Our experience and observation in the past has led us to believe that, as a rule, young men and young women in coeducational colleges have too little to do with each other in that simple, friendly way that is, or might be so helpful to them both. But the subject is an extremely difficult one to approach. On no other, perhaps, has there been so much worthless trash written. It is almost impossible to pick up a magazine or a paper without finding somewhere in its pages one phase or another of the perplexing question of “woman’s proper position” discussed. If there is any one place in life where a woman’s position is natural, it is in a coeducational college. She is on an absolutely equal footing with her brother. They have the same privileges, do the same work, and meet the same requirements. Necessarily they are thrown much together. Yet we know it to be true that not a few of the best, most worthy young men in our college come here year after year without having more than the mereest speaking acquaintance with those young women whom they are meeting every day in a class and whose intellects they are continually matching their own against. This is night or day, but where the sea is, it is broad hard to say. There is a class in a college of this kind, not always a large class, but usually an exceedingly prominent one, that goes to the other extreme. The existence of this factor may, in a way that is perfectly apparent, have something to do in determining the conclusion; but not everything. Along with his good resolutions to keep away from billiard halls and beer saloons, the young man who comes here for earnest work too often puts the resolve to “let the girls alone.” Young ladies make up their minds quite as firmly “to keep away from the boys if they want to get anything done” and between them they succeed. Are we so sure that we do not miss a very important part of our education? In college, surely, if nowhere else in life, the question as to just what attitude the two sexes should assume toward each other might be thrown aside, and the liberty of sincere and social friendship granted in its place. If a young woman finds a young man’s society congenial, the fear of being misunderstood should, she allow him to see her liking, ought not to be always before her eyes. It need not follow, on the other hand, that a young man who enjoys an intimate’s conversation now and then with a lady whose tastes are like his own, should consider himself in duty bound to dance attendance every Sunday night and two or three times during the week besides. There should be more good-fellowship and less sentimentality among us—more of the intellectual in friendship. Young women would undoubtedly grow in thoughtfulness and breadth of understanding and young men could hardly fail to gain much that would be of no small value in their journey through the difficulties of a lifetime—more of gentle-mindedness.

Only one thing of any special importance has developed in the investigation of the University the past week. Regents Richardson, Matthews and Duncombe have all been on the stand. They deny, of course, any knowledge of any deal or bargain, but there seems to be a misunderstanding between them and Dr. Pickard as to his attitude toward the removal of the three Professors. He has said on the witness stand that he knew no reason why they were removed and was opposed to their removal when the matter was proposed. These three Regents testify that in their conversation with Dr. Pickard prior to the removal, he said things by which they understood that he was favorable to it. Besides the Regents named, several prominent citizens, Gov. Kirkwood among the number, have been before the committee to testify as to moral surroundings, enforcement of prohibitory law and some other points. Dr. Pickard was again on the stand and is reported in the papers to have said that he would rather be under a professor who used tobacco privately than under a professor who boasted a man for using it privately. We are surprised at this report and can hardly credit it. We hope it is a mistake. The statement in form and substance is not like Dr. Pickard. It demands public denial. A mere beginning of troubles on the charges and details about which the statements of his was submitted to the committee. Nothing further will be done until June 11th, as the committee has adjourned until that date. Some of the members are still here, and will be for several days, going through the accounts books of the institution. Messrs. Pickard and Duncombe have gone home to attend to some business. Senator Dodge will go to St. Louis to attend the Democratic convention. The committee will probably not complete its work before the 1st of July.

Last Wednesday evening the Zetacanthians instituted a new feature in their work; they gave a memorial day program. There being no school on Wednesday, an opportunity was offered to decorate the hall. The Hepworths kindly volunteered their services, and they, with some of the Zetacanthian boys, caused the hall to present a very charming appearance. The decorations consisted of evergreens, ferns, moss-balls and other flowers very tastefully arranged. Behind the rostrum were two large flags, crossed, and on either side was a high stand of arms of six guns each bearing a wreath of flowers. On one side was a large picture of Gen. Grant, opposite to it was our national flag. On the curtain at the top of each window was a bunch of snow-balls, and last and best of all the two round tables, in the front of the room, with flowers in the center and ferns radiating in all directions, presented an appearance that was very pleasing. Although there was a heavy rain in the early part of the evening the audience was good, consisting largely of members of the G. A. R. and the Woman’s Relief Corps.

