The Vidette-Reporter

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Office in Republicans Building, Washington St.

S. H. HOWARD, '37  
R. B. ROAHAU, '38  
C. W. WILSON, '36  
R. E. LAKE, '36  
J. T. CURCHILL, '36  
Managing Editor.

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Those not receiving their papers regularly will please inform us, and they will be forwarded.

All communications should be addressed to THE VIDETTE-REPORTER, Iowa City, Iowa.

For the second time the editors of The Vidette-Reporter have been the recipients of a return copy of the paper with a condition to which they were not accustomed: "Don't want this paper as long as there are tobacco ads. in it." The first time this occurred we took no particular notice of it, but merely condemned that the gentleman was just laboring under the difficulties of a severe attack of seasickness caused by an excessive use of the nicotian weed, and would probably regain his mental equilibrium before its next issue appeared. But a repetition of the act leads us to infer that it is a matter of principle with him, and that by refusing a college paper for the reason that it contains tobacco advertise­ments, he believes he is striking a heavy blow at a vicious traffic, and is taking the primary step in introducing a much needed reform.

The gentleman's motives may be good, but the way he sets out to accomplish his aim is not at all commendable. He unjustly places the editors of the paper in the disreputable position of abettors in the bad habit of tobacco using. We take the opportunity to inform him that ours is a far more exalted aim than that of corrupting the morals of the youth, and that we do not believe that boys who have never formed the habit of using tobacco would be inclined to do so upon merely noticing a tobacco advertisement in the paper, nor that those who have already formed the habit would be induced to stop if the advertise­ments were dropped.

Had we not been acquainted with the gentleman, we would merely have concluded that his first cigar was too much for him and that he had to see his fellow-being enjoying something he was not in a condition to relish, but being known to us as one who tries to do right, we deemed it our duty to try to enlighten him on a point on which he is, no doubt, sadly mistaken.

Among those who make most frequent use of the University library, there are a certain few that deem themselves not only qualified to read books, but to keep a subject in mind for several days or weeks, will insure a gradual addition of ideas to it until completeness is attained. What this is done, the thoughts have a durability and solidity rate transcendent like the ideas obtained in a single after­noon's search in the library. Not enough care is taken in the selection of subjects. While the prime motive in presenting a society programme is not to furnish an entertainment so much as to benefit the speakers, still that idea constitutes a very important factor as the societies are conducted, and therefore the questions for debate should be such as are of general interest. The fault particularly to be complained of is the absence of any attention to the manner of presenting the arguments. No thought is previously bestowed upon the subject matter as to how it shall be presented. It is most desirable, perhaps, to make a clear outline of the entire course of a debate, but such one should be taken in the choices of words, tone of voice, and character of gesture as to most thoroughly impress the ideas expressed. An argument mumbled out of the mouth, however good in itself it might be, would lose much of its force and effectiveness.

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DRIFTING!
Surely apart on life's great sea;
Dift from you—and you from me;
Though wind and wave are fair;
I spreadt the sail; you rain.
Ah! for sea there is no rest,
As there is none in love.
But 'twas with you drifting away,
Surely drifting—taking the day.
Leaving the night for mines;
Onward to day; we sailed together,
Soiled through fair and stormy weather.
Over the ocean's blue.
A Helen laden on the calm blue sea
Then turned your boat apart from me.
I struggled 'gainst its will;
But all in vain—run a glimse of white.
You're drifting yet—just in sight.
Too, drifting—drifting still.
To hope, farewell, farewell to you.
Vanished yourself and boat from view,
Out of the distant bay.
Thoughtful hours on mony's Eight will still often break your boat of white
Still drifting—drifting away!

THOUGHTS ON BOOKS.
As we before have occasion to remark, a number of excellent new works were added to the Libraries during vacation. Among them we notice particularly Bancroft's History of the Formation of the Constitution, in two volumes. As we have before stated, the American Men of Letters Series, Cooke's Life and Writings of Emerson, Underwood's Sketch of Lowell, and Cairn's Philosophy of Religion. The following are of particular and in fact important contributions to American literature cannot but throw much additional light upon the interesting period just preceding the admission of the Federal Constitution. In it are visible the results of long and laborious investigation undertaken by Mr. Bancroft with a view to setting before the public a final narrative of the greatest event in the constitutional history of modern times. We say 'final narrative,' for it is not at all probable that much can be added to the researches of one or more of the men in that direction so univalued. Besides the text, each volume contains a large appendix, made up of letters and public documents here published for the first time.
The English, French, and German Series is a work likewise concerned with the political history of the United States. Biographies of Adams, Hamilton, and Calhoun, have already been received, and those of Jefferson, Clay, Webster, and others, are constantly expected. The volume on Calhoun is by Dr. H. Von Hoist, the author of the Constitutional History, of which every one has heard. In writing the life of our great unifier, it has evidently not been the aim of Dr. Von Hoist to present us with any graphic picture of personal traits and characteristics. The book is absolutely devoid of anecdote, and, what is more, it presents no abstraction at the outset, and accompanied by an abstraction to the end. The name Calhoun serves only to designate a principle—a line of policy. As a discussion of points, and a sketch of the man, one little treatise aforesaid is an admirable production. State Rights, Nullification, and Slavery have never been more ably and pertinently handled. We think it also singularly accurate and impartial in its estimate of the personal character of Calhoun, his virtues and foibles as a moral being are carefully discriminated. Of the American Men of Letters Series, Cooke's Life and Writings of Emerson, we shall not speak at length, but pass to Underwood's Sketch of Lowell. This little monograph is beautifully printed and illustrated—Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s best work. Furthermore this is written in a graceful and entertaining style—sometimes a trifle too laudatory of its subject, perhaps, but never fulsome. The fact is, there is that extreme partiality for Lowell ourselves, his essays on Chaucer, Spencer, Dryden, Shakespeare, and Emerson are unique productions. They contain some of the finest prose of the century—passages not only esteemed for their great beauty, but replete with sterling good sense. Their faults, however, are quite as conspicuous as their merits. Indeed, when Lowell writes, it is by no means an uncommon occurrence to find images of race delicacy imbedded in a context of the most Tancie gossip. Nevertheless their times render expression forlorn, but more often renders it ridiculous.

