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The University Stentor, October 10, 1893

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HENRY W. GRADY AND HIS NEGRO POLICY.

SECOND PRIZE ORATION, ILLINOIS INTER-COLLEGIATE ORATORICAL ASSOCIATION CONTEST, GALESBURG, OCTOBER 6TH.

Among the boys who watched the march of Sherman "from Atlanta to the sea," was one who was himself destined to become a leader of the South. Very early in life this youth aspired to journalism and a few years later he became eminently successful as an editor. Then, suddenly, like some newly risen star, he flashed forth and became wonderfully successful as an orator. This boy was Henry W. Grady.

As a journalist this young man studied the South, her people and her needs, and through his paper, the Atlanta Constitution, scattered over the land new ideas of social life, of enterprise, agriculture and national patriotism. He created a new spirit. His new ideas aroused the people, and the whole South learned to love him. But alas! when their love had fairly begun to ripen and the flower of his genius to flourish, that flower faded from before their eyes.

Mr. Grady was to the new South what Jefferson Davis was to the old, but he was more useful to both. He loved not only the South but the union. He had a conception of national unity, which others had not—a conception of the honor, glory and power of our nation as a whole, which made him universally respected North and South. At the Boston banquet he said "I am glad that the omnipotent God held the balance of battle in His Almighty Hand, and that human slavery was swept forever from the American soil, the American union saved from the wreck of war." Although he made no apology for the South, and said she had nothing to take back; still he was the first to cease mourning over the past and like a hero accepted the arbitrament of the sword, to which the South appealed, as final, and amid the ruins and wrecks of war sought to build up a grand and glorious country, "conceived, as he said, in American wisdom, won by American valor, sustained in American hearts, and cemented with the best American blood."

This beloved son of the South presented to his countrymen a new policy. Two things he said are necessary to reconcile the North and South—the development of her material resources, and the settlement of the negro problem. The first feature of his policy, the development of her material resources, we heartily endorse. The fruit of his labor has already appeared, and for it all men will praise him. But to his solution of the race problem we are forced to take exception.

"To carry in peace, honor and prosperity on the same soil, two utterly dissimilar races with equal civil and political rights, almost equal in number, but terribly unequal in intelligence and responsibility," he says "is a problem without precedent or parallel in history." He says that her wisest and best men have laid down two essential principles as unchangeable.

First, The whites shall have clear and unmistakeable control of public affairs. They own the property and have the intelligence, and theirs is the responsibility. The white race, he says, is the superior race, and cannot and will not submit to the domination of an inferior one. It is because they fear the ignorant negro vote that the whites everywhere have agreed to bury differences in moral and economic issues, and to cast a solid ballot.

Second, The white and black races must walk in "separate paths, but equal." This means separate schools, separate churches, and separate accommodations everywhere. This does not outlaw the negro, for he claims that under this political and social policy the negro has made rapid progress. To-day he has in every state his own farms and city property, his own societies, churches and schools, and the negro takes hold of education with amazing eagerness.

All honor and praise to Mr. Grady for his patriotic devotion to his people. We can but love the man who longed to reconcile the North, and who labored to rebuild the South. By his noble and unselfish life, he won the heart of the South, and by his candor and eloquence the patient ear of the North. No man in our midst ever pleaded so eloquently for her. And while we would not dim one star that shines in the crown of his glory in that sunny land, and would accord to him all sincerity of purpose and honesty of conviction; yet, in justice to humanity, it is our duty to defend a noble principle and plead for a fallen race.

Why is it that our rich and fair Southern domain lags behind the North? Why should she progress with feeblener step and emigration shun her shores?—It is her treatment of the negro! It is her deep-rooted prejudice against the black man; a prejudice
THE UNIVERSITY STENTOR.

that cannot be denied and is not denied even by Mr. Grady.* It is nothing else than prejudice that demands white supremacy. It is the finger of prejudice that points out separate paths for the negro.

There is one general principle that refutes his whole policy: "The fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man." It is because we stand upon this principle, founded upon eternal truth, a principle that is broader, deeper, higher, and nobler than prejudice, and against which prejudice cannot prevail—that we take issue with Mr. Grady.

First—Because his policy is discrimination and discrimination fetters the negro, fetters a freeman, and defies national law. Second—Because its tendencies are dangerous.

