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# THE VIDETTE.

IN LOCO PARENTIS.

VOL. II.

IOWA CITY, IOWA, SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1881.

NO. 25.

## THE VIDETTE.

ISSUED

EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON.  
During Collegiate Year, S. U. I.

S. E. HOWARD,  
A. T. HORTON, } Editors and Proprietors.

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THE VIDETTE, Iowa City, Iowa.

THERE is no branch of instruction so much neglected at the University as that of elocution. In fact it would not be far from right to say that it is *entirely* neglected, for, with the exception of the few weeks that Prof. Booth spends here to drill the Seniors for commencement, there is absolutely no attention paid to it. This neglect was very plainly manifested at the oratorical contest Wednesday night. The delivery of the speakers, without exception, was faulty, and this was owing in a great degree to the lack of instruction. We cannot be expected to rank high among the orators of the State, if we are left to form our own habits of speaking. In a few individual cases, Prof. Fellows has very kindly given private instruction, but his time is otherwise employed, and consequently the amount of instruction he is able to give, must be limited. Let us hope that some move will be made by the authorities at no distant day to procure a first-class elocutionist for the University.

### THE HESPERIANS AND ZETA-GATHIANS.

Saturday night, March 26th, the societies of the south hall, greeted an overflowing house with a joint programme.

A cornet solo introduced the exercises—Mr. Harry Lamson showed himself master of the instrument—to the delight of all present.

Miss Clarke pronounced the salutatory, a well written and finely delivered production. Then came Kerr, shaking the good resolves we had made to "give up my pipe," when, in a moment, we were listening to "Twinkle, twinkle, little star," etc. A poem by Helmick, formed a feature of the evening—O that we were poets,—but 'twas good. Debate: "Resolved, That education should be made a basis of suffrage." Miss Ada Knight opened the affirmative with remarks directed more toward "Woman's Rights," than to the issue, whether a man, unable to read or write, should be allowed to vote. At length, leaving her pet theory, she evolved a beautiful scheme, for bringing all American citizens up to a standard of intelligence, that would honor our nation and more surely secure the perpetuity of our Republic.

Leading the negative, Miss Alice Wilkinson advanced some sound arguments, stating them in plain but forcible language. Wilcox courteously devoting some minutes to his lady opponent, then advancing some points for the educational idea, but chilling the thought by intimating education to be a knowledge of state-craft, revenue, etc.

Arnold offered to measure swords with his Knightly opponent on Woman's Rights at any time or place she might select, completely silenced the arguments of the opposition, and produced telling points for the negative. The negative failed to get their rights on account of "ballot stuffing."

The valedictory by Moriarty on "Cynicism," was full of new ideas and beautiful thoughts. Miss Robinson's "Big Nigger," formed a pleasant part of the evening's work. Music as ever delights us. Come again, ye ladies!

SPECIAL REPORTER.

### ORATORICAL CONTEST.

The contest of the Home Oratorical Association was held at the Opera House Wednesday evening. The impetus which the association has gained by being placed in the hands of the literary societies, was witnessed by the unusually large number of contestants. Of the character of the entertainment, as a whole, but little can be said except that the orators manifested a spirit of enthusiasm and a desire to win. The productions, as a class, were not above the ordinary society oration in quality, and, as a class, were poorly delivered. The program as given below, places the speakers in the order assigned them by the decision of the judges:

Silence, James A. Kerr, '81; Daniel O'Connell, S. B. Howard, '83; The Tragic, Harvey Hostetler, '81; Assassins, Chas. F. Kuehnle, '81; Aristocratic Oppression, J. E. Dodge, '81; The Supernatural, R. B. Wilcox, '81; Man in Nature, H. H. Abrams, '82; Reading Between the Lines, Miss Mary Noyes, '81.

