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THE VIDETTE.

IN LOCO PARENTIS.

IOWA CITY, IOWA, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1881.

NO. 22

THE VIDETTE.

ISSUED

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During Collegiate Year, S. U. I.

E. R. HOWARD, Editors and Proprietors,
L. T. HORTON,

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THE VIDETTE, Iowa City, Iowa.

IRVING EXHIBITION.

Since the Zetagathian exhibi-
two weeks ago, the coming
hibition of the Irving Institute
has been much talked about in
society circles, and many argu-
ments indulged in as to the rela-
merits of the two societies.
The Irving exhibition is over, but
we are not in a position to impar-
tially judge between the two en-
ertainments. Both were fair
samples of our annual exhibitions,
and therefore a credit to our socie-
ties and to the institution.

The Irvings were unfortunate
in choosing an unpropitious night,
notwithstanding the hard
frost, they were greeted by a
good audience; and while the
storm howled and blustered with-
out, the milder breezes of Irving
eloquence echoed from within.

After music by the Light Guard
band, Rev. G. P. Folsom pro-
nounced the invocation. Miss Dr.
Hess then sang a solo in her most
popular and winning way, at the
close of which Chas. F. Kuehnle
came forward to eulogize Savonar-
ola. He pictured the misery,
vice and oppression of Florence
before the eloquent monk stepped
upon the scene to direct and ele-
vate her people by the magic of
his power. He traced him through
his glory to his fall, praising his
virtues and defending him against
the fierce attacks of criticism, to
which Savonarola, like every
great reformer that ever lived, has
been subjected. Mr. Kuehnle has
an easy and graceful appearance on
the stage.

Mr. J. I. Gilbert declaimed
"Death of Benedict Arnold" in a
manner almost beyond criticism.
He seemed to enter thoroughly in-
to the spirit of the piece, and suc-
ceeded in vividly portraying all of
its tragedy. Mr. Gilbert's reputa-
tion as one of our best declaimers
is well established.

Chas. R. Leonard held the close
attention of the audience while he
delivered a fine oration on "Social
Gravitation." Mr. Leonard's
production was characterized by
much thought, and decorated with
appropriate illustrations and beau-
tiful figures. Warm applause
greeted him as he took his seat.

There was a lull in the flash of
retorical rockets, and Ida Mae
Pryce came forward to refresh the
audience with one of her sweetest
songs, before the champions of pro-

tection and free trade should meet
in the forum in bitter strife to de-
termine our national policy. Mrs.
Pryce is the popular favorite of
Iowa City audiences, and whenever
she appears, she never fails to
please. A hearty encore brought
her back last night, in response to
which she sang "Suwanee River"
with a fine touch of pathos.

After this treat, everybody set-
tled down to listen to the debate
on the question "Resolved, That
there should be a tariff for revenue
only." The debate is always one
of the most interesting features of
a programme, and last night the
discussion was listened to with
more than ordinary interest, be-
cause of the warmth with which
the question of free trade or pro-
tection has lately been discussed in
this country, and because of the
excellent speeches made on both
sides.

Mr. C. L. Day spoke first on
the affirmative, and treated the
question in a manner which plainly
showed that he had studied the
subject thoroughly and had reduc-
ed his researches to a carefully pre-
pared speech. The following is a
synopsis of his argument:

The state becomes rich only as
the individuals composing it be-
come so.

The individuals accumulate
wealth only by buying where they
can buy cheapest, and selling
where they can sell dearest. This
is free trade.

Men labor from the necessity of
supplying their wants. They
should not be compelled by law to
perform a great amount of labor
for little results, as protection ne-
cessitates. By protection the la-
bor is rendered less protective,
and a loss of labor is occasioned to
the country. Protection does not
necessarily develop a variety of in-
dustries, but a variety of industries
is a natural growth, the necessary
result of prosperity.

Free trade does not hinder the
introduction of every profitable
industry, and, of course, such only
do we want.

An unprofitable variety of in-
dustries impoverishes the country.
New industries can be intro-
duced and old ones maintained as
easily here as in England.

By free trade the people are
saved from fostering industries,
such as have never been profitable
and in all probability never will
become so.

If tariffs be removed an inunda-
tion of foreign goods is feared.

Since "No importation of fore-
ign goods takes place except
when it is a mutual benefit" to
both the countries, no harm can
result from this.

Mr. Wilson Reed made one of the
best speeches of the evening on the
negative. His pointed arguments
and fine delivery did much toward
gaining the question for his side,
and was a high compliment to the
gentleman's ability as a speaker.
These are his points:

History and experience have

shown that a protective system
will best secure the development
of the natural resources of a coun-
try. The people of the United
States, before they adopt a tariff
for revenue only, must determine
whether or not they can compete
with England in manufacturing,
without injuring or destroying
their already established indus-
tries. There are two reasons
why this competition would be
disastrous to the United States:
1st. On account of the excessive
wealth of England, and the pres-
ent depression of capital. 2d. On
account of the cheap labor of Eng-
land. All manufacturing is large-
ly turning human force into the
article to be sold. It follows from
this that the country which pos-
sesses cheap human force can
manufacture more cheaply than
the country in which this force de-
mands a higher price. England
possesses this cheap human force
in a marked degree. There are
two leading reasons for this re-
sult. The first is the enormous
waste occasioned by her aristoc-
ratic institutions and social sys-
tems,—a waste so great, that the
labor of the people cannot possi-
bly receive its natural and just re-
ward. The second cause of this
cheap labor is the superabundance
of laborers. The inability of the
United States to compete with
England in manufacturing, on ac-
count of the cheap labor of the
latter, is shown in a most convinc-
ing manner by comparing cost of
its production of iron in the two
countries. By this comparison it
is found that English iron can be
sold in the United States cheaper
than it can possibly be produced
here. This would result in the
utter destruction of our entire iron
industry.

Nothing daunted, E. J. Cornish
stalked out to revive the drooping
fortunes of free trade and to de-
stroy the impression left by Reed's
argument. In this he succeeded so
well that he won the vote of one
judge. His speech was character-
ized by originality, and the solid,
argumentative manner in which
he went at his work, showed that
he well understands the true prin-
ciples of debating. The following is
a review of his arguments:

Protection has become a restric-
tion; our country is in need of
foreign markets which will consume
our surplus manufactured, as well
as raw, products.

The iron industry has the
natural resources, and the ability,
not only to furnish all the iron
needed in the United States, but
also to compete successfully with
European, at least on this side of
the Atlantic.