At the recent African Congress in Chicago, the latest facts and theories concerning the negro's condition were considered; his progress defined and his future predicted. In discussing this "Southern problem," L. H. Blair, an ex-confederate soldier of Richmond, Virginia, showed from statistics of eighteen years that the suppression of the negro vote in the South is detrimental to her own interests. He says coercion injures her cities, drives away emigration, retards progress and has expatriated forty per cent. of her sons to the North and West, where justice rules and freedom reigns. Coercion neutralizes the energy and intelligence of the South, consumes her time, kills her ambition and destroys her hope.

The separate school system of the South is a menace to her own welfare. In the report of Commissioner Harris on education, we are told that there are thousands of cases in the South, in poorer counties, where both whites and blacks suffer from this separate school system. Says the Superintendent of Morgan County, Tennessee, "There are forty-seven colored people scattered promiscuously along the railroads, hence no colored schools." Says the Superintendent of Houston County, Georgia, "The colored children out number the whites almost four to one, and the whites are so sparsely settled that it is impossible to have schools." In Alabama, if the blacks out number the whites, the spirit of the law gives better accommodations to the whites. Twenty-two per cent of the whites in the South attend school and but eighteen and one-half per cent of the blacks. This is due not to lack of interest but almost entirely to lack of accommodation. Such school laws are unjust to the negro. The danger of this policy is that the negro does not and will not get his equal rights and privileges by law. Under it, prejudice can have full sway, hiding behind a policy that savors of equality and fairness, but gives full reins to injustice.

Furthermore, the separation of the races brands the negro with inequality and inferiority. Said Doctor Ward, recently, in considering his system of negro education, "It teaches the democratic child that knows no race or color, not to associate with the negro, but to look down upon him as inferior." Thus the rising generations of the South imbibe a prejudice against the negro, and will transmit it from father to son, time without end. Meanwhile the social condition of the negro will grow no better.

A still greater danger of this system is its tendency to widen the breach between the races, and to make men forget the laws of brotherly love altogether. Says the State Superintendent of South Carolina, "There is much opposition to negro education in this state and in the South generally, because of the small amount of taxes paid by the negro. The opposition is intensified by the belief, that is more or less prevalent, that education spoils the colored people as laborers to the damage of the whites. It is said, you educate a negro and you spoil a field hand." Says the Superintendent of Oceanic County, Mississippi, "By no means tax the whites to educate the blacks." Here is the danger. First—It is separate education. Later—Separate taxation for education—a direct blow at our principle of public taxation for public good, and a deadly thrust at our Goddess of Liberty, the Public School System!

Such a policy is dictated by prejudice and fostered by selfishness, and in time will crown its adherents with infamy.

Although Mr. Grady, himself, demanded "equal paths" for the negro, nevertheless, such a policy has already become a greater power for evil than good. To-day it is a friend of illiteracy and an advocate of injustice. Under it, the principles of universal ethics are lost in selfishness. It is out of harmony with our broad American spirit. For our nation cannot permit any policy to impede the progress of our children.

The American negro is an offspring of liberty and a child of progress. He came here a slave, later was emancipated, soon enfranchised and finally given all the rights of a citizen. Thirty years ago a slave—to-day he makes laws. He enters the higher professions. He has proved to the world that he can be civilized!

Intelligence and morality are the cornerstones of our civilization, and any policy that winks at ignorance, or that fetters the progress of any man, white or black, or that leads men astray from the path of moral duty is a crime against society, and dangerous not only to the South but also to our nation.

ARTHUR P. BOURNS.

* In his reply to Geo. W. Cable.
STATE ORATORICAL.
LAKE FOREST WINS SECOND.

PRESIDENCY OF THE ASSOCIATION IS OURS.

The annual convention of the Illinois Inter-Collegiate Oratorical and Athletic Association was held at Galesburg on October 5th and 6th. The gathering was large and enthusiastic, about 250 students being in attendance. The president of Illinois College adjourned school and students and faculty came in a body. At first Lake Forest's two solitary representatives were almost "lost in the scuffle," but they were unmistakably heard from a little later.

In the athletic contests Knox College was easily first, winning over four-fifths of the events. The records made were, as a rule, barely up to the average. Thursday night a reception was given, followed by "toasts" President Finley of Knox presided, and introduced the speakers as follows:


The business meeting of the Oratorical Association was held on Friday morning. The delegates elected the following officers:—President, W. A. Bishop, Lake Forest; Vice-President, J. R. Orr, Wesleyan; Secretary-Treasurer, D. W. Frackleton, Illinois College; Delegates to Inter-State Contest, Schenck of Monmouth, Moreland of Knox, Challinum of Blackburn.

