As a article in the \"Popular Science Monthly\" is ably discussed in the \"Constitution.\" The subject is \"The African in the United States,\" and shows clearly, from the census of 1890 as a basis of calculation, in all probability the colored race will outnumber the whites in the Southern States within fifty years, and in less than a century will be very greatly in the majority. When the problem of the negro's emancipation began to be agitated Southern writers predicted that the colored race would rapidly decline if the whites and blacks were placed upon an equal footing in a common struggle for a living. This theory proved to be about as nearly correct as that which predicted the black man's inability to make his own living when set out from under the direction of a master; both were false theories. The negro has not only proven himself as human, but the figures show that the race is rapidly on the increase, and is in fact now crowding the middle class of the whites to such an extent that it may well demand the closest attention. It is the best interest of the statesmen of the coming generation, statesmen who should be patriotic enough to lay aside party differences at least long enough to make provision for the protection of all parties—the people, and who will be honest enough to expend the public money where it is most urgently needed—in the development of the intellect of the country.

In the death of Gustave Doré France loses her most eminent artist, and the world mourns the departure of one of the most enthusiastic devotees to art. While the products of his skill were in great demand in his own country, his fame has spread abroad, and wherever pictures of literature have been sought with very great avidity, Dore cannot be forgotten. In his short life he has excelled in his own country, and his work, in the instrumental duets by Misses Faine and Hanford was finely executed, and was one of the finest instrumental selections we have heard.

Miss Nora Myers next gave a declamation, \"Sister and I.\" The selection was very dramatic, and Miss Myer's conception of the subject was perfect. The effort merited the hearty applause which it received at the close. Our only regret was that the stage was not sufficiently elevated to allow the audience to see the declaimer at all times.

Professor Booth came forth next and gave the scene of the grave digger from \"Hamlet.\" The audience had expected much from Mr. Booth, and he exceeded their most sanguine expectations.

The Professor's facial expression is particularly fine, maintaining thereby a perfect individuality among the several characters.

The programme of the evening closed with the operaetta, \"We'll Have to Mortgage the Farm,\" by Messrs. Harwood and Doman, Misses Hatch, Ross, and Mitchell, which was hearty applauded by the audience. The President then declared the society adjourned, and requested the audience to tarry and enjoy themselves socially for a time. Both halls were thrown open and an hour or more was spent in a very delightful manner.

The Erodelphians have reason to feel proud of this programme as presented, and are very grateful to their friends for their liberal patronage. This was an experiment with the young ladies, and their success, by far, exceeded their expectations.

Mr. McKee Rankin produced his new play \"The Young Lady\" at Haverty's Fourteenth Street Theatre Saturday night. The house was packed by an audience which was very generous with applause. \"It\" is a good play of the kind. The story—the search for a hearse—although an old one, is interesting, and the action, almost throughout the piece, is good and very effective. Mr. Rankin as old Forty-nine, sustained his excellent reputation as the representative of frontier life, and his reception was very cordial. Mrs. Rankin as Carrola, the wail and lost heiress, was excellent. The support was good, and the scenery remarkably fine—\"Traveller,\" Oct. 5.

Fifty cents will buy a box at Lees's Pioneer Bookstore.
The past grows upon us as we advance in years. We love to recall it. And, however much it saddens us, we have to admit that we are, more or less, in love with our past. Even the most invariable, possess the quality of seeming better than the things that are. For times as we sit in the twilight, showered with the golden glow of the past come trooping before us so vivid, that they seem as real as the picture cards hung on memory’s walls to beauty and adorn them. It is impossible; nor would we desire to try to falsify this, for a year by year to this collection, sometimes a bit of landscape, an odd human figure, a child’s sweet face and a thousand more, that we thought so simple then, and the mention and remain indefinitely impressed upon the mind. The past—things our poets have grown—are sketches taken from real life. The autobiography of most writers of fiction enters largely into their works, but so cunningly disguised that it is usually taken for a creation of the imagination. So each of us has a gallery of sketches, large or small, according to our experience, travel and powers of observation; some gay, some sad, some interesting, others uninteresting, but all taken from the actual life around us, and imitating those whose shoes虐待 we are not worthy to emulate, we like to put on paper our collection of crude drawings. It is a bright June day. High up in an old oak tree may be seen the form of a little girl seated somberly on a huge limb, which extended far out in the air; a second branch, curved and twisted, is bent to meet the first, thus forming a back to this natural seat. The sunlight falling on the child’s light curls gleamed on with golden the dancing leaves form shadows on the book she holds; a small bird lights on a bough above her head, and fills the air with a gush of music; the bees are buzzing busily back and forth to their hives, as if it depended on them to gather up stores to feed a nation; all the air is filled with humming voices. Her fingers had awoke her clothes and set them all to work. The small figur-}