We must not linger in discussion, however, but turn our attention to Prof. Cairn's Sketch of Stoic Religion. In this work are summed up clearly, forcibly, and with much elegance of diction, the results of past inquiry in the field of Universal theology. Herbert of this age, Aquinas is ably criticised, likewise the attitude of the present materialistic school. Again the author endeavors to construct a philosophic system by an attempt not often made since Sir William Hamilton's refutation of Con

Whosoever will take the pains to read Prof. Cairns little volume will be amply repaid; not only by the information he will receive, but by the stimulus imparted to his own mind.

EFFECT OF SOCRATES TEACHING ON SUBSEQUENT TIMES.
There had flourished, in Greece, various schools of philosophy, the final result of whose teachings had been to destroy the moral ideas of ancient times and to leave nothing but intellect to govern the world. The last of these, the Sophists, possessed no true spirit of philosophy; their teachings tended to confound truth and error, and their doctrines perverted all philosophy and plunged men into skepticism.

Into this age Socrates came, and we look upon his advent as a moral necessity. He propagated the doctrine of the philosopher-teachers, and taught men to withdraw their thoughts from vain speculations on nature, which fostered doubt, and bade them look inward; he was the first who successfully taught and practiced reflection. Socrates confined himself to the tenets of no narrow system, but instituted a broad movement in a new direction; he attempted to awaken inquiry, and aimed to teach men to think rightly; Socrates confined himself to the tenets of no narrow system, but instituted a broad movement in a new direction; he attempted to awaken inquiry, and aimed to teach men to think rightly; Socrates was a man of no particular sect of philosophy, he rather awakened a reform in all philosophy; in his teachings are shown the influences that had not the result of perverting philosophy. He wrote nothing and founded no school, yet he originated the movement which resulted in the foundation of the subsequent schools. Socrates did not teach a philosophy with distinctive characteristics of its own, but in his teaching was found the germ of all philosophy. To him, more than to any other who ever lived, is philosophy indebted, not for a perfect system, but for the germs and seeds of all philosophy. To him, more than to any other who ever lived, is philosophy indebted, not for a perfect system, but for the germs and seeds of all philosophy. To him, more than to any other who ever lived, is philosophy indebted, not for a perfect system, but for the germs and seeds of all philosophy. He left behind him and taught not a system, but a broad principle of life and truth. His teachings were of the nature of a program, a model, a standard for all afterwards. He was a moralist and an intellectual missionary, preparing the way for the Platos and Aristotles of the succeeding age.

That Socrates' teaching was confined to no narrow limits and constituted no special system, but was a broad movement, we have abundant proof in the schools which sprang up as the results of the impulse started by him, differing as they do, so widely, yet the result of Socrates' instruction, developed in accordance with the varying character of different minds.

We find among his pupils Antisthenes the Cynic, and Aristippus the Cyrenaic; from Zeno the pupil of the first, arose the school of Stoics and the school of Epicureans; and the schools of the Academicians and Skeptics. We find among the works of the best German literature, and for the first time, the works of the best German genius. Everyone knows that Carlyle regarded it as the special work of his life to make the English nation aware of the achievements of Plato. But Socrates left no writings, founded no system, so that we must look for the effect of his teachings mainly among his pupils, and trace it in their influence.

The history of the diverse schools of the Stoic and Epicurean, which sprang from the impulse started by Socrates; we shall look for the most marked effect of the teachings of the most great pupils, Plato. His chief merit consists in having advanced distinct and precise rules for the Socratic method.

Continuing, we find Aristotle to have been the great disciple of Plato. Aristotle carried the Socratic movement to the highest point it ever attained among the ancients: he exercised a powerful influence over all thinkers of the subsequent ages, and was regarded as the standard authority until the revival of learning. However, we may consider that Socrates began, and Plato improved, that which Aristotle embodied as a formal system of teaching. This led to various schools by the influence of his pupils, succeeding generations of antiquity, but has had a larger share than anything else in forming all modern thinking.

The influence of the life of so great and upright a man as Socrates, and the example of one so noble in that age of luxuriousness, has left an impress on all subsequent time. His character, as a whole, and that of Plato, cannot but have been of incalculable good to all who have made it a study.

MR. TYNDALL AND GODEHE.
One of the most hopeful signs that true high culture is spreading more and more in the civilized world of to-day, is found in the immense number of books who have given character and expression to the best thought of all time, are becoming more and more recognized by the public. Despite the incomplete state of the national language, it is well known that Shakespeare that he alone was worth all the poetry of Greece and Rome. It is certainly true of Goethe that to know him well is to understand all; and 'tis still true of these master minds present, nevertheless, only a fraction of the grand intelligence that speaks to us from the wonderful book of modern art and literature. Modern thought is becoming more and more philosophic and more scientific, which is only a proper way of saying that it is becoming more and more true and accurate. Poetry, while faithful to her high offices, is always in harmony with the best thought of the age, and it is for this reason that no ancient poet can ever fully satisfy a philosopher living in the fiftieth year of the thousand.

