

The Vidette-Reporter.

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NO. 17

The Vidette-Reporter,

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THE VIDETTE-REPORTER,

Iowa City, Iowa.

THE CONTEST.

A fair-sized audience greeted the ten stalwart orators, at the Opera House in Cedar Rapids Thursday night who met to contest for the honor of representing Iowa in the Inter-state Contest at Lawrence, Kansas, next May. After a few remarks by Pres. Liggett explanatory of the manner in which the honors are awarded, the programme was carried out in the following order:

INVOCATION. MUSIC.

"The Philosophy of Literature,"
H. A. Hull, Iowa College

"Religion and Civilization,"
J. S. Wright, Simpson Centenary

"Interdependence of Moral and Intellectual Development,"
B. D. Smith, Cornell College

"Mirabeau,"
C. M. Day, Tabor College

"Spartacus at Rome,"
J. E. Newsom, Iowa Wesleyan University

MUSIC.
"The Triumph of Truth,"
R. W. Stewart, Coe College

"Manco Capac or The Mythical Inca of Peru,"
A. G. Schell, Parsons College

"Statesmanship,"
J. D. Cloud, Lenox College

"College Skepticism,"
V. R. Lovell, State University

"Labor vs. Inheritance,"
J. E. Durkee, Iowa Agricultural College

MUSIC.

A large portion of the audience recognized almost intuitively that the Contest for first honors was to be between the State University and our friendly sister Cornell. Their representative, B. D. Smith (by the way he is a Junior), third on the programme, had not been before the audience long until it was

evident that he would rank high—yes very high, both on thought and style and on delivery.

His oration was a most thoughtful and scholarly production, and the whole was strengthened by several striking climaxes, carefully wrought out in which he held the breathless attention of the entire audience.

Our own representative made by far the best appearance and impression, held the attention of the audience more continuously, and had a more majestic delivery than any speaker of the evening. So popular was he with the audience that the first place was quite generally conceded to him, that is, before the decision of the judges was rendered. As the markings show he had no equal among the ten stalwarts. But his rank on thought and style were not high enough to give him first. We have no dissatisfaction to express with the result.

In fact, the contest between these two orators was so close that to whomsoever the honors fell, the other could not complain of an injustice. But this we will say for our orator, he presented the purest, most logical and connected, scholarly and practical oration presented. His markings on thought and style were not as high as those who heard him supposed they would be. Whether this was due to his fearless statement of fact in regard to the causes of "College Skepticism" can only be surmised. Of course the University would greatly prefer first honors, but greater and more important than decision of judges is the prevalent feeling of satisfaction in the knowledge that the oration representing us was perfectly free from the ranting and excessively figurative style that curses college orations so generally, and that he was in every way a worthy representative of the State University. The markings came in too late for publication, but they show that on the grand total of thought, style, and delivery by the three judges Lovell is just $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent behind Smith.

One of the very best orations given at the Contest was that of Harry A. Hull, of Grinnell. His delivery detracted somewhat from the merit of his production. But the oration itself was one of the worthiest efforts of the evening. It bore the marks of a broad culture of careful investigation. His subject was the "Philosophy of Literature" and he confined himself to it which was far from true with several of the speakers.

Iowa City felt naturally that her man was as good as Smith, but that they were fairly defeated. Cornell felt that Smith had in Lovell a foeman worthy his steel and was glad to get through on a margin of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, while a number who were charmed by Wright's magnetic, persuasive delivery would have accorded him first place. Yet the decision was eminently satisfactory. One striking feature

of the orators last evening was their youth, the average being but about 23. Hull is 20, Wright 23, Smith 25, Day 22, Newsom 30, Schell 21, Cloud 22, Lovell 22, Durkee 22, and our "Bob" the youngest of all, 19. The boys in professions in future life will divide up in the following classes: Ministers 4—Wright, Smith, Newsom, and Schell; lawyers 3—Stewart, Cloud, and Lovell; journalists 2—Day and Durkee, and bankers 1—Hull. The four classes in college were represented. There were six Seniors—Hull, Wright, Day, Stewart, Cloud, and Lovell; one Junior—Smith; one Sophomore—Newsom, and two Freshmen—Schell and Durkee.

ORATORICAL BANQUET.

The reception and banquet of the association held at Coe College was a very appropriate way of opening the twelfth annual meeting. After two hours of social enjoyment, we adjourned to the dining hall, where our appetite was heartily indulged. The Toast Master, Mr. Wilbur Owen, after a few words of welcome, introduced the first toast, "Our State Institutions," responded to by W. B. Hunter, of the State Agricultural College. When he mentioned that his home was at Independence, all doubt of his ability to respond to this toast vanished. "Our Denominational Institutions," was responded to by A. E. Palmer, of Iowa College. The speaker gave many examples of prominent denominational colleges and their good results, perhaps forgetting that, although a college is state or non-denominational, it may teach morality. Dr. Phelps, of Coe College, responded to "The Faculties." The doctor's remarks were earnest and sympathetic. He regretted that there should be any antagonism between teacher and pupil, their interests were common; that a teacher's love of his pupil was next to a parent's. "The Successful Orator," was well handled by E. S. Jenks, of Parsons College. Anna Dean, of Cornell College, accounted for "The Unsuccessful Orator." Did the committee on toasts know that Cornell was to take first honors, and therefore selected one of Cornell's fair ladies to console the other colleges? It was a wise choice. After all, the unsuccessful orators are in the majority.

We would tell you how late it was when the evening festivities closed, only it is generally known that students do not keep late hours.

Iowa City was represented at the banquet by Misses Sophie Hutchinson, Ella Barclay and Josie Fox, Messrs. J. H. Liggett, V. R. Lovell, J. L. Teeters, J. A. Spielman, C. E. Pickett, E. R. Nichols, E. V. Mills, and C. E. Mills.

Here is to the Dents and Medics. James the photographer downs them all on price and quality. Call and get prices before going elsewhere.

At the convention of the State Oratorical Association Thursday afternoon, the constitution was amended in several important particulars. The best and most important, at least to the public, is the provision for the appearance of no more than eight orators in the final contest. These eight are to be those who rank highest on thought and style in their markings by the State judges. This is a move in the right direction, and will no doubt raise the standard of orations. At least it will remove the monotony which has characterized the programs for the last few years.

