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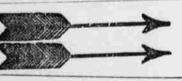
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EASY TERMS. \$10.00 worth of goods, \$1.00 week, \$4.00 per month. \$25.00 worth of goods, \$1.50 week, or \$6.00 00 worth of goods

\$2.00 week, or \$8.00 per month worth of goods \$2.50 week or \$10.00 per month worth of goods, \$3.00 week or\$12.00 per month

The Greatest Stove on Earth

HOLDS FIRE 48 HOURS WITH SOFT COAL.

And the Official Test.

F. & L. KAHN & BROS.:

GENTLEMEN: This is to certify that 1 have made a series of tests with your "E-tate Oak" Heating Stoves, to determine, FIRST, how long the stove would hold fire; SECOND, how the several parts of the stove would act under a high red heat.

heat.

I fired the stoves repeatedly until they were red hot all over. I heated them to the highest possible temperature and cooled them off as rapidly as possible. Under those most severe tests the expansion and contraction did not affect the plates in the least particular.

The stove stood on the third floor of our five-story warehouse, with about fifty feet of flue length, including stovepipe, giving excellent draught.

I charged one of them with one and one-half small bucketfuls of coal slack on Tuesday evening, June 30th, 1891, at 50'clock. When the fire was making large sheets of flune the screw registers in the ash-pit were closed, the poker-hole register in the feed-door was closed, and the check register in the pipe collar was opened and all remained so to the end of the test.

Until the following Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock the body of the stove continued to be so warm that a hand could not comfortably be laid upon it. After that time it began to cool off. The live coals from the original charges of slack above referred to were visible until 10 o'clock and 15 minutes of the evening of that day.

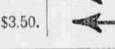
SOLE AGENTS FOR OMANA.

BASE BURNERS

\$11.95 worth \$20.00.



MATTRESSES \$1.65, worth \$3.50.





LACE CURTAINS

BED LOUNCES

\$6.98, worth \$12.50

98c. worth \$2.50.

EASY TERMS.

worth of goods \$1.50 week or \$5.00 per worth of goods

worth of goods \$2.50 week or \$10.00 per worth of goods

PILLOWS

38c, worth 75c.

Write for Baby Carriage and Stove Catalogues, mailed free.

FORMERLY PEOPLE'S MAMMOTH INSTALLMENT HOUSE

OIL HEATERS

**84.85** worth \$8.50.

The Government Has Euppr. sted Free Libraries, Echools an | Reading Circles.

DARK SUPERSTITION AND IGNORANCE

George Kennan Describes the Illiteracy of the Empire-Behind All Other Nations-Methods of the Fifteenth Century-An Array of Evidence.

Among the causes that may be assigned for the unsatisfactory economic condition of the Russian peasant farmer the first blace must be given, I think, to over reguation, restraint and interference on the part of the government. Next to that in point of importance I should place the lack of popular education. The Russian peasant farmers, as a class, are the most illiterate people in Europe. The reports of the Rusdian ministry of war show that in the ten year period from 1874 to 1884, 77 per cent of the young men drafted into the army at the of 20 were unable either to read or write. In the province of Kharkof the proportion of literate recruits reached 85 per cent, in the province of Kiev 86 per cent, and in the province of Kazan 97 per cent. But these figures do not give an adequate idea of the illiteracy of the population as a whole, for the reason that they do not include women. They relate only to the flower of young Russian manhood, and therefore show the literary status of the class whose educational facilities have been best. The great mass of the population stands on a much lower level. From statistics compiled by the zematvos, or provincial assemblies of twenty covinces in European Russia, between 1886 ind 1890, it appears that 91 per cent of teh whole population were illiterate, and that the proportion of illiterate wemen reached 98 cent. In other words there were only nety men in a thousand, and only twenty omen in a thousand who could either read write. In eight provinces out of the wenty the illiterate men numbered 950 per of Illiterate women exceeded 990 per housand. In one-fifth of the villages in the province of Tambof there was not a lingle peasant who could read or write, of either sex, and in the district of Dmitrof. revince of Orel, there were only twenty-bree women who could read and write in a opulation of 96.920. STATISTICS IN THE CASE.