The English, French, and German Series contain works so numerous, that no particular notice of each now appears. The greatest female genius of the age (George Elliot), was a close and competent student of the best German literature, and her best works show the presence of a very great knowledge of German genius. Everyone knows that Carlyle regarded it as the special work of his life to make the English nation aware of the achievements of Plato. But Socrates left no writings, founded no system, so that we must look for the effect of his teachings mainly among his pupils, and trace it in their influence.

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COMMUNICATION.

The following is a letter received from a young man who, some time ago, left home and formed a part in Texas. The information contained relative to Texas society, and the personal adventures of the writer may not prove interesting to many of our readers.

ESTACADO, TEXAS, April 25, 1882.

You manifest a desire to know something of Texas society. I will say that my stay in good average Texan society was rather brief, being about two weeks, the length of my stay extending from Fort Worth, a growing city of about 15,000 inhabitants. Since I left there in May, I have been mostly among cow-men, who are considered the roughest, rudest class in Texas; or else in among the colony folks, who were quiet, sober southern men, who have been accustomed to all my life. In regard to the Texans, as a rule, whether the more cultivated and intelligent, or the ruder cow-men, I can give it as my observation that, in the world, a more kind-hearted, generous people. Even the cow-men, most of whom do look rough, are not dangerous men to be with at all, if one treats them with common decency; and I never found one yet who would not willingly share even his mosty provision with a stranger rather than allow him to be unfed. The Texans, as a class, are really very generous, and have been much abused. In the more settled portions they do not carry revolvers or knives; but up in this new country they almost all carry heavy revolvers, yet very seldom does one see a man with a knife other than a common pocket-knife. There is no need of carrying revolver or knife, which most of them will admit. But they do it because it is the custom, and then they are handy sometimes to shoot game of one kind or another.

This country used to be overrun with outlaws from other States, and the Texans, to defend themselves and rid the land of thieves, took to carrying arms. I think Texas is about as clear of bad characters as any other State. But it has cost an effort on the part of the Texans, and the reputation of the State has suffered no little from its having been at one time so overrun with outlaws. I consider it as safe as any other State to live in now. While I was in Fort Worth I made my headquarters at the Age of Progress office, and formed a very valued acquaintance there in the person of Mr. Theo. J. Neffery. I left my trunk there in his charge, where it is yet, and changed my clothes from top to toe but me a pony, Spencer rifle, saddle-bags, a little provision, such as I could carry easily on horse-back, and started for this place, about 500 miles distant, over a new country. Look on the map for Fort Worth. There are no towns in north-west Texas besides of any note that are northwest of Fort Worth. I did not know this when I supposed, before I got to Fort Worth, it would be very wild and lawless, but was surprised to find a city with street-cars, mammoth wholesale homes, and metropolitan in many respects. This writer may not be expected to mark on the map our route north-west from Fort Worth would be of considerable size. But in this I was disappointed; for after I left the P. R. R. beyond Weatherford, thirty miles west of Fort Worth, there were only two other towns on the whole route, where there was even so much as a store—Granbury City (?) and Fort Griffin. The last named town is 125 miles from Fort Worth, and I got along that far right, sleeping out alone, and it rained on me every other night for six nights. But this was not so bad, for I had made suitable preparations and, as so far, I had passed one or two houses a day. I was all right. From Fort Griffin west, however, I did not fare quite so well. Traps, I enjoyed it, for the rule of my life has been to enjoy whatever I have to endure. From Fort Griffin west, I found was much longer the end of the road, though I thought, from the map, I was about half way when I reached that place. Map-makers seem to know a little about the Texas map, and I was misled, for I mostly, in traveling, trust to maps, and ask but few questions. At Fort Griffin I took the McKenzie trail which comes from there all the way to this country, and is the most direct route.

I supposed that, from Fort Griffin westward, I would pass at least one house, or ranch, a day, and knew I would be all right for provisions if I did. So I took only about two days light rations with me. I got along all right for those two days, and during the time passed a herd of cattle going to New Mexico, and took a good square meal with the outfit. For the next two days, the third and fourth out from Fort Griffin, I looked in vain for a ranch or house, but kept on traveling, just the same, though I was out of provisions and simply starved for that length of time. Game seemed very scarce just when I wanted it the most. Finally I declared war on a rabbit, and shot seven times at it with my Spencer, the last time cutting off its ears. I was so hungry and nervous and anxious that I could not hold the gun even reasonably steady, and besides my gun is intended for long range, and I did not then know that on short range it over-shoots the mark. I then ran the rabbit into a pasture-dog-hole, and could see it sitting at just about arm's length from me. If ever I was careful and quick in making a grab, it was then. But I got the rabbit and looked at it and was good, only there was not enough of it. It was only about half-grown. The next day it seemed that I was as hungry as if I had not had anything for a week, but still I went on and laughed at myself (some) for feeling as hungry in two days, when I knew Tanner went without anything to eat for forty days. I would be where I could get provisions in four days more, and thought I could stand it that long if I had to, and I thanked the Lord that I had plenty of water to drink. But on the third day relief came quite unexpectedly. A sheriff and deputy of Throckmorton county were out on a week's trip, to make two or three collections, and they were very generous giving me all the provisions I wanted, and increased my ration of the sour duff, perfectly free. In due time, therefore, I was enabled to reach Estacado—my destination and present place of residence.

A. C. COWPERTHWAITE, M.D.
Office in Homeopathic Medical Department Building. Residence—corner Clinton and Fairchild Streets.