Mr. Kerr's oration, which is the one that will represent the University at the State contest, was a finished production in style and delivery, and will undoubtedly give him a high rank among the contestants from other colleges. The close attention of the audience and the applause which followed the decision of the judges, were conclusive evidence that it had assigned him to the position which he received.

Mr. Howard, who received the second honor, is a representative of the Sophomore class, and did great credit to them as well as to himself. Had his delivery equaled the excellence of his production, it would be difficult to assign his position. As it was, he held the attention of the audience throughout a thoughtful and well written

oration, and retired amidst appreciative applause, which was continued when his position was announced.

Mr. Hostetler also failed to show the true merits of his production on account of a faulty delivery. He, however, succeeded admirably as the last speaker on a long and wearisome program, in interesting the audience, and was awarded third honor by it, even before the decision of the judges was known.

The orations of the five remaining speakers, all had some admirable qualities, but were not of sufficient excellence to bring them into active competition with those which carried off the honors.

The judges, Mrs. Dietz, Rev. Miller, and Dr. Gillett, were unusually successful in pleasing the audience by their decisions, which were generally considered to be just.

The Light Guard Band enlivened the entertainment occasionally with music; much to the satisfaction of the audience.

The Orator, Mr. Kerr, and delegates, Messrs. Howard and Hostetler, will start for Fayette next Wednesday to attend the State contest. SPECTATOR.

### THE LAW CLASS.

"A cheil's among ye, takin' notes,  
And faith he'll prent it."

—BURNS.

Redman enters the class after an absence of three months.

Sheets leaves the profession, and takes charge of a hardware store at Mt. Morris, Ill.

Patterson has gone, and will teach during the Spring at Griswold for \$65 per month.

Chancellor Hammond was absent the first of the week, attending a legal convention at Chicago.

Among those who have failed to return are Pentzer, Sherwood, Barnes, Howard, and Walsh.

Snyder was called home Thursday, by a telegram announcing the serious illness of his brother.

Eight new students: Edgar A. Anderson, Marshalltown; E. E. Archard, Gilman; Charles Irwin, Paw Paw, Ill.; Francis O'Connor, Richmond, Va.; Perry D. Rose, Jefferson; R. D. Swift, Charles City; Robertson Orrin, McKinney, Texas; Charles J. Traxler, Mt. Pleasant.

The officers for the coming term are—Baxter, President; M'Arthur, Vice-President; Merchant, Secretary; Thompson, Treasurer; Nevin, Sergeant-at-Arms; Hopkins, editor for Reporter. If the satisfaction manifested by the class over the result be any criterion, the selection was a good one.

An effort will be made by the delegates to the State Oratorical Contest to secure the contest for this place next year.

### CLIPPINGS.

He was a rough, unkempt scholar,  
While she was fastidious quite;  
He spoke in all tongues, but his collar  
Was—well—hardly the whitest of white.

"I soon go to Mycene and Assos,"  
Said he, with exuberance of joy;  
Said she, "On your way down to Assos,  
Pray leave, Sir, your linen at Troy."

A college faculty is venerated by the Freshmen, tolerated by the Sophomores, respected by the Juniors, and honored by the Seniors. —Ee.

The use of tobacco is denied the unfortunate students of Notre Dame, with the exception of the Senior class, to whom this privilege is extended, as it is to any one obtaining a written request from their parents to that effect.

First member (feeling a twinge of conscience)—"I say, Tom, what a lot of time a man does waste during the term playing poker." Second member (not catching the point)—"Yes, especially while dealing."

Having seen the name of *Volanti* among exchange notes in several papers, we requested the publishers to exchange, and received the following reply:

CHICAGO, ILL., Mar. 3, 1881.  
Publishers *Queen's College Journal*:

SIRS:—In accordance with your request, we do this day honor you by mailing our valuable paper in exchange for your miserable, dirty sheet. Respectfully yours,

PUB. VOLANTI.

We would have tossed this into the waste basket, but that we thought it should be held up to public censure.—*Queen's College Journal*.