If Russia be compared with other surepean countries upon the basis of illit-racy, as shown in the returns of the re-Russia be compared with uiting officers, it will be seen that, in point education, she occupies the very last in the list. The figures, as given by liliterate Recruits

If we take for international comparison the aber of children attending school in proportion to population, Russia makes an even werse showing than in the reports of the re-cruiting officers. The proportion of scholars to population in the United States is 22.5 per cent. In western Europe it ranges from cent. In western Europe it ranges from 7.1 per cent for Italy to 21.2 per cent for Italy to 11.2 per cent for Italy to 11.2 per cent for Italy to 11.2 per cent for Centuries to the domination of the Turk, it is 5.5 per cent. In Italy Italy

sent themselves. The Zhitomir correspond int of the Kiev newspaper, the Word, for example, reports that the schools of that town are not large enough to hold one quarter of the children that would like to enter them. In 1890, 2,500 children were turned away from the doors of the Moscow schools, and more than 1,000 from the Odessa sch because there was no room for them. In Kazan, at the beginning of the present educational year, there were 5,847 applications for admission to the public shehools, of which 1,396 were denied for want of room. In St. Petersburg there were 2,180 applications for 360 vacant places in the higher schools, while in Cronstadt there were school accommodations for only 700 out of the more than 6,000 children of school age. If state of things prevails in the cities of the empire, what can be expected in the cou-In the province of Kostroma there is only one school to every 126 square miles of area. In the province of Kursk there are 1,140 schools for 8,797 peasant villages, or one school, on an average, for every settlements, while in the province of Viatka there is only one school for every thirty eight settlements. It is estimated by the best authorities that, taking the Russian empire as a whole, educational facilities are accessible to only one-fortieth part of the children of school age. WHERE THE RESPONSIBILITY RESTS

BRUSSELS CARPETS

47c, worth 90c.

The responsibility for this state of things rests mainly upon the central government The well known Russian reactionist, Prince Meshcherski said recently in the Grazhda is incomparably more importan that the peasants should be subject to firm and prudent guardianship of the authorities than that they should be educated;" and this is the view that seems to be taken by the government. No serious at tempt is being made, and no serious attemp has been made by the czar or min istry of public instruction to provide the great mass of the Russian people with educational facilities, even in their most elementary form. The best measure of a government's desire to do a certain thing is the amount of money that it is willing to spend in doing it, and judged by this stand ard, the desire of the Russian governmen to educate its people is so weak as to be hardly worth taking into account. In 1884 the central government drew from its people in the form of direct and indirect taxes about \$408,000,000. It returned to them in the shape of facilities for elementary in struction a little less than \$2,000,000 (3,902, 575 rubies), or one two-hundredths part of the annual budget. If this sum had been the annual budget. If this sum had been distributed among the people upon a per capita basis it would have given to each person for educational purposes three and seven-tenths kepeks, or about one and four-fitts cents. In 1894, ten years later, the central government had increased its expenditure for primary schools to \$2,366,000, (4.732,000 rubles), but inasmuch as the population had increased in the meantime by 13,000,000, this larger sum, if distributed among the people, would have given to each person, for educational purposes, an even smaller allowance than that provided for in the budget of 1884.

In 1884 the total expenditures of the central government for all objects amounted to \$3.87 per capita of the population, of which one-half of 1 per cent went for the support of primary schools. In 1894 the

support of primary schools. In 1894 the total expenditures were \$4.57 per capita, of which only forty-four-hundredths per cent were devoted to primary schools. In other words the central government devoted to elementary instruction in 1884 50 cents out of every \$100 expended, while it was willing to assign for that purpose only 44 cents out of every \$100 ex-

In May, 1883, a well known official named C-, in the Russian town P- (the press censor would not allow the newspaper from which I quote this case to give full name: either of persons or places), resolved to at his own expense, a free primary school for peop children. He provided or collected the necessary funds, engaged a competent man with a teacher's certificate to of the school, and then wrote to the district director of public instruction for permission. Month after month passed without a reply, and in August the petition for leave to open the school was renewed. A letter