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WHY? Because they are always waited on.
On Dubuque Street, half a block south of Iowa Avenue.

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Under Johnson County Savings Bank, corner of Clinton and Washington Streets.

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Barbers,
Two doors east of the Post-office, on Iowa Avenue.

GIVE THEM A CALL.

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First-class Board, Pleasant Rooms, and the best of Hotel Room and STANDING for Horses. Respectfully,
A. L. LONG, Proprietor.

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THE VIDETTE-REPORTER.

Society Directory.

PHILADELPHIAN SOCIETY.

Fanny Blanchard, President, A. H. Harris, Secretary. Meetings on alternate Friday evenings.

HESPERIAN SOCIETY.

Alice V. Wilson, President, George Flower, Secretary. Meetings on alternate Saturday evenings.

INSTITUTE.

W. N. Baker, President, Miss F. A. Howard, Secretary. Meetings on alternate Saturday evenings.

ERASMUS SOCIETY.

S. H. Bowes, President, W. L. Park, Secretary. Meetings on alternate Friday evenings.

LOCALS.

KERO J.!!!

Who saw the comet? McElhin is in school again.

A graduating party was cut last night.

W. H. Martin rejoined his class on last Monday.

A game of foot-ball between the Law and Colleges is talked of.

F. J. Bontin, of last year's Medical Class, will attend Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, this year.

Geo. Borland, the jolly proprietor of the Borland stock farm, made a little sale of land of the other day, amounting to $16,000.

Young man, there is no need of your holding your girl so tightly around the waist, when you are walking down Jef­ferson Street.

Dr. J. S. Clark, of Mason City, is soon to be associated with Dr. Cowporthwaite, of the Medical Department, in the practice of medicine.

It looks like old times to see Vander­pool and Enlow among us again. They are both members of '89, and will graduate as Laws of '88.

This is the part of the year when your letter to your old schoolmates is needed. In the spring you will wonder if everyone has forgotten to write.

We notice several papers speak in very complimentary terms of Mr. W. E. Crane's election as an assistant professor­ship in the University.

The library remained closed yesterday afternoon and this morning, during the progress of some experiments on the steam heating apparatus.

Students desiring bargains in clothing, should patronize Stern & Wilter's excellent establishment on Clinton street. Read their ad. on 8th page.

A crowd of enthusiastic Zeta went secession last night. President Pickard, Professors Smith, Currier, Hinrichs, Fel­lowes and Parker were invited.

Frank Robinson relieved the monotony of the Zeta business session last night, by presenting the society with a basket of fine grapes. They were appreciated.

The Sophomores, refusing to accept a challenge from the Juniors, accepted one from the Freshmen, and the game comes off this afternoon. The Sophomores are confident of success, but the game will be strongly contested.

No gentleman will wear his hat in the library or reading room, or elevate his feet to the level of his head, as if in the privacy of his own apartment or club room.

Frank B. West, formerly a member of the present Senior class, has been in the county during the week, buying stock. He is engaged in the stock business at Villisca, Iowa.

Mr. Richardson, one of the Regents, was here in attendance on a meeting of the executive committee, whose duty it is to inspect and set up the improvements going on.

The degree of interest manifested in drill nowadays is, to say the least of it, wonderfully suggestive. We hope it will not be many days before the Lieutenant will see fit to put an end to the suspense.

Miss Jennie Dean, the accomplished daughter of the first President of our University, was visiting her friend Miss May Robinson this week. Her home is in Albany, N. Y., and she is a member of the "L. C." Sorosis.

Football is beginning to attract a good deal of attention among the boys. Last Saturday a very hotly contested game between the Sophomores and Juniors resulted in a victory for the former, who are therefore much elated.

The delays in getting the new heating apparatus in working order have caused some trouble, and a good many delays in the "cold snap." But it will soon be over, as it is expected everything will be completed by Monday.

We desire to call the attention of the Law Class to the fact that their depart­ment is represented in the columns of THE VIDETTE-REPORTER, and that a liberal subscription on their part will be the most satisfactory testimonial of appreciation that can be offered.

Hostetler objects to being considered married, and probably Hollister delights in the thought. We don't want to spoil Hostetler's chances among the fair ones, so we think a correction of the statement made last week is due him. Hollister is the married Sophomore—not Hostetler.

Prof. Des Idales, it seems, has written a work on Moral Philosophy. Thus says the Albia Enquirer: "The book is a work on 'Moral Science,' and, judging from the very meagre portion of the work that we have before us, promises to be of profound truth and great merit."

Excursions to Solon are becoming very popular with our young people of late. The inhabitants of that rural village have had several opportunities of seeing their streets embellished by the presence of several parties of Atta­cans during Mr. F. H. Short's absence.

All return with enthusiastic reports of the drive.

Mr. E. L. Thorpe, of the Law Class of '89, and now pastor of the Methodist Church at Newton, Iowa, is in town, acc­ompanied by his bride, who was for­merly Miss Esdon, of Emporia, Kans. Mr. Thorpe has well earned a wife and a vacation by his hard labor and devoted service to the interests of his parishioners.

We commend the good judgment of the Law Class in selecting Mr. J. W. Boop to represent its interests as editor of the VETERANS-REPORTER. He is only the second in the University, and for the past three years has been employed in editorial work. We think the class will not have cause to regret their choice.

Prof. Fellows, of the State University, has been constantly employed lecturing at the Institutes during the season just closed. No man in the State is more capable to stand before a body of teach­ers and give them practical instruction than Supt. Fellows, and those counties that were fortunate are secured him. — Central Journal.