It was decided to hold the next contest at Jacksonville, under the auspices of Illinois College. Eureka College made a strong plea for admission to the Association. The convention, in committee of the whole, decided to recommend the admission of Eureka, subject to the approval of two-thirds of the local associations, who are to report within the next six weeks.

The most important event to us, i.e., the oratorical contest, took place on Friday evening. The hall was well filled, and the program an interesting one:

PROGRAM.
Garden Glacier Waltzes ............... Keller Bella Conservatory Orchestra.
Prayer.
Vocal Solo—"The Last Hours of Joan of Arc," ... Lugli Bardese Miss Florence J. Lee.

Decision of Judges.

Lack of space forbids comment on the speakers in detail. The general criticism may be made that the orations were strong in thought and weak in delivery. Mr. Bourns was said by competent critics to have had by far the clearest and forcible delivery, the latter quality being especially lacking in many of the orators. He secures a prize of fifty dollars for his efforts, while Mr. Wishart has seventy-five, with a chance at the Inter-State contest at Indianapolis next spring.

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We take the following from a comparison of the English and German universities given in a letter to The Unit: "The idea of the English University is culture rather than scholarship and most of the students who go abroad, go for scholarship. Perhaps many of these would do well to seek first culture. In case they did, Oxford would be overwhelmed. The Oxford man is a gentleman and a scholar too, it may be, but within certain restricted lines. A German University differs from Oxford strikingly in the range of the instruction offered. German Universities offer unlimited opportunities for specialization, hence their popularity.
THE UNIVERSITY STENTOR.

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**TERMS.**

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LAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY STENTOR.
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LAST week the mission of the college paper was concisely defined by Prof. Halsey. We wish to further emphasize one of the most important missions of the college paper, viz.: to encourage literary effort among the students—an object which is too often neglected. In general our students have been quite backward in contributing to their publications. But no more efficient literary drill can be found than in “writing for print.” The practice tends to correct minor faults of composition and teaches condensation—a most valuable accomplishment. For the intending preacher, teacher, lawyer, and, in fact, for those looking to almost any vocation, a good style, with ease of expression, is worth very much. Here is an excellent opportunity for acquiring this skill. A good oration or a fine essay ought always to find their way into the college paper. There are also many in school who can produce a readable story, if they “set their minds to it.” In the field of poetry as well, there are a number of budding geniuses who should thus reveal themselves. For if an amateur poet hides his light under a bushel for too long a time it is apt to entirely die out.

At the outset of the year The University Stentor desires to appeal to all students of L. F. U. for contributions on any subject of general interest. We also ask that any special news items be reported to some member of the staff. Our reporters are not omnipresent, so they are likely to miss things occasionally.

**THIS** is the season when the new students are making choice of their “societies,” and it is therefore the time when each society puts forth its best efforts to secure new material. It is to be hoped that this year those efforts will be more legitimate than they have often been in the past. We allude especially to the romantic fabrications which members of one society have been wont to relate in regard to their rivals. Men otherwise respectable have drawn on their imagination to paint a picture of their friends “at the other end of the hall” in such gruesome colors that the awestruck Freshmen have wondered why such creatures are tolerated in school. And in turn he is almost led to expect to see wings sprout on the shoulders of the members of “our” particular crowd. All this is wrong, of course. The straight truth and nothing but the truth is what an uninformed student wants and is what he is entitled to receive. The men who tell “fish stories” should be ostracised.

**ONCE** more Lake Forest is well to the front in oratory. It was too much to expect that we would secure second place twice in succession, but our representative made a plucky fight, and considering the difficulties he had to overcome, made an excellent record. Of course we do not wish any harm to the winner, but if anything should happen to Mr. Wishart, he can rest assured that Illinois will stand where she did last year at the Inter-State.

**THE** new courses of study and the improved system of instruction introduced by Dr. Coulter have met with unqualified approval on the part of the students. As was naturally expected, there is some trouble in fitting the new on to the old, but that difficulty will entirely disappear within a year's time. The curriculum of our college will now compare favorably with the best educational institutions of the country.
this year at Galesburg, under the auspices of Knox College.