many children would attend. Replies to all these questions were promptly forwarded, and, in September, after some further correspondence, the district director wrote to the patron of the proposed school that permission for its establishment would be granted if the local authorities of the town had no objection. Upon this the school was opened, but on the 28th of September another communication was received from the director saying that on account of the opposition of the local authorities the school nust be closed. On the 8th of October the local authorities notified Mr. C-, and wrote the director that they had no ection whatever to the school, but it was of no avail. On the 26th of October, six months after the beginning of the negotiations, a peremptory order was received from the director to close the school. The school was closed, and the public spirited official, Mr. C-, who had planned and organized it, was warned by his own superior that the establishment of free public schools was not one of his duties and was not, more-over, "consistent with the dignity of a chinovnik. From files of Russian newspapers for the

past ten years cases of this kind-or cases differing from this only in unimportant details— might be quoted by the hundred, but I have space, of course, only for a few typical illustrations. In the winter of 1886 the town council of enneselk proposed to have, for the bene

fit of the common people, a course of free popular lectures, or readings, and the well known Siberian millionaire Sibirikof. has done so much to promote enlighten-ment in Russia, bought and gave to the council an expensive stereopticon and 200 slides, in order that the proposed readings might be illustrated. The project, however was disapproved by the government, permis sion to give the readings was denied, and the stereopticon and slides were stored away somewhere as useless. In 1882 a number of prominent gentlemen

in the city of Kiev, including the former as-sistant curator of the educational districand one of the professors in the local university, asked permission to establish Kiev, without expense to the government, a number of popular schools to bear the nam of the famous little Russian poe Shevchenko. Permission was denied. About the same time an inspector of public schools in the Klev district forwarded to the min istry of public instruction a petition from the peasants of Kirilofka—the home of Shychenko during a large part of his life—asking permission to open a village school in the dead poet's honor, and to give it his name. Permission was denied, and the inspector who forwarded the petition was at once temoved from his place.

In August, 1893, a little group of intelligent people in the town of Oral planned an evening's entertainment in the form of public feadings from the works of the distinguished novelist Ivan Turgenief. They proposed to call this entertainment a "Turgenief Evening," to make a suitable charge for admission, and to devote the proceeds to the establishment of a free public reading room which should bear Turgenief's name. The project met with difficulties from Shevchenko during a large part of his life-

name. The project met with difficulties from the very first. The curator of the educa tional district, to whom the program of the entertainment was submitted, disapproved of the selections made from Turgenief's works and would not allow them to be read, and the minister of public instruction forbade the use of Turgenief's name, and refused to authorize the proposed readings.

HATE FOR LITERATURE AND AUTHORS The hatred of the Russian government for literature and authors, as shown in its pro hibition of a "Shevchenko School," and its nibition of a "Shevchenko School," and its refusal to permit a "Turgenief Evening" of a "Turgenief Reading Room," is a hatred of long standing, and it furnishes a curious and significant proof of the fact that, in the official mind, anything like enlightenment or free thought is a mena security of the state. On the 28th of May 1880—the eighty-first anniversary of the birth of the great Russian post, Pushkinthe town council of Saratof asked the minis ter of public instruction for permission to call one of the Saratof schools the "Pushkin school" and to put up a bust of the eminent author in the principal school room. Per-mission, of course, was refused. In 1887 the council made another similar request, sub-

NO EDUCATION IN RUSSIA ites that are afforded them, and the Russian newspapers are constantly filled with complaints of inadequate accommodation in the existing schools for all the children that present the control of the control o council made a last attempt to honor literature and dignify popular instruction by asking permission to found a school which should be known as the "Lermontof school" but a third time it met with a rebuff.
After citing from an official report of the
Saratof town council the facts above set
forth the St. Petersburg Journal Russkaya
Zhizn remarks significantly that no official on was made when a certain street in Rostof-on-the-Don, which is filled with houses of ill-fame, was called "Turgenief street," and no official encouragement has ever been given to the efforts that have been made to get the name changed.

In the cases above set forth the objection of the government to the opening of the schools and the reading room was based primarily, perhaps, on the names that the founders proposed to give them, but efforts to establish schools without attaching objectionable names to them had been no more successful. In December, 1893, a number of public spiritual attaching of the proposed of the propose public spirited citizens in the Russian provincial town of Chernigof undertook to establish in that place a secular Sunday school for poor working girls. The necessary means were obtained, competent teachers means were obtained, competent teachers of unquestioned "political trustworthiness" were engaged, and application was made to the ministry of public instruction for per-mission to open the school. No attention was paid to the petition. In 1893, and the earlier part of 1894, repeated attempts were made to open a secular Sunday school in the town of Orel, but with even less success, inasmuch as the persons successively in-terested in the matter fell under suspicion or "political untrustworthiness" as soon as they showed a disposition to promote the pubwelfare at their own expense, and were frightened, one after another, into an abay donment of their project.