The same is true of the manu-
facture of cotton and woolen
cloths, and all other industries of
the United States. That they do
not find foreign markets is due to
the following reasons:

1st. Protection discourages a
free interchange of commodities.

2d. Protection to our industry,

by raising the price of its products,
injures all industries. Thus manu-
facturers of ready-made clothing
cannot compete with foreign pro-
ducers, because cloth is dearer,
manufacturers of cloth are injured
by the artificially increased price
of iron, machinery, etc.

The difference in the rate of
wages in the United States and
Europe is in great part nominal.
But the real price of labor, leaving
out the temporary variations
caused by changes in supply or
demand, is in proportion to what
it produces. So, instead of our
higher rate of wages being a draw-
back, it is in this way that our
superior facilities are shown.

Mr. Dodge closed the argument
for the negative with a rapid review
of all the arguments for his side.
He spoke extempore, thus enabling
him the better to take up the points
of the affirmative. His broad ac-
quaintance with the history of pro-
tection, and his earnest argument
in favor of it, proves that he is a
protectionist from principle. His
points were as follows:

Protection is benefiting the far-
mer by giving him a home market,
and thus securing him a stability
in the price of his grain.

By having his produce con-
sumed at home, he is able to return
the refuse to the soil, thus keep-
ing up fertility. Capital ready to
buy four per cent bonds reduces
profits of every manufacturing in-
dustry to a reasonable rate, and
they are not monopolies fostered
at the farmer's expense.

Why is it that the Canadian
farmer is emigrating to the United
States, when he has a low tariff
and cheap British goods?

The two periods of low tariff in
this country were accompanied
with business depression. The
high tariff periods are those in
which capital and labor found em-
ployment and business revived.

Free trade is the monument of
dead Turkey. Ireland, Portugal,
and Canada have suffered by open-
ing their ports without a protective
tariff.

The progressive nations of
Europe adopt the protective policy.

Our industries are not yet able
to stand alone, if the tariff for
revenue only is now adopted; the
most of these industries, that have
been adding to our wealth, will
fall, millions of dollars will be lost
and thousands of people thrown
out of employment.

While the band played, the
judges, Prof. L. F. Parker, Prof.
A. N. Currier and Rev. Emory Mil-
ler, decided two in the negative
and one in the affirmative.

Mr. J. L. Wicks did the funny
part of the programme by declaim-
ing "Uncle Reuben's Baptism."
He put himself in the shoes of
that repentant but erring negro
and brought down the house with
laughter. It was a happy relief
after the close attention paid to the
debate.

Mr. W. F. Skinner's valedictory
oration on Robert Burns was a fit-
ting close of a good programme.

To thoroughly appreciate Burns,
one must study his works, until he
catches the poet's inspirations and
becomes in sympathy with his
character—a character faulty yet
sublime, simple, yet grand. This,
Mr. Skinner seems to have done
for his oration last night, was a
beautiful eulogy of the peasant
bard of Scotland. We publish it
in another column.

Harry Truesdale was up to at-
tend the Irving exhibition. Won-
der if he will get snow-bound.

The Freshman Ladies' Conversa-
tional Club met this afternoon at
the home of Miss Cochran.

Calvin Forney was suddenly
called home by a telegram an-
nouncing the severe illness of his
mother.

Madam Noel served up the
oysters in first-class style to the
hungry Zets after their election
yesterday.

Friday evening, Thos. Hughes,
so well known in this city as one
of the most useful citizens, ended
a long and busy life. Mr. H.
had for many years been City
Clerk.

The young folks will have a
dance at Ham's Hall, Wednesday
evening, March 16th. No old peo-
ple will be admitted to the floor,
and an admission fee of twenty-five
cents will be charged for seats in
the gallery.

The following officers were
elected by the Freshmen yester-
day; President, Hoffiman; Vice-
President, Johnson; Secretary,
Miss Rynearson; Treasurer,
Lake; Editor, Miss Ham; Ser-
geants-at-Arms, Patterson and
Morgan.

The first prize, given by Miss
Sudlow for the best one hundred
selections from Shakespeare, was
won by Chas. F. Kuehnle. The
prize is a neat edition of Shake-
speare, complete in six volumes.
The second prize, five dollars in
gold, was awarded to Miss J. Ada
Knight.

The Zets held their regular
business session at two o'clock
yesterday and elected the follow-
ing officers for the spring term:
President, R. B. Wilcox; Vice-
President, M. Moriarty; Record-
ing Secretary, R. G. Morrison;
Corresponding Secretary, G. W.
Fehleisen; Treasurer, C. R.
Brown; Sergeants-at-Arms, C. H.
Dayton and Cryschilles.

At the close of the Medical
term, Mr. F. M. Knight went to
Decorah, where he will teach elo-
cution in Breckenridge's Academy
and the Institutes. Mr. Knight
has been employed in Hiatt's Aca-
demy in this city for some time
past, and has won an enviable
reputation both as an elocutionist
himself, and as a capable instruct-
or. We predict success for him
at Decorah, and hope to have him
with us again soon.

IOWA CITY, February 23, 1881.

Editors of the Vidette:

Historical students will hardly accept your supplemental article, to prove that "no new political principles have been established" since the Agamemnon epoch.

In respect to the structure and methods, of the liberal government of our age, the departures from the models in vogue in the olden time, are so numerous and benighted, that hardly a resemblance is discernible.

Your limited space will admit of the enumeration of but a small number of the many "new principles" which could be named in this connection, as for instance:

First. Written constitutions, defining and limiting the functions of the governing power.

Second. The representative principle, periodically regulated by the ballot.

Third. The creation of departments, as the legislative, judicial and executive; in place of the one-man power to make expound and execute the decree.

Fourth. Accountability and removal by impeachment, substituted for forcible revolution or assassination, the older methods of ridding society from corrupt and unendurable despots.

Fifth. Abolishment of state religions; leaving print-manufactured creeds to scuffle among themselves for existence or supremacy.

Sixth. Organic guarantees of the life, liberty and property of the citizen; instead of a ruler's personal caprice, in respect to those "inalienable rights."

Seventh. The modern international code, under which the Trojan war itself would have been averted by a simple action for a divorce from faithless Helen.

Eighth. State education.
And so on, and so on.

LEGRAND BYINGTON.

