with



the University catalogue, and have reason to believe many of these were incorrect.

I sent a package of the reports to Mr. Robert Orr, '82, at Chicago, who kindly distributed them among the graduates there.

The report cost the Association:

For printing 650 copies.....	\$30 90
Postage and express.....	6 66
Compensation of Secretary.....	25 00
	<hr/>
	\$62 56

I received something like twenty letters immediately after mailing the report, acknowledging receipt and expressing more or less satisfaction with it. I estimate that about twelve dollars was received by the Treasurer, and two or three former graduates joined the Association as a result of its publication.

*Treasurer's Report.*

Total receipts from June to February 1st, 1890.....	\$79 00
Total expenditures from June to February 1st, 1890.....	71 47
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Balance on hand.....	\$ 7 53

Thirty-three dollars of the above amount was turned over to me by the chairman of the piano committee, as ordered by the Association at the June meeting.

A detailed account of receipts and expenses can be had from the Treasurer's books.

The Association is free from debt.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION.

The committee, H. B. Slauson, '82, T. F. Hunt, '84, and C. W. Rolfe, '72, appointed in 1889 to revise the constitution, reported through Professor Rolfe, who read the constitution as revised by the committee. On motion of S. A. Bullard, '78, the report was received. Motion to adopt was made by Solon Philbrick, '84. Constitution as reported was amended on motion of S. A. Bullard, '78, so as to require one-half instead three-fourths vote of all members present at any regular meeting to admit applicant to membership. On motion of A. N. Talbot, '81, it was amended by striking out clause requiring at least one member of the Executive Committee to be present at meetings of the Association. It was, also, amended on motion of S. A. Bullard, '78, so as to require all meetings of the Association to be held at the



University of Illinois. The constitution as amended was unanimously adopted. (See pages 5, 6 and 7.)

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON BADGE.

N. Clifford Ricker, '72, on behalf of the committee, submitted a written report (see page 10), and stated that the committee had performed its duties and wished to be discharged. The report was received and the committee discharged with thanks.

#### ANNIVERSARY COMMITTEE.

On motion of F. M. McKay, '81, the President was instructed to appoint a committee of three to report at the next meeting of the Association in 1891, an appropriate plan of celebrating the twentieth anniversary of the first graduating class, and, as near as may be, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the *founding* of the University.

The following committee has been appointed by President Philbrick: F. M. McKay, '81, James N. Mathews, '72, and H. M. Beardsley, '79.

#### ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

On motion the rules were suspended and the Secretary was instructed to cast a ballot for Solon Philbrick, '84, President; Myrtle E. Sparks, '89, Vice-President, and for Mrs. Thomas F. Hunt, '84, to fill the unexpired term of H. B. Slauson, Secretary.

#### JUNIOR EXHIBITION.

The first Junior Exhibition under the patronage of the faculty, was held in 1888 in connection with the twentieth anniversary of the *opening* of the University. In 1889, Tuesday afternoon of commencement week was given to this exercise, and the Alumni program was postponed until evening. There was no society address. The same plan was followed this year. The program consisted of orations



selected by the faculty from those submitted by members of the Junior class. The program was further stimulated this year by the offer by seven residents of Champaign of twenty-five dollars to the orator winning first place, and a prize of ten dollars to the orator winning second place. The result was a satisfactory program in every respect. The judges,—Rev. C. N. Wilder, Rev. T. A. Parker, and Judge J. O. Cunningham,—awarded the first place to Thomas S. Green, of Jacksonville, and the second place to Wirt McCormick, of Mahomet.

#### PROGRAM.

Overture.....	University of Illinois Orchestra
Madam De Stael.....	Miss Helen Butterfield
A Cycle of Cathay.....	F. W. Clark
Four Hundred Years.....	Miss Annie Carson
Baritone Solo.....	W. E. Sandford
Evils of Enfranchisement.....	Frank Eno
Toussaint L'Overture.....	T. S. Green
Our National Defenses.....	W. M. Hay
Vocal Duet.....	Mrs. E. A. Sperry and Miss Maud Kimball
The Educated Man and the State.....	T. J. Howorth
A Pure and Free Ballot.....	Wirt McCormick
Nationalism.....	H. S. Piatt
Selection.....	Orchestra

#### ALUMNI LITERARY EXERCISES.

A large audience welcomed the Alumni on Tuesday evening in the Chapel. The exercises were opened by an overture by the orchestra, after which Dr. Peabody welcomed the Alumni to their Alma Mater for the tenth time.