Figures 1 and 2 on page 2 show the upper and lower parts of the Dumas system, respectively. The figures are not to scale, and the actual sizes of the components may vary. The upper figure depicts the main components of the Dumas system, including the collector tank, the regenerative heat exchanger, and the gas turbine. The lower figure shows the gas turbine and its associated components, such as the compressor, combustor, and exhaust. The figures illustrate the complexity and efficiency of the Dumas system, which is designed to capture and utilize waste heat from industrial processes. The system is particularly useful for applications such as power generation, district heating, and industrial process heating. The illustrations highlight the integration of the components and the flow of heat and mass through the system, demonstrating its potential for significant energy savings. These diagrams are intended to provide a visual understanding of the Dumas system and its operational principles, enabling readers to grasp the fundamentals of waste heat recovery and its application in various industries. The illustrations are designed to be clear and concise, with a focus on accuracy and clarity, allowing readers to easily follow the flow of heat and matter through the system. The diagrams are valuable for engineers, researchers, and students in the field of energy systems and sustainable technology.
CLIPPED.
Sixty million dollars have been contributed by individual donations for colleges in the last ten years.

A vague but horrible rumor is being bandied around which, like Oscar Wilde, will marry and settle in America.

In the United States there are 126 colleges; 200 of them are co-educational; 65 of them are controlled by the Methodist church; 169 college papers are published.

The man who will find a receipt for shining in evening society, and in recitation the following morning, will receive a gold medal and the heartfelt thanks of the college community.—Round Table.

Of the 1,069 students in the Universities of Switzerland, only 113 study theology and 158 law. The growing tendency to avoid these professions is noticeable in all the Universities of Europe.—Ex.

Yale's new athletic grounds cover thirty acres. There are on them three base ball fields, tennis, archery, cricket, foot ball fields, and a rife range. The college authorities pay the hall expenses.—Ex.

It is not perhaps generally known, and it may be of interest to learn, that plankton Hotel, St.Louis, which has been burnt down, had the honor of sheltering the late Charles Dickens during his first tour through the States, and that it was in this hospitable inn that the eminent novelist wrote a portion of "Martin Chuzzlewit."

The Casco of Russia has consented to convert 17 imperial palaces into institutions of education. These palaces will be used for high schools, while nothing is done for the improvement of popular education Russia has a school population of 1,000,000, and the number of children in attendance now in primary schools is a little over 100,000.—College Record.

George Dore was buried at Peru in Chile, after a religious service at the Church of St. Clotilde. The chief mourners were his two brothers and his brother-in-law, Dr. Michel. Three eulogies were pronounced at the grave, including one by Alexandre Dumas. The statue of the elder Dumas, Dore's last work, on which he worked almost all last year, is now being cast in bronze.

Of late years has been a large increase at the German Universities. From 11,115 students in 1872 the number has increased to 20,854 in 1882, or an increase of 87.4 per cent. Some alarm has been caused by this showing, as it is denied that the demand for modern life for men of education has increased in like proportion. An official warning has been promulgated against students taking up the law as profession, since its ranks are already hopelessly overcrowded.—Globe.

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Students’ note books, at Allin, Wilson & Co. & Co.

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REPUBLICAN Steam Printing House AND BINDERY.

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THE VIDEOTTE-REPORTER.

Society Directory.

ERENIZATION SOCIETY.

EDWIN J. TAYLOR, Secretary.

Sessions every alternate Saturday evenings.

ERENIZATION SOCIETY.

ELIZABETH TAYLOR, Secretary.

Sessions every alternate Saturday evenings.

LEADING INSTITUTE.

