The great man was on his feet. Yet this man, so capable and so full of resources was a comparative novice. He was not to be assailed with impunity. "Beware of entrance to a quarrel, but being in, that the oppo- nent may beware of you." I decidedly recommend, in such emergencies, what I call the offshore defensive.

In conclusion, gentlemen, allow me to add that I can well appreciate the feelings with which you will soon leave these halls. I have only to recur to my own early professional life to interpret the hopes and fears and joyful anticipations and misgivings with which a young lawyer passes from the scene of his generous studies, to encounter the great world and engage in the serious business of life. Visions of success and fortune now seem to brighten the path before him; now ominous forebodings of failure and disappointment cast dark shadows upon him. And then, what ties are to be broken. What strong fraternal ties bind the student to his fellow students; ties which only the warm heart of generous youth can truly and fully feel and understand. And especially towards the old men to whom the amenities of debate and courtesy. Nothing is more creditable to the student than an experienced lawyer, to tempt the unashamed. And I wonder that the bold, free heart of youth sometimes shrinks from the encounter! But this very difference of one's abilities is a sign of merit and as such, the difficulties in his path, are as means as great as they appear to his apprehensions. The great world looms up on the imagination of successful youth. But whatever difficulties may lie in your path, you may take courage from the assurance that they will all certainly yield to sagacity, well directed, persevering effort. Go forth, therefore, with infinite confidence in your resources, which will, in due time, and thus to succeed, be firm and im- mutable. Be not for a moment discouraged by difficulties which you must expect to encounter. A brave and firm spirit will only be moved and animsted to greater efforts by obstacles which accident or malice may place in your way. The blood more stirs to move a lion than to start a hare.

Gentlemen, my task is done. It only remains for me, at parting to tender you my sincere and heartfelt wishes for your future success and prosperity. That your professional career may prove alike honorable to yourselves, beneficial to your country, and creditable to the school which will, in due time, send you forth with its sanction, is the earnest prayer with which I bid you God speed in your rugged, but I trust honorable path, which lies before you.
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IOWA CITY.
THE VIDETTE-REPORTER.

Pres. Chamberlain, of the Iowa Agricultural College, is in town, looking over the University.

Lieutenant Califf went to Mt. Vernon last Wednesday as one of the judges of the competitive company drill.

Irving and Evelopement concert next Saturday evening, May 28, at their hall. Reserved seats at Lee, Welch & Co., 25c, or may be obtained at Orangs Stationery, Jim Bollinger took in Davenport brother Dart inviting at home over look our for the new lot of Camp Stools, Fine Hammocks, Fish Rods and other fashionable turn-outs of like sort. Altogether they formed quite an interesting procession, and the delegation, quite unpunctually arrived, as also the band. The band, after playing a few numbers, halted, and the members of the delegation, accompanied by the band, proceeded up the street for Cornell. Notwithstanding the former has appeared for some time. The paper is excellent, and the type work all that could be desired. The proof reader is responsible for a few mistakes. Resignation of Prof. Cranes should be '96 instead of '97. A. R. Noble '97, is marked Sc. and it should be Pb.

The new Irving and Evelopement piano was taken up to their hall yesterday afternoon. They failed to secure the Chickering piano which they first ordered, but the best judges of pianos think they have done even better in the Parlor Grand Deck which they obtained through Mr. Collins. Arrangements are being made for a benefit concert next Saturday evening to inaugurate the new instrument.

We are pleased to hear of the election of Mr. C. King to the principality of the Keosauqua schools at the round salary of $100 per month. Mr. King had considerable experience in teaching before entering the University which doubtless helped him very materially in securing the position. We predict for Mr. King a very marked success as a teacher, and while congratulating him on securing such an excellent position, are of opinion that he will have to work hard to maintain it, and so to be congratulated in securing the services of so able and energetic a young man as Mr. King.

Perhaps the hottest place in Iowa City yesterday was on the foot of the hill back of the butter warehouse building where the Battlefront drills on Wednesdays. The breezes never stop there to fan the soldier’s bow, but hurry on overhead; the dust rises in clouds, and the sun gets in its work on the tender student’s neck and pale, care-worn countenance, and heats things up in a manner suggestive of summer weather in — Africa.

Four Seniors and one Freshman responded to the call for Senior target practice last Saturday. The scores were as follows:

- Lt. Nichols, 23 22
- Lt. Keyes, 20 18
- Mt. Mount, 21 19
- Pvt. Blood, 23 18

The Freshmen have organized a ball team with the following players: Bonn, catch; Friend, pinch; Tubbish, 1st b; Murphy, 2nd b; Allrich 3d b; LaForce, s.s.; Bailey, 1 c; Snyder, c.f.; Jenkins r.f. On Tuesday afternoon these Freshmen neglected their studies, went to the fair grounds, and were walloped at High School nine by a score of some 27 to 21. However, the Freshmen are, the time, and went so far as to hang out an announcement for a game with the University team.