We do not agree with Mr. Byington as to what constitute principles in government. His eight "principles," which he gives above, are only means adopted to secure a certain principle of government. We laid down the proposition in our last issue that there are only two principles in government—"the government of the people by the people, and the government of the people by the few." These have always struggled with each other for the mastery. The first, the democratic, is the natural principle, since it springs directly from human nature, and would, if unmolested by force, be the basis of every government; thus we may expect to find it existing, almost invariably, in the primitive systems before it is expelled by the elements of force. We quote the following from Guizot on this point: "In the first age of governments, at the same time that we see power come from above, that is to say, acquire for itself by its superiority, of whatsoever kind that may be, either ability, riches, or courage—we see it also obliged to make its title recognized by those who can judge it. Election is the mode of this recognition. It is to be found in the infancy of all governments, but it is generally abolished after a time. It is when it reappears with sufficient energy to influence powerfully the administration of society that a representative government is rising into being." This exactly corroborates our statement.

In the East, at a very early age, the freedom of the people was overcome by force, and because of the nature of the people and the circumstances by which they are surrounded, that freedom has never been regained, yet the idea still exists, and in the local governments of China we may discover many of the incidents of

a free state, while the great philosopher of the East teaches us that the sovereign right of the people was never forgotten. Confucius laid it down as a principle that "he who gains the hearts of the people, secures the throne; and he who loses them loses the throne."

But it is in Europe that we find the principle of democracy distinctly showing itself, and one must read history very blindly not to discover it. Sir T. Erskine May, in his "Democracy in Europe," traces it among the Hellenic tribes, long previous to the Trojan war, and proves that the Athenian democracy was only a more highly developed form of what had always existed.

We do not claim that democratic government was as complete and successful in the Homeric age as it is to-day, for such an argument would be the height of folly. Democracy has been successful just in proportion as the intelligence and experience of the people has rendered them capable of adopting the best means to secure their freedom. To illustrate—among the German tribes there had always existed a wild freedom, a rude democracy; and when they swept in conquest over the Roman empire, the individual freedom of the conquerer formed a strong contrast with the slavery of the conquered, but the German could not preserve his freedom. He did not possess the requisite experience and intelligence. The means which had proved sufficient to maintain that freedom in the wild councils of his native country failed when he came to mingle with more civilized society. Only the strongest were able to preserve their ancient freedom by force of arms. Thus grew up the Feudal system. Each Feudal Lord enjoyed an isolated freedom, but the mass of the people were subjected to absolute slavery; and yet the Feudal system was the great preserver of democracy during the Middle Ages, and when the revival at last came in the 16th and 17th centuries we find "representative government rising into being" in the Netherlands and in England.

Thus the American Republic possesses all the experience of the past and all the methods that experience has evolved for the protection of the individual's freedom. But the great underlying principle is not a discovery of modern times. We may trace it to England, through the forests of Germany to the Netherlands, among the free cities of Italy to the splendor of the Roman Republic, thence to democratic Athens and beyond, even to the plains of Asia, until at last we are forced to conclude that it is a principle implanted by the Creator in the nature of man.

We hope we have made our meaning sufficiently plain to Mr. Byington and maintained our statement that "no new political principle has been discovered."

It is probably no disgrace to the institution that five of the medics failed in their final examination, and were not allowed to graduate.

The choicest cigarettes at Geo. Fink's.

The Medics had a merry time at their banquet at the St. James Hotel, Wednesday night, after the exercises at the Opera House, The Faculty, the entire class, and many of the alumni were present. After enjoying the delicacies of a bountiful table, they repaired to the parlors and spent the happy hours in listening to toasts and responses by the members of the Faculty and several of the members of the class. Excellent music also furnished its charm, and all had a good time, which will not soon be forgotten.

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

The Irvings will hold their annual exhibition at the Opera House next Friday evening. Everybody should go.

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

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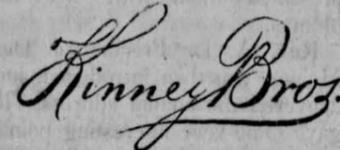
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All who engage are surprised at the ease and
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You can engage in this business during your
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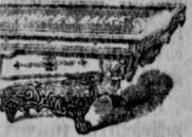
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Since the Zetagathian exhibi-
tion two weeks ago, the coming
exhibition of the Irving Institute
has been much talked about in
society circles, and many argu-
ments indulged in as to the rela-
tive merits of the two societies.
The Irving exhibition is over, but
we are not in a position to impar-
tially judge between the two en-
tertainments. Both were fair
specimens of our annual exhibitions,
and therefore a credit to our soci-
eties and to the institution.

The Irvings were unfortunate
in choosing an unpropitious night,
but notwithstanding the hard
frost, they were greeted by a
good audience; and while the
storm howled and blustered with-
out, the milder breezes of Irving
eloquence and eloquence echoed from
within.

After music by the Light Guard
band, Rev. G. P. Folsom pro-
nounced the invocation. Miss Dr.
Fless then sang a solo in her most
popular and winning way, at the
close of which Chas. F. Kuehne
came forward to eulogize Savona-
rola. He pictured the misery,
vice and oppression of Florence
before the eloquent monk stepped
upon the scene to direct and ele-
vate her people by the magic of
his power. He traced him through
his glory to his fall, praising his
virtues and defending him against
the fierce attacks of criticism, to
which Savonarola, like every
great reformer that ever lived, has
been subjected. Mr. Kuehne has
an easy and graceful appearance on
the stage.

Mr. J. I. Gilbert declaimed
"Death of Benedict Arnold" in a
manner almost beyond criticism.
He seemed to enter thoroughly in-
to the spirit of the piece, and suc-
ceeded in vividly portraying all of
its tragedy. Mr. Gilbert's reputa-
tion as one of our best declaimers
is well established.

Chas. R. Leonard held the close
attention of the audience while he
delivered a fine oration on "Social
Gravitation." Mr. Leonard's
production was characterized by
much thought, and decorated with
appropriate illustrations and beau-
tiful figures. Warm applause
greeted him as he took his seat.

There was a lull in the flash of
oratorical rockets, and Ida Mae
Pryce came forward to refresh the
audience with one of her sweetest
songs, before the champions of pro-

tection and free trade should meet
in the forum in bitter strife to de-
termine our national policy. Mrs.
Pryce is the popular favorite of
Iowa City audiences, and whenever
she appears, she never fails to
please. A hearty encore brought
her back last night, in response to
which she sang "Suwanee River"
with a fine touch of pathos.

