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THE VIDETTE.

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S. B. HOWARD, Editors and Proprietors.
A. T. HORTON,

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REDPATH.

James Redpath lectured on the Land League and the present condition of Ireland before a fair audience. Aside from any consideration of his ability as a speaker, the lecture was of especial interest as being the testimony of an eyewitness, and many will have more accurate information for having heard it. He answered the arguments usually advanced, to show that the distress in Ireland is caused by the incapacity of the people, in detail, and showed that the misery was not the result of Catholicism, drunkenness, or natural lack of brains, but simply and solely of the present land system. The landed proprietors have almost the exclusive control, of not only the tenant's property, but of his life. Except in the one district of Ulster, where the three "F's" prevail, he may evict the tenant at any time, confiscate any property, in fact remove the only means of existence, at will. The three "F's," as they are called, are the laws which have been demanded for all Ireland for some time, but which, Mr. Redpath says, will no longer be received as a final adjustment, and are Fair rent, Free sale, and Fair recompense for improvements; establishing that only a fair rent shall be levied, that the tenant shall be enabled to buy at a fair price, and that he shall receive pay for what improvements he makes on the land. That such fair laws have been refused, is evidence of the character of the legislation. The pictures of the miserable condition of the people, last winter, when Mr. Redpath was in Ireland, represented an abject poverty which cannot be conceived by the resident of the Western States. The cause was laid at the door of English legislation which allows \$60,000,000 annually, to leave Ireland, to go into the pockets of residents of England, who draw their revenue from Irish estates; which allows the landlords to seize, without recompense, lands which generations of incessant Irish toil have reclaimed from swamp and barren waste; which permits agents to exact rent from tenants for houses and improvements which their own labor has produced, and, more than all, sanctions by the name of justice the acts of those who are instrumental in turning out of house and home, in the midst of famine and of win-

ter, families who thus despoiled are unable to meet the exorbitant demands of the hungry rent gatherer.

Mr. Redpath thinks that the panacea has been discovered in the land league, and in the system of Boycotting. The latter takes its names from the most hated of English agents, Boycot, and consists in social excommunication or ostracism. Not only will the tenants refuse to work for an agent who is unjust, but will not even speak to him or his servants, buy of him or sell to him; nor will they take lands from which others have been evicted, nor have anything to do with those who do. The result has proven satisfactory and has done away with the necessity for crime, which Mr. Redpath says, will no longer be heard of in connection with the struggle. He corrected a popular error concerning the amount already committed, stating that but one landlord has been killed and two agents driven out of the country.

Ireland, he thinks, will continue to grow strong under the new system, and the laws which England will be compelled to make, and that the next great political event of the world will be the separation of Ireland and England, and the green flag of Erin will again float over a free country, prosperous under a democratic rule.

IOWA CITY, Feb. 15, 1881.

Editors of The Vidette:

In your last paper you inform us that "for thirty centuries, men have struggled for political principles," and * * * * no new political principles have been established," &c.

Is not the latter part of this declaration somewhat reckless?

When comparing the institutions of modern representative governments, and the operations of the ballot-box, and the practical political philosophy of our own declaration of independence for a hundred years with the historical or traditional systems of antiquity, many centuries subsequent to the Homeric age, you ought, it seems to me, to be able to discover something like the establishment of "new political principles."

In respect to your other remark, that "religion has not yet lifted the veil of mystery which envelopes the future," &c.

It is quite sufficient to say, that, no difference how many "new" or old theological novels may have been invented, the aforesaid veil in the very nature of the case cannot be "lifted" by any existing or prospective physical or mental machinery.

LEGRAND BYINGTON.

In reply to the above we would say that we did not speak recklessly when we said that "no new political principles have been established." The principle of Democracy, which many boast as a modern discovery in government, is not new. It has

always existed. It is a characteristic of human nature. It may be traced to the most primitive governments, and after the breaking up the Patriarchal form of government it was, for a time at least, the principle on which rulers were chosen. The chieftain was chosen by the people because of his fitness for the place. Prowess in war and intellectual ability were the requisite qualifications and he ruled by the consent of the people. His children did not inherit his power. The divine authority of kings was not a principle then, it was established later. True, the rule of the people did not last long in the East, for it was overcome by force, but in Europe it has always been more successful. We may trace it among the Hellenic tribes, long before the faithlessness of Helen brought on the Trojan war, and even in the war councils before the walls of Troy and in the Assembly of Tellemachus we may discover the germs which ripened later in the Athenian democracy.