On the 29th of January Senator Bloom introduced in the Iowa Senate a bill for the State University appropriation. This asks that the one-eighth the mill tax which has been raised and used as a fund for building the capitol shall be made permanent, and given as a revenue to the University. With the yearly proportion already belonging to it this makes a half-mill tax for its support. It is claimed that this will not give it as much, altogether, as Ann Arbor and some other Western Universities have at present. Iowa uses about one-fourth as much for her University as Michigan does for hers. It would never have been needed to make a struggle now to provide for more funds if the land donated by the Government to the University had been properly managed. While there may be a great difference of opinion about whether this one-eighth mill should be given or not, there is no excuse for attacks on one of the best Iowa institutions. One paper says "Shall we be taxed to educate rich men's for lawyers and doctors?" Probably it is better to have educated than uneducated lawyers and doctors, and tax is always more of it raised out of rich men's than poor ones. Beside a poor man's son has as good a right to be educated for a doctor or a lawyer as a rich man's son.—*Oseeola Sentinel*.

The above has the right ring to it and in the name of the University the VIDETTE thanks the *Sentinel* for its good words. There's but one thing wrong in it, the University does not ask for a half mill tax but an eighth of a mill tax and that includes everything. Keep the ball rolling. Carry the news to Des Moines. Yesterday's *Register* had a good word for the S. U. I. also.

PARSONS gets the President; Grinnell takes the Secretary. Ames did not get the location, neither did Cornell. But Drake,—Yes Drake got there.

Boys, patronize Ward. He prepares oysters to suit the taste of the most fastidious—is always ready to wait on customers in his new quarters opposite Shrader's Drug Store.

ated were absolutely pelted and driven into their houses if they appeared out of doors. Two ladies of title—Lady Ducie and the Countess of Berkeley—to their honor be it remembered, had the courage to vaccinate their children; and the prejudices were at once broken through. The medical profession gradually came round, and there were several who even sought to rob Dr. Jenner of the merit of discovery, when its importance came to be recognized. Jenner's cause at last triumphed, and he was publicly honored and rewarded. In his prosperity he was as modest as he had been in his obscurity. He was invited to settle in London, and told that he might command a practice of £10,000 a year. But his answer was, "No! In the morning of my days I sought the sequestered and lowly paths of life—the valley, and not the mountain; and now, in the evening of my days, it is not meet for me to hold myself up as an object for fortune and for fame." During Jenner's own life-time the practice of vaccination became adopted all over the civilized world; and when he died, his title as benefactor of his kind was recognized far and wide. Cuvier has said, "If vaccine were the only discovery of the epoch, it would serve to render it illustrious forever; yet it knocked twenty times in vain at the doors of the Academies."

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IS IT PLAGIARISM?

The world hates the thief. The idea of property conveys the idea of that which is near to one, which he may and can use and keep as his own, and which no other individual has the right to take from him. That the thief should set at naught this human right, constitutes his offense, and justifies the detestation in which he is held. The principle is the same, whatever the value of the thing stolen. Yet the manner of the theft and the necessities of the thief are factors of even greater influence in determining the penalty. If these attendant circumstances indicate studied purpose and intention, the penalty, both legal and social, is correspondingly increased.

But there is one species of theft with which law is almost powerless, namely plagiarism, and yet no other more justly deserves condemnation and punishment. There is nothing more essentially man's own property than the products of his brain. Physical exertion must ever be dependent upon the physical forces and substances of nature for the basis of all its efforts. The hand can not fashion even a toothpick unless nature furnish the material. But not so the products of the brain. They are peculiarly and essentially one's own in a sense that can not be applied to physical products.

And hence the especial significance and sacredness which should attach to the product of one's brain, his literary property.

Plagiarism, from its very nature can only be studied and intentional. It can not arise from a momentary impulse of insanity; it does not result from any necessity. It merely seeks to appropriate the severe mental labor of another to its own aggrandizement. That this has been done in many instances without detection and its consequent penalties, there is no doubt. But it is also true that the theft is very likely to be detected. When such is the case, simple justice to the real author, the duty of defending society against literary thieves, and the justness of a punishment for such theft, social if not legal, unite in demanding the publication of the offender.

To all appearances, such a case is now before us. In the two issues of the *Northwestern Journal of Education* for November 18th, and December 16th, 1885, appear two articles by Prof. A. Hull, entitled, "The Use and Abuse of Memory," that bear a most striking resemblance to portions of Chapter V, entitled, "Learning and Remembering," in "Lectures on Teaching," by J. G. Fitch of Cambridge University. This book was used as a text-book by the class in didactics last term, and any member of the class would doubtless recognize the similarity of argument at the first cursory reading of Prof. Hull's article. Should they compare them with their text-book, they will find the same striking similarity in arrangement of thought and also its phraseology. Some sentences are almost word for word the same, and others differ only as a paraphrase may vary from the original.

The similarity of argument can best

be seen by reading the two essays entire. Here we can only give a few extracts, referring our readers to the original productions for a competent judgment of their own.

Passing the opening sentences, which are essentially the same, we quote from Prof. Fitch, speaking of "verbal and rational memory": "If we were to choose, and could secure only one, we should prefer to have the memory for things, their causes, effects, and mutual relations, rather than the power of mere verbal reminiscence. In schools, however, we want both, and it is a great point in education to know when to cultivate the one, and when to aim at the other. If you hear a pupil demonstrate a proposition in Euclid, you want memory of course, but it is the memory of a logical sequence, and not of particular words. In fact, if you have any reason to suspect that he has learned it by heart, you at once change A, B, C on the diagram to X, Y, Z, we adopt some other device to baffle him." (Page 127.)

In speaking of "logical and verbal memory," Prof. Hull says: "If we were compelled to choose between remembering the relation of events or of principles, and remembering names and dates and words, we should, of course, choose the former. But each kind of memory has its value. If you were teaching a pupil to demonstrate a proposition in geometry, and had reason to suspect that he was relying on his verbal memory, you would at once change the letters A, B, C on the figure to X, Y, Z, or resort to some other device to compel him to follow the chain of the reasoning, not the connection of the words."

On page 128 Prof. Fitch says: "Are there then no occasions on which it is wise and desirable to establish verbal associations, and to require them * * * to be learned by heart? Undoubtedly there are."

Prof. Hull says: "Are there, then, no proper occasions for establishing verbal associations, and employing what is called 'rote memory?' There certainly are."

Both authors then proceed to name three classes of subjects which should be learned by rote, and strangely enough the three classes exactly correspond. Of the third class Prof. Fitch says: "Again, there are some things which deserve to be remembered as much on account of the special form they assume, as on that of the truths they embody."

Prof. Hull expresses it thus: "Again, there are still other things that deserve to be remembered as much on account of the particular form they assume, as on account of the truths they contain."

Prof. Fitch, still speaking of the third class, says: "So verses of poetry, passages from great writers and orators, formularies of faith, wise maxims in which, as Lord Russell said, 'the wisdom of many has been fixed and concentrated by the wit of one'—all these are worth learning by heart."

Prof. Hull has arrived at the same opinion, and expresses it in precisely the same words, except that for some strange cause he omits "formularies of faith," and for "wisdom" uses "wit."