After this treat, everybody set-
tled down to listen to the debate
on the question "Resolved, That
there should be a tariff for revenue
only." The debate is always one
of the most interesting features of
a programme, and last night the
discussion was listened to with
more than ordinary interest, be-
cause of the warmth with which
the question of free trade or pro-
tection has lately been discussed in
this country, and because of the
excellent speeches made on both
sides.

Mr. C. L. Day spoke first on
the affirmative, and treated the
question in a manner which plainly
showed that he had studied the
subject thoroughly and had reduc-
ed his researches to a carefully pre-
pared speech. The following is a
synopsis of his argument:

The state becomes rich only as
the individuals composing it be-
come so.

The individuals accumulate
wealth only by buying where they
can buy cheapest, and selling
where they can sell dearest. This
is free trade.

Men labor from the necessity of
supplying their wants. They
should not be compelled by law to
perform a great amount of labor
for little results, as protection ne-
cessitates. By protection the la-
bor is rendered less protective,
and a loss of labor is occasioned to
the country. Protection does not
necessarily develop a variety of in-
dustries, but a variety of industries
is a natural growth, the necessary
result of prosperity.

Free trade does not hinder the
introduction of every profitable
industry, and, of course, such only
do we want.

An unprofitable variety of in-
dustries impoverishes the country.

New industries can be intro-
duced and old ones maintained as
easily here as in England.

By free trade the people are
saved from fostering industries,
such as have never been profitable
and in all probability never will
become so.

If tariffs be removed an inunda-
tion of foreign goods is feared.

Since "No importation of fore-
ign goods takes place except
when it is a mutual benefit" to
both the countries, no harm can
result from this.

Mr. Wilson Reed made one of the
best speeches of the evening on the
negative. His pointed arguments
and fine delivery did much toward
gaining the question for his side,
and was a high compliment to the
gentleman's ability as a speaker.
These are his points:

History and experience have

shown that a protective system
will best secure the development
of the natural resources of a coun-
try. The people of the United
States, before they adopt a tariff
for revenue only, must determine
whether or not they can compete
with England in manufacturing,
without injuring or destroying
their already established indus-
tries. There are two reasons
why this competition would be
disastrous to the United States:
1st. On account of the excessive
wealth of England, and the pres-
ent depression of capital. 2d. On
account of the cheap labor of Eng-
land. All manufacturing is large-
ly turning human force into the
article to be sold. It follows from
this that the country which pos-
sesses cheap human force can
manufacture more cheaply than
the country in which this force de-
mands a higher price. England
possesses this cheap human force
in a marked degree. There are
two leading reasons for this re-
sult. The first is the enormous
waste occasioned by her aristoc-
ratic institutions and social sys-
tems,—a waste so great, that the
labor of the people cannot possi-
bly receive its natural and just re-
ward. The second cause of this
cheap labor is the superabundance
of laborers. The inability of the
United States to compete with
England in manufacturing, on ac-
count of the cheap labor of the
latter, is shown in a most convinc-
ing manner by comparing cost of
its production of iron in the two
countries. By this comparison it
is found that English iron can be
sold in the United States cheaper
than it can possibly be produced
here. This would result in the
utter destruction of our entire iron
industry.

Nothing daunted, E. J. Cornish
stalked out to revive the drooping
fortunes of free trade and to de-
stroy the impression left by Reed's
argument. In this he succeeded so
well that he won the vote of one
judge. His speech was character-
ized by originality, and the solid,
argumentative manner in which he
went at his work, showed that he
well understands the true princi-
ples of debating. The following is
a review of his arguments:

Protection has become a restric-
tion; our country is in need of
foreign markets which will consume
our surplus manufactured, as well
as raw, products.

The iron industry has the
natural resources, and the ability,
not only to furnish all the iron
needed in the United States, but
also to compete successfully with
European, at least on this side of
the Atlantic.

The same is true of the manu-
facture of cotton and woolen
cloths, and all other industries of
the United States. That they do
not find foreign markets is due to
the following reasons:

1st. Protection discourages a
free interchange of commodities.

2d. Protection to our industry,

by raising the price of its products,
injures all industries. Thus manu-
facturers of ready-made clothing
cannot compete with foreign pro-
ducers, because cloth is dearer,
manufacturers of cloth are injured
by the artificially increased price
of iron, machinery, etc.

The difference in the rate of
wages in the United States and
Europe is in great part nominal.
But the real price of labor, leaving
out the temporary variations
caused by changes in supply or
demand, is in proportion to what
it produces. So, instead of our
higher rate of wages being a draw-
back, it is in this way that our
superior facilities are shown.

Mr. Dodge closed the argument
for the negative with a rapid review
of all the arguments for his side.
He spoke extempore, thus enabling
him the better to take up the points
of the affirmative. His broad ac-
quaintance with the history of pro-
tection, and his earnest argument
in favor of it, proves that he is a
protectionist from principle. His
points were as follows:

Protection is benefiting the far-
mer by giving him a home market,
and thus securing him a stability
in the price of his grain.

By having his produce con-
sumed at home, he is able to return
the refuse to the soil, thus keep-
ing up fertility. Capital ready to
buy four per cent bonds reduces
profits of every manufacturing in-
dustry to a reasonable rate, and
they are not monopolies fostered
at the farmer's expense.

Why is it that the Canadian
farmer is emigrating to the United
States, when he has a low tariff
and cheap British goods?

The two periods of low tariff in
this country were accompanied
with business depression. The
high tariff periods are those in
which capital and labor found em-
ployment and business revived.

Free trade is the monument of
dead Turkey. Ireland, Portugal,
and Canada have suffered by open-
ing their ports without a protective
tariff.

The progressive nations of
Europe adopt the protective policy.

Our industries are not yet able
to stand alone, if the tariff for
revenue only is now adopted; the
most of these industries, that have
been adding to our wealth, will
fall, millions of dollars will be lost
and thousands of people thrown
out of employment.

While the band played, the
judges, Prof. L. F. Parker, Prof.
A. N. Currier and Rev. Emory Mil-
ler, decided two in the negative
and one in the affirmative.

Mr. J. L. Wicks did the funny
part of the programme by declaim-
ing "Uncle Reuben's Baptism."
He put himself in the shoes of
that repentant but erring negro
and brought down the house with
laughter. It was a happy relief
after the close attention paid to the
debate.

Mr. W. F. Skinner's valedictory
oration on Robert Burns was a fit-
ting close of a good programme.