In November, 1893, Mr. M. E. D. prominent citizen of Izhevsk, province of Viatka, petitioned the government for leave to open in that place province a free public library, for which the necessary means had already been contributed. In February, 1894, his petition was formally denied upon the ground that Izhevsk was villiage, and there was no provision of law to authorize the establishment of public libraries except in towns. The reason as-signed by the government for its action was obviously a mere pretext, inasmuch a Izhevsk, although nominally a village, had a population of 40,000, and was just as much need of a library as if it had been officially called a city.

RUSSIA AT THE FOOT OF THE LIST. If we compare the per capita allowance for elementary instruction in Russia with the per capita allowance for the same object in other countries, we shall find that Russia not only stands at the foot of the list, but that she is disgreefully behind even such countries as Spain, Italy and Japan. See, for example, the following table which I have take m an excellent series of articles entitled "A Fateful Question," recently published in St. Peteraburg newspaper, Russkay

England, Scotland, Prinsia, Saxony 

A government which has an annual revenue of more than \$400,000,000 and which appropriates annually for the elementary instruction of its people less than 2 cents per capita certainly cannot regard popular educations as a matter of much importance. But the attitude of the Russian government toward education in general, and education of the second control of the second cont cation of the masses in particular, seems to be an attitude not so much of indifference as of suspicion, apprehension and hostility appears to be afraid that if it promotes lementary instruction among the peasant and creates a large reading and thinking class it will increase the feeling of popular discontent, add greatly to the difficulty of maintaining an effective censorahip, render the people more impatient of the "wis> and prudent guardianship" which is "so neces sary" for them and open a far wider and

tionists and liberals who are striving to her for a couple of hundred on account. to make a determined stand for their individual and social rights, if not for their political freedom. Only upon this supposiion is it possible to explain the unusual and extraordinary restrictions which it throws about private enterprise in the field of popular education, and the apparent re-luctance with which it permits the estabishment of primary schools and village libraries by the representatives of the people in the cantonal and provincial assemblies. POPULAR EDUCATION DISCOURAGED. One would suppose that if a government

ecognized the importance of popular educa-ion, but felt financially unable itself to do all that should be done for its promotion, would gladly welcome and encoura the establishment of schools, foundling of village libraries a foundling of village libraries and the giving of popular lectures or readings by private individuals at their own expens but such is not at all the esse in Russia. and encouraging the co-operation of private individuals and local societies in the work of popular enlightenment, virtually repulses and discourages all such offers of assistance and surrounds the opening of a school or the establishment of a village library with such a network of bureaucratic red tape in the form of official restrictions and conditions that private individuals and local societies often bandon their educational projects in despair. As one well known and public spirited Rus sian recently said aft r having had such an experience, "It is easier to get permission to open twenty rum shops than one school." A MAN OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

Whatever view may be taken of the cases above set forth, it cannot, I think, be con-tended that they indicate a very ardent desire on the part of the Russian government that its people should be educated, either at its own expense or the expense of others. Meanwhile the Russian peasant is, in most respects, a man of the fifteenth century. He is a believer in sorcery and witchcraft: he murders in cold blood wretched old women whom he regards as embodiments of cholera and plague; he stones or physicians who try to save him the fatal he buys pieces of the Savior's cradle and bottled Egyptian darkness from wandering pilgrim peddlers who pretend to have traveled in the Holy land.

and he has no more conception of the achievements of modern science, even in the field of material progress, than if he were an inhabitant of Matabeleland or the He is not stupid—he is not a seless clod. He is, on the conmere senseless clod. trary, a man of warm feelings, vivid imagination and great innate intellectual capacity; but so far as education and knowledge of the world are cohcerned, it may be doubted whether he is any more advanced than his ancestors were in the "good old days" of Ivan the Terrible. It is unreasonable to suppose that, in the storm and stress of the fierce struggle for existence which is now going on throughout the world world. such a man can possibly hold his own against the sharp, intelligent competition of the trained, enlightened, energetic and selfreliant worker of western Europe or the United States. If his economic condition is "unsatisfactory" to his official "guardians," it is simply because he is ignorant and op-pressed. He is like a handicapped runner n a free-for-all race who starts behind the of his competitors, and who must run as best he can with a yoke around his neck and a bandage over his eyes. GEORGE KENNAN.