The University appropriation bill passed the House last week, with only four dissenting votes. The bill appropriates \$100,000 for a library building, \$30,000 of which is to be drawn and expended in 1881, and \$70,000 in 1882; \$12,000 for the dental college; \$7,500 for a sewer draining the University grounds; \$3,500 for the erection and equipment of an eye and ear ward in the University hospital; \$7,000 for the hospital; \$2,500 for the erection and equipment of a mechanical laboratory; \$4,000 for the homœopathic hospital; \$5,000 for books for the library; \$15,000 to reimburse the general fund of the University for the erection and equipment of additions to the homœopathic college. Total, \$160,500. This bill also passed the Senate, last Wednesday.—*Ann Arbor Chronicle*.

The latest manner of borrowing text books when the owner is absent. The following note was left upon the student's table. F—: I borrowed your "Physics." Thanks. H—.

P. S.—Good day.

Our exports are constantly increasing, while there is no particular increase, but in some branches actually a falling off, of imports. This brings a flow of gold to our shores which seems to bid fair to continue indefinitely. The steady policy pursued by our government of keeping our credit good by encouraging manufacturing industry, has resulted in supplying the country with an amount of good currency that is amply sufficient for our wants. This fact answers the argument of the Greenback party, and takes away all the grounds on which that party based its opposition. There is nothing like the silent and continuous force that proceeds from the logic of facts, and happily for the country, our people are sober and sensible enough to feel its influence and act accordingly. Manufacturing industry is the great help of the farmer; it makes regular farming a business and not a wild speculation; hence, any surplus can easily be disposed of without entailing loss to the farmer by reducing prices below a remunerative level.

If we take the average of wages paid in the United States and compare it with the average prices for articles needed to sustain life, we find that the American mechanic, farmer and laborer is at least 40 per cent better off than the same class of people in England. If we make all possible allowance for greater cheapness of clothing, iron ware, etc. in Europe, this ratio may be decreased to possibly 30 or 25 per cent, taking such figures as are most favorable to the English side of the question. We believe that, practically, taking into account our social and political advantages, particularly schools and lower taxation of the workingman, the difference will be more nearly 50 per cent than 30 per cent in favor of the American workingman; and this ratio becomes even greater in comparison with the conditions of the laboring population in other lands.

Next week we shall publish Mr. Harvey Hostetler's oration, and also a full report of the State Oratorical Contest, with some of the best orations delivered. Those wishing extra copies of THE VIDETTE, will please leave their orders at Allin, Wilson & Co's store.

The question is being asked just now by very many of the students and residents of the city, how commencement speakers are chosen; whether on class standing or general ability. That would be a very hard question to answer. We doubt very much if the Faculty could answer that question. It would certainly be more satisfactory to the students to know that there was some established method.

Wanted, "What I know about University sociables," by the Law who, with his girl, made the circuit of the chapel one hundred and twenty-nine times.

## DANIEL O'CONNELL.

BY S. B. HOWARD.

It is a principle in human nature to strive for power. This principle has filled the pages of history with the struggle between two parties—between Patricians and Plebeians. The first have struggled for mastery; the second have fought for liberty. The more complete the mastery of the first, the more degraded the condition of the second. The more complete the liberty of the second, the more prosperous and contented the state. Untold is the misery and bloodshed it has caused. Humanity grows sick with horror as it traces this struggle over the red fields of battle and through the fierce conflicts of the forum; but with all its sorrow, it is tinged with glory, for occasionally we see grand characters towering above their times, like lofty mountains rising from the plain. One of the most conspicuous of these is Daniel O'Connell, the Irish Tribune, a character, human and faulty, yet grand. There is no sadder chapter in the history of mankind than that in which Daniel O'Connell is a prominent actor. The woes of Ireland are known and pitied wherever civilization has reached—wherever humanity weeps for sorrow. The philosophy of history must lead us to conclude that the great causes of her misery are the oppression of England and the curse of creeds.