W. E. MONTGOMERY, President.

A. C. TAYLOR, Secretary.

Sessions every Friday evening.

ERENIZATION SOCIETY.

H. C. HARRIS, President.

A. C. TAYLOR, Secretary.

Sessions every Friday evening.

LAW LITERARY.

F. O. ROBERTS, President.

EL CHURRO, Secretary.

Sessions every Friday evening.

Y.M.C.A. OF S.U.

Supt. Mark Harman, President.

Leroy Hubert, Corresponding Secretary.

Prayer meetings every Tuesday noon in Prof. Parker's room.

LOCALS.

"G."

"G" Friday evening.

Mr. Hall is in school again.

Have you tried the roller skates.

Frank Haller has got a monopoly.

Three more weeks of school this term.

Zet. Xa. one week from next Friday night.

William O. Payne's father visited him this week.

Mr. Eichheller has recovered from his illness, and is in his classes.

"G" promises to be one of the most successful plays of the season.

Fred Newcomb has been under the weather for the past few days.

What does it mean? One of our most academ Seiores is learning to dance.

The Zetagathian exhibition has been postponed to one week from next Friday night.

Judge D. C. Richman was up from Muscatine, Thursday, to call on his son Irvin.

Mr. McDermid, of Magna, a friend of Fred Ogle's, called upon him this week.

Mr. McKeen Rankin will present his new play, "G.40), at the Opera House Friday evening.

Butler's analogy. Prof. Mr. T., you may pass on to the "future life." Mr. T. not prepared.

Next term the battalion officers will sport new swords, and the rank and file new equipment.

The titles nobility of the S.U.L, the "Duke" and the "Lord" went to Davenport last night to see the Jenny Lily.

Miss Helen Gilbert, of Chicago, is visiting Mrs. J. B. Hartsock. Miss Gilbert's former home was in Iowa City.

interested are requested to be present at the next meeting, Wednesday, March 7th, at 4 o'clock p. m.

The following are the speakers in the Zetagathian exhibition next Friday evening:

(Names and titles too long to be listed here.)

The following is a list of miscellaneous books at half-price.

Something new in fine stationery at Allin, Wilson & Co.'s.

Gentlemen's toilet cases just received at Shrader's.

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Law Department

J. W. Bar, Editor.

"Indisposed."

Regents next week.

"Equity is justice regardless of form," said the late Assistant Secretary of the Board, Mr. W. B. Bourne. "Boorne had a severe chill the day before last, but is "giving it down" better now."

Sherwood says his scheme of a "vote for a municipal Medak" is just to initiate boys, not to lose.

The Society Luncheon last night at Mowbray's, was as full of good as a Christmas dinner.

Jones's definition of a "woman" is a letter from your girl written two weeks ago.

It was eleven o'clock p. m., a live mile and a half beyond the Island depot. Nichols.

Hon. John F. Duncombe is en route to the last week of the term to see the railroad. The next week he will follow. Jones.

A large number of young gentlemen from various parts of the country call on the class during the week in the room of Mr. Payne, the leader of his father, of the Nova Scotia, in the room of Mr. Payne, the leader of the Nova Scotia.

The road convention, which met in this city on March 1st and 2d, was decided a success, and from the enthusiasm manifest it is safe to predict that the agitation sure to follow will result in securing the enactment of better road laws.

A meeting was called this morning at Miss Smith's room to consider the organization of a class of ladies for the purpose of calisthenics exercise. The girls need exercise even more than the boys, and they will probably avail themselves of this opportunity.

The preliminary meeting for the organization of the young women of the S.U. L. into an association for gymnastic exercise, met in Prof. Smith's room, Saturday, March 24, at 9 o'clock a. m. All present are requested to be present at the next meeting, Wednesday, March 7th, at 4 o'clock p. m.

The following are the speakers in the Zetagathian exhibition next Friday evening:

(Names and titles too long to be listed here.)

The following is a list of miscellaneous books at half-price.

Something new in fine stationery at Allin, Wilson & Co.'s.

Gentlemen's toilet cases just received at Shrader's.
LAW DEPARTMENT.
J. W. Bux, Editor.

"Indisposed."

Regrets next week.