And finally both authors draw their conclusions, which, as one might infer, are essentially the same. In Prof. Hull's second article, the resemblance is not so apparent, but upon a careful comparison may be resolved into an expansion of a few sentences contained in Prof. Fitch's essay.

If this is not a case of plagiarism, it is at least worth studying as a most remarkable literary coincidence.

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No. 40, Clinton passenger, 6:40 a. m.
No. 47, accommodation, 1:20 p. m.

GOING SOUTH.
No. 8, Burlington passenger, 4:21 p. m.
No. 41, Iowa City passenger, arrives 8:50 p. m.

No. 46, accommodation, arrives at 9:05 a. m. and leaves at 9:55 a. m.
No. 8, passenger, leaving Iowa City at 4:21 p. m., at arrives at Nichols 5:25 p. m. and connects with No. 31 for Muscatine; arrives at Columbus Junction 6:08 p. m., Burlington at 7:00 p. m. and St. Louis at 7:35 a. m.

Time of trains at junction points:—
No. 1, passenger north, 7:20 a. m. at Elmira.

No. 5, passenger north, 8:10 p. m. at Elmira.

No. 7, passenger north, 10:30 a. m. at Elmira.

No. 47, accommodation, 2:10 p. m. at Elmira.

No. 2, passenger south, 8:17 p. m. at Elmira.

No. 8, passenger south, 8:58 p. m. at Elmira.

No. 46, accommodation south, 7:50 a. m. at Elmira.

No. 31, passenger east, 5:45 p. m. at Nichols.

No. 32, passenger west 9:00 a. m. at Nichols.

No. 34, freight west, 1:00 p. m. at Riverside.

No. 33, freight east, 12:10 p. m. at Riverside.

No. 51, Decorah passenger, 8:55 a. m. at Cedar Rapids.

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Ambrose Paré, the gre gean, was an illustrious i observation, patient appi defatigable perseverance son of a barber at La where he was born in 150 were too poor to send him they placed him as foot curé of the village, hopi that learned man he mig education for himself.

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Professor—"Is Mr. Angel present?" Medical student, (very indignant.) "My name is Angle."

Prof. Farnsworth has completed his annual course of lectures on Materia Medica; he will lecture on disease of children the remainder of the term.

There are 100,000 practicing physicians in the United States, seventy-five per cent of whom carry and dispense in whole or in part, their own remedies.

Ambrose Paré, the great French surgeon, was an illustrious instance of close observation, patient application, and indefatigable perseverance. He was the son of a barber at Laval, in Maine, where he was born in 1509. His parents were too poor to send him to school, but they placed him as foot-boy with the curé of the village, hoping that under that learned man he might pick up an education for himself. But the curé kept him so busily employed in doing errands and various offices that the boy found no time for learning. While in his service, it happened that the celebrated lithotomist, Cotot, came to Laval to operate on one of the curé's ecclesiastical brethren. Paré was present at the operation, and was so much interested by it that he is said to have from that time formed the determination of devoting himself to the art of surgery. Leaving the curé's house-hold service, Paré apprenticed himself to a barber surgeon named Vialot, under whom he learned to let blood, draw teeth, and perform the minor operations. After four years experience of this kind he went to Paris to study at the school of anatomy and surgery, meanwhile maintaining himself by his trade of a barber. He afterwards succeeded in obtaining an appointment as assistant at the Hotel Dieu, where his conduct was so exemplary, and his progress so marked, that the chief surgeon, Goupil, entrusted him with the charge of the patients whom he could not himself attend to. After the usual course of instruction, Paré was admitted a master barber-surgeon, and shortly after, was appointed to a charge with the French army under Montmorenci in Piedmont. Paré was not a man to follow in the ordinary ruts of his profession, but brought the resources of an ardent and original mind to bear upon his daily work, diligently thinking out for himself the *rationale* of diseases and their benighting remedies. Before his time the wounded suffered much more at the hands of their surgeons than they did at those of their enemies. To stop bleeding from gun-shot wounds the barbarous expedient was resorted to of dressing them with boiling oil. Hemorrhage was also stopped by searing the wounds with a red-hot iron; and when amputation was necessary it was performed with a red-hot knife. At first

Paré treated wounds according to the approved methods; but, fortunately, on one occasion, running short of boiling oil, he substituted a mild and emollient application. He was in in great fear all night lest he should have done wrong in adopting this treatment; but was greatly relieved next morning on finding his patients comparatively comfortable, while those whose wounds had been treated in the usual way were writhing in torment. Such was the casual origin of one of Paré's greatest improvements in the treatment of gun-shot wounds; and he proceeded to adopt the emollient treatment in all future cases. Another still more important improvement was his employment of the ligature in tying arteries to stop hemorrhage, instead of the actual cautery. Paré, however, met with the usual fate of innovators and reformers. His practice was denounced by his surgical brethren as dangerous, unprofessional, and empirical; and the older surgeons banded themselves together to resist its adoption. They reproached him for his want of education, more especially for his ignorance of Latin and Greek; and they assailed him with quotations from ancient writers, which he was unable to verify or refute. But the best answer to his assailants was the success of his practice. The wounded soldiers called out everywhere for Paré, and he was always at their service; he tended them carefully and affectionately; and he usually took leave of them with the words, "I have dressed you; may God cure you."

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 Prayer meetings every Tuesday noon in
 President's recitation room. All
 are cordially invited.

LOCAL.

Adelaide Moore.
 "As You Like It."
 Lee, Welch & Co's. bookstore.
 Aby makes a lengthy secretary.
 Holson has become a "Medic."
 Lovell's oration appears in this issue.
 Bacon spent last Saturday and Sunday
 at Wilton.
 Terry was called home by a dispatch
 yesterday.
 Aby was on the sick list Tuesday and
 Wednesday.
 L. C. Blanding is paying us another
 short visit.
 Miss Kate Reed, B.S. '85, attended the
 Contest at Cedar Rapids.
 Rent a first-class opera glass for "As
 you like It" of Lee, Welch & Co.
 Tickets for "As You Like It" on sale
 Tuesday Morning, 8 o'clock at Finks.
 Dickey was on the sick list for a day
 or two in the first part of the week.
 Miss Kittie Lewis has returned from
 her southern trip, and is in school
 again.
 John Reed will not be in school this
 term. He says Cedar Rapids needs
 him.
 Largest assortment of combs brushes
 purses and pocket books in the west at
 Fink's store.
 Finest stock of comic and fancy Valen-
 tines in the city now on sale cheap at
 Fink's Store.
 Burton and C. E. Mills attended the
 contest Thursday night and will remain
 until Monday.
 Lovell returned with the excursion
 boys Thursday night and Liggett, Young
 and Teeters Friday.
 Miss Clara Hinman, of the Freshman
 class, is spending the winter in St.
 Augustine, Florida.
 A large number of students attended
 Rev. Brooke Hereford's lecture Tuesday
 night, and were well repaid for going.