The program consisted of addresses, declamations, and essays on patriotic subjects and the singing of patriotic songs. Those who took part were well prepared and the audience was well pleased. Perhaps the best production of the evening was a poem by Guido H. Stempe. Mr. Stempe read it remarkably well, and it was a very successful ending to a very pleasant evening. There seems to be no feeling among the Zetacanthian boys that the custom of giving a memorial day program should be perpetuated. We heartily applaud that feeling and hope that it may be done.

The University invitations for Commencement are out. The following is the program for Commencement week:

**Friday, June 13, 2 p.m.—Chancellor’s closet address to Law class; 4 p.m., baton and drums parading; 8 p.m., aniversary exercises of literary societies.**

**Sunday, June 15, 4 p.m.—Baccalaureate sermon, by the Rev. Dr. Emory Miller.**

**Monday, June 16, 4 p.m.—Class day exercises; 8 p.m., declamatory contest.**

**Tuesday, June 17, 10 a.m.—Graduation of law class, University oration by the Hon. Samuel F. Miller, of the U. S. Circuit Court; 12 m., alumni reunion and collation; 3 p.m., alumni business meeting; 4 p.m., band concert; 8 p.m., alumni anniversary, Rev. John W. Conley, A. M., Jilet, Ill., orator, Miss Della Hutchinson, Iowa City, essayist.**

Wednesday, June 20, 9 a.m.—Graduation exercises of collegiate department; 4 to 7 p.m., President’s reception.

The University and its appearance figured considerably by the Decoration Day ceremonies Wednesday. In the first place the flag floated beautifully from the dome of the central building. Then when 11 o’clock came the Battery fired a salute. In other words, the broad-moutheled cannon roared. In the procession the Band, made a very fine appearance, and the Battery on home-made as fine a looking body of equites as ever was seen. The coronation of the Day was delivered by Mr. Charles Pickett, of the present Senior class. Mr. Pickett seemed to be at his best, and his effort is spoken of on all sides as a very fine one. Mr. E. L. Storer, of the Law class, made a fine address, which was roundly applauded and highly commended.

There was an insulin riot at the Agricultural College at Ames, on Saturday night. The three secret societies were in joint banquet when the “anti-secret,” men surrounded the room they were in, shut off the water from the fountain, and attempted to smother them with gas. Rotten eggs were thrown, revolvers fired, clubs used, etc., but without serious damage to any one. The claim is made by the “anti,” that the “secret” fellows so manipulated matters that they have not a fair chance to work up, and took the course they did to set matters right. The “antis” were masked while making their attack.—*Newton Journal.*

Professor and Mrs. A. G. McGee are stopping at the St. James and will probably remain two or three months. The professor is a member of the U. S. geological corps, and is making a survey of Iowa surface geology. Mrs. McGee is interested in the study of colonies and petrified wood, and is familiar with the Ammons Society. It will be of especial interest to our readers to know that Mrs. McGee is a daughter of Prof. Newcomb.

Since our library contains a number of his works and his text-book is also in use in our institution.

**THOUGHT:** That our readers would be pleased to learn something about the personnel of the Investigating Committee, we give on our sixth page the pictures of the gentlemen and brief biographical notices of them. The same appeared in the Republican not long since. All the pictures are good except that of Chairman Messerly, which does not well represent him.

We have just received from Rev. H. A. Smith, a very interesting, though not long, letter from Salt Lake City, designed for publication. For which he has our hearty thanks. It will appear in our next paper.
LITERARY DEPARTMENT

A LINE FROM BROWNING.