A stranger in the city would certainly have thought, last Saturday morning, that there was a complete exodus of the town for Cornell. Notwithstanding the threatening aspect of the weather, as early as 6 o’clock in the morning, the Keosauqua School Board are all High School nine by a score of some 27 to 21. However, the Freshmen are, the time, and went so far as to hang out an announcement for a game with the University team.

The contest was greeted with a fairly good audience last night notwithstanding the oppressive weather. Shortly after 8 o’clock the spectators filed up to the stage and Rev. T. R. Evans pronounced the invocation.

After music by the University band, Miss Alice Calvin, class president, introduced the first speaker, Mr. R. W. Bollinger of Davenport, whose subject was “Gothic.” Mr. Bollinger has an earnest, impressive delivery, and held the attention of the audience throughout. When he appeared alone a crowd started for the platform he was greeted with applause, and at the close by another outburst of applause. In our opinion, he carried beyond the limits of spontaneity, and in so far, unfortunate for the speaker. Spontaneous applause is a worthy tribute to the speaker’s effort which alone is being judged. But applause that springs from personal feeling is entirely inappropriate on such occasions, and in reality injures the one it is intended to help by casting a suspicion of insincerity upon even that part of the applause that was spontaneous.

The second speaker was A. C. Caven, who had taken for his subject, “Wm. Lloyd Garrison.” His delivery manifested less careful preparation, we thought, than that of any other speaker of the evening. His delivery, though good but the subject, unfortunately, one often treated, and therefore more difficult to hold the attention of the audience.

After music by the band, H. C. Gar-
the literary societies of pleasant affairs. But think that 10 o'clock is hour to look up

OR CONTEST.

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the speakers filed up

Rev. T. E. Evans presen

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by the hand, H. C. God-

iner, of Plymouth, delivered his oration on "Pestinicism." His stage bearing and

delivery was easy and natural, but handly

forceful enough to impress the audi

with the excellence of his oration.

And still there was a strength in his
calumr's that ought not to be overlooked .

The Poetic Art" was the subject of the

next oration, by F. L. King, of Rudd. Mr.

King's delivery showed very careful

preparation, in fact, his thought too ever

weakening its natural force by close

adherence to an attempted artistic effort.

The band gave another selection, after

which F. B. Tracy, of Brighton, delivered his

oration upon "Geo. Eliot." Mr. Tracy's
delivery was a surprise to all his friends, show

ing very great improvement over former efforts. His voice was

full and decided, decidedly the evening,

and although there were still a few unfortunate mannerisms, he

held a closer attention of the audience than any other speaker excepting per

haps Mr. Bollinger.

The last oration was given by G. R.

Zimmerman, of Amish, whose subject

was "David Livingstone." Mr. Zummr

man's delivery was earnest and emphat

ic but perhaps a little too nervous and

unsteady. The audience followed him
close, but his delivery lacked the re

served force and calumr that especially

characterized of Messrs. Tracy and Gardner.

The decision of the judges gave Mr.

Tracy the first prize, and Mr. Bollinger se

cond, and we think the decision gave

quite general satisfaction, which can not be

said upon all such occasions. Some would have given Mr. Bollinger first

place, and others would suggest other changes, but for our part, we think the

decision was just right.

As we intend publishing the contest.

we have left our readers to judge for

themselves upon thought and style, and what we said to has delivered to our

own individual opinion for which we sone are responsible. The prize orations

will appear next week, and the others as

soon thereafter as possible.

This is the last Junior Contest under

Rev. Pickard's administration. Will Dr.

Schaeffer continue the custom? We

hope he will, for it is certainly a benefit to all who partake.

BABY GRAND.

The new Decker Bro's pian, recently

ordered by the Irvin's and Erdelophians has

arrived, and is a beauty.

The two societies have arranged to
give a concert, next Saturday night, at

which the pianos will be used publically for the first time. Iowa City's best mu

sical talent will take part, and it will be

enjoyed by all music loving people. The

encouragement so far has been very fas

hing, and the societies feel confident of a

large attendance.

The boys get those nice low shoes

at Burtwell's—the only place in the

city where you can buy them. We pr

ices will make to suit the times. Make

to mistake when in want of shoes, but

followed.

BLOOM'S ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE. STUDENT'S UNIFORMS A SPECIALTY.

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BLOOM'S ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE. STUDENT'S UNIFORMS A SPECIALTY.

Headquarters for custom made Clothing and all latest styles of Furnishing Goods. OnePriceonly. Allgoods marked in plain figures.
has perplexed the wisdom and philosoph- 

er of every age, and shoes and shall 

have humble remedy come. In this form: "The State 

thinks, does this well, why can it not do more? " 

And whither does this process of reaching 

end? Read the answer in the exten-

sive phrase! What more is any State 

than the index of sheer power? "Gover-

ment began in tyranny and force, 

motions. " Turn to the Europe 

t to-day. What nations are the freest, 

yet withal, the most progressive, enter-

prising, and happy? They are those 

in which character is the function of 

all personal activity; where individual-

ity has the broadest scope; where the 

power of the government is least felt. 