The Regent said:

MISS PRESIDENT AND ALUMNI: The University of Illinois again extends a most cordial welcome to her returning sons and daughters. She rejoices in the perennial affection of her children, that heart-love which prompts them to leave their busy pursuits and absorbing interests and to make at least an annual pilgrimage to their college home. I trust that you find about you abundant evidences of progress, material and intellectual, which even if not such as may fully satisfy your highest ideal, may still indicate a steady, prosperous, and enduring growth. The members in attendance have increased so that the total list for the last year has been but little short of 500. This result is due to many influences, the largest being the constantly growing and closer



ing of contempt for any of these jealousies existing between classes. For oftentimes an under student may have more practical knowledge than his brother in the Junior or Senior class, and if they were suddenly called out to battle with the world, he who is lower in college years would so far surpass his elder brother as to lose sight of him.

Two or three generations ago excuses were found for exuberant vitality venting itself in deplorable mischief; then it was looked upon as pent up physical life that must find relief; but in these days of gymnasiums and athletic sports for the young men and calisthenics for the young women, the excuse ceases to exist, the condition is remedied, and in consequence, the moral impulses are strengthened.

There is a new era in social life which bespeaks the acme of "social tendencies, the crowning glory of man." The conditions that nourish and direct these impulses lie in the conscious tendencies and purposes of spiritual development.

Just as a man has gained insight into his life destiny and has learned to submit to the growing appreciation of the governing laws of humanity, with the unselfish love he is capable of giving, so is his social life efficient. We each have one individual part to enact in the group with which we are identified. Blest as we are with equal human possibilities, we have a common pride in lifting each member into a higher, broader, nobler sphere. Our views and lives are broadened, elevated, and life glows with the inspiration of true living. We are taught by all the great leaders of reform that the power of the future lies in the right education of the youth, making us each and all responsible for our share in moulding character. When we realize our social life is not merely for the gratification of pride in any direction but for the upbuilding and expanding of our moral nature, then do we strike the key note in social evolution and "the day will surely follow the dawn." Where but in the great universities of our country should we expect to find the highest type of social activity? Social tendencies should form the chief concern of education; and education should persistently place in the conscious service of social purpose whatever individual excellencies it may develop; in fact social efficiency in the outcome is the high criterion of every educational activity. The man who loves himself unselfishly, socially in the light of his value to the common good, can obey the command given us, "Love thy neighbor as thyself." Indeed, "education has failed of its end if it has failed to develop in the soul, benevolence, the true social spirit." We pause and contemplate the height to which man's ability and ambition have placed him, of the limitless possibilities before him. As in unison there is strength, so future progress lies in social unison. The day is coming too, when men and women shall walk hand in hand in every enterprise. Honor to our own grand country, which stands preeminent in giving to woman equal educational advantages with man. Ever may Illinois point with pride to the day when the doors of this great institution were opened to her worthy daughters as well as her noble sons.

Here we are developed socially, mentally, morally, physically, and only in the co-education of the sexes are the highest social results naturally attained. It is impossible to exist in the atmosphere of a university without imbibing, absorbing or appropriating much so ad-



vantageously placed about. A portion of what we learned in books may have been forgotten, but the inspiration derived from an admired teacher or classmate, strengthens with each passing year. Ah, memory's realm is filled with recesses devoted to the reminiscences of this life. Yonder is our beloved Regent whose eloquence so often filled this chapel, his profound logic, his beautiful word pictures and polished climaxes seem to respond to our hearts' yearning. There are our most worthy professors, one and all, with whom we were so intimately associated and to whom we are so incalculably indebted; memory reproduces the hours of patient kindness and careful, thorough instruction, with the soul-inspiring enthusiasm they were so capable of arousing. Yonder is the arena of our four society halls, the pride of our college, in whose walls are imbedded debate, oration, essay or story couched in the characteristic timidity of the "prep," the bombast of the freshman, the sophomore's high flown rhetoric, the junior's unequivocal knowledge, and the senior's subdued enthusiasm as he wakes up to the realization there is something yet to be learned. But, oh, the social delights they gave us in the regular work, the open meetings, the anniversaries and union meetings. They formed a most important factor in mental and social culture.