O'Connell looked out upon his country and saw these causes. He saw that the English government was deliberately robbing the Irish peasant of the last morsel of food; that during the short interval of Home Rule, Ireland had begun to prosper, but the Union of 1800 had come, and she was again beggared. The manufactories where once had been heard the hum of prosperous and contented labor were now mouldering in the painful silence of solitude, or were the abodes of squalor and vice. The great heart of Daniel O'Connell was moved with shame and pity, for he saw that the oppression, the sorrow, the poverty of his country were made possible by the dissensions of her people.

Protestant fanaticism and Catholic bigotry fought with the hatred of demons. Ireland was not a nation—it was the battle-ground of hostile factions. As long as these existed, there was no hope of national unity, and without unity at home, no nation can resist oppression from abroad. Germany presents a sad example of the truth of this. The Corsican conqueror would never have stood in triumph in the halls of Vienna and Berlin had it not been for the jealousies and contentions which made Germany helpless in his hands. Can we wonder that factions existed in Ireland? One part of her people were little better than serfs. They had no voice in making the laws by which they were governed. Their scanty hoard was wrung from them to support the priests of a creed they despised, while their own were hunted down, like wolves, by the minions of government.

O'Connell determined to free his country; but, unlike many of his cotemporaries, he had learned a lesson from the history of the past. He saw that every revolution of his people had ended in failure; that an appeal to arms would only plunge Ireland deeper in ruin; that the only road to Irish freedom led through the repeal of the Union; that this could only be accomplished by constitutional means, by a united people marching under the banners of no sectarian creed, but under the grander motto of perfect equality and universal tolerance.

To make Irishmen equal was his first task. The great advocate left his clients and his briefs to become the tribune of the people—an office ever fraught with danger and curses, and too often stained with the life-blood of those who have held it. He confronted the British ministry with his Catholic emancipation bill. Religious intolerance and the insolence of power jeered at him as the Irish fanatic, but undaunted, O'Connell pressed his bill. Peel opposed him with equal stubbornness.

Here let us pause to draw a comparison between these two characters. The one has come down through history as the great English statesman; the other with the contemptuous title of the "Irish Agitator;" but an unbiased judgment must award the laurel of true greatness to the latter. Peel was a Protestant; O'Connell a Catholic. Peel would force his creed upon men and persecute them for not accepting it; O'Connell would give every man the right to worship according to the dictates of his conscience. Peel would make Protestants alone eligible to citizenship; O'Connell would make Protestant and Catholic equal at the ballot-box. Peel would grant the boon of education only as it was given with the stamp of his creed; O'Connell would grant it freely to all classes, irrespective of creed. Peel would make the monarch strong and the people weak; O'Connell would make the people strong and the monarch weak. In short, Peel's was that old policy of conservatism which has been the enemy of progress in every country and in every age. It has never abandoned its positions without a struggle. It drenched the Netherlands with blood; it left its tomb-stones on the battle-fields of Germany; it was forced to concede the Great Charter on the plain of Runnymede. O'Connell's was that enlightened policy under whose guidance the nations of Europe were steadily marching away from the gloom of the Middle Ages, and which had culminated half a century before in the constitution of the United States. The latter prevailed, and Catholic emancipation was won without the loss of a drop of Irish blood. No thunders of artillery had announced its coming; no cordon of bayonets had bristled round the king as he signed it. It was won in the conflicts of the forum. Its weapon was the silvery voice of O'Connell; its power, the omnipotence of right.