Seniors only are admitted on all days to the library. Members of the lower classes can enter upon Friday afternoon. Reading room open every day from 8 to 10 a.m., and the library is supplied with the library shelves upon Friday afternoons and Saturday morn­ings. At other times the Librarian will supply the books desired.

Reference lists for the use of those who are interested in looking up topics for debate, or theses for essays, or special study, have been placed on the periodical tables in the reading room. These lists contain full references on the given topics, chapters in his­tory, bibliography, etc., and to the latest articles in the current magazines and reviews. Students will find them very suggestive and practical.

It is by no means an agreeable task to keep the members of THE VETERANS-REPORTER informed of the latest developments in the world of literature, art, and science. Our hardy heroes are attending to the task, that some of those who frequent the reading room and library have not yet learned that the habit of sitting on the floor is un­healthy. Too often in the excitement caused by the Librarian by that filthy practice has not been slight, and we suggest that it be discontinued im­mediately.

M. N. Westover, Law '92, is located at Britt, and is rapidly rising in the esti­mation of the people. At the county fair held at that place this fall, one of the attractions was a baby-show, and Myron was appointed to the honorable posi­tion of judge. We don't know what special qualifications for the office he possessed, for we had always supposed that if it required a man of large experience for such a position, he should be got there on general ability.

The Iowa Republican is indebted for its reputation as one of the best print­ing houses in the State, to the excell­ent taste and skill of its foreman, Mr. J. F. H. Short. Strong and attractive are the words to describe the work of the job department of the office when it was in a state of confusion and in­efficiency, and has brought it to its pres­ent high state of order and neatness. Among other recent patented notice is Short-Hand lesson-card, most of the characters in which were made by him from unsuitable types furnished by an enterprising printer.

With the score standing 3 to 0 in favor of the Sophias, the foot-ball contestants left the Carleton grounds last Saturday afternoon—the victors exultant and flush­ened, the defeated—"again" not much winded in spirit from the unexpected outcome. Various conjectures are afloat as to the result, the chief one being that the Juniors have "drawn" the Sophias and taking the second and third games, intentionally gave away the first; this is rather doubtful; should it, how­ever, prove to be the case, the Juniors will have won twofold honor for themselves, first for coming out successful in the end, and secondly for playing such a shrewdly game on the Sophomores.

Let us refresh the memory of the students, that the columns of THE VIDETTE-REPORTER are at all time open for the publication of any legitimate article. We want you to see that your opinion of the worthy in the University, in particular, and college life in general. Let the managing edi­tors be considered only as those "heads of department," or executive committee, necessary to the government of any en­terprise. If the views expressed by the editors on any subject do not meet the approval of our readers, they ought to write to the editor and protest, and if in their opinion to oppose them with their own views in any proper man­ner.

How does it happen that we have had no Freshman society yet? Does the Class of '86 intend to resign its first great hereditary privilege? Already murmurs of dissatisfaction are heard among the girls over the seeming lack of gallantry which the boys display. This freshman society is something which they have a right to expect. In other classes the very first action as an orga­nized body has been to arrange for a social meeting of the class, and this is as it should be, for there is pleasure in such a meeting which no other gathering can have. There is the kindly-enjoyed pleasure of making the acquaintance of ones classmates. It is true, accidents have happened on some occasions in the past, '84 still mourns her stolen cake. '85 still cherishes the mem­ory of the clear moon-light night and the harsh discordant sound of the small bell which rang across the fields, no one but safely and carefully nursing itself against accident before it celebrates its first Freshman society. Let us hope, at least, that this is the true reason for the delay.

Have you seen those handsome new style scarfs at Stern & Willner's? They are selling them at 35 and 50 cents. You will have to pay twice that much for the same goods elsewhere.

SUGGESTIONS.

The recent visit of a number of the civilized world to transpire in the world is a man­ner possesses from the rowed the very about the very when connected with a double interest, of the present did the only future of the degree, the desirous of Europe. It is of course is not look the same light; it as incessantly is to denominate it as unusual; But white merits of the of a called philosophical instructive lesson viewing the quiet light. Viewed in cover in it the same events. It is the higher civilization may trace it step by the east dawn of the history. Ages ago, when she was the earth—the civilization upon herself. The influence decreased, became the same process was "Genius of Progenitors", and, near the time, gathered, aroused, Rome became the same, changed were attached and crushed they were not for. The cruelty of the more than atone for he brought Holot the magnificent for the paring for the end the sight of a Ron­ting to the Captive goldize and feast gold wizard from the of little consequent the flowers of the boy in his trai­ning up in his trai­ning the topaz the vast fabric of cost fell in point scattered through North, and from the sprang the storm. The effect was so dark centuries that the until at least every start backward on­e nation the country to­gether. Beloved in the middle of the India embraced her population, scattered in traffic will in the course of Englishmen, a country by a vio­lent.
the chief case, the Juniors will gave away the successful defeated for themselves, last Saturday and third gave away the first, helpful; should it, hor case, the Juniors will have for themselves, out successful in the first r playing such a the Sophomores.

open that we have had much, much; yet? Does the to resign its first right? Already satisfaction are heard in the coming war, the boys display. This is something which can not be. In other first action as an organize to arrange for a the class, and this is as there is a pleasure in which no other gathering is the kindly-enjoyed and long-anticipated of it. It is true, accidents sometimes on such occasion, '84 still mourn her and she still cherishes the memory in the night of the sound of the small boy And it may be that '86 is insuring itself against the celebrating its first centennial. Let us hope, at the time reason for the