The recollections of our school life are truly a source of unlimited pleasure. As this day brings together many—how we wish it might be all—of the children of this beneficent institution, it is gratifying to know of the successes achieved in their life work. And as we notice the increased departments and the facilities now offered, with the Regent and Faculty so eminently fitted for the glorious work they are doing, what prediction seems too confident for the future outcome?

To morrow another class goes forth to win laurels in this busy life, and may the corner stone of mental and social culture here laid prove a fitting foundation upon which to build future successes. The character of our social and business life, as we become citizens, demands so much from each one of us; and our standard depends largely on the principles inculcated and habits formed here. To those who still remain, the advantages here afforded will be improved. With uprightness of character and nobleness of purpose as the watchwords, we need not sleep the one hundred years of Bellamy's prophetic vision, to convince ourselves we live in the age of high social culture, when the upbuilding of the universe, as a whole, is not confined to a few, but each plays a prominent, effective part. No life, however secluded, is without its influence. When we are aroused to the importance of the life we are living, the mission we are filling, when we realize we are not placed here merely to exist, but to live nobly, grandly, divinely, then is our life work acceptable. Then the page we each write in the great book of life is a record worthy God's true noble man.

"When the Heart is Young" was very pleasingly rendered by Miss Maud Kimball, who added so much to the musical entertainment of the week.

Henry M. Beardsley, '79, closed the exercises by an address on "The dignity and duty of citizenship." Mr. Beards-



ley occupied about one hour in the discussion of this subject in an earnest and able manner. The discourse displayed much thought and broad scholarship, and it is to be hoped will result in the continuance of the idea inaugurated by the programme committee; viz., a principal address of sufficient length to make it possible to discuss some one of the vital questions of the day—to use Mr. Beardsley's language, "the time and place to which one may come bringing the best products of one's thought, the best embodiment of one's aims and hopes." The Secretary regrets that the limits of this report make it possible to print only an abstract of this address, which follows:

#### THE DIGNITY AND DUTY OF CITIZENSHIP.

This annual meeting of the Alumni of this University is intended to be, I am sure, something more than the occasion of the production of a mere literary program. Although we have graduated, our relation to the University has not ceased. If we are successful in the various walks of life we have chosen, our *Alma Mater* will share the honors we may gain. If our lives are without aim or purpose, if our labors are all lost, she will be the loser as well. I know of no time or place to which we would rather come, bringing the best products of our thought, the best embodiment of our aims and hopes, than here—on these occasions and to this place. I believe that in years to come there will be those of our number who will, on occasions like this, give voice to thoughts and purposes which are the product of earnest, aggressive, kindly living; who will speak words worthy to be long remembered.

My theme tonight lies along the line where we have all been thinking and reading. Whatever may have been our vocation in life since leaving here, whatever the means by which we have been compelled to earn our daily bread, we have been continually interested in those questions which affect the happiness and welfare of our fellow men. When our populations were scattered and only in small part gathered in great cities; when our wealth was not great, and vast fortunes were not concentrated in a few hands, social problems were simple. But things are different now. With multiplied populations and wealth the problems grow more difficult. There are now many agencies at work along many lines. To every evil we seek to apply its proper needed remedy. But there has been a change all along the line of work pursued to better the condition of men. Our charities must continue because there are, and will be, those who are helpless and in want. The influence of the church and all other christian influences must go on changing the hearts and aims of men. But we have ceased to be willing to wait for these to work out the problem of human weal. We have found that in men gathered in masses there is danger of corrup-



tion and vice unknown in scant populations. At the same time we are beginning to find that there are in the very massing of men, powers for good not yet fully understood. The great things we have are the result of the massing of men. Our magnificent buildings, great bridges, public parks and railway systems, in fact the marvelous material products of the century would be unknown, except for the fact that many men act together to produce them. The highest and most lofty sentiments the love of and interest in our fellow men, even the love of country are possible only to aggregated men. In keeping with this line of thought we find new ideas of the uses of legislation prevailing. It has been recognized as the province of law to prevent the commission of crime and to regulate contract relations between men. It is now contended that our legislation should even go further than it has. The evils which exist, it is suggested, can be cured by the law. So far have these ideas been carried that it is proposed by some that the state shall take entire control of all our finances; that it shall own, operate and control all industries, and with equal hand deal out plenty to all, and regulate and control the lives of all, until the incentives to crime are gone and there is universal plenty and happiness. That we are putting these ideas into practice is evident.

