The Maynard Prize Debate

The debating spirit is alive at Howard now. The Theological School held the second debate of the series on Friday March 20, when T. N. Austin, G. W. Dickens, Antony Dean, J. T. Jackson Fairfax King and C. W. Jordan met on the rostrum of Andrew Rankin Chapel and strove to prove or disprove that "The present trend of things tends toward our government's overthrow." The subject was very well handled by the speakers and was attended with a fair degree of interest.

The discussion was opened by Austin, who argued that the growth of monopolies, the concentration of wealth, and general social corruption, now so prevalent, of necessity lead to the final overthrow of the government. Dickens, the first speaker on the negative, denied that in face of the general progress of protective legislation, the general spread of education and the growth of philanthropy, that any sign can be discovered which tends toward the overthrow of the government.

Dean, the second speaker on the affirmative, showed through six well ordered points that the industrial system and the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few must eventually lead to the overthrow of the government.

Jackson, the second speaker on the negative argued that the present tendency towards centralization of power is an indication of the strengthening of the government rather than its overthrow.

Mr. King seemed to get closer to the issues than any of the speakers and warmed the audience with his forceful delivery so that he was generally picked as a winner. He argued that the trend of things was toward the lowering of morals and the disruption of homes and that such a condition necessarily tended teware the over throw of the government.

Jordan closed the discussion for the negative. This was his third time up. He is an excellent orator but somehow was not up to his standard on this occasion.

The judges then retired and after a consultation of twenty minutes awarded the first prize to G. W. Dickens, a member of the Freshman class; and the second to Mr. Fairfax King, of the Senior class.

Shaw Wins Debate

Shaw University debating team, defending the negative side of the question: "Resolved, that if the United States would build up her merchant marine, she must enter upon a policy of ship subsidies," was awarded the decision last night over Howard's team.

The decision, perhaps, turned on the word "must." For that seems to be the only grounds for awarding Shaw the victory. In rebuttal there was no comparison between the teams, as the Shaw speakers seemed to be at sea, wandering about the subject with a few sarcastic remarks. Both sides spoke well in main argument. Dr. W. T. Vernon presided. In our next issue we shall give a fuller account of the debate.

Alpha Phi Prize Debate

Before a crowd that packed the Andrew Rankin Chapel to its utmost capacity, J. Oliver Morrison, '88 Teacher's College, was declared winner of the Alpha Phi Prize Debate Friday evening March 13, but not until the judges had retired and taken a second ballot. This fact alone attests to the closeness of the contest. The judges were seated in different parts of the house, each instructed to write his decision on a slip of paper and having sealed it in an envelope, to pass it to the presiding officer. When the envelopes were opened it was found that each judge had chosen a different man. One slip read Morrison, another Lyle, and still another E. H. Lawson with E. M. Pollard as second choice. This made it necessary for the judges to retire and take a second ballot. After being out for an unusually long time, the judges returned Morrison's name as winner.

Not only in the narrow margin between the speakers did this debate surpass any of its kind ever conducted in this University but in excellence of argument and presentation.

From the time Lyle, the first speaker, warned his audience out of its critical mood and won them by his persuasiveness and eloquence until Pollard closed with a plea for the preservation of our constitution intact, the large body of people was held spellbound.

The subject was one of vital interest to our nation: "Resolved that the power vested in the Federal government be enlarged by a further restriction of the sovereignty of the individual states."

Lyle, col. '09, the first speaker on the affirmative met the issue squarely: declaring that an enlargement of the Federal power is necessary to enable the people to properly cope with the giant monopolies and present industrial situation. "Furthermore" he pointed out "the people are demanding the enlargement of Federal power in that they

[Continued on Page 4.]
Wendell Phillips in his address on "The Scholar in the Republic" refers in pungent terms to the fact that in surrender to proslavery ideas "bishops expurgated the pictures of their Common Prayer Books." And in one of his political essays James Russell Lowell rebukes a certain religious society which, in deferring to the "objections" of the South, excludes the black man from the operations of God's providence, and does thereby as great wrong to the Creator as that church did to the artist when, without public protest, it allowed Ary Scheffer's "Christus Consolator," with the figure of the Negro left out, to be put in its Prayer Book.