Baldeck, Nova Scotia. CONNUBIALITIES.

A waiter in a Chicago restaurant has been arrested for abducting an helress. He regrets now that he left his tray to go to the

News of the engagement of Mme. Lillian Nordica to Zeltan Dorne, the young German teror, who sang with her in Bayreuth, is announced from London. Very little is known of Dorne in this country. Lady Margaret Grosvenor, who has become

ngaged to the young prince of Teck brother of the duchess of York), is a daughter of the duke of Westminster, whose income is said to exceed \$5,000 a day.

Palsley—So Jones is engaged to the hairess! Well, I never thought he cared so much
for dollars and cents! Baisley—You don't knicker costume.

lenry Siry, 17 years old, and Kate Kalle 14 years old, were married by a justice in Elizabethport, N. J., on Tuesday, with the blessing of their respective parents, respectable and thriving residents of Elizabeth,

Mr. and Mrs. Isanc Bell of New York celebrated their golden wedding on Tuesday. Mr. Bell in 78 years old and a citizen of great prominence and popularity. His son, the late Isaac Bell, jr., will be remembered as formerly United States minister to Hol-

A vonne lady from Buffalo, N. Y., who was

attending a funeral in Sharon, Pa. a few days ago, rode in the same carriage with an editor of the latter city and accepted his proposal of marriage, which was performed when they rode back from the funeral. tak s an expert to blue-pencil a courtship. Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle are going have a wedding in their house this fall Miss Mattie Thompson, daughter of Color Phil Thompson of Kentucky, is the handsome bride-elect, and Mr. William Davis, born in Washington and now of New York and St. Louis, is the happy man. Miss Thompson

s a great favorite in the Carlisle home circle and has been frequently its guest. How many weeks off is the marriage of Associate Justice White of the supreme court is the problem which his Washington friends not let into the secret are just now discussing. Mrs. Linden Kent, the brideo-be, and Miss Susie White, his sister, have been spending the summer quietly at one of the Virginia springs, from which resort Jus-tice White returned to town the other day for the ostensible purpose of selecting his future home in this city.

The last titled European to whom the The last titled European to whom the name of Miss Gould has been linked by the gossips as being a desirable parti is the young Count de Talleyrand Perigord. George and Howard Gould have denied, however, this "news" by cable, and well they might, for this particular scion of a truffled house is somewhat weak-minded and not at all an eligible match for any one. The Talleyrand-Perigords have been in a lot of nasty financial scandals recently and a French girl would pause before she would make such match.

cirnati Enquirer revives the story that Miss Catherine Drexel, a daughter of the Phila-delphia branch of the wealthy Drexel family, is about to retire from the Catholic sisterhood which she founded. Coupled with the story is a rumor that she will wed the husband of the deceased Sister Elizabeth A similar story was current a short ago and was pronounced without a shadow truth by the Philadelphia Ledger, which is good authority on Drexel family matters. Prince Isenberg-Bernstein, that second cousin of the Austrian emperor, Francis Joseph, who flourished for some weeks in Chicago, and afterwards made a long stay in New York, had to go home without accomplishing the objects of his visit-the capture of an American heiress. He was sent over here by a Vienna matrimonial bureau, which expended \$200,000 on him, with the expectation of large returns wien the marriage came off. His name was ed with that of a daughter of George M. Pullman.