Nealy went home yesterday, where
 he has a position as reporter for one of
 Burlington's leading law firms.

Finest display of fancy Valentines
 very cheap. Look at them before you
 buy, no old stock all new designs at
 Fink's Store.

The Cedar Rapids *Gazette* containing
 full account of the State Contest and all
 of the orations printed in full can be
 had at Fink's.

Harry Hull, orator from Grinnell, and
 Messrs. Hodgdon and Palmer, stopped
 off last night on their return from the
 contest, and visited the literary societies.
 They returned home on the 9:30 train.

Ed Moore, of Mitchellville, well
 known to all who attended the S. U. I.
 last year, came down on Wednesday to
 attend the contest, and look up old
 friends about the University.

R. J. Miller, who spent two years in
 the Collegiate Department, and graduat-
 ed from the Law in '84, attended the
 contest at Cedar Rapids, and shook
 hands with all the old S. U. I. boys.

Mr. J. S. Wright who took third hon-
 ors in the Contest, with A. O. Miller and
 J. H. Newland "all Phi Kappa Psi's"
 from Simpson College, visited classes
 about the University on their way to
 Cedar Rapids and also stopped off on
 their return yesterday for a short visit
 with newly made friends.

Miss Ankeny lost a bunch of nine
 keys Thursday afternoon, which she re-
 members having had last in the Zethall.
 As they are the "open sesame" to several
 precious treasures, she would be very
 thankful to any one who may find, and
 return them to her or leave them at
 Wieneke's.

The Oratorical Association has had
 three exciting meetings this week on ac-
 count of an error in Dr. Cowperthwaite's
 marking on Teeter's delivery, which it
 seems should have been 95 instead of 98.
 The association finally voted to place
 upon the minutes a letter and a
 telegram from Dr. Cowperthwaite to
 that effect.

The *Post* of this week has a communi-
 cation headed, "The Opinion of an
 Alumni, etc." Now that is good! Only
 two mistakes in one word, and that a
 somewhat difficult one too. A little
 more attention to spelling and irregular
 plurals would add to your standard of
 correctness without materially weaken-
 ing the force of your attacks upon the
 S. U. I.

The Chorus Class met last Tuesday
 afternoon, and voted to ask Dr. Gilchrist
 to continue in charge, with a change to
 easier music, and the Dr. has consented.
 So the class will meet again Tuesday
 evening at seven o'clock in the Law
 lecture rooms, and resume its work.
 Now that we are to have easier music,
 the class ought to be doubled or tripled
 in numbers. Let every body come and
 help to make a rousing chorus, and at
 the same time pay themselves thrice
 over for all time thus employed.

We clip the following from the Cedar
 Rapids "Evening Gazette" of yesterday:
 "At ten o'clock the meeting was called
 to order by President Liggett of the
 State University. He is a Senior of that
 institution a genuine gentleman and his
 rulings occasioned many remarks, that
 there never had been a more able presi-
 dent of the organization since the days
 when Charlie Marine, of Vinton, wielded
 the gavel. Mr. Liggett would make a
 good judge." Congratulations are in or-
 der.

The Religio-Scientific Association of
 the Unitarian church are to have an old-
 fashioned spelling match in the church
 parlors one week from to-night. Web-
 ster's "Elementary" spelling book will
 be used and prizes awarded to the first
 and last ones down. Now get out your
 spelling books, refresh your memory and
 prepare to have a jolly and profitable
 time. Good spelling is an accomplish-
 ment of which any one may be proud,
 and can only be acquired by serious
 effort.

A great deal of noise in the shape of
 self-praise, often goes with a very little
 real merit, and the public are for a time
 caught by it; but the straight forward
 and progressive worker is the one that
 wins in the end. The Clench Photo
 Studio of this city is a progressive con-
 cern. No photographer in the west can
 show greater progress in the past year.
 The work of this studio is wonderfully
 perfect. Clench uses the celebrated
 Cramer "Lightning" dry plate, the most
 perfect and quickest working plate made
 being used by the leading photographers
 of the country. Clence, having the very
 best assistants in each department that
 can be had, must necessarily do good
 work. If the photographs don't prove
 to be the best in the city, they want
 cost you a cent. Go to the studio and
 examine his late work, and be convinced
 that it is the finest in the city. It is
 now the time when class pictures are in
 demand. Committees having this
 matter in charge should visit each
 gallery and be governed by good work
 alone.

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in the United States and Europe.

If you want one of the last Fountain
 pens made you will find it at Lee, Welch
 & Co. bookstore.

Books cheap at Allin, Wilson and Co,
 Call and see the new styles of spring
 hats at the Golden Eagle Clothing
 House.

Boys you will be interested in a new
 lot of Valentines just received by Lee,
 Welch & Co.

Calkins, the city oil man, will deliver
 oil to any part of the city at lowest
 prices. Students will save time and
 money by leaving orders for him.

The latest styles of spring hats just
 received at the Golden Eagle Clothing
 House.

In searching for a good tonsorial
 artist remember Gardiner, the Opera
 House barber.

We are showing the nicest line of
 hats ever brought to the city, Golden
 Eagle One Price Clothing House.

Very many Students have improved
 the opportunity to purchase Standard
 books for only half regular price at
 Allin, Wilson & Co's.

New assortment of Cigars, finest five
 centers ever you smoked, step in and try
 them. Fink's P. O. store.

Townsend has secured the services of
 Mr. Frank Moss, of Gehrig Gallery,
 Chicago, who is making a specialty of
 grouping and large heads and shadow
 lighting.

Gardiner, the Opera House barber has
 the finest shop in the city. Give him a
 call.

All winter goods will be sold at cost
 or less in order to close out our stock at
 the Golden Eagle Clothing House.

CATARRH CURED. A clergyman, after
 years of suffering from that loathsome
 disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every
 known remedy, at last found a prescrip-
 tion which completely cured and saved
 him from death. Any sufferer from
 this dreadful disease sending a self-
 addressed stamped envelope to Dr.
 Flynn, 117 East 15th St., New York, will
 receive the recipe free of charge. Men-
 tion this paper.

"The bull-frog in the pool" is the
 favorite but sad refrain now being sung
 by eight frisky Cedar Rapids excursion-
 ists.