The agitator had won his first great battle—had made Irishmen equal at the ballot box. He hoped now to hurl a united people against the walls of British Conservatism, until an Irish Parliament should once more legislate for Ireland. His power over the Irish was almost unlimited. Had he planted the standard of rebellion on the hill of Tara, it would have been hailed with demonstrations of joy. But O'Connell thundered against rebellion. He dreaded to see the warring, turbulent factions of Ireland break loose from the restraints of law. Across the channel he saw a monument of horror, on whose gloomy face was written, in characters of blood, "The French Revolution." Maddened by the tyranny of Priest and King, France had risen in her might and swept monarchy from its throne; had stormed the bastille and dragged from its slimy dens the living dead; had torn this monument of oppression stone from stone, and then, on its very site, in the name of liberty, and unrestrained by law, had committed the most awful crimes, until humanity cried out with horror, and absolutism came once more as a blessing. O'Connell feared that the drama of the French Revolution would be reenacted in Ireland, should the cry of liberty once unbridle the wild passions of his race. He prevented rebellion, but lost repeal. It is a sad thought that some of the grandest schemes that were ever formed for the elevation of mankind have failed. Out of the catacombs of the past; from the cells of philosophers and the tombs of statesmen; from the deserted capitals of dead empires and the sites of ruined republics there comes a voice, and that voice whispers of failure. Behold the Athenians pressing the cup of hemlock to the lips of Socrates, because, forsooth, he had dared to teach a philosophy whose purity and grandeur were above their comprehension. Behold the mangled body of Tiberius Gracchus, dragged through the streets of Rome by the mob he had endeavored to save. Look again after the anarchy and oppression of fifteen centuries has made Italy a desert and Rome a city of robbers, and see there on the broken steps of her decaying capitol the dead body of Rienzi, pierced with a hundred daggers, because he had espoused the cause for which the Gracchi fell. But, for a sadder scene, go to the bedside of the Irish Tribune, dying in a foreign land, with none but strangers to wipe the death drops from his brow, and no voice to soothe his troubled spirit, save the wail of his starving countrymen, born to his ear by every breeze. Let tyrants jeer at such scenes if they will, but humanity must weep with sorrow.

O'Connell failed because the factions of Ireland were unable to grasp his lofty patriotism. It is a principle to be recognized in the revolutions of all countries where long-established customs and institutions have divided the people into casts, that each class strives for equality with the class above it,

but despises the class below. Protestants wished to free Ireland, but they could not bear to enjoy freedom on an equality with Catholics. Catholics feared that when Repeal was won, Protestants would abridge their rights, and so, in spite of the warning of O'Connell, that old war of creeds came back again to destroy the unity of Ireland. Oh, Intolerance! thou curse of humanity! what crimes hast thou committed in the name of Christianity and under the protection of kings! Thy name is written on the blackest, saddest pages of history! Thy hand held the torch which set the Netherlands aglow with the fires of burning heretics! Thy voice was heard above the shrieks of St. Bartholomew's! Thy genius invented the Spanish Inquisition and presided over those dark prisons of France in whose recesses crimes unutterable were committed! Thy shadow has hovered like a death blight over Ireland! Not content with pursuing men through life, thou hast approached the confines of the grave, and, in the sacred presence of death itself, stirred men up to strife. Hail! oh, hail! the day when mankind shall have banished thee forever, and then Christianity untrammelled, by thy hated presence, shall be free to elevate and bless the race.

O'Connell has received the fiercest criticism and the wildest praise; but as time rolls on, the one is growing less and less—the other is becoming more rational. The contending factions have not yet ceased to struggle above his grave, but some of his bitterest enemies have come to do him justice. To affirm that he was without faults, would be folly, for history records but one instance of a perfect man. Many of the faults for which he has been criticized, grew out of his zeal to serve his country—they come not from selfishness. Other men when criticized have struck back for self. Pope was criticized by his friends, and the "Wasp of Twickenham" shot out his wicked sting. Byron was attacked, and in a paroxysm of rage, he fled his native country and lashed mankind with scorn and derision. O'Connell, with a not less sensitive spirit, stood up in the British Parliament to plead for his down-trodden people. He was answered by the jeers and curses of Englishmen. He gave back blow for blow, and curse for curse, but it was not for O'Connell—it was for Ireland. He is not so great in what he really accomplished for Ireland as in the lesson he taught her. He taught her that patriotism must stand above creeds and parties; that the demands of justice are hard to resist when pressed by a united people. If freedom and prosperity ever bless Ireland, they must come through such a policy.