Back of these striking references to a famous picture a rather startling bit of history is disclosed. Many are familiar with the "Christus Consolator" of Ary Scheffer, one of the most suggestive and beautiful religious pictures that was ever painted. This famous painting, which is herewith reproduced, tells its own story: Jesus is surrounded by those who came kneeling about Him for His comfort and healing. At His feet a woman kneels pleading for the restoration of her infant child. Near the Master, crowned with a wreath of myrtle, indicating poetical or other distinction, sits a man of thought and refinement. The fact that his back is turned toward the Master may indicate that, while he is willing to hear, he does not surrender to his teachings.

In devout spirit, kneeling, with faces turned toward the Master, are three women, who may well typify the calmness of faith, the spirit of hope, and the surrender of love. In the rear are three workingmen, with implements in their hands. They seem to have stopped to listen to Him who spake as never man spake. At the left an old man, with outstretched hands, stands appealing that his petition may be heard and answered. In the foreground lies a young man in wild delirium, naked, who has been bound with chains. At the touch of Jesus the chains fall from his wrists and he is about to rise out of his delirium. Near Him a Negro slave, with uplifted eyes and agonized face, stretching out his manacled hands to Jesus, seeking freedom from Him, "who came to break every yoke" and to "set at liberty them that are bound."

Such was the beauty and fame of this picture that the publishers of an edition of the Book of Common Prayers were attracted to it as a suitable frontispiece. But there was this fatal objection: the Negro was there with his manacled wrists and his appealing face, yearning for freedom. This could then find no favor in the South. Hence direction was given to the engraver to cut out the figure of the Negro. The picture in this mutilated form was thus published as the frontispiece for this edition of the Book of Common Prayers, and the same was certified to as correct by the then Bishop of New York.

Small wonder, then, that this act of surrender to the sentiment of both South and North against the agitation of the question of human slavery called out the righteous rebuke of such advocates of humanity as Wendell Phillips and James Russell Lowell. It was just such a spirit of surrender that led Phillips Brooks to write, as recorded in his biography: "Our Convention was a shameful failure. We asked that body of Christian ministers and laymen to say that treason was wicked and slavery a sin. They declined, and substituted some feeble platitudes done up in wretched rhetoric which meant nothing and said it. I was ashamed of my church."

When we read the above, setting forth conditions which obtained in a great church a generation or more ago, and then observe the progress toward a larger and more humanitarian spirit today; it leads one to take courage as to the future. While the Protestant Episcopal Church has not been as progressive and broad in its work as some other churches, probably because it has such a large influential membership at the south, yet even this influential church is showing activity that gives promise for the future.

Principal Hunter of the St. Augustine School, Raleigh, is one of the most devoted and broad-minded workers in the South. A theological school of considerable strength is maintained at Petersburg from
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which a goodly number of clergymen are entering the church. The Episcopal Church has really a large opportunity for helpful service among the colored people and it is hoped that the counsels of the more humanitarian and progressive element may prevail.

It is a hopeful sign that financial provision has been made for the opening of King Hall during the coming year. The perfecting of the plans now awaits the election of a successor to the Bishop of Washington. King Hall School, which has already rendered effective service, has really a broad field for continued usefulness. Besides the number of candidates who come from the West Indies for training, it may be expected that there shall be a constantly growing number of American students preparing for ministerial work. Aside from the great field opened in the south, there are a million of colored people in the cities of the north who are to be provided for. We trust that this great church will arise to its high privilege and do a large part in effectively reaching and upbuilding Christian life and character among the masses of our towns and cities, by furnishing thoroughly qualified ministers for the New York church.

es. We hope to see a number of candidates from our large body of students enter King Hall at the opening of the University next year.

W. P. T.

The Brackett Club

The Brackett club organization of the Medical College, which was inaugurated by the Sophomore class of last year, is being carried on with signal success by the present Sophomore class. The first meeting was held in January, at which time the officers were elected and the preliminary arrangements for the organization effected. The second meeting was held in February, at which Mr. P. McNeil Milliard, Phar. G., a member of the present Sophomore class, read a very able paper on “Prescription Writing.” On Thursday, the 19th inst., the third meeting was held and was a brilliant success. Mr. Milliard was again in evidence, giving a comprehensive demonstration on “The Incompatibilities of Drugs.”