Our fathers built the school-house as soon as they had built their homes, and so showed their appreciation of the value of education. They soon made a grand system of free public schools and thus gave equal privilege to all. But in Illinois and elsewhere our law makers have gone further and have enacted a law making attendance on the public school compulsory and providing the means and officers to carry these laws into effect. Thus it has been shown that there is a belief that education is necessary for the best interests of the state and the belief also in the ability of the state to do more than merely make it possible that all children in the state may obtain a public school education.

In the light of the present day agitation, then, the interest of the intelligent citizen in our laws is rightly increased. Our position may well be stated in this way. We desire that the people of our Republic shall be made better and happier. Among the many means proposed to this end, it is suggested that much may be done by the change of our laws. It is believed that through the agency of government much may be done. If this be true our position is not that of those who stand apart and give advice. We are ourselves the law-making power. We are alive with interest then to know what we can and what we ought to do.

In our study along these lines we ought, at the first, to understand the past. We will find that we are not pioneers. The past has been at work for us. Our law is not the product of the action of any legislature or series of legislatures. It is the embodiment of the progress of all the past. Every victory for human liberty won upon the battle field is preserved in the law; every advance in human thought expressed in parliament or repeated by the press and by our friends, finds its way into our law, and so is preserved and made a living force. We see, moreover, that the higher moral sentiment of a people affects their laws and in the laws such sentiments find perpetual record. No



one can come from a study of our present laws, and of the steps which have led up to them, without feeling how great is the work already accomplished. When, then, he further realizes how great are the privileges guaranteed to each citizen by our present law, and how true it is that he is responsible for further progress, how do the dignity and duty of citizenship rest upon him. Do we not assent that ours is a government of, by and for the people? And does not this mean that all the government we have comes from the people; that its existence, and its regulation depends upon the people; and that it exists not for its own sake nor for the sake of any class or classes, but for the happiness and well being of the people?

The speaker then showed how step by step our liberties had first been fought for and won and then written clear and certain in our laws, and that under our laws we inherit all these blessings. He next gave a large number of illustrations and quoted many decisions of the higher tribunals, showing that the law is an expression of the advance of moral sentiment in a nation, finally leading up to the point that the State and Federal government may legislate in behalf of the good morals and the health of the people and that no legislature can bargain them away. Continuing, the speaker said:

Under existing laws, cities assess taxes and lay out systems of drainage, pave streets, make boulevards and public parks, build schools and provide for the pay of teachers. Thus, and in a thousand other ways, we are by law compelled to pay of our money for the public welfare. Cities forbid buildings unless they are built of brick. The sort of oil which may be sold to us for use in our lamps is regulated, for the purpose of preventing explosions. The rate of interest which may lawfully be contracted for is provided. No one may lawfully prepare a prescription for us or give advice as a physician, or take a case for us in the courts, without a proper examination to prove his ability to do safely for us that which he attempts to do. We provide boards of health, with powers almost arbitrary, in the interests of public health. Marriages are forbidden within certain degrees of consanguinity. In fact, in a thousand ways, the lines along which the State and Federal Governments may legislate, have been laid out.

I have so far given only one-half the facts. I have shown how magnificent is the system of law under which we live, but I have not touched upon the evils that exist. I have proven the dignity of a citizen of our republic; but I have not made clear the line of duty before us. Nor have I time to point out present evils. I must assume that they are known to you. And I shall endeavor rapidly to point out some of the ways in which I believe we can fulfill our duties as citizens and some of the further results we may reach. I believe it the duty of



