After a solo by Prof. H. H. Joy, A. V. House, Doane College Crete, Nebraska, was introduced. Invectives against England, praise of the Irish race, plus the story of the Emerald Isle, together with features proclaimed that he was one of Erin's sons and had more political interests in this subject, "Home Rule for Ireland." His delivery was born of a feeling not of art. This was his strong point.

"Riot and Rebellion" was the subject of James A. Blaisdel, Beloit, College, Wisconsin. There was no ranting against anarchists and communism as might have been expected, but was disconnected in thoughts. The delivery was dramatic, marked by great ease in movement and showed the effect of faithful work.

Arthur W. Beveridge represented Kansas and did his best to win the laurels. If might had made right, he would have been successful. His subject was "Progress and its Agencies." The speech was grand in every sense and showed entire lack of training.

Next was a musical number by the Iowa College Ladies Quartet which was heartily encored. This was by V. Wheel, Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Ill., then took the floor with an oration on "The Perpetual in America." His enunciation was clear, modulation good and gestures graceful, but all was marked by want of feeling.

The last speaker was James W. Wilkinson, representative of DePauw University, Indiana. The subject of the oration, "National Unity," was treated in an effective manner. Although almost eleven o'clock when he began to speak he held the attention of the audience to the end.

While waiting for the decision of the judges, Prof. Kimball entertained the audience with a musical program consisting of numbers of the chorus of "The Pirates of Penzance.

The results as announced were first place to Mr. Ed. Hughes, of Ohio, and Iowa College people did share in the cheering, having as they say first claim on Mr. Hughes, since Grinnell is his home and Iowa College his former college. Second place was given to Mr. Blaisdel, of Wisconsin and third to Mr. Wilkinson, of Indiana. The first prize is seventy-five dollars and second, fifty. The judges were on Thought and Composition: Prof. Foraker, President T. C. Chamberlin, University of Wisconsin, and Prof. S. G. Barnes, Iowa college. Delivery: Judge John T. Phillips, Professor C. C. Corwin, Nebraska, Hon. W. N. Horner, Illinois.

Immediately after the close of the contest the banquet was ready in the lecture room of the church, this part of the program was all that could be desired, the tables were beautifully decorated and the twelve African gentlemen imported for the occasion, distributed the dainties with exquisite grace. Toasts were responded to by Mr. Richardson, of Wisconsin, Mr. Seasholes, of England, Phillips, of Missouri, Mr. French, of Illinois, and Mr. Ed. Hughes. President Gates, of Iowa College, acting as toast master.

The Centennial of Washington's Inauguration.

The University program at the Opera House, Tuesday afternoon, as carried out, was a delightful entertainment. Through President Schaeffer special effort had been made to celebrate this great event in an interesting and patriotic manner, and so it was. At 3 o'clock the Opera House was filled—both sitting and standing room. Dr. Pickard announced that he was called upon to dispose the audience, owing to serious eye trouble President Schaeffer could not preside, as had been expected. The fact that the President's ancestors had been intimately connected with the exercises of a hundred years ago made this a double disappointment.

The program opened by singing the oratorio, after which prayer was offered by Rev. E. N. Barrett. Dr. Pickard then gave us a beautiful address on Columbia. He spoke of the infant nation, and of her self-reliance and struggle for independence, when a maiden of only thirteen years ago made this a double disappointment.

The Collegete Department was represented by Frank P. Wright. He reviewed the early history of our country, spoke of the hardships of our forefathers, of the character of George Washington, and the aid he rendered his country in the time of need.

In behalf of the Law Department, J. B. Bolinger, in his usual elegant and impressive manner, spoke of the important constitutional work done by our forefathers in establishing our government. How well it was done is shown by the events in our history since that time. We have had no Mexican Revolutions, no Isthmian conspiracies, no French invasions, and no South American fascists.