Take France. Her history is a history 

of bloomed and revolutions; but at last 

France uplifts her head among the pro-

dest and freest nations of the earth, to 

decide with them the sublime truth that 

within "limits of right all human trans-

actions should flow from the voluntary 

action of man. But how stands the 

case in Germany, the land of Luther and 

the Reformation? The word "right," as 

understood, thought, her armament is unpropa-

ered, her government is strong and pure, 

but above all it is "paternal," and con-

ceived in that element of paternalism is 

one of the most ardent despots that 

exists in all Europe. How fares the case 

of liberty there? What of the German 

citizen? He is the most versatile slave 

on earth,so firmly held in the clutches 

of the law that he has become a mereutch-

et in the hands of an iron-willed 

prince, and well may Bismarck now draw tight-

er the bands of his law; for if the time 

materialism and its consequences. 

come and it is near at hand— 

When again those mighty strains of the 

Marseillaise shall waft on high that mighty senti-

ment, Ye Sons of France! To arms, march on, and 

shall echo it along the vine-

claded hills and across the waters of 

the German Rhine, let Prince Bismarck 

beware, for he will soon meet an army of 

men, strong in the spirit of freedom and 

justice, whose power is that which is 

born alone of a free government, 

and whose power is well nigh invincible. 

But go elsewhere. Search the history 

of the French Revolution and the 

events of that century: read the 

words of Michelet on those epochs, 

and you will find that a 

patriotical government, a government 

that assumes those duties which God 

and Nature proclaim best accomplished 

by individual effort, there you will find 

a degrading people, a stagnant civiliza-

tion. It is the sternest teaching of all 

history that a patriotic government can 

exist but that he be a man of 

intellectual development, 

the charac-

ter of the people it rules. 

The verdict of experience is this: Let 

the people care for themselves and their 

welfare will be secure. It is not po-

terialism, but individualism, that must 

be the strength and safeguard of democ-

ratic institutions. It is the principle of 

freedom, the right of every free man to 

propagate himself as a law true as 

social of all other life forms. Evidently 

such the State must protect. 

in the improvement of 

rivers and harbors. Evidently 

the State carries our mails. But too often 

are these facts taken as sufficient reasons 

for the further extension of State control 

over the railroad and telegraph. The argu-

ments given for the extension of State 

power over both these forms of 

commerce are quite in keeping with 

this view. "The State 

is justified in such action, because 

it is the function of the government 

to protect all inventions and 

progress. But it is not for the 

State to interfere in matters of 

property. The State is not 

the guardian of property rights, 

but of the public welfare. This 

is the State's function. 

It is not for the State 

to control commerce, but to see 

that commerce is protected from 

arbitrary action of individuals. 

This is the principle of 

individualism. It is the principle 

of freedom. It is the principle 

of liberty. It is the principle 

of the rights of man. It is 

the principle of the 

u-niversal declaration of 

human rights. It is 

the principle of 

the American 

constitution. It is 

the principle of 

the French 

revolution. It is 

the principle of 

the English 

parliament. It is 

the principle of 

the German 

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the past—this must be our rock, this the hope of our future.

Yet, there is a wild charm that lingers about the ideal of strong government. It is natural for men to echo in their hearts the poet's longing—

"for a man, with heart, heart, beast, One strong, still man in a blatant land.

Artistic, patriot, democrat—one."

That may this blind worship of government die out from the hearts of men, until it is lost in the gloom of a new and better regime. Away with the belief that the State can make an "over all the life of life victorious." Let Reformer and Statesman alike reject the principle of State omnipotence and strive to imbue the individual man with a consciousness of his own powers; and when both shall be actuated not by greed of gain or glory, but by that broad and wise philosophy which is grounded in common sense and which rises above sentiment; then will right relations exist between the Man and the State; liberty and authority will meet on common ground, recognizing their union in a common cause—that cause the exaltation of human character, for this is "the end of Nature, to reach unto the coronation of her king."
A Clergyman's Memory Feat.

A Clergyman's Memory Feat. of Prof. Loesette's Memory System, taught by him personally and by correspondence, at 237 Fifth Avenue, New York, the Rev. H. Lee, of New Haven, says: "Let me tell you of a feat yesterday, as showing what change a study of half your lessons has made, for I am old moments, for a less than a week, has made in my memory. A little after six in the morning I took up my sermon, and in an hour and a half had written myself a third of it. After breakfast I mastered the rest of it in a little more than an hour. I delivered it verbatim, reciting to the manuscript for a glance only three times. In the afternoon I committed to memory my evening sermon in an hour and a half and delivered it without hesitation, and without looking at my manuscript at all. To have done this a week ago would have been impossible, with less than twenty-four-hour study, and even then I should have felt no certainty. Memory praying that I have never practiced. It has seemed to me the least desirable of all the various modes of public address, because the main effort of mind is concerned in the task of recollection. But in my case this was not so. I had no solicitude for words. The act did not seem like one of memory, rather my whole thinking power seemed engaged with the substance of the discourse and with the audience. So it had the advantage of the mental attitude of extemel..."