

The Vidette-Reporter.

VOL. XIV.

IOWA CITY, IOWA, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1882.

NO. 25.

The Vidette-Reporter,

ISSUED

EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON,

During Collegiate Year S. U. I.

Office in Republican Building, Washington St.

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THE VIDETTE-REPORTER,
Iowa City, Iowa.

HENRY LONGFELLOW died yesterday at his home in Cambridge, Mass. The world mourns at its loss. He was one of the few who stand midway between earth and heaven, giving to humanity below the strains caught from the melodies above. Words from the chambers of thought may set the world to thinking; but the songs which come ringing from the heart mold it, make it both think and act. Prose is the dead facts,—knowledge shared by the world in general; poetry is the oratory of life which sets the multitudes stirring. Longfellow was born in 1807, and graduated from Bowdoin College when he was eighteen years of age. In college he excelled in the languages, and wrote several short poems, among which "The Moravian Nuns" gave him quite a reputation. After graduation, he began the study of law in his father's office, but the succeeding year he was elected to the professorship of Modern Languages in Bowdoin College, with the privilege of traveling several years in Europe as a preparation. In 1835 he was elected to a similar position in Harvard University, which he occupied until 1854. His best poems were written during his maturer years. "Evangeline" came out in 1847; "The Song of Hiawatha" in 1855; "The Courtship of Miles Standish" in 1858.

THERE seems to be the widest possible difference of opinion among critics as to the merit of Tennyson's new poem "The Charge of the Heavy Brigade." We clip notices from the New York Sun and Troy Times. The Sun finds no merit in the poem:

"Is Mr. Tennyson's new poem about the charge of the Heavy Brigade a great poem?"

"No, it is not a great poem. 'Why is it not a great poem?' 'Because it is dull, labored, clumsy, and destitute of imagination. No poem can be great that is dragged out of the author's brain by main strength and awkwardness.'"

The Times says:

"We publish to-day Alfred Tennyson's latest poem, a companion piece to his famous and thrilling 'Charge of the Light Brigade.' The publication was considered so important a literary event that the poem was ordered cabled to the American press. The first impression on reading the poem will be disappointing. It seems to be an imitation of the earlier production. But a second reading will show that it has character, originality, and beauty of its own. It will rank high among the Laureate's poems; yet impartial critics must admit that, all things considered, it is not the equal of the immortal 'Charge of the Light Brigade.'"

Our own opinion of the poem is more nearly that of the Times than the Sun. "The first impression on reading the poem is indeed disappointing; one might almost say irritating; nor, even after a second and third reading, do we feel absolutely certain that "it will" ever "rank high among the Laureate's poems." Still, we must confess, that what at first glance appears to be the result of nothing but main strength and awkwardness," in the course of diligent re-perusal, comes at last to possess "an originality and beauty of its own."

Mr. J. C. Armentrout leaves this city this afternoon for a short visit in Muscatine, and then goes to Davenport, where he intends to practice his chosen profession. He goes into Dr. Middleton's office. Mr. Armentrout has been a successful teacher for some time past in Hiatt's Academy; took degree of M.D. this spring in our Medical school, and leaves a host of warm personal friends, made during his stay in the city. Though not informed, we suppose those desiring his "Outlines of Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene," can obtain it by addressing him at Davenport. The work is also on sale at the bookstores in this city.

BASE BALL!

Students intending to play base ball this season should examine those Base Ball Shoes at James O'Hanlon & Son's, Iowa avenue.

All the new things in Wedding and Invitation Stationery can be had at the One-Price Cash Bookstore.

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THE APPROPRIATION.

It is now definitely settled that the University is to have a new medical building. For many years past, both the Medical and Law Departments have been greatly crowded for room; but until now, all attempts to secure relief have failed. In consequence of the efforts of a few staunch friends in the Legislature, and especially through the energy of President Pickard, an appropriation of \$50,000 passed the last session. This is not as much as was expected, but considering the immense drain upon the treasury for the new Capitol and other public works of importance, it is satisfactory. According to the terms of the appropriation, \$30,000 is for the building proper; \$10,000 for changes and repairs in the old South Hall, while the remaining \$10,000 goes to the endowment fund.

As soon as proper plans and specifications can be arranged, and the Board of Regents can decide upon the location, work upon the new Medical Hall will begin. The probable situation is in the northwest corner of the campus. All students and friends of the University will be sorry to see our beautiful campus thus invaded, but there is neither power to purchase, nor money wherewith to purchase, other grounds. One consolation, however, remains,—the Medics hereafter, will be directly under the benign influence of the chapel.