Rev. T. R. Evans, of the Baptist church, was the next speaker. This proved one of the happiest, pfithest, and most practical addresses of the day. Mr. Evans says there are two classes of men—men made by circumstances, and men who mould circumstances. George Washington was a man who made circumstances. He informed the interested audience that he was ineligible to the presidency of the United States, and that it was a great loss to the nation. Though a native of Wales, he declared himself to be older an American than an Irishman born. The American born was an American without any choice, in the matter. He was an American by his own choice. Mr. Evans loves Wales as he loves his mother—but he loves America as he loves his wife. He left his mother and cleaved to his wife: it was that when he cleaved to America. His speeches on occasions Mr. Evans thought were apt to be too general. He impressed upon the audience one point of great practical value, and that was loyalty to law. George Washington would not consider that man a patriot who defies the prohibition law in Iowa. The trial by jury he considers a farce. An intelligent man cannot go on a jury, and for a good reason he would much prefer yielding to the decision of one man. Mr. Evans left Wales on account of the State Church there. He expressed with much feeling his application of America's separate church and state system, and said, "What God has separated let no man bring together."

Rev. Father Smythe was then introduced, and greeted with applause. Father Smythe suffered the oppression of Ireland for twenty years, and it is owing perhaps to this personal experience that he threw so much feeling and true soul into his address as he pictured our early colonies as they lie prostrate at the feet of England. He spoke of the blessings we enjoy in this country, and the influence of our self-government upon other nations. Every where, those, who love liberty have been strengthened by our success, and our nation is stronger now than ever before. As a weak spot in a foundation is made stronger by wounding it in the fire, so the belt that was snapped by the rebellion has been welded in the fire of war, and will never break again, Father Smythe's loyalty to our flag, for which, he said, all should fight, and if needs be die, was expressed with the eloquence of true patriotism.

The final address was given by Prof. Mclain. He dwelt at length on the laws upon which our constitution is based. These matters of law are generally dry things, but Prof. McClain presented them in a forcible and picturesque manner, so that although he was the last speaker on a long program, the whole audience was deeply interested throughout. The body of men that framed our constitution has never been equalled by any body of human law makers. They did not make new laws, but took the best of the old and fitted them together in such a way as to form a grand constitution. After paying beautiful tribute to those great law makers and to General Washington, he closed with those grand old stanzas from Longfellow:

"Then, too, on all on all, on the Ship of State,

"We must all hang together or assuredly we shall all hang separately."

The program was interspersed with excellent and appropriate music furnished by the S. U. I. Band, the G. A. R. chorus, and a select choir.
History, to a casual reader, seems to be only an unmeaning mass of facts—revolutions and conquests; premature reforms and gloomy reactions. It is apparently an oscillation between the tyranny of kings, and the lawless rule of a frenzied populace in which extremes, each alike vitiating, alternate in supremacy, and are separated by intervals, characterized by varying degrees of justice and civilization.

Learning and refinement pursue a zig-zag course, rising and falling like the waves on some rocky coast; sometimes ascending to great heights, but in the following ebb, sinking lower than before. History is indeed a scene of endless mutation in social organisms, but progress is a ruling factor, To a careful student viewing its records by detached periods, even by decades or centuries; and the nations at large, not single individuals or classes; it is more than a chronicle of change—rather a great panorama, with every epoch marked by the divine workings of justice. The strife of contending factions neutralizes their divergent tendencies and stabilizes progress.

General growth and culture is accompanied by an improvement in civil control. Supreme power is a Utopia, desired and sought by every people, but never realized. Yet it is not altogether visionary, or impossible. The public will has been gaining strength. The current of public opinion has been steadily surmounting the obstacles of local pride and of personal ambition and avarice of rulers. In accordance with the eternal principle of the ultimate supremacy of right, the power of state has commonly rested where it would be most justly exercised. Power has come into the hands of people as fast as they have shown themselves capable of using it rightly. The voice of the people must harmonize with the voice of right before it can exercise authority. The greatest difficulty in the way of popular government is a variance between these two elements. Often the action of the people in certain forms of rage passes beyond all bounds of reason, and in the remorseful reaction passed as readily to the other extreme.

Madame Roland, while on the scaffold, exclaimed, "Ah, Liberty! how many crimes are committed in thy name?" A sentiment which has found an echo in thousands of hearts in that same as well as succeeding years! It echoes to-day the meaning of a mind familiar with the Jacobins, or with Madame Roland and the French Revolution; suggesting what it is possible for a people to do when under the influence of infamous demagogues, blinded and infuriated by long-endured wrongs, and vainly groping in the darkness of their own ignorance for reform. Centuries of experience have been necessary to teach the people that they desire supremacy, not as individuals, but as a collective whole, and that political self-government must be preceded by individual self-control.