the intelligent citizen to encourage the love of country as a sentiment. It is a common bond that holds every citizen alike. It raises all classes to a common level. Beneath the stars and stripes, the rich and poor, the learned and the unlearned stand alike, citizens of a common country. There is here a basis of brotherhood only narrower than that which sees in the whole world a common brotherhood, because of the common fatherhood of our God. This sentiment is not an empty thing. It is not awakened because of a common border line of a common government, but it is the recognition of a fellow feeling with all those whom we understand are ready with their lives and property to defend a common flag, and with whose happiness our happiness is in a large measure linked. We own together the rivers and the mountain tops, the stars and stripes, the history of a hundred years, the promise of the future of America. The love of country is the love of its people and its institutions. As intelligent men and women, in whatever reform we undertake, our plan should be in large part to turn men to the truth we seek to enforce. It is well to aim at an evil hard and determined blows. But we must not assume that the hearts of the people are wrong. Men have strong prejudices, and you may oftentimes batter away with your logic against the doorways of their wills and gain no entrance. But underneath the evils we see the heart of humanity beats warm. We will be successful with our reform if we presume upon this sentiment in men. It may take time. We may not be able to state our cause in such words as will reach the hearts of men. But we can never become true statesmen and stateswomen without this abiding faith in men, and in the triumph of truth over falsehood in the hearts of the masses of men. The devil has his forces strongly posted, to be sure; but the world is not his yet by any means, and in planning what to do, we may presume—yes, must presume upon the fact that ultimately the just cause will carry with it the sympathies and co-operation of the people.

In the management of the affairs of government we see much to condemn. We recognize the fact that in our cities it is almost impossible for men of clean principles, who advocate boldly their ideas of what is just and right in government, to be elected to office in the popular legislative assemblies and by legitimate means. There are good men elected, to be sure; but largely by partisan votes, because they have the nomination of their party, and because they are careful not to offend. What is our duty in this matter? Why, to devise means to overcome this state of things. And in this we should use the intelligence we have as to the choice of methods. The first part of old David Crockett's motto, "Be sure you are right and then go ahead," has been repeated over and over. The other part we do not hear as frequently. Yet it seems to me fully as important: "Be sure you are right and then go ahead, but do not spend your time butting your head against a stone wall or an oak post."

There has been much said against the purchase of votes. In our cities it was no uncommon sight to see men in line each holding in his uplifted hand the ballot prepared for him, that it could be clearly seen he deposited it in the box as he was paid for doing. We might have labored long and hard by orations upon the necessity for a pure ballot,



and this evil would not have lessened. But in eight of the states of our union such scenes can not be repeated. The solution was simple. A separate room is prepared. Into it the voter goes alone. His ticket is handed him by the clerk of election there. On it are the names of all candidates for each office. Alone he crosses the names of those he does not wish to vote for. His ballot is put in the box. The bell rings. The number is registered. It is no longer a safe matter to pay a man for his vote for it can not be certain he will vote as he is paid. Men are too apt to do as they were advised by a certain stump speaker in southern Illinois. "Boys," said he, "I understand the democrats propose to buy your votes at this election. Well, take all the money they give you; that's business. But when it comes to voting, vote the republican ticket; that's politics." Why try to do what we can not do, when we can by other means accomplish what we desire.

I have referred to the character of the men chosen to office very largely in our cities. It would certainly be a thing to be desired if we could elect good men. Under the existing condition of things we can not hope for this. But can we not accomplish our purpose to get good laws? These men who hold office want to hold office again. Why may not good citizens co-operate in the interest of wholesome laws? In the early days in the west, when the executive force of the law was weak, the citizens organized their vigilant societies. The man who murdered or stole was summarily seized and punished. This is a form of execution of law, or rather of execution in violation of law, not to be desired; but it was effective. In times when interest in the enforcement of laws in our cities is high, good citizens meet and organize to see the law enforced. In the presence of such organization, the execution does its duty handsomely. But soon the interest dies out, and the law is violated as before. In New York, in the days when the Tweed ring with its ruinous rule was being run down and throttled, a committee of seventy citizens, in whom the intelligence of the city confided, practically controlled the politics of the city, suggesting who should be intrusted with office, and what reform measures ought to prevail. I see no reason why we may not have among intelligent citizens, organized societies everywhere. It should be the purpose of such societies to see to it, first, that all good laws are enforced. It is probable that those in any community who could be so interested would not be enough to elect an executive of their own. But if, irrespective of any party ties, they demand the enforcement of any just law, it would be enforced. Such a conservative organization is a force not to be ignored even in politics.