It failed at Athens but broke out again at Rome. It made her the conqueror of the world, but was conquered by its own conquests, and when at last the wild sons of the North held their council in the Roman forum, that council was far more democratic than any the Romans had held there for several centuries. In the fourteenth century we again see the same principle asserting its power on the plains of Runnymede, where King John was forced to sign the Magna Charta—the foundation of English liberties.

America was discovered when the spirit of liberty was beginning to arouse Europe. It was colonized by the people fleeing the tyranny of European government. Here it was comparatively easy to establish a democracy. They had the lessons of the past to guide them, and no old principles of royalty and long established customs interposed as barriers to the progress of freedom. The result was a success. Our government is probably the most perfect that ever existed; but it contains no new principle. It is better than other democracies, inasmuch as the people now are more enlightened and better prepared to exercise and protect their liberties. Our Declaration of Independence presents the principle of democracy in the clearest and most forcible form in which it was ever given to the world, and our system of franchise and representation are the best means that were ever adopted to secure that principle, but we still maintain that the doctrine is not a new one. There are two principles in government that have always existed and struggled for the mastery—the government of the people, by the people, and the government of the people by the few. The first is the natural the other the unnatural. The one has succeeded where private virtue and intelligence have been the highest, the other has prevailed

where ignorance and crime have been in the ascendancy.

In regard to the second point, we do not think Mr. Byington's views differ much from ours. Our thought was this: At various times in the world's history, different religions have arisen and innumerable sects and creeds of the same religion. All these have struggled with the bitterest hatred to impress their beliefs upon the world, torturing one another with all the cruelty human genius could invent, until advancing civilization put a stop to such means of persuasion. But by all these contests there has been nothing gained. They all agree in one particular, they worship a higher power, and so did the Greeks. But the same mystery which surrounded that power in the Homeric age envelops it still and modern creeds have no power to lift it.

MARY A. LIVERMORE.

There are two women before the American public who should be welcomed to every community, and whose names should be cherished with respect and love at every fireside. Those women are Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Mary A. Livermore. The influence which they are exerting for the upbuilding of a better state of society may seem small at present, yet it is beginning to be felt, and the time is not far distant when it will bear grand fruits, and then these noble women will receive the honor and love due them from our people.

Mrs. Livermore's lecture here last night, on "The Coming Man," was highly appreciated by a large audience. Though many of the things she said, might be considered as common every day topics, yet the manner in which they were told, made them seem new and fresh, and placed them before as in a practical common-sense light. She rapidly traced the history of the past, showing that its successes and its mistakes are the inheritance and the tutor of the present. Egypt yielded her civilization to Greece—Greece improved upon it and bequeathed it to Rome—Rome made it grander and more imposing, and when the mighty empire crumbled with decay, her civilization was common property, and after fluctuating for a time, settled at last in the western nations of Europe, whence it was transplanted to America. We are improving upon the experience of all the past; each generation brings new light. The discoveries and inventions of the age are wonderful, and yet we are on the verge of new and greater ones. Our civilization is the best that has ever existed, and yet there is room for great improvement. Mrs. Livermore very forcibly pointed out the improvements necessary in our social structure, and her theories in the main are entirely practical, and if carried into effect, would produce happier homes and a grander race, both

physically and intellectually. Want of time, prevents our giving a review of them.

THE LAW CLASS.

"A cheil's among ye, takin' notes,
And faith he'll prent it."

—BURNS.

Ladd has returned.

Allison and Palmer have left the class.

The Law Literary held its usual session Thursday, and was well attended.

Administrator *de bonis non* says a law is an administrator for nobody's good.

Prof. Reno began with the Code pleading Monday, and will continue for a few weeks.