BY M. M. BARNARD.

"This is not what men do which exalts him, but what they do not know."

Why, then if this is true,
I would walk with sure feet on the white
Snow of Turn's bright;
And unharmed in the fire feel only the presence
Of him.

Know with whom I had trod
The seven time glose
Of the furnace; would grief
To what station below
Ask can arise.

To the limit of art, thought and speech;
Most wisely would spend.
The coin of my life to the end
That I thereby might pay
The best that they cry.

In the temples and marts of the world,
Man made or God given,
The best part of earth, and that part of heaven
That is dreamed by the soul in its prison.

Of the joys of those who have risen.

Would have love, that dream of the heart;
Would feel free from passion, the deep sublime
Depth of man's inaccess to soul, a dress unconscious.

For the pains of the beast in the animal part;
And fame, that dream of the mind;
Of perfect devotion and love for our kind;
And pleasures should twine through our days of vision.

Like rose garlands of beauty, like boys
On the brow of the singer of lays;
Agile strength that would turn my labors to ease.

Pawer and passion to bear the burdens of war;
Through nights of sorrow, the white I should know
That today were but changes to strengthen my peace.

And to brightness by contrast the star of my hope;
With wrongs would I cope;
Would smile the oppressor and free the oppressed.

That he spoke might be best; Would reach down one hand to the other below.

That the other, you know,
Must hold fast to that the chain be complete.

From Hell to His feet.
What thought can I if wish were to be? Yet—work says the fee.

Shorn Labor's strong hand lies to uttermost height.

If close-clasped in Right's.

THE COLOSSUS OF THE NORTH.

BY G. B. THOMPSON.

Two hundred and twenty-four years before the Christian era, there stood at the harbor of Rhodes a colossal statue. A crown which glittered on its head bespoke the grandeur of Greece; an arrow held in one hand bespoke the strength of Grecian arms; but high above crown and crown was raised a torch, a fit emblem of the supremacy of Grecian civilization. There it stood as if built by the hand of fate to endure forever. Yet this grand work was doomed. Half a century later when all living forms had perished by an earthquake the Colossus of Rhodes fell, a crumbled, broken mass. Thus faded from sight the result of one man's life, the perfection of his high ideal, one of the seven wonders of the world.

During centuries pass and Peter the Great seated on the throne of Russia conceives a new colossus. He is a barbarian, but yet he feels the roll of ages, and nites the beckoning of a higher destiny. He sees around him masses of human beings whose eyes have never seen the light of truth, and that great spirit, which gives to crowned monarchs a shape and bequest to history a name. To create becomes a passion. The star of civilization he sees rising to the west and thither he takes his course to learn from those who for centuries have kept the secrets of culture and of power. Returning he summons genius and energy to his aid and with Herculean efforts, begins to plant on a new soil a civilization bought by centuries of conflict and by the steadfast hope of the reformer, won by genius whose laurel is a name, by sacrifice whose only reward was martyrdom. He creates a nation, centralizes Russia and forms a mighty Empire.

That sublime conception of the human brain? What noble work than that which sent a nation on a course of destiny? Here was the source and this the sculptor of that grand figure, which "be-striding the narrow world like a colossus," is the greatest wonder of this nineteenth century.

Two hundred years have swept on. Alexander II. mounts the throne of nearly a hundred million souls. A people struggling to release themselves from the bonds of absolutism. Peter has been a despot and his inheritance to his people was despotism. He had tempered it with beneficence; his successors had made it a tool for selfish ends. For this people Alexander conceives a better fate. He will show the world that a monarch may be a hero and do the deeds of a man. Scarcely had the cry of freedom ceased to echo in America, when from the plains of Russia rose the shout of twenty million slaves to tell the world that they were free. Established schools, reformed the judiciary and promised a constitution. Now, thought the Russians, our bright day has come; thought the world, will absolutism yet vindicate itself?