During the sixties in which the star of democracy has followed the course of the sun, government is of such a kind that the human mind could devise have come into life, grown, and served a period of usefulness; then decayed and passed away. But its existence has not been in vain. Each was in such a way as to avoid the faults of its predecessors. Profiting by the instruction of that great teacher, the divine workings of justice, the civilized world has grown and bettered.

The nineteenth century, so notable in general improvement, is pre-eminent in respect to good administration, and the growth of popular civil institutions. There is scarcely a modern ruler so powerful that he would dare to pursue an unpopular policy long. The old monarchical power is gradually diminishing. Murmurs of discontent and the demands of a jealous people sing the dirge, the crash of bursting bombs rings the knell of their departing power. The many elevating tendencies which have been productive of change have effected changes almost beyond the range of contrast. The nature of the people has been growing more stable and considerate. A better distinction is being drawn between the rights of individuals that should be surrendered to those in authority, and loyalty to humanity is not lost in quixotic obedience to rulers. A recognition of the rights of others, a general knowledge of political science, and the spirit of philanthropy willing to sacrifice personal interest to the public good, the prime requisites of a perfect government, people, are becoming more wide-spread. These, and many other favoring circumstances, have tended to increase the power of the people, and direct it in more effective channels.

The newspapers constitute a new element that has appeared in the present regime, with great and increasing power, taking the place of the courts of justice and the halls of legislature, reducing all governments to mere collections of forms, causing kingdoms, aristocracy and republic to bow before the people, and subduing all alike to their proper position as public servants. The world has resolved itself into one vast assembly. Modern science has ameliorated space, divested Time of his ancient sovereignty, and, as a result of easy and rapid communication thus made possible, bound the nations together in good feeling and respect for common interest. The words of the great leaders of thought and statescraft are borne from their lips amplified throughout the bounds of the civilized world by the subtile fluid, the modern Hermes, swift, ever present, and respondent to the slightest touch of valuable ideas. The daily newspapers are great tellers, collecting the votes of the seething masses, and re-vealing the diverse shades of public opinion.

The present dispensation, is better than any of the past, but far from perfect. It is often marred by the many who lose sight of a few repulsive exceptions to the general excellence. Across the Atlantic lies a country in fevers of abject servitude. One dark corner remains in our present universal assembly where the enlightening rays of this wonderful century in which we are living have scarcely touched. Instinctively our minds turn to the Russian Empire—that great bulwark in the darkness, fortified by an armed soldiery, and only maintaining its existence by punishing the mildest criticism in the wilds of Siberia. A throni of despotism rears on the ruins of the liberties which once reigned so high! Furthermore, the half-striped complaints of the people portend the approach of most dangerous civil convulsions, threatening to break the short period of universal peace which we are now enjoying, with terrible scenes of bloodshed.

But we need not cross the ocean to find circumstances even more alarming brought to us from the fact of their nearness. At our very doors the stern problems of labor and capital confront us, and have already resulted in open rebellion and anarchy. Police have been cut to pieces, and are increasing. The gentry of car appear, which has been a curse to the Eastern World. Many dangers, both seen and unseen, are threatening the harmony of the American Union. When she submit to the spirit of progress, continue to grow in strength and the pride of her citizens, and shake off the stagnating tendencies, or shall she on the ranks of fallen empires? Statesmen may conjecture; time only will reveal her destiny. Judging from the past we may be sure, whatever happens, the public opinion of the times will incline to improve. "The hand that guides us is divine," and is silently directing our footsteps toward the final climax of human existence, the Millennium.

Real and lasting growth is slow. By quickening ages separated by long intervals of time, conspicuous contrasts may be drawn; but none can locate a place where any great variation occurred. Revolutions may at once make great changes in outward forms, but the spirit of justice and the happy blending of conservative and radical—the true indices the growth—advance more slowly. Marathon and Waterloo were great victories for the right, but the part they contributed to the advancement and civilization of the world is slight. The national life is not the fact of Yorktown or Lexington alone; nor is it Appomattox raise the negro to an equality with his white brother—that is not accomplished even yet. These are all conspicuous miles of progress, but they mark no distinct division between the preceding and following usages of the world at large. Countless other causes as potent, though less commonly acknowledged, have lent their aid.