Thompson asked a young lady in the post-office if her name was Smith. The answer was such that he won't repeat the experiment.

The Dubuque Law thinks it is a slander to accuse a man of stealing land. This beats talking about a man's having heirs before he is dead.

Judge Love's lecture on the Admiralty Jurisdiction was one of the best of the afternoon series. Some parts were truly eloquent, and the whole more interesting than the subject would indicate, which, however, was no surprise to those acquainted with the Judge's ability as a speaker.

One of the quiz classes invited the Prof. to attend the session. The result was highly satisfactory. Our quiz is going to do the same as soon as it can get fully prepared; meanwhile we don't want anything said about our last regular meeting at which the average was three flunks and a half. We don't want the Prof. to ask any questions outside of those we have prepared, either.

A petition is being almost universally signed, requesting that, in place of the customary commencement exercises, an address by some noted speaker be substituted. The Faculty were understood to be in favor of the plan last year, but were unable to act without the consent of the Board of Regents. As the petition will be ready before the March meeting of the Board, it is hoped that the movement will prove successful.

The Law who yells "Fire the Medics," when some of that unfortunate class stumble into the lecture room, is compromising the dignity of the class. It may be appropriate enough for the Medics to hiss some fainting member of the legal fraternity who wishes to retire unmolested from their sickening den; but when, for a few moments they succeed in escaping from the basement to the pure air of the second story, they ought to be treated with all the courtesy characteristic of the class.

THE SNOW-STORM.

Announced by all the trumpets of the sky,
Arrives the snow, and, driving o'er the fields,
Seems nowhere to alight: the whited air
Hides hills and woods, the river and the heaven,
And veils the farm-house at the garden's end.
The sled and traveler stopped, the courier's feet
Delayed, all friends shut out, the house-mates sit
Around the radiant fireplace, enclosed
In a tumultuous privacy of storm.
Come see the north wind's masonry.
Out of an unseen quarry evermore
Furnished with tile, the fierce artificer
Curves his white bastions with projected roof
Round every windward stake, or tree, or door
Speeding, the myriad-handed, his wild work
So fanciful, so savage, nought cares he
For number or proportion. Mockingly,
On coop or kennel he hangs Parian wreaths;
A swan-like form invests the hidden thorn;
Fills up the farmer's lane from wall to wall,
Maugre the farmer's sighs; and, at the gate,
A tapering turret overtops the work.
And when his hours are numbered, and the world
Is all his own, retiring, as he were not,
Leaves, when the sun appears, astonished Art
To mimic in slow structures, stone by stone,
Built in an age, the mad wind's night-work,
The frolic architecture of the snow.

—Emerson.

THE CORN LAWS.

BY HARVEY INGHAM.

The story of the free-trade movement forms an important chapter in English history. It dates from the time of Adam Smith. War and external influences, however, prevented any extended discussion of his theories until the present century. England has always maintained a protective policy. The idea of developing those resources which she had in abundance and competing with foreign nations at the same time maintaining free commercial relations, was never held in favor by her statesmen until the force of circumstances became all powerful. Unfitted for an agricultural country alike by her system of land tenure and the desire of the people to follow other and more profitable pursuits, she was willing to sacrifice her manufacturing for her farming interests. The tariff established upon the importation of grain, amounted to prohibition, and gave to the grain raisers a virtual monopoly. The result was doubly unfortunate. The tax thus indirectly levied upon the manufacturers and laborers was ruinous, while on the other hand the monopoly rendered scientific cultivation of the soil unnecessary. Pitt saw the force of Smith's protest against such short-sighted legislation, but was unable to turn his attention to internal affairs at a time when the unprecedented suc-