Adelaide Moore, who played the Rosa-
 lind for the first time during her present
 engagement, made an even better im-
 pression than she did as Julia. She was
 picturesque, graceful and, in her male
 costume, most winning. She treated the
 scenes with Orlando and Celia in the
 forest with a light and graceful touch,
 and was intelligent throughout in her
 intentions. Miss Moore was most
 womanly and unaffected. She is hand-
 some and refined and dresses and bears
 herself well. Pretty woman with talent,
 intelligence and earnestness are rare in
 the higher walks of the drama. Miss
 Moee was called before the curtain at
 the end of the third act and much ap-
 plause followed her neat delivery of the
 epilogue.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THAT RAILROAD PASS

The biennial spasmodic
 "anti-pass" has again struck
 and newspapers in Iowa pre-
 the trouble, from both interna-
 tional causes. The immediat-
 the attack is the approaching
 the legislature, and the alarm
 to the supposition that man-
 haps all of the members will
 with passes furnished by the
 railroads of the state to aid
 their journey to and from the
 less expensive. The oppositio-
 favors or courtesies are, p-
 based upon the opinion, ex-
 implied, that they are given a
 influence legislation on railroa-
 tions, an opinion which is but
 than a libel on the moral integ-
 legislators and a gratuitous ins-
 managers of railroads. We sh-
 much dislike to have so little
 in the men selected to make out
 to think they would be influ-
 such a paltry thing as a railro-
 favor any measure which wou-
 verse to the interests of the
 public. And we have a bette-
 of the business sagacity of the
 railroad manager than to thin-
 no more business sense or polic-
 think he can purchase the int-
 legislators for so small a sum
 road pass. When railroads wa-
 anything of that kind, if ever
 they go a little deeper into the
 of the corporation and put it
 will do the most good, and pl-
 way that the public is not
 know anything about it. The
 this pass business as a whole, a
 terpret it, is simply a plan of
 managers to secure legitimate
 favors; to ingratiate their r-
 roads into the good favor of the
 have patronized them and to
 their good will and patronage,
 for the purpose, of buying influ-
 the making of law or senti-
 governing their operations. A
 who will take the trouble to in-
 this subject will find that the
 precious few passes issued by a
 which is not intended to in-
 directly or indirectly, business p-
 and that a large majority of the
 are issued to liberal patrons of the
 Railroad managers, as a rule, are
 sensitive in regard to public opin-
 will do every thing they can to
 good favor with the general pub-
 while they are not distributing
 indiscriminately, if they believe
 man or set of men can aid in e-
 ing the road in the good favor
 general public, by word or act,
 secure business for the road the
 give them when an appropriate
 offers. The reason for this is th-
 is as much rivalry in the railroa-
 seas, freight and passenger, as th-
 the dry goods or grocery business
 locality, and railroad managers v-
 tribute their favors just the same
 managers of any other business

Largest Assortment of HATS AND GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS at STERN & WILLNER'S.

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THE NOBBIEST

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"The bull-frog in the pool" is the favorite but sad refrain now being sung by eight frisky Cedar Rapids excursionists.

Delia Moore, who played the Rosalind for the first time during her present engagement, made an even better impression than she did as Julia. She was picturesque, graceful and, in her male costume, most winning. She treated the scenes with Orlando and Celia in the rest with a light and graceful touch, and was intelligent throughout in her intentions. Miss Moore was most womanly and unaffected. She is handsome and refined and dresses and bears herself well. Pretty woman with talent, intelligence and earnestness are rare in the higher walks of the drama. Miss Moore was called before the curtain at the end of the third act and much applause followed her neat delivery of the dialogue.—N. Y. Herald.

THAT RAILROAD PASS BUSINESS

The biennial spasmodic attack of "anti-pass" has again struck many men and newspapers in Iowa predisposed to the trouble, from both internal and external causes. The immediate cause for the attack is the approaching session of the legislature, and the alarm incident to the supposition that many, or perhaps all of the members will be favored with passes furnished by the various railroads of the state to aid in making their journey to and from the Capitol less expensive. The opposition to these favors or courtesies are, professedly, based upon the opinion, expressed or implied, that they are given as bribes to influence legislation on railroad corporations, an opinion which is but little less than a libel on the moral integrity of our legislators and a gratuitous insult to the managers of railroads. We should very much dislike to have so little confidence in the men selected to make our laws as to think they would be influenced by such a paltry thing as a railroad pass to favor any measure which would be adverse to the interests of the general public. And we have a better opinion of the business sagacity of the average railroad manager than to think he has no more business sense or policy than to think he can purchase the influence of legislators for so small a sum as a railroad pass. When railroads want to do anything of that kind, if ever they do, they go a little deeper into the treasury of the corporation and put it where it will do the most good, and place it in a way that the public is not likely to know anything about it. The fact is, this pass business as a whole, as we interpret it, is simply a plan of railroad managers to secure legitimate business favors; to ingratiate their respective roads into the good favor of those who have patronized them and to retain their good will and patronage, and not for the purpose, of buying influence in the making of law or sentiment in governing their operations. Any one who will take the trouble to investigate this subject will find that there are precious few passes issued by any road which is not intended to influence, directly or indirectly, business patronage and that a large majority of the passes are issued to liberal patrons of the road. Railroad managers, as a rule, are very sensitive in regard to public opinion and will do every thing they can to keep in good favor with the general public, and while they are not distributing passes indiscriminately, if they believe that any man or set of men can aid in establishing the road in the good favor of the general public, by word or act, and thus secure business for the road they will give them when an appropriate occasion offers. The reason for this is that there is as much rivalry in the railroad business, freight and passenger, as there is in the dry goods or grocery business in any locality, and railroad managers will distribute their favors just the same as the managers of any other business will in

order to gain public favor and patronage, and the issuing of passes is perhaps as cheap a way as they can do this. They have learned that the average business man to whom they look for patronage places a considerable value on a pass, as does also the average prominent citizen who is in a position to say a good word for the road and influence the patronage of others. We believe that this giving of passes is based solely and entirely upon the idea of influencing business favors, directly or indirectly, and with no other motive. The idea of taking this plan to buy legislative, judicial, or any other legal or political influence is too ridiculous to be entertained. It is too cheap a proposition and one that the average railroad manager is too sharp to make. The trouble in this western country is that there are more railroads than business. They use every means to get all they can from their rivals and to keep all they can get. Each road works as if its life depended upon incessant, sleepless, tireless activity. To those who will watch the conflict it cannot but be apparent that it is a war for the survival of the fittest. The managers of each road seem to be impressed with the conviction that their road is "the fittest," and to make this conviction a reality they lose no opportunity for securing business and establishing their road in public favor. To this end they get up a great variety of schemes, among which are special excursions for business men free, reduced rates of passenger fares on holidays and other special occasions, reduced freight rates, sometimes free transportation, to fairs and expositions, reduced rates to churches and societies, and a great many other plans to please the public. These schemes are not gotten up for the money there is in them, directly to the roads, as they are usually carried out at an actual loss, but just for the same purpose and with the same design the passes are issued—to gain public popularity and secure public patronage. The same plan is pursued by persons in other business. The banker, the merchant, the newspaper publisher,—in fact persons engaged in business of almost every description resort to some scheme, confer some kind of favor upon actual or prospective customers and the public generally to attract public attention and secure public favor. Why not attribute "bribery" and pernicious practices to these as well as to railroads?—Cedar Rapids Times, December 17, 1885.