As the gifts of the gods are grand, so are their curses terrible. Scarcely twenty years had passed when the era that had begun in happiness closed in misery. The despot who would be the hero became the hypocrite. Reciproc marked the beginning of a revolt against the reactionary policy of a car who saw liberty to the people meant death to absolutism. That revolt has grown until it now almost reaches the character of a revolution. From the plains of Russia come the sad wailing of discontent. The burning breast tells to a listening world that men have suffered untold wrongs. Every influence which would enlighten the mind or elevate the soul beyond the sphere of perfect obedience and the dark of servitude can find no avenue to the people. Education, the hope of every race, the safeguard of liberty, is denied the hungry mind of the slave. Millions of bankrupts are perishing for want of the RESTORATION OF LIBERTY. The only answer is a prison. Siberian winds whisper a tale of woe sadder than fiction. These are causes which make the curse of thousands, these the cretins which have made of the intelligent the Nihilist, of the reformer the fanatic. Who are these so called Nihilists? Who are these who dare to say that the world should be asked at mention of their name? They are the manhood, the intelligence of Russia. They represent the millions who demand that Russia shall not be the tools of despotism. They demand to think for a free people. Their enemy is a corrupt government; their fervid heart that love liberty, every thought that hates despotism. They are Nihilists, then those who spilt their blood for freedom in Switzerland were Nihilists; if this is Nihilism, then the mob which planted liberty in America was Nihilism, and democracy is an error. Though we must shudder at their deeds, we can but pity their misfortunes and hope for the time to come when this disease will find its sure remedy in reform. We as Americans who never knew our arm of liberty dimmed, who never breathed the damps of despotism, who have never been freed from the rights of men, can little know the pang which prompts the reformer to go to extremes in Russia.

But the crisis has come. On the plains of Russia our century is witnessing a conflict where principles and not parties have met for life or death. Tradition tells the famishing subjects of an ancient Republic where peace and plenty was the common lot. He looks to the west and sees people who rule themselves. He looks to the east and finds that Oriental Japan has now a constitution. Autocracy sees its reputation its only hope. The people see in repression the prison and exile. This is the state of 100,000,000 souls at the close of the 19th century. What fate has in store for this the strongest, largest empire of Europe? As the pyramids of Egypt only tell of a dispensation of wretchedness and woe, so will Russia only record to the future student of history a vast pyramid, the sepulchre of all hope the tomb of a race? As with the Teuton must every right be gained by a revolution. On the field of conflict, in the heat of battle, must the slave achieve his dream of power? Or again like the colossus of old is Russia to fall by the volcanic forces on which she rests? Almost two thousand years ago, witnessed a world in darkness. At last a star rose in the east. It proved to be his guiding truth. Onward and upward through ages, that higher light man has pursued his rugged path. To-day Russia looks to the west and sees the star of her better hope. Shadowed by Oriental mists it casts but a feeble ray, but by the hand of that light they will never see the day of their desire. There is a bright star. The star may crush conspiracies, it may imprison innocence and strike thought, but the spirit of that star will never be extinguished. From the west has come the star of the north, its furnace; which planted liberty in Switzerland, which sent to the great Britain its reformer, which sent the famishing masses of Russia their kinsmen. The hope; freedom in Europe. We as Americans must grasp the chance to make the czar to know that the Germans have reached their day, he English their midday, the French their afternoon, the Italians their evening, the Spanish their night, but that the slave are standing on the threshold of the morning.

Professor Pattons, of Princeton, is an admirer of tennis.

Booth and Barrett have cleared more than 50,000,000 of their expenses for the season. In San Francisco played to $75,000 in three weeks.

Throughout the efforts of Congressman Fuller, the Upper Iowa University has been selected as the depository in the Fourth District for Congressional reports, and a room will be set apart for that purpose.

The Western States Passenger Association have agreed that excursion rates for visitors may be made on the occasion of college commencements, taking place at this season of the year at various points in the territory of the Association.

The students of Harvard College voted on presidential preferences a few days ago, resulting in 413 for Cleveland and 140 for Blaine. The people who do not read are largely Democratic in these times. The Republicans are wearing their coon skin cap and going barefooted.