Let hero worshippers wander over the fields of antiquity to bow at the tombs of successful oppressors; let selfish ambition continue to worship at the bloody shrines of Caesar and Napoleon; but true manhood will stand at the humbler grave of Daniel O'Connell, and with unhappy Ireland drop a tear

and offer a blessing for the greatest of Erin's sons.

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PRICES,

We noticed in the Monona  
County Gazette a very flattering  
report of the entertainment given  
to the students of the High school,  
under the management of Mr. C.  
Hunt and Miss Gilchrist. Prof.  
Hunt and Miss Gilchrist were  
highly complimented as teachers.

We are going to George Fink's,  
because there is where we get the  
best cigars.

It is not generally supposed that  
the Seniors are distinguished by an  
excess of gallantry; but Ed.  
mainly proved himself the excep-  
tion to the rule, when he very  
politely bowed and lifted his hat  
before addressing a lady through a  
telephone.

Mr. Townsend is turning out  
some of the finest cabinets in the  
city. If you want first-class work  
done with dispatch, call at Town-  
send's gallery.

It is said that one of our best  
looking Laws was mistaken for a  
ramp Thursday night by the Mar-  
shal, and was being led off to jail,  
when two of his brother Laws ar-  
rived on the scene in time to res-  
cue him. It is strange that the  
Marshal can't tell a judge from a  
ramp.

The finest line of cigars ever  
brought to Iowa City, at George  
Fink's.

The philosophical Sophomores  
read "Muna von Barnhelm" this  
term.

It will pay you to spend an hour  
at Townsend's photographic par-  
lors, looking at his beautiful chro-  
mos, steel engravings, and oil-  
paintings, and then to sit for a  
dozen of those abinets which he  
guarantees will look as natural as  
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Students and citizens, don't fail  
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Organ. A poor Organ—like poor art—is good  
for nothing. A rich, full-toned Organ, like the  
Burdett, is a thing of beauty and joy forever."  
The Celeste stop gives a weird effect to the  
music which is well high enchanting. I would  
say to all our people: Be careful to avoid pur-  
chasing poor Organs that you will tire of in a  
week. I might mention some that make me  
shudder every time I sit down before them.  
C. C. McCABE, D.D.

Asst. Cor. Secy. Board Ch. Ext. M. E. Church.  
BENTONVILLE, INDIANA, February 2, 1881.  
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During the twelve months preceding October,  
1879, I made use of every opportunity to test the  
merits of very many different makes of Organs  
before purchasing an instrument to use in my  
house, and by the display of workmanship, sym-  
metry, and beauty of case, together with the  
power, brilliancy, sweetness, and diffusiveness  
of its unparalleled voicing and tone quality I was  
induced to buy a Burdett. The style "75" Im-  
perial Orchestral Organ, which I at that time  
bought of you, is now in perfect order, and has  
been pronounced "the very best" by the very  
best organists who have tested it.  
Yours truly,  
L. MUNGER.

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LOCAL ITEMS.