Mr. Milliard was given a unanimous vote of thanks by the club for his sound dissertation on a subject of such vital interest to medical students. Mr. C. A. Allen also read a thoughtful paper on “Treatment of Emergencies.”

The next meeting of the organ will be held on the second Thursday in April.

The officers of the club are: G. T. Cumberbatch, B. A., Pres.; C. E. Brent, Vice Pres.; Jno. Ellis, Sec.; Wm. Lee, Treasurer. The Executive Committee consists of C. E. Brent, Chairman; P. Milliard, H. L. Muckleroy, C. A. Allen, Thos. Holmes, E. L. B. and W. A. Barrett. Mr. Barrett is also the Journalist of the society.

The organization was founded in honor of Dr. J. E. Brackett, who for many years has labored faithfully as Professor of Practice of Medicine in this University.

Captain Young is pleased with his trip to the East.

The Manual Arts Department—6

The Value of Domestic Science in the Schools.

Mrs. Campbell has ascribed the stagnation in household progress to the fact that there has been little clear thinking done there. Every art has progressed beyond that of housekeeping. Women have gone on for ages, doing in a mechanical way, just what their parents have done. Let children see that there are unlimited fields for free thought and independent action, and our cooking school has enough motive for being.

The woman of today feels powerless before obstacles that arise in her home. The child in the cooking school is acquiring that sense of power that overcomes difficulties, and this is the cause of her great pleasure in her work.

If a boy feels he can do his examples he likes them. Give the girl knowledge of scientific principles at the basis of domestic affairs, and she has power. Give her practice in doing what she thinks, and she has power; power to save income, health and life, and she feels conscious of a power within herself akin to that of a creator.

The schools have been apt to aim at the acquisition of facilities rather than at the acquisition of power. “Give our children right things to do, things their natures lead them to do, and then let it go hard with them, for they will gain power, and having that, the world is theirs, with its abundant fullness or life.”

Domestic science in grammar or high school grades should be closely correlated with other forms of instruction. The methods used should be calculated to develop thought rather than imitation. Cooking, as well as arithmetic, may train all the powers of the child and yet have a practical value in after life.

A girl learns that Java, Sumatra and Coulon are not islands.
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WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 25, 1908

Contributions to the Journal
We regret very much that the students do not seem to be much interested in contributing to the college paper. The Freshmen, Sophomores and the Juniors of today are to be the editors and the managers of the Journal in the future.

How can they expect to run a paper successfully if they do not contribute to The Journal, thus getting valuable practice. There are of course exceptions; students who contribute occasionally.

We would like to impress upon those who may be desirous of getting in the Journal Company for 1908 - 09, that the Company will be picked from the men who have contributed the best articles this year.

Base Ball
The prospect of having a winning team this year looks good. Capt. Young has the boys hard at work every afternoon that even looks anything like fair. The new material is promising, Barco and Durrill on third, Anderson and Daverence on first, Tyson in field or behind the bat, and Jackson, Mason and Parker spittin artists being a few of the men who have showed up so far.

Almost all the old men: Young, Makanya, Hunt, Hodge, Bell, Cashin, Davis, Cowan and many others are back in the game. The team starts on its Southern trip on the 11 or 12 of April and remains away two weeks, returning here to play two games with Shaw on the 9 and 30 of April.

Athletic Notes
Shaw will be here April 10 and 11.
Base ball season tickets now on sale. Secure one before supply is exhausted, and save a dollar.
A tennis match with Union is a possibility of the near future. All desiring to join the the club, pay your fees now.
The Academy track meet scheduled for last Saturday had to be postponed on account of the weather.

Debating
The debating “fever” which always strikes Howard about this time of the year is a very commendable thing. It is safe to say that more and better debates are held here in the spring than in any other school in its class. The Alpha Phi Prize Debate, the Maynard Prize Debate, Inter-collegiate Debate and “Prep” Debate are always well worth hearing. The Maynard Prize Debate was not quite up to the standard this year, but the Alpha Phi Debate was better this year than ever before.
Debating is a valuable practice to any student; the research unearthing so many facts with which one may be entirely unfamiliar. The training in public speaking, too, proves valuable in after life. The Kappa Sigma Debating Club is doing good work. We hope that a rival debating club will be organized next year and then when Kappa Sigma meets Kappa Chi or whatever it may be called there will be “something doing”.