Thomas & Lichty have a full and complete line of fancy hardware, razors, penknives, scissors, and ammunition.

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CAPORAL,
CAPORAL 1/2,
ST. JAMES 1/2.

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Custom made student's uniforms always in stock at the lowest prices.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

"In the world there is nothing great but man:
In man there is nothing great but mind."

COLLEGE SKEPTICISM.

By V. R. Lovell, receiving second honors in the State Oratorical Contest at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

No principle or theory, ever enunciated became of general acceptance, until it had been tested and purified in the crucible of popular criticism.

"In the beauty of the lillies," eighteen hundred years ago, was born a theory, whose clear, mild light, has shone down through the centuries, guiding like the beaming brilliance of its natal star, the footsteps of humanity. Scribes and doctors hedged its cradle round about with theologic dicta, peculiar to the time and its advancement, and every age through which it passed has furnished additional accretions. This fungus growth has now increased and now diminished, and the petty philosophers, who have lopped off here a root and there a branch of error, have stood forth in their hard earned glory and smiled at the amusing fable of Christianity and its God; not recognizing that, to destroy a theory, you must attack its substance, and that, though the form of Truth, outward and visible, may change with every changing environment, deep underneath forms and interpretations, lies its spirit, its substance,—a knowledge which may be fixed and is eternal.

In the work of renovation and criticism, science has been a leader. But she has lost the humility of Newton and his time. Puffed up with success, she has sometimes forsaken her proper domain and trenched on philosophy. From ascertaining phenomena and their laws she has ventured speculations on their origin and ultimate purpose. A stalwart science has been wedded to a feeble philosophy, and this union has been the parentage of much of modern skepticism. Men like Darwin, whose theories are carefully collated in every text-book, have seemed to antagonize revelation with a theory of "Universal Evolution," and men like Tyndall have fascinated and dazzled the receptive mind, with their breadth and acuteness of vision, while they declaimed from the van of modern science against the "mythologic scenery of religion." Thus the strength of the one great intellectual movement of our age has been dragged into the service of unbelief; and nowhere has it gained greater sympathy in its adoption and extension than among the educational institutions of our land. And could we expect that the aspiring naturalist, accepting without question the scientific data furnished by these authorities, should be blind to the finely wrought argument that moral and social science can only be built up on a physical and physiological foundation, or that he should, like his text, neglect all philosophical and religious synthesis? Do we place an organism in the midst of contagion and hope that it will remain exempt from actual infection? With the enthusiasm of youth, the student has entered into scientific investigation

and begotten in it a mighty onward impetus; and side by side with science, lurking in its shadow, growing with its growth, has germinated and flowered and fruited, a philosophy of irreligion.

The attitude of educators themselves has contributed to, rather than decreased, the doubt that exists among those under their tutelage. An ultra-conservative tendency pervades the history of educational institutions. Instead of showing the progressive force of truth, its power to deepen and expand, they have at times, in dogged iteration, planted themselves directly in the path of advancement. They have clung tenaciously to every antiquated dogma of belief. They have satisfied the craving of growing intellects for light with the cherished theories of ages long since dead. Misguidedly, they have taught the letter of Christianity and dwarfed its spirit in the fetters of an inflexible theology. Is this tendency still apparent to-day? Is it still true that in our highest seats of learning, which might reasonably be expected to represent its foremost ideas and voice its highest thought, the withering ardor of the pursuit of knowledge precludes its practical application? Must we, then, concede to the oft-repeated, vulgar charge of impracticableness, leveled against college doctors and college methods, even the shadow of a foundation? Search among the colleges of our land. There you will still meet with clear, honest, aspiring minds hampered and baffled in their struggles after truth and light; minds, which have felt that an easy reception of faith in the supernatural, forever cut men off from that very inquiry into truth, and that obedience to it, upon which social progress is conditioned; minds suspicious of religion because, as they conceived, "a charnel breath so mingles with its temple incense." This is unmistakably due, in some measure, to undue neglect of reason and judgment in religious study. Faith is exalted as the religious faculty. Reason and judgment are relegated to the exact sciences. But this course is obviously suicidal; for it is only through reason and judgment that we can distinguish between the highest form of religious worship, and the most degraded of heathenish superstitions. True, reason is no pioneer in thought. It cannot reach out into the unknown and discover a truth or formulate a creed. It droops and wavers, out in that infinite azure of thought which buoys up faith for even higher flights. Its sphere is to compare, to weigh, to decide, and from this sphere, reason and judgment must not be excluded. Thrust them out and the Vedas become a revelation as credible as the bible. Divorce faith from reason and you place the Book of Mormon on a plane with the teachings of Christ. No, if divine faculties have been given us, it was that we might use them. The experience of twenty centuries has been in vain; in vain the simple yet sublime philosophy reared by Him who spake as never man spake; if stolid humanity has not learned the lesson that man, by the aid of reason, faith, all those faculties with which he has been clothed in the image of divinity,

must, for himself, be the ultimate and final judge of revelation and its source.

This skepticism engendered among colleges is a disease which lies vitally near to individual happiness, national welfare, religious progress. Blighting and blackening is its effect upon character, and the student mind, surrounded by novel intellectual temptations, bereft of the bolstering influence of home life, is peculiarly open to its insidious attack. Now it reveals itself in a blatant infidelity; now a lethargic indifference, utterly dead to rights or penalties, alive only to that which cannot be doubted,—the pleasure of sense. The hero of Carlyle's Sartor Resartus "wanders long years in protracted death agony, the heart within him unvisited by any heavenly dewdrop, smouldering in self-consuming fires." Here is phrased the abject loneliness of a heart without a God, and by one who had felt its corroding power. It renders the mind morbid and selfish, undermines and saps the growth of character, imbues the disposition with moroseness, cynicism and suspicion, loads down the conscience till it ceases to prompt to any higher thought or nobler action.

Out into the river of national life and national action flows this steady stream of unbelief. It is polluting it where it can bear pollution least; that is, among its most disciplined and cultured minds. Incontestably as go its educated minds, so goes a nation. Do we wish to try the experiment of skeptical France? Let us but remove those who preside over the morals of our literature and replace them with Voltaires and Rousseaus, and we may vainly struggle to resist the canker of moral and social degeneracy.