The B. C. & A. N. E. F. annoying a series of five Land Excursions to Iowa its. Minnesota and Dakota points by the people of land owners of the West, South, West, South and Southeast. The dates to be March 6 and 7, April 1 and 2, May 8 and 9, June 3 and 6, and July 11 and 13.

For rates, tickets of routing, the best place is the office of the company or to any ticket agent of the company, or J. E. HANSBERRY, G. T. & P. A., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
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We have now in stock a fine selection of
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SHOES FOR FALL,
Especially adapted to Students' Wants.
Do not fail to examine our goods before purchasing, as we will give you better goods for your money than any other house in the city.

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FINEST LINE of PERFUMES.
CUBAN HAND MADE CIGARS
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The election.
According to announcement the regular annual election for officers of the Ved.
minute drill, for prize
In the company
sent public notices
Students who were present
To the Members
A number have
THE NEW CHARGE.
A NEW CHARGE.
A number have

BLOOM'S ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE. STUDENT'S UNIFORMS A SPECIALTY
Headquarters for custom made Clothing and all latest styles Furnishing Goods and Hats. One Price only. All goods marked in plain figures.
ORDERS NO. 14.
H'o'q'm. Univ. Batty, June 1, 1888.

II.
The result of the individual competitive drill, for prize for best drilled Sergeant, Corporal, and Private of the whole battery and each detail of the private of each company is announced as follows:


In the company competition the percentages were as follows:

Sergeant: B, 95; A, 94; D, 94; C, 94.

Company: B, 97; D, 95; A, 95; C, 95.

Firings: B, 97; D, 97; A, 96; C, 94.

Company Movement: B, 91; A, 89; D, 89; C, 89.

Captains: B, 91; C, 99; A, 86; D, 83.

Guides and File Leaders: B, 92; D, 93; A, 98; C, 90.

Men in Ranks: B, 95; A, 94; D, 93.


In the per cent, the nearest whole number is given.

By order of Captain Commander,


TO THE STUDENTS.

Students who want profitable employment during summer vacation, should write at once to Home Publishing Co., Box 1171 Cedar Rapids, Iowa. A big thing guaranteed. County privileges given which will net $20 to $80 per week right at home. Gentlemen or ladies have a good thing in this if taken at once.

To the Members of Class '85.

In order that proper arrangements may be made for a successful reunion of class '85 during the coming commencement, it is earnestly requested that all members thereof, who will be able to be present at such reunion, send their names as at early a date as possible to

MISSIE L. LATHROP.

A number have already expressed their intention to attend. Let us have a roaring reunion.

MISSIE L. LATHROP.

Committee on arrangements.

The Delta played a game of baseball among themselves this forenoon. The "veterans" or older members of the fraternity played a game of ball against the younger members. The former consisted of Pickett, Lischer, Price, Myers, Lloyd, Clark, Farwell, Boul and Rawson. The latter were German, Burton, Geo. Collier, Cliff Colleen, Hicks, Cliff Mooer, Carlson, Kennedy and Ingalls. Pickett and Lischer were the battery for the "vets," and Geo. Collier and Burton for the "collas." The game was a very close one and the "collas" took the sack.