cess of Napoleon was threatening national existence itself. It was only when the military hero was safely caged on St. Helena, and the European powers, wearied with their prolonged and useless struggle, were settling down for a few years of rest, that the terrible condition of the English people became apparent, and the necessity of the rectifying abuses from which they had suffered, paramount. War expenses pressed heavily. The year following its close, was one of scarcity. Depression pervaded every industry. Hunger drove men to riot, and incendiary fires and mobs were common events in those years of transition. For it was in those few years that a mighty change came over the spirit of English legislation. In those few years the people organized themselves to demand reform—reform in every branch of the governmental policy, and from that time dates the anti-protection struggle, which gradually increased until it finally terminated in the repeal of the corn laws in 1845. The struggle was not at first directly for repeal of all tariff duties, but for a fair representation in the national councils. It would be impossible, without actual admittance, to influence the governing body contrary to its pet theory of protection of class against class of special privileges and interests. And for fifteen years amidst scenes of insurrection and a universal state of discontent, the conflict raged between the people on the one hand and the aristocracy on the other, until in '32 the first reform bill was passed, making England virtually a government of the people by the people and for the people. The result was only a partial panacea for the ills of which they complained, and want and injustice still drove the masses to a farther search for the causes of their misery. In '38 a club was formed in Manchester, small in number, and apparently insignificant in influence, headed by Richard Cobden, the first man to bring into popular notice the theory of Smith with regard to the injurious influence of restricted commerce.

The agitation which was carried on had little effect except among the manufacturers, and the only notice which the great metropolis had that it lived, was the rising of Villiers at each session of Parliament to move the repeal of the corn law. But external causes were at work which hastened legislation upon the question. Other great movements were on foot. Ireland, under the lead of O'Connell, already began to talk of breaking a band which galled like the chain of slavery. The demand for the extension of suffrage which afterwards expressed itself in the petition of the Chartists, was already heard, the wrongs of the working classes were being discussed, want and oppression were being complained of everywhere, and England appeared to be at the point of a serious revolution. Amidst such a state of affairs the free-traders urged their theories and promised relief with the repeal of the hated laws.

The first time that the question became prominent in politics, was when Lord Russell and his Whig ministry, beaten at every corner, made a final stand and went to the country upon the free-trade issue. The result was disheartening. Sir Robert Peel and the Tories came into office with an immense majority and an applied adherence to the maintenance of the tariff duties. It is doubtful, however, how Peel looked at the question at that time, and even his own followers regarded with distrust his action in removing the duty upon the most necessary imports. His judgment was not at least wholly opposed to the position which the force of circumstances finally compelled him to assume. It was in '41, and the first year of his office, that the petition of the Chartists was brought in Parliament, and the disturbances caused by their various uprisings, began the cause trouble. The difficulties which threatened England increased rapidly from that time. In '43 it became necessary to arrest the leader of the Chartist movement and quell the uprisings in Ireland which O'Connell had been instrumental in causing. Church difficulties disturbed the quiet of Scotland and revolts in Wales added to the general uneasy feeling.

The free-traders, convinced more strongly of the necessity of a change, brought their question before every session of Parliament, but not with very satisfactory, although not disheartening results, for in '44, Cobden, at the close of a long debate, declared "that the league would still go on, and if there were any force in truth or justice, it would go on to an ultimate and not distant triumph." The prediction was fulfilled sooner possibly than its author anticipated. A factor more powerful than agitation, was at hand. Starvation appealed to the minds of the legislators where argument had failed. In vain had the manufacturers complained of injustice; in vain had the laborer at the door of starvation revolted; in vain had Cobden and Bright thundered in the ears of Parliament that it was the worst of policy to weaken those interests which, if properly nourished, might render England the manufacturing nation of the world. It was only when Ireland was starving, when men, women and children were lying dead at every hamlet, and the whole people was begging piteously for food, that the Peel ministry surrendered its position and reported at a called session of Parliament in favor of unconditional repeal. At a cabinet meeting a few days previous, Sir James Graham said "the anti-corn law pressure is about to commence, and it will be the most formidable movement of modern times." The debate was one of the most heated known in parliamentary annals. Peel's old friends, headed by Disraeli, attacked him and his new measure with an unprecedented power of invective and derision, while he stood defended by the now jubilant supporters of the repeal. The bill was passed by a considerable ma-