Like our A. A. Hopkins, who won first prize at Champaign last year, Mr. Bourns expects to enter the profession of law.

He has been a willing and capable worker in the many lines he has taken up. He is at present manager of the football team, vice-president of the Athletic Association, business manager of the University Stentor, and winner of the third oratorical honor Lake Forest has ever taken from other colleges.

**COLLEGE LOCALS.**

Forest Grant favored us with a visit last week. He will attend Chicago University this year.

Owing to the musicale given by the Zeta Epsilon Society, the Athenians held their regular meeting on Thursday evening of last week. A good program was rendered, followed by a business meeting at which several names were proposed for membership.

As was expected, Chicago Day was granted as a holiday. Throughout the day the departments out here presented a decidedly deserted appearance.

It is with regret we learn that it will not be possible to secure a lecture by Prof. Drummond. We should, however, congratulate ourselves on the fact we are so near Chicago as to be able to take advantage to a large extent of the opportunity of listening to perhaps the profoundest thinker of our age.

Most of us read the account of the football game between Champaign and Wabash. Champaign will this year be our most bitter rival, and we can study the result of her game with Wabash with very great benefit to ourselves.

It would be a splendid thing if some of the apparatus for laboratory work displayed at the World's Fair, for instance, the fine display in the Electricity Building, could be purchased for our institution. Many of these instruments are of foreign manufacture, and at another time would be hard to obtain, and, moreover, the associations would add something to these purchases. Already many Western colleges have taken advantage of the opportunity offered them and have bought large numbers of these instruments.

Dr. W. C. Roberts, ex-president of our University, spent last Sunday with Henry Ives Cobbs. He expressed himself as being greatly pleased at the union of the two college papers.

**Note.—This week The University Stentor appears one day late on account of "Chicago Day."**
In elocution work this year no class lines will be drawn between Freshmen and Sophomores and Juniors and Seniors. It is to be hoped, however, that this will cause no diminution of interest in the annual contests. Prof. Booth is giving additional drill to the upper classes in voice culture.

"Sport" Burdick, looking well and hearty, drifted in on Wednesday. We were glad to see him but also somewhat surprised, as it was still rather early in the season for him.

T. M. Hopkins, of the Essexmaux Village, spent Friday with us. "Tom" still carries his genial smile about with him.

We would once more beg leave to call attention to the fact that in the present state of the weather there should be steam in the gymnasium every day. It is almost pitiful to watch the foot ball men as they stand shivering while changing their clothes. The junior even threatens to close the building, as it is impossible for him to keep comfortable down in the basement without a heavy overcoat. The students in general also have cause for complaint on account of the lack of steam, as stated last week.

'94 numbers twenty-six; three young ladies, two foot-ball elevens and one president.

'95 is composed of a foot-ball captain and some boys and girls looking for Junior dignity. Their officers for this term are: President, F. S. Mellem; Vice-President, Miss Abigail J. Davies; Secretary, Miss Tanetta Gilliland; Treasurer, J. H. Rice; Sergeant-at-arms Miss Nona Phelps.

'97 comes up after being "under the pump" and playing "funnel" with twenty-six fresh, eager faces, and becomes a part of us with the following class officers: President, Frank Moriette; Vice-President, Miss Wetherhold; Secretary, M. K. Baker; Treasurer, Miss Hodge; Corresponding Secretary, W. U. Halbert; Sergeant-at-arms, J. Adams.

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Z. E. MUSICALE

Last Friday evening the Zeta Epsilon Society acted the part of hosts at a "Musicale" in their hall. Although the sky threatened, it kept no one away, for the size of the company was limited only to the number of invitations issued. The appreciative audience listened to a program made up of glee and banjo selections, and piano solos by Miss Clark and S. Gruenstein. Mr. Wright recited "The Yagabonds" with very pleasing effect. The Society wishes to express its thanks to those who assisted with the program, and also to the young ladies who so kindly aided in the decorations, which were made a special feature. After the exercises delightful refreshments were served, and Mr. Wright further added to the occasion by telling about the old "Terboggan." The guests were unanimous in expressing themselves as charmed with pleasant and original entertainment.

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FERRY HALL

Two new classes have been formed, one in sight-reading of music, conducted by Mrs. Hester, and the other a class in elocution taught by Miss Fleming.