Mr. Morris Evans and a representative of the Vicksburg-Keesana jumped into a carriage behind two black horses Wednesday morning and took a trip to Springfield, Ill., to investigate the principal of the school there. The ride over was delightful. Nature in her new spring dress of green, with her bright blossoms and flowery flowers was very beautiful. Springfield is one of the nearest and most quiet little villages in the State. Its pretty homes and neat, well-kept yards make a pleasing picture. About the school building all is quiet. The school rooms are well-lighted, comfortable, airy, nicely papered, clean and inviting. In company with the others we found Mr. Evans investigating a looking group of young people in Latin, Geology, Rhetoric, Political Economy, etc. We left him to himself a considerable part of the afternoon and rambled about in the pastures near by. We secured the cows, petted and frightened the colts and horses, pumped water for them from a pasture well, played number-the-game, babbled to green fields, and chased and annoyed the troublesome. Returning to the school in time to hear a recitation in the Octora and see the principal pull the rope for diners. After a good supper, and seeing Nature's new spring dress and every thing else so wonderful with rain, we began our return trip, and, after enjoying three hours of muddy travel, saw the welcome lights of Iowa City, Springdale, by the way, has a partiality for S. U. people. The principal of its Seminary for ten years at least has been an S. U. man. In the grammar rooms we found, also, Miss Lilian Johnnson, who is filling her place excellently, and taking pleasure in her task. She will return to the University in the fall.

BASE BALL.

Last Saturday the ball team went to Mt. Vernon to cross bats with the team of Cornell College. A few of the students accompanied the team, but there was not nearly as large a crowd as that of last year. The game was played on the field of the first, on the corner of Lee and Main, the principal playing the game a very easy one, the score was 5 to 4. The bat was thrown to him, and the Cornell boys made but one clean hit off him. His pitching, Schroeder's batting and fielding, and Blake's catching were the factors in the game were the S. U. side, while Green's short-stop and Tobin's batting were worthy of the Mt. Vernon boys. The batting of the team was bad, but they were unable to score, and the home team prevented any good fielding. Last year the Cornell boys presented us with such a rain and ground, and we would suggest a reformation in both particulars. The score is 13 to 11 for S. U. in creditable to neither side.

On Decoration Day the team went to Rock Island to play a return game there. The day was pleasant and the grounds in a splendid condition, while the seats in the amphitheatre were well filled. Dr. and Mrs. H. L. S. and others were among those present. Wright strengthened the S. U. I. team, and Rock Island being recruited by Cavassie, a professional from Chicago, who succeeded in making two errors and six outs. Brown and Zeis were the battery for Rock Island, while Oehler and Blake filled the points for the S. U. I. team. The game was started with the S. U. I. at the bat. Blake hit a safe, and Oehler made a two bagger to right, bringing Blake in, and he soon followed on Schroeder's hit and Beckham's sacrifice. Rock Island secured a run in the first, on a base on balls, a steal off second, and a muffed fly by Kerr. The game was steady and interesting all through, the S. U. I. losing the game by errors at critical points. They had no difficulty in finding Brown, showing a marked improvement over the former game, when they only secured two base hits off him. The score was 10 to 2 in favor of Rock Island, but the game was much closer than indicated by the score.

Boys do not miss the Grand Concert on Wednesday evening. It will be your last chance to give your friends the pleasure of a public entertainment this year.

Our thanks are extended to Mr. F. W. Tracy for an account of the ball game at Mt. Vernon and Rock Island.

All the best styles of Note Books, Stationery, bodhaina, and Stylish Printing Pens, Combs, Brushes Drawing Instruments, Razors, Straws, Soaps, and everything in the toilet article line at Frack's Razor.

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THE INVESTIGATORS.

Many of our readers will do doubt be pleased to possess some knowledge of the different members of the investigating committee. Here are the dramatic persons. First comes

Hon. A. F. MERRITT.

Mr. Merriam was born in Clinton,

his birthplace. His parents moved to

Dodge, Iowa, in 1852. In 1871 he

went to Chicago and afterward to the

Clinton Liberal Institute, Clinton, N. Y.

In 1872 he was appointed to the Gov-

ernment Military Academy at West-

Point, but failing to complete the

course he was discharged from the

Academy in May, 1872, after being

promoted and shown to be a man of

military and judicial capacity. At that
time he was the youngest man in the

service. In June of 1872 he was

appointed to be the adjutant of the

Department of the Pacific, and in

June of 1876 he was elected to the

Senate of the Democratic

California. In 1877 he was

a member of the

Committee on Foreign Affairs.