The long-looked rule of Christ is not realized, but history shows its ap-

proach in accordance with Biblical prophecy. It will not be gained by a single great, sweeping revolution, but by the slow, same, constant underrunning of the opposing obstacles which has been going on from prehistoric times. Many years—perhaps centuries—must yet be spent in its acquisition; but no one can consistently deny its approach, or doubt the ultimate certainty of its event.

Side by side with all progress has gone a drift toward democracy. When all other institutions reach their perfection, government, nation will realize its perfection in human nature. The voice of the people and the voice of God will harmoniously blend, and in unity exercise their rightful sovereign power.

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Medical Department of the Northwestern University.

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

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The thirty-first Annual Course of Instruction will begin Tuesday, September 24th, 1899, and close Tuesday, April 29th, 1890. The course of instruction is graded, students being divided into first, second and third year classes. Applicants for admission must present diplomas or certificates from recognized colleges, schools of science, academies, high schools, or teachers’ certificates of the first kind. Examination must be written and oral, and include a preliminary examination.

The method of instruction is consecutively practical, and is applied in the wards of the Mercy and St. Luke’s Hospitals daily at the bedside of the sick, and in the South Side Dispensary, attached to the College, where upwards of four thousand patients are treated annually. Fees: Matriculation, $5; Lectures, first and second years, each, $75, third year free; Demonstrator, $10, including material; Operative Surgery, $5, including material; Laboratory: $5; Breakage (returnable), $5; Hospitals: Mercy, $6, for third year students; St. Luke’s, $5, for second year students. Final examination, $50; no extra fees for Private Classes or Microscopical Laboratory.

For further information or announcement address:

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253 State St., Chicago, Illinois.
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The Collegiate Department embraces a School of Letters and a School of Science. Degrees conferred are Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Philosophy, Bachelor of Science, and Civil Engineer, according to the course of study pursued, at the student's option. A course of Lectures in Didactics is given to the Senior Class.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

The Law Department course extends over two school years of forty weeks each. One year spent under the direction of an attorney in actual practice, or one year spent in a reputable law school, or one year's active practice as a licenced attorney, may be received as an equivalent for one year in this school.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Medical Department. — Two courses entitle the student to examination for the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Homeopathic Medical Department.

Homeopathic Medical Department. Two courses entitle the student to examination for the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

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Dental Department. For announce ment, address A. O. Hunt, D. D. S., Iowa City.

PHARMACEUTICAL DEPARTMENT.

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For catalogue containing full information as to course of study and expenses address

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THE VIDEOT - REPORTER.
The Literary Excellence of the Bible.

Prof. Melville B. Anderson will deliver a lecture on "The Literary Excellence of the Bible," at the Unitarian church, next Sunday morning, May 5, at 11 o'clock. The students are cordially invited to attend.

Louis Mass from the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, gives a piano recital to-night in the College Chapel at Mt. Vernon. Among those interested in this city are Miss Hess, Mrs. T. H. McBride, Mr. Will Calvin, Miss Alice Calvin, Miss Bertha Williams, Miss Ada Sharpless and Messrs. Stutman and Fritchard of the Law School. This is a series of similar entertainments managed at Mt. Vernon by the college authorities for the benefit of the students. The price of tickets is put for importance. The first of the series is Sept. 10, the first term begins for all departments. Heretofore the Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical students were not required to appear on the first day. With a week's notice the spring these departments will now have six months instead of five as formerly. The lengthening of these courses is very important to the interests of the University and the State, and it cannot be too much appreciated.

The colleges and law will have nearly three weeks vacation during the holidays. Graduating exercises of the colleges and the law will be held together for the first time.

On the page headed Organization there is a short history of the legislative acts establishing the University. The University was organized in 1852, but re-organized in 1850, which is the date of the beginning of the existing institution.

The programs for next year are about the same as this except that the works in the Civil Engineering department have been somewhat lightened.

A course in Spanish has been added to our present number of modern languages.

A Seminar in English history supplements the former course in history.

In most all departments there has been a large, and what we believe, will be a steadily increasing number of students. It has increased from last year to 06 for the present year, an increase of about ten per cent. One of the most noticeable features in the gradually increasing standard required for entering and graduation in the University, which will do much to raise its standing in comparison with the most universities.