To thoroughly appreciate Burns,
one must study his works, until he
catches the poet's inspirations and
becomes in sympathy with his
character—a character faulty yet
sublime, simple, yet grand. This,
Mr. Skinner seems to have done
for his oration last night, was a
beautiful eulogy of the peasant
bard of Scotland. We publish it
in another column.

Harry Truesdale was up to at-
tend the Irving exhibition. Won-
der if he will get snow-bound.

The Freshman Ladies' Conver-
sational Club met this afternoon at
the home of Miss Cochran.

Calvin Forney was suddenly
called home by a telegram an-
nouncing the severe illness of his
mother.

Madam Noel served up the
oysters in first-class style to the
hungry Zets after their election
yesterday.

Friday evening, Thos. Hughes,
so well known in this city as one
of the most useful citizens, ended
a long and busy life. Mr. H.
had for many years been City
Clerk.

The young folks will have a
dance at Ham's Hall, Wednesday
evening, March 16th. No old peo-
ple will be admitted to the floor,
and an admission fee of twenty-five
cents will be charged for seats in
the gallery.

The following officers were
elected by the Freshmen yester-
day; President, Hoffman; Vice-
President, Johnson; Secretary,
Miss Rynearson; Treasurer,
Lake; Editor, Miss Ham; Ser-
geants-at-Arms, Patterson and
Morgan.

The first prize, given by Miss
Sudlow for the best one hundred
selections from Shakespeare, was
won by Chas. F. Kuehne. The
prize is a neat edition of Shake-
speare, complete in six volumes.
The second prize, five dollars in
gold, was awarded to Miss J. Ada
Knight.

The Zets held their regular
business session at two o'clock
yesterday and elected the follow-
ing officers for the spring term:
President, R. B. Wilcox; Vice-
President, M. Moriarty; Record-
ing Secretary, R. G. Morrison;
Corresponding Secretary, G. W.
Fehleisen; Treasurer, C. R.
Brown; Sergeants-at-Arms, C. H.
Dayton and Cryschilles.

At the close of the Medical
term, Mr. F. M. Knight went to
Decorah, where he will teach elo-
cution in Breckenridge's Academy
and the Institutes. Mr. Knight
has been employed in Hiatt's Aca-
demy in this city for some time
past, and has won an enviable
reputation both as an elocutionist
himself, and as a capable instruct-
or. We predict success for him
at Decorah, and hope to have him
with us again soon.

THE WILLIAM GOAT.

Mary had a William goat,
And he was black as jet;
He followed Mary 'round all day,
And liked her, you just bet!

He went with her to school one day,
The teacher kicked him out;
It made the children grin, you know,
To have the goat about.

But though old Whackem kicked him
out,
Yet still he lingered near;
He waited just outside the door
Till Whackem did appear.

Then William ran to meet the man—
He ran his level best—
And met him just behind, you know,
Down just below his vest.

Old Whackem turned a somersault,
The goat stood on his head,
And Mary laughed herself so sick
She had to go to bed.

—C. C., N. Y. Free Press.

HISTORY VS. FANCY ONCE
MORE--A REPLY.

BY PROF. C. A. EGGERT.

"History vs. Fancy" was the title under which I tried to correct some erroneous views only too current in our historical and other literature—views largely due to the fact that we rely mainly on English sources for information, instead of studying at the same time the respective literatures of other European nations. Modern history, in particular, cannot be rightly understood in any other way.

It is, however, but natural that anyone who by more extended knowledge of modern literatures has a wider range of historical vision, is liable to be taxed by others with a desire to air a pet theory, unless he has the heroism to keep his mouth shut at all times.

This happens to me in the rejoinder by Mr. Richman, and, to some extent also, by Mr. Ingham.

As regards Mr. Richman's remarks, I regret to detect in them a feeling as though I had wished to make a pedantic correction of his article. This was not my intention, and, I believe, cannot be said to appear from the remark I offered in regard to that statement which, as I tried to show, embodied a sort of half-truth, amounting, from an historical standpoint, to fancy rather than history. Now, the reason why I singled out this statement was because Mr. R. is not responsible for it, it being simply an expression current in our histories of the event, and because it was entirely in the line of my argument—that is, on History vs. Fancy. I thought I had spoken in such terms of his article as to leave no doubt in regard to the fact that I treated the "statement" simply as a current opinion, which was proper enough in the article, but, as a historical half-truth, open to criticism. It would be pedantic in the extreme to expect a tasteful writer of an essentially descriptive article to analyze every historical event to which he might refer, but it is altogether fair, it seems to me, in speaking of History vs. Fancy, to show that there is, in an often quoted and well-known remark about Wolfe's genius, a very striking example of the fault to which exception is taken.

Mr. Richman, in trying to parry a supposed unjust criticism by the *reductio ad absurdum* method, really succeeds in emphasizing the very point I wish to make. I assure him, if a German or Prussian historian should speak of *Frederic the Great's battles in the seven years war, without stating the fact that during this war he and England were allies, he furnishing the brains and the soldiers, and England the gold to pay the latter*, such a historian would most assuredly be read out of the ranks by his colleagues.

It is just omissions of this kind that often change history into part fancy. To attribute corrections of such omissions to a fondness for any "pet," be his name Frederic or Wolfe, is to misunderstand the question at issue. Now, what is this question? Simply this: Every historical event must be considered as a problem. It is the historian's business to analyze the factors that enter into

this problem. If he omits an important factor, his history becomes more or less fanciful. No fault is more common with ordinary writers on history, but it is most common whenever Germany or Prussia is concerned. No one fails to have a fling at the Hessians when speaking of England's course in America, but how many assign the value they really had, to the efforts of Prussia when in alliance with England? And it is just so in the case of Italian and French history. How many understand the real import of the name of Magenta and Solferino, Sadowa, Gravelotte, and Sedan? A great deal of sympathy is expressed for the French republic, but how many realize distinctly that if Germany had not first captured 350,000 French soldiers and annihilated the Imperial armies in six hard-fought battles, there would have been no republic in France?

But is there no limit to historical analysis? Certainly. Events antecedent to the subject, and generally known, must not be discussed again and again. That we enjoy civil liberty may be in part due to the fact that the Greeks fought the battle of Marathon; but what would be more pedantic than to trot out the Greek host every time we speak of our struggle with England? It is done on college commencements, along with other antiquarian flourishes, as we know to our sorrow, but there are few of the smarter students in any college that do not look with pity and amusement at such efforts. No, let us be reasonable, and not exaggerate—exaggeration is just as faulty as insufficiency.

REPLY II.