One of the literary societies held its meeting on Wednesday afternoon. It was no improvement on the old rhetoricals and was most decidedly not a success. The program was very short, owing to the late excuses of those who were to take part, and even those who were on showed lack of necessary preparation and thought. For the last few years the programs, even when at their best, had an ample supply of mediocrity, and every one, no matter how badly prepared, was sure of a round of applause. This may be due to the fact that we are too easily pleased, but it seems to be more a matter of custom; at any rate, whatever the cause may be, it is plain to be seen that enthusiasm and interest in the meetings are lacking, and an ambition to do more than "get through" is almost unheard of. Our new societies can not reach any degree of success if this state continues; the officers alone can do nothing to better such a condition, it calls for the efforts and individual attention of all.

Among the guests at Ferry Hall last week were Miss Grace McCord, '93, Miss Mildred Lyon, '93, Miss Theo Kane, and Mrs. Storrs, New York.

Mrs. Bush, of Fort Sheridan, visited Miss Marian Davis on Wednesday.

Mrs. Conger and Miss Conger, of Prairie du Lac, Wis., were at Ferry Hall on Tuesday.

Miss Hallie Hall, '92, has a good story in the children's department of The Interior of Sept. 30th.

On Tuesday evening, Sept. 26th, at the home of Mr. R. S. Greenlee, 35 S. Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, occurred the marriage of their only daughter, Gertrude, of the class of '90, Ferry Hall, to Mr. James Allen Lonsbury, of Hartford, Conn. The house was beautifully decorated in yellow and white. The ceremony was performed in the large ball room on the upper floor. The bridesmaids were Misses Grace Greenlee, Chicago; Gertrude Ellis, Oconto, Wis.; Kit Clark, Independence, Ia.; Libbie Curtis, Chicago. Mr. Ralph Lonsbury, the groom's brother, acted as best man. The bride's dress was of heavy cream-white satin, with a demitain, and a rope of satin about the hem. It was made with a bertha of applique lace, and large puffed sleeves. The veil, of point applique, was fastened with diamonds. She carried jessamine and lilies of the valley. The bridesmaids wore point d'esprit over white satin. Upon their return from Denver, Mr. and Mrs. Lonsbury will spend the winter as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Greenlee.

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SEMINARY CLASS OF '93

Miss Black is attending school at Normal, Ill., preparatory to teaching. Miss McWilliams has gone to the University of Chicago. Miss Edith J. Smith and Miss Johnson are teaching. Miss Grace Taylor is interested in Kindergarten work in Chicago. Miss Lyon and Miss McCord are at home. Miss Jeanette Kennedy will enter the University of Chicago after Christmas.

We were very glad to have some of the "old girls" with us again. After a few weeks of homesickness it is more than pleasant to listen to the conversation of some one who "fairly loves even the dirt in Lake Forest."
LAKE FOREST ACADEMY.

At the present time the students are finding difficulty in keeping schedule hours, owing to the lack of some noise-breading thing to announce the hours. A small handbell is now used, and while it is possible, if on the alert, to catch its peals, it is intended for Reid Hall only. We need something in the line of a foghorn or bell—the latter is preferred—which shall perform its duty, from the turrets of Reid Hall. "New facilities make new demands," and the satisfaction of "new demands" makes completeness.

Chicago, in the last few months, has been the centre of the world, and consequently the vortex of interest. More brilliant lights have been there than ever before in one place, in the same time. The world's famous poets, writers and statesmen, the nobility of monarchial realms, have been courted by her in throng. Her theatres hold the brilliant stars of the drama. To her populace is exhibited the pride and pith of each nation's civilization, the advancement of centuries. He is indeed fortunate to whom it is possible to take advantage of these, the chances of a lifetime, and some which centuries do not offer. Therefore, a clear conscience on the part of the Faculty may accompany an almost indiscriminate distribution of holidays during the remainder of this month.

It might be appropriate to remark in these columns that the promoters of our Y. M. C. A. do not intend allowing the earnest purpose of the meeting to be thwarted by the infant-boisterousness of any of the attendants.

In the last move of the faculty concerning absences one can discern good intentions toward the students. Whether any benefits are derived from the new rules is doubtful. This custom prevailed last year, so that virtually the only new clause of the measure seems to be that 17 demerits on account of unexcused absences—and not an absence counting as one, but in some cases five points—will result for the seniors in having "connections severed" for an indefinite time.

OUR Y. M. C. A.