Wanamaker & Brown Clothing

"B. Benson, of this city, has a good thing, and wants to let people know it. He sells Wanamaker & Brown clothing by samples; it’s as safe for you as him, save by Wanamaker & Brown prices. You know what a clothes making city Philadelphia is; and what a city it is for low prices; Mr. Benson sells at Wanamaker prices. He appreciates, however, that there’s only one way to make Wanamaker & Brown clothing a success; get the men of Iowa City to wear it. He is after half the men of Iowa City, the other half the other clothes may have for a while, but once they find out Benson’s half are saving money on the price of their Wanamaker & Brown clothing, and wearing it nearly twice as long—that other half will come after Benson."

Yours truly,
WANAMAKER & BROWN.

The Vireotte-Reporter for the remainder of the year for sixty-five cents. It will also be given as a premium with The Forum, for $5.00. The American Magazine, for $3.00. The Century, for $4.00. The Student, for $2.00.

You can save 50 cents on every pair of shoes you buy, provided you buy of Fulbach, on the corner.

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The Vireotte-Reporter, May 5, 1883.

Miss Florence Brown is enjoying a visit from her sister.

President Schaeffer is about his office again, but his eyes are still in poor condition.

The non-commissioned officers of the battalion were received warrants yesterday. Oh, my!

Burton has been elected President and Anderson, Secretary and Treasurer of the Lawn Tennis Association.

Major Califf was in Rock Island Thursday, on business connected with the arms and equipments just turned over to the government.

Prof. - Mr. G., who originated the saying "To the victors belong the spoils?"
"Mr. G. — Grover Cleveland."

The new guns have not yet arrived, and so the companies have been amusing themselves executing the deployments and skirmish drill during the week.

Mr. S. M. Sayford, of Boston, conducted a series of special meetings for students the first week of the week. Though not large in attendance, they were profitable to those who did attend.

Mr. Robert W. Strider, of Princeton College, visited the college this week, representing the "students' volunteer missionary movement." It speaks well for the Christian life of American colleges, that nearly 800 college students have volunteered to go as missionaries to foreign lands.

Last night at the Masonic Building, Cedar Rapids, Prof. Parvin gave a reception to the educational people of Cedar Rapids and of all the neighboring towns. Members of the Faculty generally received invitations, but so far as can be learned none were able to attend. Prof. Willis represents the city schools.

The Library committee for next year (collegiate) is made up as follows: President Schaeffer, Prof. Calvin, Currier, Andrews, Perkins and Anderson. But alas! no one of these gentlemen is known to be a millionaire—so we are likely to plod on another year about as of old. Twenty-five dollars to one above and fifteen to another, and little but time to go for repairs and necessary binding. Never mind. The Legislature meets next winter.

A course of three lectures, under the auspices of the Nineteenth Century Club will be given by Prof. M. B. Anderson, at the Congregational church, on successive Monday evenings, commencing May 6th. The subjects of the several lectures will be as follows: 1. "The Permanence of Poetry." 2. "Victor Hugo as a Poet." 3. "Culture and Matthew Arnold." Tickets for the course are 50 cents, to be obtained at Wiesels' or at the Library. Admission to a single lecture 25 cents. By order of the Committee.

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Only six more weeks of school this term.

How did you get through your exam?

Junior Moot Court was held yesterday afternoon.

"Turk" paid for the cream, whilst Elliot paid for the cake.

The boys received their markings in Trial and Judgement last Thursday.

Miller studied law during the day, and whams of chess during the nights.

Prof. McClain commenced his lectures on Bailements yesterday morning.

Scarborough went riding on Thursday afternoon. Ask him how the horse looked next day.

The first case in which evidence was introduced was tried in the Junior Moot Court, last Wednesday.

Mr. A. H. Young, of the Junior class, enjoys a visit from his brother, who graduates at Cornell this year.

J. W. Bollinger's ten minute speech at the Opera House on Tuesday, was a gem, and splendidly delivered. The class feels proud of you Jim.

Judge Love goes to his home in Keokuk to spend Saturday and Sunday, and will not return in time to meet the class at 11 o'clock, on Monday, but will instead lecture to them at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

The case against the Home Insurance Co. was tried in Moot Court on Wednesday, was taken from the jury, and the law points tried to the court.

The jury sitting over two hours listening to the evidence, felt very much slighted at not being able to have a hand in the decision.