majority in the House of Commons and with but little delay by the House of Lords, and England had virtually thrown herself upon the natural development of her resources for future power and position. The result is too well known. Her manufactures suddenly expanded to unheard-of dimensions. Raw materials could be had without tax, and English inventive genius could use them. Coal and iron were everywhere in abundance, and a few years, saw her change from an importer of large amounts of manufactured articles to an exporter of one-third of all produced on the civilized world. Nearly half a century has witnessed the operation of the new system, and throughout has seen England constantly progressing, and that in spite of obstacles before which no other European nation could have maintained its integrity. Her land system is the worst in Europe. She has been constantly at war in her colonies. Her kingdom scattered, and she is burdened with a national church. Ireland has been the source of constant disturbance. Everything but actual revolution has threatened her prosperity, and yet, by means of her mercantile ascendancy and her free commercial relations alone, she has been able, not only to exist, but to make her people the freest in the world, but ours; to establish means for universal education, and to raise her laboring classes from a depth of want and degradation, which can scarcely be known. It is to this latter class that the memory of the free-trade leaders is especially dear, and the words with which Peel closed his last speech as he left the House of Commons, defeated in the moment of victory, were not only more than self-congratulation, but were prophecy equally applicable to Cobden and Bright and all the leaders in one of England's greatest reforms. "It may be that I shall leave a name some times remembered with expressions of good will in those places which are the abodes of men whose lot it is to labor and earn the bread by the sweat of the brow—a name remembered with expressions of good will when they shall recreate their exhausted strength with abundant and untaxed food, the sweeter, because it is no longer leavened with the sense of injustice."

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BY IRVING RICHMAN.

Since the time of that memo-
rable crisis in the history of colonial
America, when the empire of New
France was wrested from the con-
trol of its discoverers by the gen-
erals of Wolfe, almost every portion
of the vast region bordering upon
the St. Lawrence has been sub-
jected to the influence of Angli-
can civilization. Few tangible traces,
however, of that adventurous peo-
ple, who during two centuries
contended with nature for the pos-
session of this northern wilderness,
remain to attest the bitterness of
their struggle and the glory of
their success.

Prompted by considerations such
as these, therefore, we are led to
invest each characteristic feature
of the quaint old city of Quebec
with an interest peculiarly our
own. Commanding from its ele-
vated site a diversified prospect of
land and water, rivalled only in
point of beauty by the Bay of Na-
ples, it derives additional import-
ance from the fact, that, within the
shadow of its walls, have transpired
events of no slight significance
both to old world and the new.
Repeatedly have the ramparts
crowning the almost inaccessible
heights of the upper town afforded
the terror-stricken inhabitants of
adjacent country protection from
the incursions of their Indian foes.
When a mere frontier trading-post,
frequented by roving bands of sav-
ages come hither to dispose of
their peltries, and repeat in the
ears of Onontio the unwelcome
story of their grievances, it was
made the seat of a mission by Jes-
uits, whence could be conducted
the operations of their order for
the aggrandizement of the church.
Here, also, during the long period
of his vigorous administration of
Canadian affairs, were established
the headquarters of the indomit-
able Count Frontenac; and here,
at a later date, Montcalm dispensed
the generous hospitality of an hon-
ored subject of Louis XV.

Notwithstanding the many sour-
ces of attraction which Quebec
presents to the antiquarian, how-
ever, they are apt to be tempora-
rily disregarded by him in the
enthusiasm which he experiences
upon first beholding the charms of
its natural site. Encircling the
summit of the cliffs which arise
almost perpendicularly from the
margin of the river, extend the
irregularly constructed walls of
famous citadel. Here may we take
our stand any time during the
glorious weather of midsummer,
and with the royal ensign float-
ing above our heads, watch the
incessant activity of the distant
harbor. The port is crowded with
vessels from all parts of the globe,
some busily engaged in discharging
their cargoes at the wharf, while
others repose idly upon the surface
of the mighty stream which bears
into the ocean the united waters of
the lakes.

Almost directly beneath the cit-
adel, extending along the precipi-
tous face of the heights which it
surmounts, and overlooking the
clustered buildings of the lower
town, lies Durham Terrace. Hith-
er, at evening, resort crowds from

all classes of the heterogeneous
population of the city, in search of
relaxation and enjoyment, after the
conclusion of the labors of the
day. Upon this most delightful
of the world's promenades opens
Governor's Garden; an enclosure
neither commodious nor beautiful,
but containing a monument erected
in commemoration of the two he-
roes whom a common death has
united in common fame.

