A Letter From Russell.

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A Letter From Russell.

FORT RAG, N. W. T. C.,
Oct. 25th, 1893.

Dear Sir,—The American sanitary engineer of a few days from doing any collecting by a fall on the tea with a runaway team of six yokes of horses, I was given the pen and complete my report up to date.

From the 15th of July until the 5th of August, I was engaged in collecting and exploring at the head waters of the Yellow Knife River, distant perhaps one hundred and fifty miles from Ft. Rae. I was accompanied by the young Indian whom I had engaged as interpreter. We each had a chance to sample the opportunity of meeting a person only, as all the cases here are either extremely small for portraying a picture of the crossing the "Big Lake." * * *

From August 6th until August 23rd, I was occupied in making preparations for the winter and the routine work of collecting. This is a poor location for an entomologist.

On the evening of August 27th, I lamented that Absent Liberty one of the half-breeds living in the point included sailing next day for Fort Bennett. I had engaged the services of an interpreter. I had married the young Indian whom I had expected to leave, in order not to make any unnecessary question or excursion, I had expected that she would travel in the middle of the course. I expected that there would be a heavy load and desired to be in a very particular point, not to take any more baggage than that actually required. I complied with his request with a box full of books, with a box unlooked for results. The course was of course made of hard bark, no other material being used in their construction by Slave Lake Indians. It was of large size, being built by the Indians of the Fort Russell. It included a line of long distance paper, small leaves kept the living water-soaked that is in the course of one man in the middle of the lake, and smoke until the day is nearly spent and then if he has no one to push him he concludes it is too late in the day to start and he will take another chance, while it is late on the 8th of August before we started paddling against a strong head wind. We camped an hour after dark over ten miles from the Fort. We had travelled until late to reach an appeared fishing place, though we fell into a rest for our efforts when in the morning we took only one small worker from the nest. Shortly after midnight, I was awakened by heavy few drops falling through the scenery tree above me and striking my face. I had just time to reach the entrance of the tent, and the storm broke upon us, quickly drenching everything, though managed to stonc very small, then warbled away, a work of the protection of the necessary islands

which extend for at least fifty miles along the shore. The Freeds speak of them as "Loe Lake Fortes." They are situated on the river with stamped bricks and cinders. Some of the narrow channels are full of heavy log booms and the combination extremely dangerous for a craft built of birch bark to pass a quarter of an inch of pine. A horse's sailing brought us to an island upon the English language was the part of some unjust criticism, we publish an editorial which appeared in The Ideal of February, 1893, which we believe states the matter fairly, and voices the sentiments not only of the college faculties throughout the land who have signed this petition, but of students generally. To conserve this into a petition for free trade, is nonsense, and can only emanate from the brains of some blightish person who does not even know the attitude of his own party. No protective tariff has ever been better than not to contain a "free list," and the only protection remaining is, in what shall be included within that list. We regret that we cannot publish the article in full, for it is a masterful arrangement of what it terms "The Protection of Ignorance," and "The Protection of Ignorance.

Whatever one's attitude may be towards the economic policy of protection, it will hardly be claimed that ignorance is among the national industries that tariff legislation should seek to obtain. Yet legislation that places obstacles in the way of commerce among foreign nations. Our own states must be considered as imposing a tax upon enlightenment, and as not only endangering the entire value of books is about as accurate as his acquaintance with the dual language. If, in addition to being the case, our seeker after knowledge does not live at a point of entry, he runs a more than fair chance of not getting his book at all. The amount of irritation produced by these conditions is not easily calculated. Those who conscientiously advocate the principles of a protective tariff should realize that it is the extreme of unwise to make their policy responsible to a law that bears only a poor relation to that principle that is chiefly productive of exasperation in the minds of intelligent people, and often works into the hands of the unenlightened. The easy and attractive appeal to prejudice is an undesirable course of action in the progress of culture. It is in every sense an act of disloyalty to the principles, and one that the intelligent men of all parties should hasten to repudiate. * * *

Any opposition to the removal of this tax upon knowledge must come from the book-sellers and the publishers. In the case of the former, it is evident that a few of them—the very few who have considerable stocks of English books upon which duty has already been paid—might be compelled to sell these books at a lowered profit. It would mean a marking down of the price to the extent of not more than four cents to the shilling. In the case of the publishers, there could result no pressure of increased competition except in the case of recent publication or new editions of old standard works. On the other hand, every one of the army of illiterates, every artisan, every school teacher, every student in whatever department of thought, every private individual, every student in whatever department of thought, would be benefited by the removal of the tax. It is not difficult to conjecture what this tax would do without it. It would not, we think, be the removal of the tax, which is more likely to be significant to us than that of the same amount of the narrow channel...
The Young Men's Christian Association might be made more influential by a better care of the "game" room at Close Hall. The students have become acostomed to spend their odd time in this room with games of checkers, checkers, and cards; and indeed there is a need of some such common place for recreation. But lately the cross-men, counters, and counting boards have become so scattered and ill cared-for that the students have ceased to frequent the place.

There are still several of the Universities belonging to the "State Athletic Association" which have not as yet, paid the assessment of last spring. This tax was levied for the purpose of procuring the medals for the successful contestants. In consequence of their forlornness, or rather willing negligence on the part of some of the Colleges—in paying the tax when due, none have yet received their hard earned trophies. The indifference of which this action savors is contemptible. We believe in the protection of infant industries, yet when after a score of years experience the infant still continues to live in a torpid condition it is for the best interest of society that the protection be withdrawn and it be allowed to shift for itself. We are well aware under what difficulties our contemporaries are struggling. Yet we do not see the righteousness of their contracting debts which they are unable or else willing to pay. The success of our State Field Day depends largely on the number of contestants. Yet if the Association, because of the negligence of some of its members, is compelled to overlook the payment of the well-earned trophies we cannot hope that the number of participants will increase. The medals which the winner receives are in themselves but a small compensation for the weeks of training which he has undergone. This makes the neglect of their payment all the more inexcusable. We hope a renewal will suffice and that those who have not already done so will see that the tax is paid immediately.

Erodolphian Entertainment

The Erodolphians will give a pay Program, Saturday evening; a very good entertainment has been provided. The program is as follows:

Lawn-Tennis Drill.

Song—"Three Maids of May." Beatrice McFarland, Eleanor McFarland, Louise Afford.

This will be followed by a PAIRCE, entitled "Old Gooseberry."

COST OF CHARACTERS:

Mr. Flington Cocker. Ewe Tompkins (a retired merchant).

Simon Sampel—Carl Sumpel (a sportsman).

A Gardner—Hugh Shepard (a Gamekeeper).

Boy Palmer—Laurel—Bertha Turner (Cocker's daughter).

Matty—Adelaide Lashek (a discontented house-maid).

Admission Ten Cents.

State of Ohio, City of Toled- LUCAS COUNTY. 

I, FRANK J. CHEYNEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheyney & Co., doing business under the firm of Toled-0, County and State of Ohio, and that such firm will remain in business for the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Cataract that cannot be cured by the use of HALLS CATA- VUR.

FRANK J. CHEYNEY. Wore to before me and subscribed in my presence this 4th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON. Notary Public.

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