All of the boys who attended the reception given by Mrs. Schaeffer and his wife, to the seniors, expressed themselves very much pleased with the manner in which the President and his charming wife entertained them, and will all cherish it as a pleasant remembrance of their school days.

Lawyer A.—"I've gained my case, old boy, and my client escapes the halter."

Lawyer B.—"How did you do it?"

Lawyer A.—"Now you ask me a hard one. The case had been given to the jury, and they had been out a couple of hours, when they sent in a communication asking for instructions. They wished to know if the senior counsel for the defense, meaning there as employed by the defendant, or assigned by the government. They were told that I was engaged by the defendant. Well, they returned to their room, and in less than three minutes, they again came out and the verdict was a verdict acquitting my client on the ground of insanity."

A century ago the law of Maine obliged a husband to pay all the debts of his bride in case she brought him any property, says the Lewiston Journal.

As outer clothing was legal property which could be taken for debt, an unfortunate couple who were deeply in love resolved to the experiment described in the following certificate of marriage, to be found today in the ancient records of Lincoln county:

Certificate of Marriage.

From record of return marriages to the Court of Sessions, Lincoln County, under date of July 17, 1727. This is to certify that John Gatehall and Sarah Cloutman, both inhabiting on Keenebe River, a little below Fort Halifax, and out of the bounds of any town, but within the county of Lincoln, were first published, as the law directs, at said court and there married; said Cloutman being in debt, was desirous of being married with no more clothes on her than her shift, which was granted, and they married each other on the 21st day of November, A. D. 1727.


Five Southern Land Excursions.

The Illinois Central Railroad will run many excursion trains to the Southern Land, on both days, in which the excursions are endless.

Thereafter, on the 21st day of November, A. D. 1727.


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Happy Thanksgiving!

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GALKINS & SCHMIDT, Proprietors.

A DANGEROUS EXPERIENCE.

Don't, says Hurdie, try to stop hanging around from Sleeking.

A woman, whom she detected not as told Lydia Jackson Lampros how her brother was doing. "He is giving up liquor," she said, "I made what a difference to him that I did."

I said to him that it was my purpose and conduct my guidance in all respects, our family would be no separate arts and whatever he would think I myself should be right for me, what was my mind." "One day over the shadow drawn and the lamp and we went for an evening of or seeing, when my horse took pipe for an evening smoke. Seeing calmly, I said: "Now let us begin to fill with tobacco exactly as doing. As he proceeded, while I searched a match, lighted the pipe a while, as usual, the woman told Lydia the husband of course gave up. God rest you as far as goes, but I can't help. I want, oh, suffering sisters, what happened if that kind hearted was not relaxed, but held on as permitted—invited—coding, urged his chief. What kind of an evening—they—his kind of an evening, she have enjoyed! Oh, sisters, matter, why, the humor Lampros's Irish you never try that cure on your him your respective husbands, that is. I want you to do your best for getting of you of smoking; that I am sure of whatever would be him. You may safely to you are fond of, without a doubt and stringy kind; it won't kill you, you don't have your first smoke on, and nigger head tobacco first. To produce the same effect upon yourself military duty.

I tremble—especially about the show when I think what awful scenes may be pictured in this hour by the theories taught in this story. Why, have been a key, a great, strong, on 14 years all, so wrong upon a cent cigar, not more than half stump to make a circle of the incapable and waited with an unanswerable that your blood for death, his father's wife to come along, and he didn't care which got the first stake at him. As you think of a grown up man, a woman, mother of children, may be, is, in a pipe—well, I don't want to say it's all, that's all. I've got to go to see to-night, and I can rust just as well the calm I can so much a little and it a lot," "we'll wake up the whole home, cannot close without a parting word i lot. Don't you listen to Lydia Lamp this question, for she's your friend don't want to turn against her. You take the advice of a man more about pipe than you do husbands, and don't you go to going to group in order to break him. Even if you don't, you might to like to do as he does, and then when you be, if it should want to quit! I smoke pipe, you chew gum, if you do something wicked. You can worry mortal life out of him with that if you keep it all up, with a pipe will say the same time. That's very effective to keep the quiet and you going a give up a pipe, chewing, is no—oh, hell grown worse about it. We'll give up everything else. The various sameness of violence, he brook stuff with a cracker and just jumps to the next word of the day."

J. Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle.

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