But while I am in the main in harmony with Mr. R., I have now to say a few words to Mr. Ingham, with whom, in this particular, I can hardly be said to be in harmony at all, and for the reason already given, because his history is in part fancy. I will put the harmony and disharmony in parallel columns.

Mr. Ingham asserts, or implies:

In England there is no absolute veto, certainly none in practice; but there is in Germany.

In Germany the elective franchise is by classes.

In Germany the Emperor is in the habit of vetoing, the contrary being true of England. (Implied.)

The English sovereign differs from the German, the latter claiming his crown be the grace of God.

Bismarck governed four (4) years without a parliament.

The people are free to do only so long as they do what they must. (This with an allusion to the scientific view of free will, presented by me in two articles that appeared in the Reporter last year.)

It is a sign of freedom that whenever a pet scheme of a ministry is defeated, the ministry must resign.

The facts are:

The English crown has the right of absolute veto. The case is the same in Germany, both in theory and in practice.

A mistake. It is as universal and absolute as in the United States.

The Emperor has not vetoed a single act of Parliament.

There is no difference; the two are absolutely alike, Queen Victoria styling herself "by the grace of God."

A mistake. The present German empire has never been governed by Bismarck, or anyone else, without a Parliament. Its government is practically as much in the hands of Parliament as ours is in the hands of Congress.

This charge is without the slightest foundation in fact. No truthful man, who knows the least thing about the matter, could say so.

The last elections turned out conservative, exactly as previous to the Gladstone ministry the elections in England were conservative. Former German elections were overwhelmingly liberal.

It is not the practice in the United States, the freest government in the world.

The better education of the Germans is possibly true.

The German franchise is no more satisfactory than the English.

Compulsory military service offsets the advantage of better educational means. (Reason why military service is compulsory is not stated.)

The charges, so often made by writers of the J. McCarthy type, that Bismarck and the King rule in such a way as to force the people to do their will, rest on the assumption that the German Parliament is not free. But the burden of proof would rest with him who makes such a charge. It can be readily seen, that as regards the person who was the first to make it, not Mr. Ingham, to be sure, it amounts to a gross slander; but it is probably due just as much to ignorance, or to a vicious and superficial fancy. No people can be more free than one that truly makes its own laws and faithfully observes them. A large portion of the English people do not make their own laws, and the others are often governed by very vulgar motives. What caused the downfall of the Gladstone ministry in consequence of which Beaconsfield came into power? The attempt to put some restraint on the liquor dealers. This was sufficient to stir up the free Briton, and Gladstone fell. Would there have been any great harm if Gladstone had continued in office? Could his measure not have been simply defeated? No, the political wisdom of the English requires an entire change of machinery. Gladstone goes out, Beaconsfield in; the country now pays some five hundred millions, more or less, for wars in Afghanistan and at the Cape; there is a general imbroglio, and— *presto*—another change! And that's what they call freedom in England. Clearly, if such a system is superior to the American and German, it needs to be somewhat more closely investigated than hitherto!

Mr. Ingham has somewhere seen or heard of an account of Bismarck's governing without the Prussian chambers. This was some eighteen years ago, and for so doing Bismarck asked and received a vote of indemnity by the "Prussian Parliament," also of the conditions of the franchise in Prussia proper. He ought to know, however, before contradicting me, that I have spoken of Germany and the German Parliament to which Prussia is subjected. The German empire exists since 1871, though it was practically organized in 1866, after the battle of Sadowa. Its constitution is modeled in part, on the constitution of the United States, and while in respect to the veto power, and "crown by the grace of God," and perhaps her Federal Council, Germany is only exactly equal to England, it resembles closely our own government in its "Reichsrath" or Parliament. And as regards the upper house, or Federal Council, the important fact should be noted, that it consists of experts (unlike the Prussian or English upper chamber) delegated by the different governments, and as an efficient advisory body is perhaps the greatest improvement on the English, and possibly an improvement on the American system.

It seems curious to me who read the exact reports of the debates in the German Parliament and recognize throughout a most outspoken freedom of expression on the part of a powerful opposition, and see the great difficulties the government often finds in passing measures, which to many, and to me, appear in the highest degree sensible and proper,—it seems curious to me to find so many positive statements that Bismarck

The universal education of the Germans makes their vote more free, and the greater spread of education is a recognized fact.

The German franchise, exercised by all, just as in the United States, is a very different and much more democratic thing than the English franchise based on income.

The compulsory service exists as a necessity, by vote of the people; it is universal, hence democratic; the English voters hire, the German voters fight themselves. It is a misfortune for Germany, and is met in the only way consistent with real freedom.

is ruling with an iron will. True, the man has an iron will, and a most magnificent one! Blessed is the man that has a will, and if it be iron, all the more blessed is he. It is my prayer, as it is the prayer of the majority of my former countrymen, that he, the real founder of the German constitution, based on universal suffrage, may yet very long be spared to bless his people and to foil his enemies. In conclusion, I wish to say, that my remarks are all directed to the facts, not the opinion of any one person. My theme is "History vs. Fancy," and no individual; certainly not either Mr. Ingham or Richman, need fear to be treated by me with anything but courteous and kindly consideration.

We have one girl in school with great presence of mind. When two mice appeared in the recitation room, she quietly climbed upon a chair and remained there until the danger was past, without uttering a cry. This is the only case on record where a woman passed through such a trying ordeal without screaming.

Guess we won't go sleigh-riding any more this season. Wednesday night two philanthropic young men of this city took six of the tender maidens out for a last sleighing party. They went a short distance into the country and found themselves stuck fast in the snow. There being a scarcity of masculine muscle, we are told that the girls had to help pull the cutters out.

After many disappointments, Maggie Mitchell at last came, and she was greeted by one of the finest audiences that we have seen in the Opera House this season. In the character of Jane Eyre, she failed to arouse the enthusiasm that greeted her as Fanchon the Cricket, and therefore, the audience, though well pleased with the play, went away somewhat disappointed.

Ladies are not entitled to bear arms when they have to load them with powder.

A library and art building which will cost \$50,000, is being built for the University of California.

Prof. Bell, of telephone celebrity, has been made a member of the faculty of John Hopkins University.

The difference between dancing and card-playing is just exactly the difference between the real and I-deal.—*Index and Chronicle*.

"Why," asked Pat, one day, "why was Balaam a first-class astronomer?" The other man gave it up, of course. "Shure," said Pat, "'twas because he had no trouble in finding an ass-to-roid."