The remedy for disease, to be effectual, must go to the root of the cause. Philosophy, an inquiry into causes, phenomena, laws, is the only antidote for skepticism, itself a philosophy. The appeal is to reason, and from this appeal there is no escape. Revelation is not a refuge. Dogma is no defense, but rather augments the danger. The religion which is to guide the future, whatever else it be, must be intellectual. Our times are impatient of infidelity in learning and devotion born of ignorance. If there is to be a conflict with science it must be precipitated rather than avoided. But when theology shall cease attempting to establish a system that shall be unchangeable and final; when it shall cease to narrow God's great kingdom to the limits of its own little theological sphere; and when science, on the other hand, shall cease to postulate upon well established facts, a poorly deduced philosophy; then there can be no conflict, but the old feud between scientists and theologians must be forever healed. Science must become religious and religion scientific. The student need no longer fear the consequences of evolution, because the grandest of all evolutions must be that of religion. The teacher need no longer avoid the results of scientific investigation because each newly discovered fact, as the limit of knowledge is pushed further out into the unknown, must only establish, more firmly and completely, the life and substance of religion.

In the treatment of college skepticism, an infinite charity is to be shown. The educator must not try to drive from doubt to faith by the terrors of the wrath to come. He must not try to convince by arguments which do not convince himself. He must not overawe by the authority of great men. He must appeal to the calm judgment, and not to the passions. The shadowy doubts which exist cannot be set aside as trifling, nor yet can be referred to the presumptuousness of human reason, nor to the pride of the unregenerate heart, but on the other hand must be promptly recognized as earnest and honest difficulties of deeply troubled and thoughtful minds. Let the educator remember that the evidences of Christianity cover a vast field which, from its very vastness, often invites question. Let him remember the universal effect of persecution upon any system of thinking. Let him think, finally, of the boundless gentleness and tolerance of Christ: "He that is able to receive it, let him receive it," and "He that is not against us, is on our side." The remedy for doubt to be successful must court the light of day. The time is past for repression, and the only course that will be tolerated is a full and fair investigation. Possibly all the argument used in defense of Christianity will not bear the test of close and accurate analysis. Possibly, too, in our view of religion and its nature, and in our exegesis of scripture, we have arrived only at partial truths. We are living in the twilight of religion, and the grim features of evolution are not yet distinctly seen. Shall we, then, arrogate to ourselves the attribute of omniscience? Grant that religion is a sacred subject, and entitled to our highest reverence: does true reverence consist in declaring a subject, because it is dear to us, to be unfit for free and honest inquiry? Is not true reverence rather shown in treating every subject, however sacred, however dear, with perfect confidence, without fear and without favor, and with an uncompromising and unswerving devotion to truth? Repression was the pivotal defect of early Christianity, and from this defect sprang Protestantism. Ecclesiasticism had made religion mere form without substance. Jesuitism had gone a step further and made its basis volitional. The Lutheran reformation revived the intellect in religion. It demanded conviction instead of assent. It repeated with startling emphasis the words of emancipation, "This is eternal life, to know Thee." Let the spirit of liberalism, which begot this greatest reform of history, animate our colleges in their struggle with skepticism. Let them feel that "A man must learn to look for the permanent in the mutable and the fleeting." Let them refute the imputation that in culture and letters men do not grow and broaden with the widening of the ages. Let them repel the infidel taunt that all religion is submerged either "in brutal living atheism, or dead putrescent cant." Let them cast off the historical taint of intellectual apathy, which rests upon them and recognize the eternal principle of change. And the centuries as they pass will add more and more weight to their authority. They will lead on and on to deeper depths of truth. They will become the teachers and inspirers of the race.

ACADEMY C

FRANK KINCAID, MINISTER H

Keep out of the halls
Call on S—— to cap the
Strongylocentrotus dro
There, we've got it!

Algebra, mistified student
—"It don't seem to come out

Mr. A. O. Wick, who has
ill for the past week, resumed
to-day.

Mr. Fred McDaniel, of
spent last week visiting friends
Academy.

The Spartans at their last
cided on a program for the
in March.

Physical Geog. Student.—
not the flood occur before the
ferous age?"

Each member of the drama
must have a separate desk
plates down in front!

Mr. Godlove, of Riverside,
daughter last week, and was
several recitations.

The High School band kind
teered some excellent music
Athenian Friday night.

We would advise the Athenians
their officers out the next
want them to furnish pea-nut

The Misses Stinger and
term's students, and Harvey and
Sutliff were visitors this week.

Each student gets what he
The first gets thought power,
gets marks, the third—"gets le

Energy is more valuable than
It is not eminent talent that is
to secure success in any calling
lute purpose.

The members of Mrs. Partrick's
cution class gave a rehearsal
small audience Tuesday evening
present report a most enjoyable

One of the Seniors who is qu
up with Natural History, has d
a new class of animals. He has
specimens—nine on each side
upper lip.

Mr. Thos. Jenkins was
student from our school who
the State Contest. Mr. Lovell
second honors, but the Academy
like to have seen him placed fir

The Athenians will be under
ministration of the following
officers the ensuing term: C. A.
president; Lena Feanto, vice-pres
Minnie Howe, secretary; Chas
sergeant-at-arms; C. T. Croddey
Monnet, and Ella Graves, ex
committee.

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ding at Shrader's Drug

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ACADEMY COLUMN.

FRANK KINCAID, MINNIE HOWE, Editors.

Keep out out of the halls!
 Call on S—— to cap the climax!
 Strongylocentrotus drobachiensis.—
 There, we've got it!
 Algebra, mistified student at the board
 —"It don't seem to come out just right."
 Mr. A. O. Wick, who has been quite ill for the past week, resumed his studies to-day.

Mr. Fred McDaniel, of Muscatine, spent last week visiting friends in the Academy.

The Spartans at their last meeting decided on a program for the open session in March.

Physical Geog. Student.—"Why! did not the flood occur before the carboniferous age?"

Each member of the drawing class must have a separate desk. No extra plates down in front!

Mr. Godlove, of Riverside, visited his daughter last week, and was present at several recitations.

The High School band kindly volunteered some excellent music for the Athenian Friday night.

We would advise the Athenians to let their officers out the next time they want them to furnish pea-nuts.

The Misses Stinger and Folker, last term's students, and Harvey and Minnie Sattliff were visitors this week.

Each student gets what he works for. The first gets thought power, the second gets marks, the third—"gets left."

Energy is more valuable than genius. It is not eminent talent that is required to secure success in any calling, but resolute purpose.

The members of Mrs. Partridge's elocution class gave a rehearsal before a small audience Tuesday evening. Those present report a most enjoyable time.

One of the Seniors who is quite taken up with Natural History, has discovered a new class of animals. He has eighteen specimens—nine on each side of his upper lip.

Mr. Thos. Jenkins was the only student from our school who attended the State Contest. Mr. Lovell received second honors, but the Academy would like to have seen him placed first.