Alpha Phi Debate
(Continued from Page 1.)

are continually appealing to the Federal government for protection and legislation which it has no power to furnish.” He cited many instances to prove that there are weaknesses in our present system of government. Lyle’s delivery and rhetoric were excellent and at the close of his speech prolonged applause prevailed.

Lawson, of Senior class, the first speaker on the negative seemed to be perfectly at home on the stage, at all times having perfect command of himself and his subject. His arguments in rebuttal were well ordered, brief but comprehensive. His argument that, “Corruptive tendencies in government increase in direct ratio as the square of centralizing influences,” and conclusion that therefore centralization would produce just two thousand, one hundred and sixteen times as much corruption as we have in the individual states at present was as he said, “Enough to cause his opponents to hesitate in vote before such gawm-some figures.”

Lawson made an excellent impression on his audience both in argument and presentation.

Scott of the Freshman class and second speaker on negative followed Lawson, as Hayes was unable to appear having been called home on account of sickness.

Scott had hardly spoken five minutes before it became apparent that this was not the same Scott that had twice won the Prep. Debate. This voice was weak and his argument seemed to lack force and fire of other days; a recent illness was a very commendable thing. It is safe to say that more and better debates are held here in the spring than in any other school in its class. The Alpha Phi Prize Debate, the Maynard Prize Debate, Inter-collegiate Debate and “Prep” Debate are always well worth hearing. The Maynard Prize Debate was not quite up to the standard this year, but the Alpha Phi Debate was better this year than ever before.

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are incapable of remedying existing evil. (2) The Federal Government is most expedient. (2) Because the enlargement of Federal power is constitutional. The Louisiana lottery, obscene literature, and the meat investigation were cited to prove the inability of the state to deal with existing evils. Morrison's delivery was very effective, rising at times almost to the dramatic, especially when he referred to the long and bitter Civil War, into which state sovereignty dragged our nation. The speaker's argument was clear and forceful, holding the strict attention of the audience. This argument was, indeed, very well established.

Pollard, of the Sophomore class, and last speaker on the negative, made a speech which was a fitting close to the best debate ever held on the hill.

He argued that the existing division of power is better because: first, there is a better chance to solve existing problems under present system; second, the change advocated is inconsistent with the principles of pure democracy; third, the change would be disastrous. Pollard spoke a trifle fast but yet his delivery was effective and extraordinary quietness prevailed as the speaker passed from one of his arguments to the other. As has been said, Pollard's speech was up to the standard set by the other speakers, and when he had finished the audience showed approval in unmistakable way.

Dr. W.T. Vernon, Register of the United States Treasury, Prof. Veditz of Geo. Washington University and Judge Robert Terrell acted as Judges. Dr. Vernon presented the medal to Morrison.

Manual Arts Departments

[Continued from Page 3]

of the food question, the estimation of proper proportions in diet, sick diet, and in saving money, she finds the real dignity of the work. In a word, she begins to think.

Maurice Le Bosquet of the American School of Home Economics says, "The object from the educational standpoint is not to turn out accomplished cooks, any more than manual training turns out fully equipped carpenters or machinists. The object is to teach manual dexterity and principles, so that the girl develops into a home maker, and the boy into a skilled mechanic with comparatively little additional training."

Miss Arnold, dean of Simmons College, adds this comment: "It is vitally important that a girl should early have her interest aroused in domestic affairs, should so to speak—get her mind to working that way. Then she will inevitably take notice of a host of household phenomena to which she would otherwise have been blind. You expect her to forget most of the cookery facts you teach her just as she parts with her geography or her French. But she cannot rid herself of certain opened brain tracts, a certain quickening of the mind towards domestic concerns, which will have their strong influence in making the home maker."

I would like to touch on the subject of method, although it is a point on which much latitude is needed.

Yet, if we take as a basic principle, the bestowing of power, we may see which method is the best in the end.

Considering the three methods: demonstration, group and individual work, let us ask ourselves if any power can be bestowed upon the child by observing another perform. Could a child learn a strain of music by observing another play? Can such a method come under the head of manual training? It is training of the teacher only.