In 1880 he was again

elected to the

Senate, and in 1884

he was elected to the House of Repre-
sentatives. In 1886 he was elected to

the United States Senate, where he

served until 1893. He then returned to

Clinton, where he engaged in the

practice of law. In 1900 he was

appointed to the Supreme Court of the

United States, where he served until

his death in 1912.

Hon. W. M. McFARLAND.

Mr. McFarland was born in Posen

county, Indiana, March 3, 1824. He

was six years old when his parents

came to Van Buren county, Iowa, where

they lived ten years, and then moved to

Pleasant Hill, Iowa. In 1837 he

graduated from the Iowa Wesleyan

College, at Mount Pleasant, and

immediately went to Nappanee, Ind.,

where he was appointed to the bar

in 1838. In 1846 he returned to

Iowa and founded the Brooklyn (Iowa)

Chronicle, which he published up to

1856. In 1860 he removed to

Ruckerville, Rio Grande Co., Iowa,

where he was interested in the

publication of the

Southern Enterprise. In 1879 he

was appointed from the State of

Iowa to the Senate of the United

States, and in 1885 he was elected

to the House of Representatives, where

he served until 1891.

Hon. L. D. HARTSHORN.

Mr. Hartshorn was born in Posen

county, Indiana, Aug. 1, 1826. He

received his early education in the

public schools of his native county.

He came to Iowa with his

parents, and located on a farm near

Blissfield, Davis county, in 1845. Since

then he has made Davis

county his home.

He has served his fourth term in

the House, having been in the

sixth, seventh, and

twelfth

organizations. His

business has al

ways been that of

farmer and stock

dealer. While in

Iowa he has been

continuously interested in

the interests of the farmers. He is a

Democrat, and his party presented him

for Speaker of the last House.

Hon. W. W. DODOR.

Mr. Dodge was born, April 20, 1834,

in Burlington, Iowa. His father,

Hon. A. C. Dodge, was one of Iowa's

greatest

statesmen, and his life is recorded

in the annals of Iowa's history from

time immemorial. He entered the

University of Iowa University, Indiana,

at the age of thirteen and remained, with

the ex-prize of one year's salary, he

was graduated in the scientific course

in 1857. In 1858 he was

elected to the Senate of the

Democratic

Committee in Des

Meadows, by a

majority. In the Brown un

peachment trial in

May, 1858, he was prominent and showed

the best qualities of a

lawyer and judge. At that time he was

the second youngest man in the

Senate. In the fall of 1857 he was

temporary Chairman of the Democratic

State Convention, and, like his father, is

active in the councils of his party. He

is a graduate of the Iowa University law

school in 1856, and was awarded the

leading thesis prize.

Hon. F. W. WILDER, M. D.

Dr. Wilber was born in Greenwood,

McHenry county, Ill., April 15, 1818. His

early education was received in the

public schools and in the

Masonic Seminary. In his young days he

taught school. In 1837 he returned to

his native town and opened a medical

practice. In 1840 he entered Iowa

University, where he has since continu

ued in the practice of his profession. He

is also interested in farming. He was

one of the two members of the late

General Assembly who served their

third consecutive term and the

second term following their

election by the Republican party for

the office of state auditor.

Rev. E. N. FELTON.

Rev. E. N. Felton, born May 30, 1820,

in North Sandwich, N. H.

He was forty years old when his parents

moved to Dux-

son, Ill., and his boyhood was spent amid

the privations of a frontier life. His

early educational advantages were

meager. When he was eighteen years

old he entered the Rock River Seminary

at Mt. Morris, Ill., but he was

soon

means allowed him to remain only four

years. In 1851, he entered

Asbury,

University, and in 1853 he entered

University of Iowa, from which he

graduated B. A. in 1854. During

his Junior and Senior year he was tutor in

Latin and Mathemat

ics. Just previous to

his graduation he

was elected Professor of

Mathematics and Natural Science in

the University of Iowa. He

taught in Iowa City from 1855 to 1872,

and in 1877 he

was appointed to the

office of state auditor. He

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