Again, such associations would give opportunity for studying existing social conditions and for suggesting methods of cure. Any legislation suggested under such conditions would demand the support of the legislator who desired a re-election. The science of government is not so complex a study that only professional politicians can engage in it, nor is it so much a matter of indifference that it may be left to such men. With such organization vast good may be done. The conditions of our people may be studied and practical laws, not suggested by partisan prejudice, may be compelled. We have seen that under our existing constitution and laws we may justify any change desired.



If it be true that intemperance and gambling in all its forms, building fortunes in a day and wrecking them as soon, are detrimental to the moral and temporal prosperity of our people, they may and should be forbidden by law. If our primaries are not run correctly, such an organization as proposed, filled with men whose love of country and their fellow men is greater than their love or fear of party, may compel the change we want.

All along the line from the humbler walks of life comes the demand for new laws to regulate the distribution of wealth. Such distribution is not asked as matter of charity, but as a matter of right. Wealth is not alone the product of individual labor. It is as well the product of the existence of men in association. It is the duty of the law to see that each individual has the reward due for his own labor, and his just portion of the good due him as a member of society. There are other movements against the evils of society which are robbing of property and health and happiness. We must not be indifferent. Duty demands that we give attention. We must not evade the issue for present comfort or ease. Duty demands that in political life we be honest with ourselves and our consciences.

Fellow Alumni, I have been interested, as I know you all have, during the days just past, in listening to the orations of these younger college men, in noting the lofty aims and ambitions which have been the burden of their orations. We remember our own graduating days and our ambitions. I believe that the years which have passed since our college life ended have not seen these ambitions lessen, but that they have grown deeper and broader with each year. When the one hundredth anniversary of the first graduating class has come and the record of our lives has been written, what shall it be? This one was an architect and he builded the most magnificent dome God's sunlight ever shone upon. This one was an engineer, and he builded the most wonderful bridge that ever spanned a chasm. This one was a minister of the Gospel; he spoke the most eloquent sermon men ever listened to from lips of man. This one was a lawyer; never man made such a splendid plea as he made. Such records as these we desire and strive for. But there is a better record which we all desire. It is this: This man, this woman, he, she, was one who sought not selfish ends, but who in a splendid way helped to bring comfort and happiness to his or her fellow men.

## COMMENCEMENT DAY.

It is estimated that twenty-eight hundred people assembled in the new Military Hall at ten o'clock June 11th, 1890, to listen to the commencement exercises and to the exercises dedicatory of the Military Hall which preceded. The Military Hall is in many respects an admirable auditorium, its acoustic properties are good, and it is claimed that it will seat thirty-five hundred people comfortably, and can be made



to hold four thousand. One of the severest rain storms ever known here on commencement day, however, interrupted the exercises when they were about half over, on account of the deafening noise of the rain falling on the metal roof.

After prayer by Reverend T. A. Parker, S. A. Bullard, '78, chairman of the Building Committee, presented the keys of the Military Hall to the University in the following speech:

#### PRESENTATION OF KEYS OF MILITARY BUILDING.

Growth is the law of life. When growth ceases decay begins. When the seed is placed in the ground it germinates, sends forth a tiny leaf, slowly increases to full maturity and after fulfilling its mission passes into decay. Not only does this law govern vegetable and animal life, but that of empires, municipalities and societies. They have a beginning, a development, and when they have accomplished the work for which they were created, or cease to perform it, they cease to exist.

When I was a lad my father would call me up before him at times and look me over. He would frequently find that my coat sleeves refused to associate longer with my wrists, or that my pantaloons had lost their intimacy with my ankles, or that my jacket no longer made close connections with my lower garments. Such a condition of things usually called for an appropriation. Those appropriations were never refused. It could be seen that the boy was growing, and with the hope that his future work might be acceptably performed, the things that were necessary for that growth were never refused. Some years ago a boy was born to the commonwealth of the State of Illinois and placed in the lap of these two cities to nurse and cherish. Right well have you taken care of your charge, my friends. You have noticed with pride this boy's growth. First there was but one building—now gone—standing on the ridge of the present campus. The drill hall and machine shops followed, then the magnificent building standing at the south end of this avenue. Soon he outgrew these and asked for other appropriations. More apparatus was required. More room was needed, and barns were furnished, greenhouses provided. Soon a great chemical laboratory was placed along side of the main building, and now the last piece of dress furnished by a proud and hopeful parent to this growing boy is this great building in which we are met today. The people of our state call this boy up before them every two years and look him over. When they find that he is growing and needs something new in order that what he has attained may be made permanent and that further growth and greater work may follow, appropriations are never refused.