As to the group method. Its advocates are many, and its use necessary occasionally. But let us make no mistakes. If it takes ten men to make a pin, each man knows only one tenth of the process. One tenth is better than nothing, but let us wherever possible strive for the whole power.

I prefer the inductive process, wherever possible, allowing the child to work for herself. Let her plan her work, what utensils to use to get the best results, what process best fits the materials, etc. Many lessons require a careful description by the teacher, and in many cases a demonstration, for cookery is an art as well as a science, but great help will come to the child by letting her plan and execute rather than imitate. The results may sometimes be poor, but the child will grow, and time will give perfect results.

Manual Training, even in an already overburdened curriculum, should not be felt as an extra study but rather as a chance to practice all the other studies, and to render easy the drudgery of meaningless work, to inspire the desire for action through things, and as an opportunity for inculcating the joy of service by making all work pleasurable to the young.

Let me quote in closing the creed of the Home Economics Association:

WE BELIEVE.
That right living should be the fourth R in education.
That home making should be regarded as a profession.
That health is the duty and business of the individual, illness that of the physician.
That as many lives are cut short by unhealthful food and diet as through strong drink.
That on the home foundation is built all that is good in state and individual.
That the upbringing of children demands more study than the raising of chickens.
That the spending of money is as important as the earning of money.
That economy does not mean spending a small amount, but in getting the largest returns for the money expended.
That the home maker should be as alert to make progress in her life work as business or professional man.
That the most profitable, the most interesting study for women is the home, for in it centers all the issues of life.
That the study of home problems may be made of no less cultural value than the study of art or literature, and of much more immediate value."

Elizabeth D. Palmer.
A Birthday Supper
Miner Hall last Friday evening, for the first time in its history witnessed a formal affair. The occasion was a supper given by some of the young ladies of the hall in honour of Miss Ardelle Smith's eighteenth birthday.

Young men in evening dress presented themselves at the door and were ushered into the two parlors in the annex.

There, the young men, sweetly welcomed by Miss Smith, were passed down a line of young ladies dressed in the delicate and dazzling gowns which fashion demands on such occasions.

After most of the young men had arrived partners were selected and many sat down to whist tables. Dancing was not allowed.

At ten o'clock supper was announced. Eighteen young men with their fair partners, led by the young hostess and her partners, marched down stairs to the dining hall. The dining room was richly decorated with palms and flowers.

The supper served was the height of the caterer's art.

Miss Jacobs sat at one end of the beautifully decorated long table; Mrs. Messer, at the other end.

In the center of the table in front of the hostess was a large cake supporting eighteen candles.

After supper had been served the candles were lighted and the electric lights turned off. In the semi-gloom complimentary and congratulatory speeches were made by Misses Jacobs, Slowe, Kilbreth and Williams; by Messers Harvey, Cook, Fleming, Childs, Beamon.

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Lovers of music who have learned to look forward to the Musical Vespers of Howard as a rich treat were not disappointed in the service last Sunday. A well trained chorus of exceptionally rich voices is worth going far to hear, but when such a chorus, under an artist's leadership, interprets the music of such composers as Stainer, Parker and Schubert, the service becomes an inspiration to the hearers.

The program opened with an anthem exquisitely rendered, and beautifully in harmony with the glad springtime which is transforming our campus, "Awake Thou That sleepest."

The sweet chorus of women's voices in "God is My Guide," and the rich deep male chorus "The Omnipotence," were especially enjoyable. The tenor part in the Omnipotence was well rendered by Mr. F. Childs.

The beauty and tenderness of Handel's "He shall Feed His Flock Like a Shepherd," as sung by Miss Childers touched every heart, as it always must when the skill of the artist is combined with the heartfelt expression of the musician.

The stirring Redemption Hymn formed the fitting close to a program, which was a delicate compliment to the musical intelligence of the audience.

ORDER OF SERVICE

Processional
Call to Worship
"Awake, Thou that Sleepest" Stainer
"Praise the Lord" Randegger
Psalter, page 52
Gloria
Scripture Reading
"O Thou That Tellest Good Tidings to Zion" Handel's Messiah
"He Shall Feed His Flock Like a Shepherd" Handel's Messiah
"The Omnipotence" Schubert
"God is My Guide" Schubert
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Redemption Hymn Parker
Recessional
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Dean of Commercial College.

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