Last year the Academy Y. M. C. A. was established under the most auspicious circumstances. Its officers were men of energy and sought to at once remedy by common effort the disadvantages under which the Christian workers had been laboring previous to this organization. Irregular attendance at Tuesday night prayer-meeting, no organization, and consequent lack of common aim had resulted in no progressive work. All this was altered as the meetings began to gather interest. The corps of officers take up their work this year with prospects of great success. Let not the efforts of last year be disregarded, but let every one help along the work.

ATHLETIC.

The foot-ball team has now been selected from among the many promising candidates. Following are the players and their respective positions:

North, left end; Taylor, left tackle; Reinhart, left guard; McKinnie, centre; Rheingans, right guard; Kennedy, right tackle; Campbell, right end; Woelfel, quarter back; Captain Williams, right half-back; Gille-

land, full-back. Substitutes, Fortier, Woolsey, Gates, and Randolf. The management is trying to arrange for eight games, and will be open for dates with all teams averaging not more than 150 lbs. weight.

FOOT BALL.

The first match game of the season on the home grounds occurred last Saturday afternoon. The Academy team met the Hyde Park High School, and after a hard fought battle in which there was much good playing on both sides, the home team won by the score of 16 to 12. In the first half both sides secured touchdowns, from which goals were kicked, leaving the score tied at the end of the half. In the half Hyde Park scored by a long run around the end. Gille was hurt, and Jackson took his place. He made a strong run, getting a touchdown. Woelfel for the second time kicked goal. Only a few minutes remained, but by hard rushing the Academy pushed the ball over the line. Time was called with the ball near the middle of the field.

EXPLANATORY.—The above account was not written by the Academy correspondents, but they are not responsible for any deficiencies.—ED.

CLASS NEWS.

Officers for the senior class have been elected as follows:

President, B. S. Cutler; Vice-President, R. G. McKinnie; Secretary, T. A. Thornton; Treasurer, W. Hedges.

The third form organized and elected officers a few days ago. Their officers are: J. J. Jackson, President; Wright, Vice-President; Franklin, Secretary. This is the first instance in which the third form organized so early in the year. The members deserve credit for their promptness.

ACADEMY LACONICS.

The mails have been quite irregular late.

"General" Kilgour put in his appearance the other Saturday and has settled down to work again.

Mrs. Lamberton, of Lake City, Minnesota, visited her son Edward last week.

Prof. Whiteford enjoyed a visit from his father last week.

Geo. Busse has entered the Union College of Law, Chicago.

Cutler was visited by his grandmother Tuesday.

BOOKS EXPECTED.

The "Shrill-Voiced Oyster of the Western Plains," by Mr. Wayne Condon, author of "The Fly in the Butter."

Dunham has given life to a plaintive lyric entitled "I Want My Ma."
Facility:

HON. JOSEPH M. BAILEY, LL.D.  HON. THOMAS A. MORAN, LL.B.

Late Chief Justice of Supreme Court of Illinois.

Late Justice of Appellate Court, First District of Illinois.

... AND OTHERS ...

The Under-Graduate Course of two years begins the first Monday in September, annually, and continues ten months.

The Post-Graduate Course of one year, begins the first Tuesday in October, annually, and continues eight months.

Diplomas granted on two years' attendance, admits to the Bar of State on motion.

For further information, address the Secretary.

ELMER E. BARRETT, LL.B.

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CHICAGO.
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The 2000 moulds in constant use in our manufactory afford an extent and variety of forms of Porcelain Teeth unapproached elsewhere.

Practically they reproduce the infinite variations of nature's forms meeting every requirement of the dentist, every need of the patient, whether from the stand-point of usefulness or of esthetics. Cases requiring the substitution of either a partial or an entire denture which cannot be supplied from our stock are so rare as to be unknown.

**FACTS AND INFERENCES.**

The most successful manufacturers of Porcelain Teeth of the present day are H. D. Justi & Son. Their moulds are the result of deep study and many experiments. They have the appearance of nature, adaptability, and are in perfect harmony with the features. They are the most perfect imitations of nature ever produced. These facts are so well known to the profession and trade that other manufacturers would find it difficult to make salable artificial teeth without following Justi's productions as patterns. The fact that other makers do copy our moulds is evidence in itself that they excel all others, and are unsurpassed in design and workmanship.

**H. D. JUSTI & SON, PHILADELPHIA.**

**FRED. WEIS, THE WELL KNOWN Merchant Tailor.**

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