In order to become more thor-
oughly imbued with the pervading
atmosphere of the place, however,
it will be necessary to submit our-
selves to the guidance of its wind-
ing streets, from which may be
discerned at intervals portions of
the now almost obliterated wall,
within which the city was for-
merly confined. Upon one of these
quiet thoroughfares stands the low
frame dwelling where, by the
hands of a victorious enemy, were
performed the last rites over the
remains of General Montgomery;
while, from another, access may
be gained to the interior of a cathe-
dral chapel, adorned with the
finest collection of religious paint-
ings in America.

Still, should scenes such as
these eventually come to lose their
charm, in the course of familiar
contact, we have only to summon
one of the numerous cabmen who
are everywhere loitering about in
quest of employment, and signify
to him our desire of visiting the falls
of Montmorenci, in order to re-
cruit our flagging energies. The
turbulent stream from which this
cataract derives its name, and of
which it is the apparent terminus,
rushes along for many miles over
a rocky bed, until, leaving the
brink of its mountain pathway,
with a final plunge it disappears
in the caverns of a subterranean
outlet.

Surrounded on every hand by
the happiest devices of nature for
the relief of *ennui*, the time which
we may profitably spend in this
antique city of the north it is in-
deed difficult to determine. But
whether it be extended over a
period of years, or comprised with-
in the fleeting hours of a single
day, our departure will be sad-
dened by the reflection that we
are no longer able to commune
with the spirit of the past on the
plains of Abraham, nor to trace
the intermingling shadows of the
evening from the summit of the
citadel.

Washington University, at St.
Louis, has a total attendance of
1,367 students in all its depart-
ments. Its constitution states that
"no instruction, either sectarian in
religion or partisan in politics,
shall be allowed in any department
of the university."

The following endowments have
recently been made to colleges and
universities: "Bowdoin, \$15,000;
Williams, \$20,000; Rochester,
\$25,000; Syracuse, \$30,000; La-
fayette, \$50,000; Dartmouth, \$50,-
000; Amherst, \$106,000; Oberlin,
\$157,000; Sydney, \$500,000; Yale,
\$1,000,000; Princeton, \$1,200,-
000."

Thirty dollars is the amount of
fees received by the Chinese course
at Harvard last year; but the cost
of maintaining it was over \$4,000.

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Military Caps \$1.00.

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Hungry People Cured by the
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One trial will relieve the most obdu-
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No narcotics used, except fine Cigars,
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Shaving, Hair-Cutting, and Shampooing

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Easy cutting scissors and shears, till you
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And everything for everybody and their
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Never before has there been such a great
rush.

Don't you forget it; may sound old and
threadbare, but

Such is the fact, you ought never to for-
get it;

Cause they try to please you, and you
know it.

However, their terms are *Cash* down and
no grumbling.

Easy terms to remember, ain't it? and
another thing, it

Leaves us all good friends, and ready for
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Learn to be wise and always trade with
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The lightning and ambitious, enthusi-
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Are now being offered to students to buy
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MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

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FITS, EPILEPSY,

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FALLING SICKNESS,

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fallible Fit Powders*. To convince sufferers
that these Powders will do all that we claim for
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Trial box*. As *Dr. Gould* is the only physician
that has ever made this disease a special study,
and as, to our knowledge, thousands have been
permanently cured by the use of these Powders,
we will guarantee a permanent cure in every case,
or refund you all money expended. All sufferers
should give these Powders an early trial, and be
convinced of their curative powers.

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\$10.00, sent by mail to any part of the United
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MERCHANT TAILOR

College St., Opposite Opera House, Iowa City.

Makes fine clothing the cheapest and in the
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Opera House Barber Shop.

JULES E. GUILLETON, Proprietor.

Shaving, Hair Cutting, and Sham-
pooing done in first-class style.

Special rates given to students.

Maggie Mitchell, March 3d.
Stationery at George Fink's.
J. J. Bowles is home from Des Moines.