Who is the 16th man?  
 Leslie is back in school.  
 Dobson is in school again.  
 Lost—several Sophomores.  
 Solitaire—Artillery Tactics.  
 Stationery at George Fink's.  
 In demand—second-hand Geologies.  
 Miss Flickinger is again in school.  
 Burton has returned to the University.  
 W. S. Jordon is in school again this term.  
 Congdon passed his vacation in Davenport.  
 Wanted—more seats for the geology class.  
 Frames made to order at Townsend's Gallery.  
 "General ability" is at a discount just now.  
 Miss May Robinson will not be in school this term.  
 Funk, '80, visited friends in the city during vacation.  
 Another change of text-books in Mathematics this term.  
 The secret now is, how to acquire "general ability."  
 Dean Robinson, '80, is in Colorado on a surveying tour.  
 Miss Hodges, of Keokuk, is visiting at Rev. O. Clute's.  
 Townsend is turning out some of the finest work in the city.  
 Look no farther, but order your meals at Gould's Dining Hall.  
 C. E. Grimm was visiting in the south part of the State last week.  
 Ladies and gents, you will find everything first-class at the G. D. H.  
 Go to Townsend's Gallery and get a Photograph that looks natural.  
 Mr. Frank Smith, of Keokuk, enters the Freshmen class this term.  
 Students will find Gould's Dining Hall a good place to take their meals.  
 Vienna Rolls at the Steam Bakery Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.  
 Miss Maude Thayer, of Clinton, a former student, is visiting friends in the city.  
 We are glad to see Frank Mease in school again. He has been absent two years.  
 Miss Lydia Lewis passed her vacation very pleasantly in Muscatine visiting Miss Edith Winslow.  
 The boys who spent their vacation at home, and those who visited elsewhere, report a pleasant time.  
 We are glad to note that Forney, of '82, is back to take his position as class editor on the Reporter.  
 The article on "Intolerance," by Prof. Eggert, published in our last issue, was clipped from the Unity, and should have been credited.

Townsend wishes you to call at his Gallery and see his large and new stock of Mouldings and Frames.  
 The President was pleased to note that the recitations on the first day of the term were as "good as usual."  
 '82. C. W. Helmick, after spending the winter as preceptor to a young brother and sister, rejoins his class.  
 We hope the professors will not feel slighted if we fail to chronicle all their jokes; we shall not intentionally miss any.  
 The Philosophical Sophs. are reading *Minna von Barnhelm*, instead of *Muna von Barnhelm*, as in another column.  
 We are glad to see that August Schricker is well again. He has resumed his studies, and will graduate with class '81.  
 At the chapel, Wednesday morning, the students expended considerable of surplus energy acquired during vacation.  
 W. V. Smith writes that he is succeeding well as a short-hand reporter. He reported Professor Swing's sermon last Sunday.  
 It is said that Madison passed a man who was dead, and Ann Arbor conditioned a man who had not been in school for three months.  
 We are informed that Joe Blythin is succeeding well with his school, and that he is a better looking married man than he was a single man.  
 There wasn't the least bit of nervousness on the part of the contestants Wednesday night while the referee was averaging the marking of the judges.  
 The boys should be careful how they "run in" boxes for kindling. The merchants say they keep count of all boxes taken, and the first caught will have to pay for all.  
 The following conversation took place between two Freshmen: First Freshman—"Say, look a here; did you hear that the Czar of Russia was assassinated?" Second Freshman—"No; is that so? Is it fatal?"  
 The following extract from Dr. Fairall's "History of Italy" will show what a grand old hero Gavazzi is. As no admission fee will be asked, the house will hardly hold the people who will flock to hear him on the 18th.  
 "Like a second Peter the Hermit," Gavazzi led a crusade to drive the Austrians from Italy. The night before they left Rome, he preached to thirty thousand in the Coliseum. The Pontiff gave his blessing, and made Gavazzi grand chaplain of the legion, sixteen thousand strong, which had been enlisted so largely by his fiery patriotism. In every city of note, he preached his patriotic mission, and made collections for his soldiery. The oration to the assembled thousands in the Prazzo San Marco, at Venice, secured for this purpose, a sum equal to twenty thousand dollars. Men emptied their purses on the platform; women cast in their jewels, and even cut off their hair and threw it upon their country's altar."

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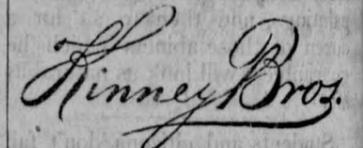
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