Let us look for a few moments at this building. You will find these walls laid deep in the solid earth, and I think I see in that a likeness to this University. It rests upon the great stable commonwealth of this State, its foundation stones placed solidly on the idea of free education for the people. You will notice that the lower walls are stone,



representing the college of agriculture. The agriculture of our state and other states is the great foundation wall on which rests the whole fabric of society. The upper walls are brick and illustrate the college of engineering wherein is the constructive powers of men cultivated. The roof is of wood—the literary and artistic part of the institution. Over all is a covering of metal, and I think I see in it the military spreading its protecting arms over all to shield from the storms that may break upon us.

The windows are large and you will notice are high up above the floor. The whole state is looking toward this University and are anxious that the high schools shall reach up to these windows. Only a short time ago a delegate from a great university suggested some changes in the course of study of the Springfield high school that it might maintain its position as an accredited school. The board of education ordered the change to be made. So it is with this. The standards of this University are high up and the people are anxious that the lower schools reach up to the windows and enable their students to look in.

Notice the doors. These on the south have let graduates from this institution go out through all our south land till the states all know men and women from among our children. From this on the east they have gone to the Atlantic and farther, and this on the west has supplied that vast land to the great ocean with strong men and women. You see there is no door on the north. I will here mention a secret known only to the building committee. We were anxious that none of our graduates should escape to Canada. Perhaps the committee were a little hasty, for since the new treaty with Canada that event is not probable.

I close in calling your attention to this great roof. The steel rods represent the students. The largest and highest I suppose to be the seniors, the juniors next and the other classes following. You are familiar with the fact that some of the higher mathematical curves are infinite in extent, and that part which can be seen is but a small portion. I think these curves representing the students are infinite—those between the walls and which we can see are those now here, but beyond is a great line still coming—a line without end.

You may wonder where the faculty is since I have placed the students in the roof. Well, this is the students' day. It is the day when they can be seen and the faculty drops out of sight. Under this floor on which you so safely sit today are great pillars and girders which by their weight and strength support this vast body of people. They are the faculty, great and strong and able, and they can be trusted to care for and educate all whom this great state and sister states confidently place in their charge. This roof slopes in all directions and by that fact we are instructed to distribute without partiality the blessings which Heaven bestows upon us so graciously.

Mr. President, I have the honor as chairman of the building committee, to place this key in your hands which opens the doors of this great building, a symbol of the great University in which we take pride. And as the doors of this University are opened and closed may the children of our state and our land go in and out and find meat and drink.



Alexander McLean, President of the Board of Trustees, accepted the keys on behalf of the University and responded in a speech full of humor on the significance and uses of the key, past and present.

The Regent in introducing Senator Mathews, who followed, stated that in his biennial pilgrimages to the Illinois legislature he had always received the hearty co-operation of the members from this district, and that the Senator from this district, by his wide knowledge of affairs, had rendered valuable service.

Senator Mathews spoke briefly of some of the difficulties in getting appropriations and related several amusing anecdotes therewith. He assured the audience, however, that the people of the state were heartily interested in the institution, and that it was becoming easier every year to get the needed appropriations.

The Regent called attention to the fact that the Military Hall was a product of the institution, that the architect (Professor N. C. Ricker, '72,) and the master builder (Geo. W. Parker) were both of the University, and that the University was able to fill such contracts anywhere in the state.

The following orations were to have been given by members of the graduating class, but the last six orators were prevented from speaking on account of the rain:

Learning and Labor.....	Samuel Day Bawden
The Mission of the Poet.....	Cleaves Bennett
Uses and Abuses of the Daily Press.....	Norman Harvey Camp
English Capital in America.....	George Perkins Clinton
Influence, Perpetual.....	Jessie Ellars
The Unwritten Law.....	Robert Wilson Cornelison
A Unit, Not an Aggregate.....	Robert James Cooke
The Moulders of the Mind.....	Thomas Arkle Clark
Plato the Divine.....	Katherine Louise Kennard
The Theory of Evolution.....	Charles H. Shamel
God in Government.....	Linsley F. Terbush
Lotteries in the United States.....	James McLaren White

The music was furnished by the Linden Quartette of Chicago, composed of the following gentlemen: Chas. T.