"Equity is justice regardless of law."

Bourne has a severe chill the face part of the week, but is "living it down."

Sherwood says his season with the Melges was "just too utterly, too too live.

The Society Gazette last night, by Mr. Merhavich, was as full of good things as a Christmas letter.

Jones thus defines an Emolument: Receiving a letter from your girl that is two weeks over-due. It is eleven o'clock p.m., and she lived a mile and a half beyond the Rock Island depot. Nichols.

Hon. John F. Duncombe is expected the last week of the term to lecture on railroads. He will follow Judge Love.

Quite a large number of prominent gentlemen of the State called on the class during the convention. Mr. Payne had the pleasure of a visit from his father, the President of the Yeomen Reporter, during the road convention. The department is also indebted for a call to J. A. Metcalf, Monmouth, Ill., and J. R. Shone, of Albion, Ill., who have recently joined the Yeomen. We extend to the gentlemen, on behalf of the class, a hearty welcome.

Arrangements have been about completed for the next joint session with the Zetaithalian society, of the collegiate department. It will probably be held on the last Friday evening of the term. Full particulars later.

From a postal card from Frank Drover we learn that he expects to graduate about June next and return to West Point "a full fledged lawyer." Frank is certainly deserving considerable credit for the ambition and energy he is displaying in the pursuit of legal lore—West Point (Yale) Republiean.

This week Tuesday Mr. W. G. Ward, who finished at the end of last term, returns to his home in Lamoni, Iowa. We wish him success which he merits for his pluck in taking a course so young, and hope that coming years may confirm the prospect of it with which he starts out.

By some oversight we omitted last week to mention the departure of Mr. L. F. Moss to his home on account of sickness. He will not be back this term, but hopes to take up the work in the spring. We hope that rest may soon bring back health, and that nothing will prevent his return sooner.

The following is the Literary program for next week:

Declaration, Drover—Eddy, Pearson.


Declaration—Gray.


THE VIDETTE-REPORTER.

POM'S

The lost week Tuesday evening Mr. W. G. Ward, from East, Mr. W. G. Ward, was lecturing to his class on the "Progrers of Law in force in the United States," as the name awakened an interest in his audience, and put them in the best of spirits by a happy mingling of pointed facts with rare sentiment, and this good feeling continued throughout the entire evening.

What from the title might seem only to the average student of law, was made not only profitable and instructive, but highly entertaining to everyone present. We hope to soon be able to announce the next mentioned lecture again, as the audience was large and appreciative.

THE STRUGGLE FOR LAW.

"The end of the law is peace. The means to that end is" war."

From the second edition of the class in eloquence had a pleasant and rare treat by Prof. Booth in a reminiscence of Anthony's closing remarks over Cesar's dead body. After the usual execrations and criticisms, simply as illustrating a particular sentiment, he read that selection, and so thoroughly did he enter into the spirit of Anthony in voice and feeling that copies torn from his chink, while the effect on the class was surprising. Just then the bell dismissed them and as each one quietly ran out they felt, as some expressed it, that it was "grand" indeed. It is a benefit to any young man to even listen to such examples of eloquence, and the class is fortunate in having so much a master in this most pleasing art. If the members of the Law class do not make great improvement in their ability to speak easily and gracefully it is not because they have not a willing and accomplished teacher.

A move is being made to have an oratorical contest between right or ten of the members of the class, and it promises to be successful. It will probably be held the fore part of next week, and will not be very interesting.

The lecture last Thursday evening by Judge Love, brought out one of the finest audiences ever assembled in the large and commodious Law lecture room of the remedy which, among civilized people, is allowed to an individual against wrong and injustice. Unless he avails himself of this remedy, he can have no protection.

And he is justified in defending his rights, not merely on account of the rights of others, but on account of his own, which has the right of utilizing, of little importance, but because if he does not assert himself, he is likely to be rendered forgotten, disregarded, and inanimate.

Here is the point that makes litigation in a just cause honorable and praiseworthy. The physical right of existence, given by the creator, is not to be forfeited by self-destruction, nor by tame submission to hostile powers; the legal right to liberty and security, is not to be abandoned to the first antagonist who unlawfully infringes upon it, but is to be maintained, at whatever cost, by using the means of defense which the law permits. It may not be more spirit, or blind stubbornness, but it is a man's right to spend a law suit, not in such a manner that the matter itself is about is worth, but and which means of victory after defeat, and the attendant penalty of heavy costs.