The barn-like style of architecture, so conspicuous in the North and South Halls, will not be followed in this new structure. Architect Cochran, of Chicago, who designed the Rush Medical College, is now hard at work upon the plans, and a convenient, adequate, and withal ornate, edifice may be expected. Its dimensions are to be sixty by eighty-two feet. For sanitary purposes, the dissecting rooms will occupy the top-most story; and, to secure better light, this is to be surmounted by a Mansard roof. We understand that Prof. Philbrick's department of the School of Science will take possession of the rooms made vacant in the South Hall.

The next appropriation should go to meet the rapidly-growing demand for more commodious Law rooms; then a gymnasium; then—but the wants are innumerable, and for the present we must be content with our new acquisition.

ACADEMY COLUMN.

N. C. YOUNG and J. H. DICKEY, Editors.

Ed Moore will not return until the beginning of next school year.

Mr. J. J. Kost, one of last year's graduates, gave the Academy a call last Thursday.

Many smiling faces are unfailing indices of the result of the last few days examination.

Miss Anna Wilkinson called on her friends at the Academy while on her way to Cass county, to teach.

The Algebra class have buried radicals and particular systems where they won't be resurrected very soon.

Everything indicates a large attendance and successful work for next term. The graduating class will be larger than that of any previous year.

We hope to see all the members of the Academy join the society next year. They will find themselves greatly benefited and prepared for further usefulness thereby.

Vacation at last has come, bringing rest and recreation for those who remain next term, and to the many leaving to work on farms, it marks the passage from school to hard work.

A highly enjoyable time was had at the residence of Prof. Amos Hiatt, by the students of the Academy. As this was the last sociable of the term, everyone exerted himself to render the time pleasant.

The Literature class has turned out a full fledged poet. It is said that he writes all his letters in poetry. His examination papers are full of poetry, and even problems, when placed upon the board, assume, before his magic touch, a poetical form.

J. H. Craven, J. M. and Chas. Henry, and N. C. Young do not expect to return next term. They will be much missed in the Academy, and especially in the society, where they have been faithful and active members. We hope to see them all next year at the University. Whatever they do, we wish them success in all their undertakings.

Do you want a book on any subject? Go to the One-Price Cash Bookstore.

VON HOLST'S CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY IRVING B. RICHMAN.

Since the publication of M. De Toqueville's "Democracy in America," no work of a similar character has appeared which so thoroughly commends itself to the careful consideration of every intelligent student of our institutions, both at home and abroad, as that of Dr. H. Von Holst. The object which the author of this important contribution to political literature has constantly had in view, however, is essentially different from that which inspired and directed the labors of his predecessor. He aims to give an impartial and thorough exposition of the nature and history of our government, but not to make this the basis of any philosophical system of his own. His task, therefore, consists rather in discovering and vindicating the facts of our political organization, than in attempting to deduce therefrom the general laws of its existence. It is these very laws, however, which De Toqueville has made the special subject of his investigation. The great problem which he has proposed to himself for solution is the problem of democracy in all its aspects; and this involves not only a careful comparison of American political institutions, but also of American institutions of every kind, with those of the leading States of Europe. The consequence is, that, while Von Holst has given a more thorough and exact account of our course as a government, De Toqueville has more fully interpreted the laws of our social growth. Yet, even in matters of fact, it seems to us that, occasionally, the keen insight of the latter has led to a more correct conclusion than the laborious research of Von Holst. For instance, De Toqueville entertains the opinion, that, after the independence of the colonies had been acknowledged by Great Britain, and before the adoption by them of the federal constitution of 1788, "each became a distinct republic, and assumed an absolute sovereignty;" while Von Holst emphatically reiterates the assertion of John Quincy Adams, that "the independence of each separate state had never been declared of right, and never existed as fact."

Upon this point, however, the opinions of our leading statesmen and jurists have been quite as much at variance as upon that of

the nature of the relation of the powers of state and federal government established by, and subsisting after the adoption of this constitution itself. In the estimation of Chief Justice Marshall, the political situation of the States anterior to its formation was that of sovereign and completely independent communities, connected with each other only by a league.¹ In that of Justice Story, neither before nor after the Declaration of Independence, were the colonies, in any absolute sense, sovereign states; that event did not find or make them such, but at the moment of their separation they were under the dominion of a superior, controlling, national government.² According to the opinion of Mr. Webster, under the Articles of Confederation the Union was merely a compact between states in their sovereign capacities;³ and in this, he is of course, heartily sustained by Mr. Calhoun.⁴ According to that of Judge Cooley, however, there were but three states that ever exercised complete sovereignty, and these did so only during the short interval which elapsed between the extinction of the Articles of Confederation, and their own ratification of the federal constitution.⁵ But, in opposition to this view, we may quote the assertion of Motley in 1861, that the Continental Congress was, at all times, merely a diet of envoys from sovereign states whose functions were essentially diplomatic, like those of the old Dutch Republic or modern Germanic Confederation.⁶ And, finally, in the case of Madison, at least, we find this direct conflict of opinions manifesting itself in the same individual; for, whereas in the Philadelphia convention of 1787 he had declared that the states never possessed the essential rights of sovereignty,⁷ in the celebrated Virginia Resolutions drawn by him in 1789, he maintained the right of any state to arrest the arm of the federal government whenever, in the estimation of that state, the constitution had been plainly violated.⁸ Notwithstanding the marked inconsistency of these views, however, it seems to us that not only the weight of reason, but also of authority, is decidedly