The Athenians will be under the administration of the following corps of officers the ensuing term: C. A. Lichty, president; Lena Feanto, vice-president; Minnie Howe, secretary; Chas. Mann, sergeant-at-arms; C. T. Croddy, J. C. Mounet, and Ella Graves, executive committee.

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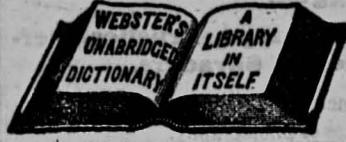
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LAW DEPARTMENT.

H. K. EVANS, Editor.

"I want default."

The Seniors will have a class picture.

The following from the law class attended the Contest at Cedar Rapids, Manatt, E. Hoepfner, Mitchell, Hixson and Sutherland.

There is a New England judge named Eck, who is reported as originating some very funny sayings. He doubtless presides over the court of Eck-witty.

2. In the absence of an authorizing statute, is a common carrier amenable to garnishment for personal chattels in its possession, but in actual transit? The winning party on this subject will receive \$20 in money.

R. J. W. Bloom, LL.B., '85, is in the city shaking hands with his many friends. He is practicing law at Britt, Iowa, and is also editor and proprietor of the *Hancock Democrat*. Mr. Bloom expects to remain here two or three days, and would be glad to see his old acquaintances.

The Faculty of the Law Department have submitted the following subjects for prize essays: 1. The legal and equitable theories of the rights and liabilities of mortgagor and mortgagee; their history, and the grounds upon which they are based, respectfully. The successful competitor on this subject will receive Smith's Leading Cases in four volumes, valued at \$22.

In all the counties of the State next year there will be a new county officer to elect, viz: a County Attorney. Under an amendment to the State constitution adopted at the general election in 1884, section 13 of article 5 of the constitution was stricken out and the following substituted:

"Sec. 13. The qualified electors of each county shall, at the general election in 1886, and every to years thereafter, elect a County Attorney, who shall be a resident of the county for which he is elected, and who shall hold his office for two years, and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified." This change abolishes the office of District Attorney.—*Sioux City Journal*.

Judge Adams gave his closing lecture for this year on Monday. The Judge has, during his three weeks course of lectures, had the closest attention of the students. He presents his subject in so interesting and forcible a manner that the student naturally follows every thought and illustration. His long and successful practice at the bar, and his continuous service for the past ten years on the Supreme Bench of our State, especially fits him for the position he holds in the University. He also, on several occasions, gave the classes some very sound advice in regard to professional conduct and duty, and earnestly urged the necessity of strict attention to business.

THE RIGHT OF WOMEN TO PRACTICE LAW.

Admission to the bar is not an inherent right, but a privilege. Whether or not this privilege should be granted to women is certainly debatable. So far as we know, a woman has never been allowed to enjoy the high privilege of appearing as an advocate in court except where such right has been given her by statute. There has been several unsuccessful attempts made by women in states where the common law prevailed, but these attempts were void of results, except as a means of bringing the attention of the Legislatures of the different states to the condition of the law, and thus securing the passage of statutes granting women this privilege.

In one case in Massachusetts, the court after considering a motion for the admission of a Miss Robinson to the bar, said, in effect, that after a careful investigation of the common law of England, it could not determine that a woman had ever been allowed to practice law in England, or hold any public office whatever, below the dignity of queen; and as the commonwealth of Massachusetts had derived its common law from England, and as the Legislature had not seen fit to change the law, the court refused to license her to practice. Lelia J. Robinson's case, 131 Mass. 376. Just because the common law of England did not allow a woman to practice law may not be considered a very good reason for refusing her this privilege in the United States, but such was the decision.

In Wisconsin the court came to the conclusion that a strong bar was essential to the administration of justice, and that a good bar was as essential as a good bench. This, together with the fear they seemed to have of stepping beyond the iron bands of the English common law, deterred them from taking this advanced step. Miss Goodell's case, 39 Wis. 239. This case is again found in the courts, and even after the passage of an enabling statute the court hesitated very much to grant the motion, and questioned the power of the Legislature to pass such a statute; intimating that it should be left to the discretion of the court. 48 Wis. 694.

But the case most bitterly contested was, *In re Bradwell*, 55 Ill. 535. The court refused Mrs. Bradwell's motion for several reasons, the most important of which was, a married woman could not contract so it would be binding on her. And as the relations of attorney and client are in many cases that of contract, she was therefore disqualified. But the court still seemed to think that it would be entirely proper for the legislature to pass such a law, and should such a law be passed, it would receive the approval of the court. Mrs. Bradwell appealed from this decision to the United States Supreme Court, claiming that the 14th amendment to the constitution guaranteed her this right by the following provision: "No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of the citizens of the

United States." But the court affirmed the decision of the state court, holding that her constitutional rights had not been infringed. *In re Bradwell* 16 Wall. 130. Since the above decision, Congress has passed a statute providing that women may practice before the United States Supreme Court. See Chapter 81, Sess. III., 45 Cong., approved February 15th, 1879. Section 208 of the Code of Iowa provides that women may be admitted, and many other states have a similar provision. Thus the Legislatures of the different states are, by enacting these laws, simply complying with the demands of a growing public sentiment.

MISS MOORE AS ROSALIND.—As her engagement draws to a close Miss Moore seems to be proving more and more of an attraction. As Rosalind in "As You Like It" at the Star Theatre. She interprets the lovely character with intelligence and tact. In outward appearance she is one of the most graceful and prepossessing exponents of the part who has been seen for years.—*N. Y. Tribune*. "As You Like It"—Wednesday, February, 10th. Tickets, \$1.00, 75 and 50c. No reserved seats in the gallery.

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VOL. XVIII.

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Iowa

The Burlington Hawkeye,
of the University, says, it is
the State with yet greater
in its future.

The colleges commit the
the teachings of one man or
instead of opening the whole
political economy to historic
Professors have adopted a
maintaining their peculiar notions,
offering students the oppo
collect facts and judge for
The college that gives both s
hearing is an exception. The
versity can be ranked among
tions.

The Aldrich collection of a
in the Library, has recently re
new and very valuable addit
first is an autograph letter of
can poet and critic, N. P. Will
ed to his partner, Gen. Morris
dressed, "My dear 1/2" It is
the nervous and sensitive ha
of a poet. The second is t
autograph of the distinguished
philanthropist, Sir Moses M
and is remarkably strong and
though written after he had p
one-hundredth year.

The standing committee on U
appropriations came in on the
last night, and were met by a
tee of citizens and conducted
the University and to the soci
The Literary Societies natur
complimented on being made t
ent of the first visit from t
tinguished committee. The
present as members of the co
Senators Weber, Wilkins, Kn
Dooley; Representatives Bruce
Denamore, Rice, Kline and
Among the citizens who esco