The Sketch gives a picture of a curious wedding ceremony which has been celebrated at Christ church, under the auspices of the New Zealand Dress Reform association. The bride, Miss Kate Walker, and the bridegroom, Mr. J. R. Wilkinson, had already joined hands by publishing a pamphlet on "Dress Reform and What It Implies." The enter-prising bride, like Strephon in "Patience." was divided into two parts, as it were, the upper part of her dress consisting of the conventional bride's veil, and the lower sinking into a modified pair of breeches. Her costume was of stone-blue bengaline, with vest and revers of white silk, embroidered with gold. She wore a beautiful wreath of jasmine instead of the time-honored orange plossom, and, although gloves were discarded a vell was worn-not, however, over the face folds over the shoulders. The bridesmain wors a suit of cream slik, with a lace collar The lady in whose house the wedding tool place were a brown cashmere suit, trimmed with handsome braid. The suits were nearly all of the same design, neatly-fitting knickers long coat, with revers, and a long vest, the coat being edged with cord to match the material. Most of the gentlemen were in PRATTLE OF THE YOUNGSTER

Dettie (who has an elder sizter)-Poh! I wouldn't be a blonde like you, 'cause you couldn't be a brunette, but I can be a blonds

Mamma-What did you say to Mrs. Brown when she helped you to a second piece of ple? Willie-Why, that she didn't cut her pie in half as big pieces as grandma.

Mamma-What was the sermon about this morning, Willi? Willie-Well, I guess it was tellin' about cash boys. Mamma-What was tellin' about cash boys. Mamma—What did the minister say about them? Willie—Nothin', but his text was: "All the day of my appointed time will I wan, till my change comes."

Uncle George-Are you learning much at school? Little Nophew Yes, Indeedy. I'm learnin' to sit still, an' not talk, an' not make any noise, an' git up an' sit down, an' march, an' lots of things. "Papa," said Jack, as he gazed at his 10

cents—one week's allowance—"do you know what I would do if I was an awful rich king?" "No. Jack. What?" "I'd increase my allowance to a quarter a week." Fond Parent Goodness, how you look, child. You are soaked. Frankle-Please, pd. I fell into the canal. "What, with your new trousers on?" "I didn't have time, pa, to take 'em off."

Fond Mother-Yes, sir; I have a little fellow who is only 10, and yet he writes beautiful poetry. Old Editor-Well, there's some hope for them when you catch 'em young, you can whip it out of 'em easle

Proud Father (to friend)-This is youngest boy. Frank, this is Mr. Jackson. Frank (brightly)-Is that the man who namma said yesterday had more money than

Uncle Joe-Well, Rob, what have you learned at school today; anything new? Rob-Yep; how to fix crooked pins in a chair so they'll stay. Sunday School Teacher-You want to go to

heaven, don't you, Flossie? Little Cirl from the tenth floor flat of the Upperten apartment house)- Are there-are there any ianitors there?

Mother-Why do you pack up your toys so carefully, Ethel? Ethel—To keep them for my children, mamma. Mother—And suppose you never have children? Ethel—Then they'll do for my grandchildren.

EDUCATIONAL.

Enoch Pratt, a venerable citizen of Balti-more, signalizes his 86th year by spending \$1,300,000 on a public library for the city. Mrs. Stanford has paid off the last of the debts of the Stanford estate. As soon as a distribution of the estate is ordered she will distribution of the estate is ordered she will begin operations in a new field. Then, under her personal supervision, the erection nearly \$500,000 worth of new buildings the early extension of the university to three times its present magnitude will be begun.

The gift of Dr. Simeon B. Bell of Kansas City, Kan., of land in the Kansas metropolis valued at \$100,000 to the State university of Lawrence, enables that worthy institution to at once found a medical school and enter more fully into university work.

Henry Wade Rogers, who has been president of the Northwestern university at Evanston, Ill., was dean of the Michigan university law school for eight years, and studied his profession in the office of Judge Thomas M. Cooley.

Miss Lillie J. Martin, vice-principal of a girls' high school in San Francisco, has resigned her place to enter Gottingen univer-sity as a student. Only three or four women have heretofore been admitted to this German university's privileges. Miss Martin is a graduate of Vassar college, and relinquishes a salary of \$2,000 a year to continue studies in Germany which will be in the of experimental psychology.

Dr. George W. Fitz, who has been chosen to fill the new post of medical inspector in Harvard university, in a young man, a gradu-ate of the Harvard Midcal school, and in-structor in physiology and hygine in the Lewrence Scientific school. It will be his duty to inquire into every case of filmen among the students, and to see that all such among the students, and to see that all such cases have proper medical attention. He will look after the sanitary condition of the university buildings; and it will be he duty to give a friendly warning to young mee who may induige in vice or dissipation.