**SIGNIFICANCE OF THE EGYPTIAN PIONEER**

The recent war in Egypt has aroused the curiosity and attracted the attention of the civilized world. Anything which transpires in that old cradle of civilization possesses an interest for us, borrowed from the mystery which hangs about the very name of Egypt; but when connected with England, it has a double interest, for on the settlement of the present difficulty may depend not only the future of Egypt, but, in a large degree, the destiny of the nations of Europe. It is evident that England's course is not looked upon by all men in the same light; for, while some depend on it as eminently instructive, we may gain from the logic of events. It is the usual triumph of the higher civilization. We may trace it step by step from the earliest dawn of history to the present time. Ages ago, when Egypt was in her glory—when vast races of people lived on the earth—she forcibly imposed on the nations of the Western world. Rome was the result. These changes were attended with much bloodshed and cruelty; but she who will that they were not for the good of humanity? The cruelty of the Egyptian Pioneer was so more than attained for by the civilization he brought; the sufferings of the Hellenes are forgotten when we think of the magnificent empire which had been paring for the world while he toiled; the reign of a Roman Governor, returning to the capital to reap parentheses of marble and feasts of the gold wrung from his wretched provinces, is of little consequence when we behold the flowers of Roman civilization springing up in his track and the savage assuming the throne of the citizen. When the vast fabric of the Roman government fell in pieces, its civilization was scattered throughout the barbarous North, and from the seed thus sown sprang the strong nations of Europe. The effect was not immediate; for many dark centuries the assimilation went on until at last civilization was not toward the mission to its regeneration the countries over which it had come. Behold its power in India! At the middle of the eighteenth century India embraced only a few Europeans in her population, and these wholly engaged in trade with the natives; and yet, in the course of a few years, a handful of them connected from that country by a wide expanse of ocean, succeeded in subduing a pure great empire from the British. You ask how this was possible. We answer, it was the triumph of the higher civilization over the lower. The Hellenes were not accomplished without gross injustice and crime, the world well knows. Even England blushed for shame when Edmund Burke, on the floor of Parliament, was thundering against the injustices of the British, and Sheridan was telling, with impassioned eloquence, the sad story of the Egyptians. But, after all, English civilization was a blessing to India. It gave her better laws and more stable government; it introduced the elements of Western civilization, augmented the wealth of the country by increasing commerce, and above all, accelerated the condition of the peasantry. The case is similar in Egypt. The logic of events proves that Egypt must be under control of the Western powers. We may denote the measures by which this is accomplished, and split hairs over its moral phases, but nevertheless the great fact remains the same—it must be so. If England takes charge of the government, we know it will be better for the people. Arabi Bey does not represent the people. He is the hand of a faction who would rob and oppress the fellahin ten times worse than the English would. Egypt can never improve under the government of Turkey, for the same process was repeated until the country was a nation, and the stronger nation is the same as corruption as its tributaries. Turkey in Europe would have perished long ago had it not been for the artificial barriers of Europe. Egypt is compelled to turn around her. Humanity would wish that these might be broken down were it possible to do so without throwing the State system of Egypt into confusion. The following, signed by a large number of students, was handed to us for publication. We hope the authorities will take it into consideration as the evil of which it complains must be apparent to any one who will take the trouble to investigate.

CASE OF THE EYES

Whereas, The proper care of the eye is of great importance to students; and,

Whereas, Students are aggrieved by the novels of Scott, Dickens, Thackeray, Cooper, etc., and,

Whereas, The works of these great authors are to be found in the library, only in editions that are printed in such small type as to make the reading of them impossible for those who wish to take proper care of their eyes; and,

Whereas, We have been told that students should be very careful of their eyes; therefore,

Resolved, That the copies of Scott, Cooper, Dickens and Thackeray found in the library be removed, and that others printed in suitable type be substituted therefor.

Oysters at Madame Noel's.

**NEW ERA CIGARS, at Shradner's.**

Shradner's Drug Store, on the corner, opposite Opera House.

Optical instruments, combs, brushes, etc., large assortment, at Fink's store.

The poem, "Drifting," on our second page should have been credited to T. E. Stott of the Law class.

Pappoose Cigars, at Shadrar's. Genuine cube cigars at Fink's store.

Buy your Perfumes of Shadrer, Buy Soaps and Brushes of Shadrer.

Oysters stewed, fried, and raw at the Madame's.

Law note books — new stock—One-Price Cash Bubooclroom.

You can get an Opera Glass for any evening at Marquardt's.

Days alternately warm and cool — ice cream and oysters at Noel's.

Marquardt is still selling all goods at those remarkably low prices.

Best brands of cigars and tobaccos, at lowest prices, at Fink's store.

The oyster season has now opened and Madam is fully prepared for it.

When wanting anything in the Drug line, go to Shadrar's.

Special sale of miscellaneous books at One-Price Cash Bookstore, commencing September 25th.

Remember the new Dye Works, first door west of Opera House. Dyeing and cleaning done in first-class order.

Another large lot of five and ten cent muses at Marquardt's, and many new prices, not in former lot. It will pay one to spend an hour's time looking it over.

Special sale, commencing Monday, September 25th. Allin, Wilson & Co., will offer their entire stock at greatly reduced prices, to close out before receiving their new Holiday stock.

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**Attorney at Law,**

Office, corner of College and Dubuque Streets, IOWA CITY, IOWA.

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Only Monogram "University" Paper in the City.

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That can be found in the City.

**Boys' Cards, Wagons, Hobby-Horses, Etc.**

Clinton St., 4 doors north of Opera House, IOWA CITY.

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**Boots and Shoes**

Dubuque St., for near South of "Pruss" Office.

Keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, which can be bought cheap for cash.

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**PROPRIETORS OF**

Franklin, People's, and Third Ward Meat Markets.

Fresh, Salt, and Smoked Meats continue

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STICKLER'S
Steam Dye Works
Costa, Pastel, and Youth colored without being taken apart, and will not rub off. Special attention paid to cleaning dress goods. Re-painting done neatly, on short notice.
On Clinton street, first door north of Universal Church.

Sueppel's Grocery
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Better, Faster, and Cautier Produce always on hand. This is the place to buy cheap, for we do our own work, and sell for cash.

THE VIDETTE-REPORTER.
WANTED.
A wife who can handle a broom.
To break down the cobwebs and sweep up the
room;
To make decent bread that a fellow can eat—
Not the horrible compound you everywhere
meet;
Who knows how to boil, to fry, and to roast—
Make a good cup of tea and a plaster of toast;
A common-sense creature, and still with a
mind
To teach and to guide—nailed, refined,
A sort of an angel and housemaid combined.

A Word to "Old Settlers."
The parties now, and for four months past, engaged in preparing a full and
complete History of Johnson County, have taken a great deal of pains to
gather reliable information, with names, dates, localities, etc., carefully identified
of events which transpired in the county from 1836 to 1841, after which time there
are newspaper files complete. They have
procured many early documents and
reminiscences never before published;
and will be glad to submit their work to
the examination, and correction (if errors
are found), of any Old Settler, or any
committee which the Old Settlers may
appoint for that purpose at their reunion
festival on the County Fair Grounds,
September 23d, 1872. The History Com-
pany has taken every pains possible to
get facts correct from public records, and
also from such "old settlers" as Henry
Folkner, Bryan Dennis, Col. Trowbridge,
Henry Earhart, Prof. Parrin, Cyrus Sand-
ders, Jacob Ried, Benjamin Ritter,
David Cox, and many others. Any old
settlers having incidents, anecdotes,
tragic or funny events, etc., of pioneer
life in Johnson county, which they
would like to have preserved, are re-
qusted to call at the History Company's
office, third door south of the St. James
Hotel, and leave them with D. W. Wood
or Prof. H. A. Reid, who will give the
matter due attention.

STUDENTS!
For 35 cents we will sell you a nice
flat scarf, sold everywhere for 75 cents.
For 50 cents we will sell you the latest
style puff scarf, the same as is sold else-
where for $1.00. Come and see for your-
self; the biggest bargains ever offered.

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Our work is guaranteed to be of the finest quality
in every particular.
Perfect Satisfaction always given, even to the
most fastidious.
We hold all negatives made by James & Co., prints
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Ice Cream and Oyster Parlors

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Full line of Confection-
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FOSTER & HESS, Livery Stable.
The Finest Turnouts in the City, and prices
the most reasonable. One and a half blocks from the University,
on Washington St.

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Proprietors of the

New Livery Stable

Back of Pulaski Hotel, would respectfully solicit
the patronage of Settlers. We have all lines of new buggies, and as good horses as can
be found in the city.

GEO. T. BORLAND,
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practical families and the best milkers.
Correspondence solicited, and prompt atten-
tion given to orders. Farm one mile southeast
of DAWTON.
THE VIDETTE-REPORTER.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

J. W. Boyd, Editor.

Laughing with your heels out is order hereafter.

E. B. Quinton was on the sick list the fore part of the week.

W. W. Cray, of Lime Springs, has been called home by sickness.

The class can now appreciate the starting of fires, since most of them have a cold.

Ten Vidette-Roasters will be sent to all members of the class, unless ordered stopped.

Base-ball; Laws vs. Natives; Fair grounds yesterday; Laws scooped; see you later, gents—"perhaps."

J. C. Van Meter, of Blairstown, Iowa, spent Monday visiting his brother of the Law Department. He left Tuesday for Chicago, where he will attend Bush Meeting.

J. C. Beem, of Mannango, Law '83, was a caller upon the class Tuesday. He contemplates locating in Council Bluffs. It is hard for the boys to go by the old camping grounds without shaking hands.

J. H. McGonigle, of last year's Law Class, who has been in the office of Joe. A. Edwards for some time, returned to Mason City, Monday. Mr. is one of the hard working boys and will some day make his mark.

The following named gentlemen have also joined the class since last week:

F. A. Vanderpoel, West Mitchell.

H. D. Ross, Berryville, Ark.

W. A. Carlton, M. Parthenon.

Theo. Cleveland, Cincinnati, Ohio.

In the report of the McClain Club last week, J. J. McCarty was mentioned as Chief Justice, whereas it should have been C. T. McClary. While either of the gentlemen would "fill the bill," it is but right that honor should be given to whom it is due, and we cheerfully make the correction.

The Wright Club was unintentionally omitted in the list of last week. The court is organized and working with the following officers:

Chief Justice—R. H. Hawkins.

Associate—F. O. Hinkson and F. M. Zink.

Clerk—T. E. Stout.

Sheriff—E. W. Drake.

The following names were misspelled in the list of last week, and we give them again so that their friends can recognize them by the proper earmarks:

E. A. Bourne, Martinsville, Ind.

J. S. Dewtell, Clarence.


Ed. S. Lloyd, Iowa City.

Eva Van Meter, Blairstown.

Class A. Pollock, Class '79, Law '83, was recently married to Miss Martha Clinton, daughter of the M. E. minister at Osage, this State. Mr. Pollock was one of the ablest members of his class, and many S. & L. friends extend congratulations. He has a good law practice at Fargo, Dakota, where he is now located.