The choicest cigarettes at Geo. Fink's.

W. N. Baker has gone home, but will return in a few days.
Maryette is principal of the public schools in Lansing, Ill.

G. W. De Vore, Law, '80, is practicing at Lafayette, Indiana.

Michigan expended over \$3,000,000 last year for school purposes.

It is a settled fact that James & Co. make the best photos in Iowa City.

Seniors, Juniors, Sophomores and Freshmen were sleigh-riding this P. M.

George Fink at Pickering's old stand. Remember him, boys, when you want your cigars.

Go to Townsend's gallery for frames, steel engravings, oil-paintings, chromos, views, &c., &c.

Students and citizens, don't fail to examine James & Co.'s photographs before having them taken.

The finest line of cigars ever brought to Iowa City, at George Fink's.

Townsend's photographic parlors are the finest in the city. He employs first-class workmen, and guarantees satisfaction.

A very pleasant party was given Wednesday eve by Miss Clara Towns, in honor of Miss Fannie McGill, of Rock Island.

We are going to George Fink's, because there is where we get the best cigars.

All students who want photographs should visit Townsend's gallery, where they will receive special rates, and perfectly satisfactory work.

Did you see that Senior in the front row of the dress circle, Friday night, trying to keep his girl from going to sleep? He didn't succeed, we are told.

The sixteenth annual exhibition of the Zetagathian Society will be held at the Opera House next Friday evening, Feb. 25. Seats will be on sale Wednesday morning, Feb. 23d, at Smith & Mullin's bookstore.

Allin P. Berlin, Law, '80, is Professor of Elocution and Mathematics in Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.

The class in political economy at the John Hopkins University, are engaged in studying the report for 1880 of the Secretary of the Treasury.—*Ex.*

An Irishman having heard that a certain astronomer had discovered an asteroid, remarked: "Be dad he may have his asteroid but for myself oi prefer a horse the roide."

Miss Isabelle Andrews, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, has been visiting a few days the past week with her cousin, Belle R. Andrews, of this city.

Bath Rooms at the Opera House Barber Shop; running every day and evening; hot and cold soft water; only first-class shop in the city.

J. E. GUILLETON.

MARRIED.
Tuesday, Feb. 15th, at Trinity church, in this city, occurred the wedding of Mr. GORDON KIMBALL and Mrs. FRANCES AYERS SWEET.

Mrs. Sweet has for several years been Principal of the Iowa City High School, a position which she filled with great credit to herself, and apparently to the entire satisfaction of the people. Many graduates of the High School attended the wedding to wish their instructress success in the management of her new school.

Thursday, at 3:30 P. M., Miss SUE HART of this city was married to Col. WM. INNESS, of Wichita, Kansas.

Only a few friends witnessed the ceremony, which was very impressively performed by Rev. Emory Miller. The guests present were Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Carson, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Koontz, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Spencer, Mrs. Solomon Coldren, Mrs. Rutan; Mrs. Kelley, of Burlington; and Miss Alice Freeman. The bride was elegantly attired in ivory satin brocaded, with long train. She wore no ornaments except flowers. The presents were numerous and elegant; the groom's present being a magnificent pair of bracelets. The house was beautifully decorated with flowers and the marriage ceremony was performed under a canopy of lace trimmed with autumn leaves. The happy couple took the evening train for St. Louis, Mo.

DIED.
At Wilton, Iowa, Feb. 10th, 1881, of pleuro-pneumonia, J. H. ARMENTROUT.

Mr. Armentrout was a student in Iowa City for several years, at first in the High School and then in the Medical department of the University. He was a young man of excellent character and universally respected by those who knew him. He leaves many sincere friends to mourn his loss.

A Freshman came to class late yesterday morning, and took a front seat. When seated, the Professor gave an interrogatory sentence to translate, which he supposed to be a question asked for the purpose of learning the cause of his tardiness.

Freshman replies: "Ich war schlafrig."

The class roars, and the Professor rules the answer out of order.

Professor—"Perhaps you were dreaming of "Ten Girls and No Husband."

The Freshman blushes and subsides.