According to the latest count, there are in the United States 358 colleges, controlled by 3,203 instructors, patronized by 30,368 students, 2,187,935 volumes in their libraries, and estimated to be worth \$36,871,213.—*Ex.*

Strictness is on the increase at Yale and Harvard. Owing to a recent rule adopted by the faculties of these two institutions, students will have to study foot-ball and rowing at least nine hours a day, and recreate themselves with Latin, etc., only in the time set apart for amusement.—*Student Life*.

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week at any ordinary en-
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A BERGH-ISM.

little kitten, that so blinkingly
look in feline guilelessness up to
my face,
tulle from betwixt thy snowy teeth,
guard the entrance
thy pink-hued throat,
come a plaintive "meow,"
all beseechingly for my protection
with its simple pathos plead;
will some future one—
student poring, mayhap,
his sleep,
er lessons long and hard;
tome tired delver in the mines of marts,
ill seeking in his sleep for rarer gems;
some lofty genius striving with his
scratchy pen
to make new drafts upon his failing
bank of poesy,—
how may they in that distant day,
then unto cat-hood's proud estate
hath grown thy tiny form,
mercifully scold, berate thee;
speak with solemn seriousness
thy lithesome form to see,
that they may hurl, with brutal fierce-
ness,
thy undulating tail-o'er-arching back
to perdy perched upon the
moonlit shed roof's slant,
A big red brick;
because, forsooth, thou dost,
With sprightly spouse, espouse
The failing cause of minstrelsy,
deal with thy soft-voiced mate,
Upon "the ambient air" pour out
A limped stream of dulcet melody.
Al! thy mew's ceased,
had down upon thy downy breast,
hast sunk thy nodding head,
By slumber's sweet seductiveness o'er-
come:
Sleep on, thou erstwhile purring mite!
Sleep thou, nor dream of distant dangers
To thy far-encompassed self, in days—
When thou'lt take on the mottled man-
tle,
That belongs by right to thee,
And reign in stately style, amid
The mild effulgence of the midnight
moon!

ROBERT BURNS.

BY W. F. SKINNER.

It seems, indeed, a pitiable
thought that many of the brightest
names which adorn the realm of
genius; many of the richest minds
which gem the pages of history,
have been the victims of the bit-
terest afflictions. Milton, blind, im-
poverished, persecuted, and friend-
less, "fallen upon evil days and
evil tongues, in darkness and with
dangers compassed round," sang
his immortal songs. Goldsmith
waged a desperate strife with pov-
erty and died a slave. Cervantes,
a crippled soldier, and in a loath-
some dungeon, completed Spain's
immortal epic.
But no name, in the history of
man, presents a more pitiful spec-
tacle, no life a sadder career, than
that of Robert Burns.
Poverty and passions, pride and
guilt, the "unceasing moil of a
galley-slave" and the incessant
cravings of the muse, "swaggering
riot and roaring dissipation," keen
remorse and bitter self-reproach,
grated, with merciless power the
poet's sensitive soul.
Born in that land of beautiful
slopes; where misty coasts bedeck
the broad expanse of summer sea;
where mountains rise in solemn
grandeur and "westlin' winds blow
soft" o'er murky moor; where

the "clear winding Devon" and
"flowery banks o' bonnie Doon"
through verdant valleys wind;
where "silly sheep" and "ourie
cattle" on sunny hillsides feed;
where the "solitary whistle of the
curlew" is heard, and the "wild
mixing cadence of troops of gray
plover;" where the "wild brier-
rose" and "budding birch"
spread sweet perfume; where
"braw youths" and "sonsie las-
sies" together reap the golden
grain. Here it was, when

"A blast o' Janwar' win'
Blew hanel in on Robin,"

that nature cast her truest child.
Toilsome drudgery oppressed
his early life. No time nor means
to garner the pearls of literature,
for cold poverty's hungry glare was
ever at the door. A crabbed rent-
er's harsh, exacting threats caused
many a gloom around that needy
hearth, and oft the "priestly
father's" head was bent in meek
submission. But even here,
around this lowly altar we believe
were planted and nourished the
seeds that in after years produced
the golden fruit. We can discern,
in these afflictions, the elements
that bind in closer union the sacred
family tie; that knit with firmer
bonds the parental love; that de-
velop a deep, true, manly spirit.
Go read the "Cotter's Saturday
Night," where the "thrifite wife's
smile" makes that humble cot a
paradise, where the "father mixes
a' wi' admonition due," where

"The parent pair their secret homage
pay,
And proffer up to heaven the warm re-
quest,
That He who stills the raven's clam'rous
nest,
And decks the lily fair in flowery pride,
Would, in the way His wisdom sees the
best,
For them and for their little ones pro-
vide;
But chiefly in their hearts with grace
Divine preside,"—

and tell me where is found an
earthly temple more divine; tell
me where is found a grander school
for poet or for man; tell me in
what scenes or songs, the poet
heart can find such inspiration.
Burns left this harbor of home
like a beautiful ship, with far-flying
banners and canvass spread.
Scarce had he drifted out to sea,
when that blackest storm-cloud of
shame o'er-cast the vernal sky.
The tempest burst in all its fury;
writhing under the piercing thrusts
of public censure, tossed by the
angry billows of guilt, he was seized
by the ruthless whirlwinds of
remorse, and hurled into the vor-
tex of despair.

This was a memorable era of his
life. It was at this time when his
great soul suffering untold agony,
when wild with the sharp pangs of
reproach, and driven to the very
verge of insanity, that he poured
forth that scathing blast of invect-
ives against the kirk. It was at
this time that Scotland first awoke
to chant the praise of her sweetest
bard; when her "rocky glens" and
"lovely vales" each found a voice;
when the "mountain daisy" and
"wild harebell" their beautiful
stories told. It was at this time
that Burns first entered that bril-
liant literary circle of Edinburgh—
the greatest genius that had ever
walked her streets—a poor, un-
tutored peasant. He dazzled all
with his sparkling wit; charmed
all with his magic power of con-

versation; surpassed all in keen
foresight, in subtle reasoning, in
clear judgment, in penetrating
thought, and won the hearts of all
by his kind and courteous manners.
But the gaiety, splendor and wealth
of society, only irritated the fester-
ing sore of poverty and social
rank. His proud spirit felt bitter-
ly the subtle lines of social dis-
tinction, that imperious air of
wealth without brains, sorely chaf-
ed his sensitive mind; he became
exasperated with the world, and
disgusted with himself, a dismal
moodiness burdened his soul, and
he strove to drown his troubled
spirit in "deep drinking" and
"midnight revels."