The Creator has planted in the human bosom an impulse which prompts him to defend his own, and the use of his "right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" is the method in which this impulse is to operate; it has in any way supplanted it or rendered it unnecessary.

The author is careful to explain, however, that his views are not to be relied on as a justification for litigation and wrangling. It is only intended to show an intentional wrong involved that a good citizen should feel called upon to litigate simply for the sake of defending and punishing his wrongs and exacting redress in cases where he honestly and reasonably believes himself in the right. It is often necessary to settle such disputes in the courts, for, as a rule, these furnish the most satisfactory method of adjusting conflicting rights; but such resort to the courts should be had in such cases only when the amount at stake is sufficient to justify the expense and risk, and should be discontinued whenever a reasonable settlement can be effected. The tendency of this commercial age is to look at every controversy from a mercenary stand-point, and to regard us, at least, foolish, if not positively criminal, for attempting to settle our disputes in the court, where no adequate money return can be expected. And yet, so many of our ardent rights, privileges and immunities have as their foundation some very valuable (Continued on p. 6.)
STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
School of Short-Hand
AND REPORTERS' BUREAU

ELDORO MORAN, Principal Instructor, Iowa City.

Iowa City Academy

Central Experimental School to the University,
Normal and English Courses.

The Reports' Bureau has been en-
gaged this week in making a verbatim report of the State Bond Convention,
held in this city. It is also engaged to
make an official report of the State Pha-

damaceutical Association in May; also to
take deposits in the Beaver estate sale.

The fact that students have time for
Short-Hand is illustrated in the case
of Mr. Bopp, who, in addition to his regu-
lar studies in the Law Department, at-
tends an amount of editorial work which
takes double the time that Short-
Hand would require. Mr. Bopp regrets that
for this reason he cannot now study
Stenography.

The Reports' Bureau has been en-
gaged to make a full Stenographic re-
port of the events and proceedings in the
noted contested election case in which
Benjamin T. Fredericks, the Democratic
candidate, is contesting for the office
of Representative for the Fifth District
of Iowa. Several sessions have been held
already, and, evidence as to illegal voting
miscounting, and false returns will be
taken in every county of the district.
The report will probably cover five
thousand pages, of which three copies
are to be furnished.

An enthusiastic admirer of Short-
Hand takes his first trial lesson, and
having thoroughly mastered the alphi-
abet, tries his hand on some crack
speaker. With pencil in hand he is pa-
tiently waiting at his post, long before
any of the audience arrive, for the center
to open fire. If his face is any indicator,
his is a hopeful case. The speaker be-
gins, and the would-be reporter gets
thrumming down the paper like a ship
scudding under bare poles. His con-
tenance, once expressive of so much
hope, soon indicates doubt; his mouth
vibrates incessantly, and his body oscil-
lates like a man feeding a threshing-
machine. He now struggles with some
difficulty, and the crack speaker—
Where is he? Your reader's name
of course, as a likely chance, to
that is all. When I read these
replied, it was, as a likely chance, to
the other another lesson before
it. I had and...
A. ROWLEY, SUCCESSOR TO J. GOULD,
Dining Hall and Restaurant.
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114 Clinton St.  Iowa City, Ia.
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Call at any time for Oysters, Confectionery, Cigars, Oysters, Tea, Coffee, and Gold Lunchehs.
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Wine served at all hours. Oysters served in every style. Baked by the day or week. Fresh Bread always on hand.
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Ice Cream, Lemonade, and Soda Water in their best Season.
The most convenient Restaurant to the Opera House in the City.
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STUDENTs.

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Keeps first-class rigs, on College St.
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The Fine Turnover in the City, and prices the most reasonable. One and a half blocks from Post-office, on Washington St.

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Should not fail to examine the Fine Line kept by SCHELL BROS.
that no possible recovery for their violation would commence the actual trouble and expense attending their vindication.