The Freshmen are determined to have a good time this evening at their sociable. Nothing can hinder them. This morning a number of well muscled boys were seen vigorously plying their shovels in the snow, tunneling their way through the large drifts in the vicinity of the Observatory, that they might make the way clear and passable for the "fair ones" of the class. Others were running to and fro completing the necessary arrangements for the enjoyment of the occasion in the way of music, refreshments, etc. Wonder if they will admit reporters to the feast?

Women are admitted to 153 colleges out of the 358 colleges of the United States.

The Law Literary mistakes the extent of the generosity of the Zets. When they received an invitation to attend Zet. Ex., they innocently thought they would be furnished with free tickets, and appointed one of their number to wait on the Zet. officer and get them.

Expensive literature is a thing of the past. A few years ago it was impossible to get any standard works, without paying an enormous price for them. But competition has reduced the price of these works so that they are within the reach of everybody. Allin, Wilson & Co. are agents for all this cheap literature. Call at their One-Price Cash Bookstore, and get for fifteen or twenty cents what, a few years ago, you could not get for less than two or three dollars.

The German Dramatic Co. had a full house Thursday evening, notwithstanding it was a stormy and disagreeable night. This was the first visit of the company to this city; and an account of the liberal patronage received, and the favorable impression left upon the audience, they will return to give another entertainment some time in April. The programme was perhaps a little long, but it was interspersed with fine strains of music from their more than excellent orchestra. The spice of the play was partly lost to our uncultivated ear, but good acting and a few sentences grasped now and then enabled us to follow the outline of it. If they choose one of Schiller's works next time, it will be better appreciated by the students, and insure a much larger house.

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A. HULL AND L. M. HASTINGS, Principals and Proprietors.

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Miss Hattie Parker, Teacher of German.
Mrs. M. Hull, Teacher of Instrumental Music and Drawing.
Prof. F. B. Williams, Teacher of Penmanship.
C. C. Clark, Teacher of Vocal Music.
Prof. S. N. Fellows, Lecturer on Didactics.
Miss Parker and Miss Loughridge each teach a class in the University.
Winter term began January 5, 1881. Tuition for term of 12 weeks, \$9.
The Preparatory and Normal School, conducted by Prof. A. Hull, is recommended for preparatory work.—*University Catalogue.*
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We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these Powders a trial, as they will surely cure you. Price, for large box, \$3.00, sent to any part of the United States or Canada, by mail, on receipt of price. Address,
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ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

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Lemonade and Cider,
ICE COLD.
Pleasant Rooms,
New Tables,
First Class Accommodations.
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\$10 Outfit furnished free, with full instructions for conducting the most profitable business that anyone can engage in. The business is so easy to learn, and our instructions are so simple and plain, that anyone can make great profits from the very start. No one can fail who is willing to work. Women are as successful as men. Boys and girls can earn large sums. Many have made at the business over one hundred dollars in a single week. Nothing like it ever known before. All who engage are surprised at the ease and rapidity with which they are able to make money. You can engage in this business during your spare time at great profit. You do not have to invest capital in it. We take all the risk. Those who need ready money, should write to us at once. All furnished free. Address TRUX & Co. Augusta, Maine.

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STATIONERY.
Finest Line of Tobacco and Cigars in the City.

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STEEL PENS.
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ZETAGATHIAN
In the rooms of the Society hangs a programme. It is noticed by the crowd to the Zetagathian visit the rooms if it interest, for it is of the first annual of the Zetagathian dated June 13th, years have passed enterprising Zetagathian lished the custom tions, and since been observed by annually, with three years. The eloquence awoke University Chapel are scattered far has marked his faces, and shift pleasure and sorrow if his finger has memories the mallections of their exhibitions have lar entertainment forward to with the students and the ambition of appear on an gramme once at course. Last n Sixteenth Annu the Zetagathian audience had Opera House by the curtain rose forward and to on the stage. A Iowa City Light Maris, acting Pr the salutatorian, cox, '81. Mr. on "Conduct." showed careful tion, but would ted in print t audience, from Wilcox lacks the orator.

Mr. H. C. Hubbard ed "Mogg Mag" which fully su tion, and won t audience.

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