Barnes, D. A. Clippenger, C. W. Clark and M. A. Richmond.

Diplomas were presented to the following persons who presented theses as given below. The remaining members of the class took certificates of graduation. The directory which follows shows who took captain's commissions:

## GRADUATION THESES.

### COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING.

#### SCHOOL OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

Experimental Study of Locomotive Link Motion.....James Barr  
The Effect of Counterbalance on Locomotives....Samuel Day Bawden  
Heating Power of Illinois Coals.....Frank Henry Clark  
Tests of a Smoke-Preventing Furnace,

William Myers Gilliland, Will E. McKee  
Storage Batteries.....Hugh Hazelton, Fred Walter Waterman  
The Power Required to Operate Machine Tools,

David Robinson Kinkead. Edwin Nesbit  
Engine Friction.....H. Wallace McCandless, Edward S. Keene

#### SCHOOL OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Electricity as a Motive Power.....Edward Mills Benson  
Design for a Sewerage System for Champaign, Illinois,

James Francis Clarkson  
Methods and Costs of Stone Dressing.....Robert James Cooke  
Determination of the Latitude of the Observatory,

Clarence Lincoln Crabbs  
Experiments on Paving Brick.....Frank Fisher  
Experiments on the Strength of Lime Cement Mortars,

David Robinson Kinkead  
Determination of the Latitude of the Observatory,  
Christopher Henry Snyder

Methods of Handling Freight at Railway Terminals,  
Frank John Tresise

Experiments on the Holding Power of Drift Bolts,  
John Baptiste Tscharnier

#### SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE.

The Conductivity of Heat in Building Papers...James McLaren White

### COLLEGE OF NATURAL HISTORY.

#### SCHOOL OF NATURAL HISTORY.

A Comparison of the Blood Corpuscles of man with those of  
Lower Animals.....Norman Harvey Camp

Histology of Coniferæ.....George Perkins Clinton

Bacteria in Water.....Orla A. Proctor

*Bacillus Anthracis*.....Robert Conover Wilson

Topography of Illinois.....George Eldorado Wilkinson

#### SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY.

*Tetra-amido-toluol*.....Robert Wilson Cornelison

Composition of Waste Chimney Gases.....Byron Llewellyn Moore

*Phenyl-di Xylil-guanadine*.....Charles H. Shamel



## CLASS OF

NAME.	OCCUPATION.
Burwash, Milo B	Farmer.
Davis, John J—B S	PHYSICIAN.
Drewry, Henry N	<i>Physician.</i>
Flagg, Alfred M—Capt	LAWYER.
Hatch, Miles F	BANKER AND MILL OWNER.
Lyman, George H	Real Estate Agent.
Mathews, James N	PHYSICIAN.
Parker, Calvin E	BANKER.
Reiss, Willis A	<i>Teacher.</i>
Reynolds, Stephen A—Capt	LAWYER.
Rickard, Thomas E	Farmer and Stock Raiser.
Ricker, N. Clifford—M Arch	Professor of Architecture.
Rolfe, Charles W - M S	Professor of Geology.
Silver, Charles W	
Silver, Howard	
*Teeple, Jared	April 2, 1888.
Wharton, Jacob N	BUILDER.
Whitcomb, Alonzo L	<i>Physician.</i>
Wood, Reuben O—Capt	Farmer.

CLASS OF

Graham, Charles P



1872.

P. O. ADDRESS.	RESIDENCE.	PLACE OF BUSINESS.
Savoy.	Two miles west of Savoy.	
RACINE, WISCONSIN.		
<i>Effingham.</i>		
SIoux FALLS, DAK.		
TACOMA, WASHINGTON.		
Ft. Smith, Arkansas.	316 N. Sixth Street.	523 Garrison Avenue.
MASON.		
PHILO.		
<i>Belleville.</i>		
CHICAGO.		190 Washington Street.
Springfield.	Three miles west of city.	
Urbana.	67 Green Street.	University of Illinois.
Urbana.	Green Street.	University of Illinois.
Marengo.		
CHICAGO.		
St. Paul, Minn.		
Woodburn.		

1873.