But there is a still higher view than that from the standpoint of the individual. The excellence of a government is to be determined principally from the extent to which private rights are protected and secured. One of the chief and most widely effective methods of punishing the infringement of private rights is by an action at law against the wrong-doer. Sue's actions can only be brought by the injured party. It must fail that in those countries or communities where it is common and usual for the person injured to bring an action for the vindication of his rights, there will be a greater restraint on wrong-doers through fear of consequences to themselves. Those in whom such actions are not usually brought and there is no certainty, on the part of a wrong-doer, that his infraction of private rights will subject him to a litigation. What is here said refers only to private suits for injuries of contract, and not to public prosecutions for crimes; but it is to be observed that these private wrongs, not amounting to crimes, may be very aggravating in their nature, and, if general, may be really more injurious than some crimes. A persistent refusal on the part of debtors to pay their debts when due would work far greater injury to a community, both in a moral and a pecuniary sense, than a few cases of theft. Yet for such wrongs as breach of contract, etc. there is no punishment afforded by the law, except the punishment of being sued, and this can be of little avail in preventing such wrongs unless it is so generally resorted to by the private parties injured, that the punishment is reasonably certain to follow the wrong. So true is this that in some classes of persons, as for instance domestic servants, to whom, owing to their pecuniary irresponsibility, a law suit is impracticable, no redress is regarded, generally, as of little value. But the responsibility of private individuals for the enforcement and consequent general observance of law is not confined to private suits. Although in this country the government furnishes complete machinery for the punishment of crimes, and there is a public officer whose duty it is to prosecute criminals in behalf of the public, yet it is a fact of common experience that crimes are not and cannot be generally punished unless the injured party takes steps to set the machinery in motion. Failures of justice in case of defilers and the whole class of police and whole criminal is due more to the case with which the injured parties allow themselves to be bought off from prosecuting by the return of some paltry share of the ill-gotten gains or by appeals to their too easily awakened sympathies, than to any defects in the legal machinery.

An illustration of the effect on a nation of this characteristic of the part of its citizens to sensitive to wrong, the author refers to the English. "Their wealth," he says, "has caused no detriment to their feeling of legality, and what energy it still possesses, even in mere questions of property, we on the continent have frequently proved good of, in the typical figure of the traveling Englishman who resists being duped by inn-keepers and burnmns, with a manliness which would induce one to think he was defending the law of his Old England—who in case of need, postpones his departure, remains days in the place, and snares the amount he refuses to pay the people laugh at, and do not understand it. Were they better if they did understand it. For, in the few shillings which the man bears, indeed, Old England lives."

The author's thought, of which the foregoing is only a suggestion, is that outline or synopsis given, gives greater dignity to law as a science, and the practice of it as a profession. It makes the litigant and the lawyer in business, instead of mere seekers of selfish ends, but ministers of justice in upholding right and punishing wrong.

As all vegetation, the universal weed as well as the valuable grain, bears its share in the great work of purifying the air, restoring to it the oxygen needed for the most perfect and harmonious life, so, little by little, whatever the gratification of private spite, the attainment of purely selfish ends, or the high-minded vindication of rights, operating in accordance with the law of justice, eliminates wrong from the atmosphere of our society, and supplies it to the invigorating element of good faith and honesty.

One other thought is needed to keep this picture from being too fantastic to the law as it is. In order that litigation should tend to strengthen the right and repress the wrong, the law should be a lapsed as closely as possible in the effecting of justice in each case. The limitations of human agencies, in the face of the conflicting interests and motives of human life, render it impossible that justice should always be done. But if justice is not unsought, if it is not the rule rather than the exception, then it is the wrong which is strengthened and the right that is repressed. It is a general belief with the public that the law does not, as well as it might, work justice in particular cases, and the intelligent and liberal members of the profession are forced to concede that there is ground for this popular belief, and that reform is necessary. The question is whether the members of the profession will take the lead in this work of reform, which, even, if they will, do better than others, or whether they will stand in the way of change until the gathering waters of popular indignation shall sweep away all barricades, overturning in one common ruin the bulwarks of right, as well as the dikes of error.

The special clearance sale will be continued only one week longer at Allin, Wilson & Co.'s. Many of the students are improving this opportunity of updating their libraries. Standard books are being sold at less than wholesale prices.