Prof. McClain has been giving two hours a day to constitutional law, during the past week. He is already and difficult subject to present, but after listening to his clear and comprehensive comments on the text and subsequent able lectures in that branch of constitutional law in general, there is no excuse for not having a clear understanding of it.

Last night the class met pursuant to adjournment and perfected the organization of a literary society by the adoption of a suitable constitution and the election of the following officers: President, W. J. Moore; Vice-President, W. F. Critchfield; Secretary, E. J. Short.

Messrs. Critchfield, Raymond and J. H. Smith will prepare a programme for next Friday evening, when the first public session will be held. The public are cordially invited to attend, and it is especially hoped that all members of the class will come their earnest support and regular attendance to the society. The meetings will be held in the Law lecture room and begin promptly at 7:30 m.

At a class meeting last Saturday afternoon the following officers were elected for this term: President, J. S. Enlow; Vice-President, T. B. Pierson; Secretary, Frank Gray. No Treasurer was elected, that duty devolving on the class, and, by any possibility any of the members can be induced to contribute. Mr. Enlow coming in about the close, was enthusiastically received and by a committee compelled to the chair, in a few well chosen words he thanked the class for the honor conferred. There was the usual number of candidates, "sister, "wires," and "timber." It also appears that feeling prevailed. There is no regular time for meetings, but due notice will be given.

It is to be hoped the following is not the report of a Mad Court case:

"Mr. Loeb made a speech, with angry, short, but wrong. Mr. Hart, on the other part, was pro, dull, and long."

"Mr. Bell spoke very well. Though nobody knew about what; Mr. Trower talked for an hour. But down, Mr. Broach and here."

"Mr. Parker made the case darker, Which was dark enough without; Mr. Coke quoted his book, and the Chancellor said "I don't.""

Where is our class poet? Let us hear from him.

CLASS COURTESY.

It is not easily understood why a law class should have a reputation for lacklessness, unless they have earned it. It is equally hard to understand why a class should expect a reputation for civility and courtesy unless they have a disposition to merit it by their conduct. It is an indispensable fact that the past classes of the Law Department have had an unmoved record for disorder, confusion, and inelegance; and it is hoped there are no members of class '83 who feel called upon to keep up this reputation of the department. It is wholly wrong. It is the conduct of a few individuals that brings the profession into disrepute. We are under no obligations to follow in the steps of our predecessors in this respect; but we owe it as a duty to the institution which has furnished us with better accommodations than any former classes, to conduct ourselves in a more gentlemanly manner, than have they. We owe it to ourselves, our instructors, and to the profession we are just entering, that we, at all times be courteous and kind to those with whom we may associate or come in contact.

A spirit of fairness and justice is necessary to true success in any profession; how essential it must be to one who is to assist in the administration of justice! As young lawyers, we should cultivate not only a fair and just disposition, but a spirit of generosity and politeness as well. This will dictate an unceasing conduct and a gentlemanly demeanor at all times. Affability costs but a slight effort, and is of inestimable value to its possessor; it is, at all times, a passport to the society of gentlemen. Kindness, on the other hand, costs one, his position in respectable society, and is indicative of a coarse nature and a stubborn will. Politeness is a young man's best stock in trade, and he cannot guard too carefully. Says Bulwer Lytton: "There is no policy like politeness; and a good manner is the best thing in the world, either to get a good name or to supply the want of it." Let us bear this in mind in all class relations, and we feel certain that none will regret it.

A. ROWLEY, SUCCESSOR TO J. G OLOL

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Repairing done on short notice.
Rubber Boots and Shoes repaired.
Fine line of Men's Dancing Shoes.

Iowa Avenue, 7 doors east of P. O.

IOWA CITY.

State University of Iowa,
AT IOWA CITY.

This institution comprises a College Department, a Law Department, a Medical Department, and a Dental Department.

The College Department embraces a School of Letters and a School of Science, Department of Bachelor of Philosophy, Bachelor of Science, and Bachelor of Laws, which admits to the bar of Iowa. The Cyp, Section B. is an Advanced Course, covering the second year, in connection with the classes in the College Department.

The Law Department regular course is completed in three years, covering the first and second terms of the Law College, and the fourth term of the College Department. The regular course is divided into two classes. The first class is the senior class, and the other members of the Law College are grouped in the junior class. The senior class is the class of first year, and the junior class is the class of second year. The Law Department is a subject of student's option. A course of Lectures is assigned to each class, and students may take one or two classes.

Tuition Fees: Incidental expenses, $8.50 to $16.00 per term. The Law College insists upon the necessity of the following:

The Medical Department.

Two courses of study are to be had for the preparation of the student to examine for the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Tuition Fees: $20 for the course, Matriculation fee, $5. No change for material.

The Homeopathic Medical Department.

One course of study is to be had for the preparation of the student to examine for the degree of Doctor of Osteopathy.

Tuition Fees: $60 per year, or $20 per term.

The Dental Department.

For admission address A. O. BURT, D.B.A., IOWA CITY.

To obtain a course of study and expenses, address

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Morals and Character which school has an entire corps of teachers, and so full a supply of experts for each subject.

Booms large, well ventilated and lighted.

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Professor of English.

Professor of Mathematics.

Professor of Latin.

Professor of Science.

H. E. Berry.

H. E. Berry.

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Send Full Information.

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PRACTICAL BUSINESS EDUCATION.

Advantages under State sanction in Book-keeping, Penmanship, Telegraphy, &c., by experienced teachers.

The two years' course is divided into three terms. Two hundred and thirty dollars is required for the first term. Write for catalog and address.

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