Ah, how many are caught in
this same delusive snare! and how
few are able to escape its destruc-
tive grasp, when caught! When
driven to despair by sorrow; when
grief has cast its heavy burden on
the soul; when remorse has pierc-
ed the heart, and passions, "raging
like wild demons," distract the
fevered mind, the cup is seized
with eager clutch, as if therein the
Lethean waters glittered. Ah,
wretched one! deceptive cup! that
only drags deeper into the slough
of despair and degradation and
embitters remorse. Avaunt, ye
accursed spirits that allure the
guilt-stricken soul with sweet
songs of forgetfulness and tempt
the troubled mind with false hopes
of solace! your mission is grief and
destruction; your home the birth-
place of woe and misery.

We are told that Burns was
"proudly and aggressively" inde-
pendent. But let us not mistake
his independence. There is a
specious independence, mean, over-
bearing, contemptible that springs
from self-conceit; that arises from a
lack of brains, a sort of a forced,
artificial, mechanical being; but
not such was his. His was a noble
independence; an independence
that shrank with disdain from con-
descension; that contemned that
sickly, fawning spirit, so oft the
concomitant of ambition,—yet he
was not haughty; it was his genius
which is ever pre-eminent; he was
not arrogant, but he had an indi-
viduality of power, an individual-
ity of character, a personality so
distinct that he towered above all
with majestic grandeur, like the
cloud-capped peak of Mt. Everest.
And what a true poetic soul he
had. How song after song pours
forth, with rippling, brook-like
melody, like waters from the
mountain side. What beauty!
what grace! Every valley tells its
tale; every stream chants its song;
the "rough burr-thistle" and
"wild harebell" sing their sweet-
est lay; "ilk hoppin' bird" and
"wee tim'rous beastie," with ten-
derest pathos, mourn; all is poetry;
all is love. Let other poets wan-
der back into heroic climes and
heroic ages; let them rear their
beautiful structures of myths and
fancies; but Burns alone had an
eye to discern and a heart to know
the secret beauties of nature.

"Give lettered pomp to teeth of time,
So 'Bonnie Doon' but tarry;
Blot out the Epic's stately rhyme,
But spare his 'Highland Mary.'"

Wherever literature shall find
its way; wherever songs shall be
sung; wherever man shall be found
with a human heart, there will the
praise of Burns be chanted and his

name revered. Through all the
dark impediments of life, he grew
into intellectual greatness. Born
in an age the most negative and
prosaic, when the very atmosphere
seemed robbed of its poetic ele-
ment, with no skilled husbandman
to train the tender mind; the dark
cloud of poverty forbidding the
healthful rays of learning; exposed
to the fiercest storms of passions;
a prey the noxious weeds of vice
and corruption; pierced by the
bitter thorns of remorse and des-
pondency, his invincible spirit sur-
mounted every obstacle; baffled
every obstruction, and bequeathed
to posterity an inheritance, more
resplendent than regal crown; more
potent than magic wand, imper-
ishable as the everlasting hills.

Grand and immortal Bard!
"Sweet Soul of Song!" thy genius
transcendent! thy worth unbound-
ed! may thy glory shine through
every land, and thy praise be never
ending!

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tobacco and cigars.

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relations.
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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
another trade.
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THE LAW CLASS.

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

Shunk was called home by the sickness of his mother.

Year books for sale by the Chancellor for twenty five cents.

McConaughy has been gone for a few days. Where, is the question.

Two Laws astonished the class by reading a Bible during intermission.

'78. E. B. Butler, of Algona, will deliver the Masters' oration next Commencement.

Judge Love lectured on the lost arts, Wednesday, much to the enjoyment of the class.

The Laws didn't appoint any committee to receive tickets for the Irving exhibition, but crowded in with the rest.

The report of the Chancellor's resignation has been confirmed, and his connection with the school will be severed next June.

Sheets has just returned, after a protracted visit in the north. They say the snow blockade was not the only reason of his delay.

Subscriptions for Baily's Elocution show that a large portion of the class will take advantage of the opportunity afforded for voice culture.

A club is being formed to subscribe for the *Northwestern Reporter*. Now is the time to attend to it, as a considerable reduction is made to clubs.

'77. Seerly, John J., practices at Burlington; W. H. Muse, city attorney of Moline; Edward P. Seeds, firm of Yoran & Seeds, Manchester; Hadley and M. Henley, Davenport.

The greatest legal contest of the season occurred Thursday, in Abbott's barn. Particulars are unnecessary. In less than two minutes the judge was put on his back the required number of times, and sums of money, too great to be mentioned, changed hands.

'78. Andrew F. Burleigh, Yankton; George R. Cloud, Cloud & Cloud, Muscatine; Edwin C. Hawley, Red Cloud, Neb.; Marcus Kavanagh, Williamson & Kavanagh, Des Moines; Jim Markley, Marshalltown, Arthur H. O'Connor, Miles City, Montana Ter.; W. P. Whipple, city attorney, Vinton.

'80. Bonfield, at Kankakee; Dalrymple, Dalrymple & Wolcott, Burr Oak, Kansas; Hitchcock, Mitchell, D. T.; George Love, Huron, D. T.; W. G. Sears, Ehrhardt & Sears, Stanton, Neb.; Chas. W. Lufkin, Glenwood; Fred. H. Hughes, Woods & Hughes, Sanborn; Will. Finkbine, lumber dealer, Odebolt; Fred. Denkman, lumber dealer, Rock Island.

'79. Ray Billingsley, Billingsley & Giessler, Vinton; J. Harry Call, Swan Lake; John Campbell, city solicitor, Colorado Springs; Albert J. Cornish, Cornish & Libbett, Lincoln, Neb.; W. D. Evans, Taylor & Evans, Hampton; W.

S. Glass, Virginia, Ill; Ed. McIntyre, Clerk of Courts, Colorado Springs; William Osmond, Maher & Osmond, Great Bend Kansas; Chas. S. Roberts, Rossiter, Col.; James C. Warnock, theological student, Edinburgh, Scotland.

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

Archibald Forbes lectured in Dubuque last night, and will not be here to night on account of the snow blockade, but will lecture Wednesday evening, March 16th.

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

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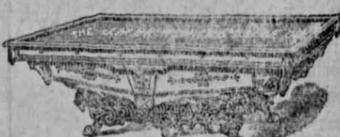
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