in favor of the opinion expressed by De Toqueville, and confirmed by the deliberate utterances of Marshall and Webster. But, before proceeding to test the validity of this conclusion, we ought, properly, to satisfy ourselves of the exact signification of the term "sovereign," as applied to a political community. According to Story, by "sovereignty," in its largest sense, is meant supreme, absolute, uncontrollable power; the *ius summi imperii*, the absolute right to govern;¹ and this is also the definition given by Judge Cooley.² It is evident, moreover, that the possession, by a state, of supreme, absolute, uncontrollable power, is by no means incompatible with the subsistence between that state and individuals, or between it and foreign nations, of certain specific engagements by which it is bound to the performance of certain acts. Such engagements, indeed, are the basis of all contracts, treaties, and schemes of international co-operation. A sovereign state must, nevertheless, be regarded as sole judge of the extent and character of the obligations which it has assumed; and as amenable to the processes of the courts merely by its own consent. Consequently, under circumstances which preclude the possibility of redress by adjudication, war is the only remedy. So long, therefore, as a state possesses the right of putting its own construction upon its own acts, so long the vital principle of sovereignty remains untouched.³

Regarded in the light of these conclusions, let us now revert to the consideration of Von Holst's opinion, that, before the adoption of the federal constitution, the independence of each separate state had never been declared of right, and never existed as fact. His position is based mainly upon the argument, that, while in the conduct of colonial affairs Congress had, from the first, assumed and exercised the powers of a national government, the individual colonies had assumed no sovereign attitude, theoretically or practically, toward England or other foreign countries.⁴ But he contends furthermore, that, even by the adoption of the Articles of Confederation, they were given no right to assert the privileges of sovereign states.⁵ Let us examine these points some-

what in detail. The nature and extent of the powers conferred upon the Congress of 1774, and likewise upon that of 1775, were definitely determined by the language of the commissions in the hands of the delegates from each of the colonies. These commissions, moreover, had manifestly been issued on the assumption that, in so far as they were not controlled by the power of Parliament, the colonies were sovereign and independent states,¹ each possessing an undoubted right of putting its own construction upon its own acts.² But, by the supreme exigency of public affairs, Congress was compelled greatly to exceed the letter of its instructions,³ and to plunge at once into the midst of a revolution. It is evident, therefore, that, if any colony had seen fit to withhold its assent to the first of these unauthorized acts of its representatives, on the ground of disloyalty, there was nothing in the nature of its relations with Congress to prevent the execution of its design. When, therefore, instead of repudiating, the colonies silently acquiesced in this usurpation of authority, they merely declared themselves individually possessed of that *de facto* sovereignty which had previously inhered in the British Parliament. They did not create a national government; for, in no case, had Congress, by whom this revolutionary attitude was first openly assumed, been made the final judge of the extent of its own powers.⁴ Having indorsed one set of revolutionary enactments, the colonies were not bound to indorse another, and did so only because of their profound regard for the public weal. This fact, indeed, plainly appears from the proceedings of Congress with reference to the Declaration of Independence. For, although in drawing up and maturing the provisions of that instrument, Congress had relied upon the tacit approval of the colonies, their right ultimately to accept or reject it, at their pleasure, was expressly recognized.⁵ By the adoption of this declaration, however, those measures of Congress which had before been essentially revolu-

1 Wheat. R., Vol. IX., p. 187.

2 Story's Com., Vol. I., p. 152.

3 Webster's Speeches, Vol. III., pp. 467, 473, and 475.

4 Calhoun's Works, Vol. I., pp. 115, 123, 124.

5 Cooley's Con. Lim., p. 9.

6 Rebellion Record, Vol. I., p. 210. For further exposition of the same view, see Curtis' Hist. of Con., Vol. I., p. 142; of the opposite view, Pomeroy's Con. Law, pp. 36, 37; also, Hurd's "Law of Freedom and Bondage," Vol. I., pp. 408, 407.

7 Elliott's Debates, Vol. I., p. 461.

8 Von Holst's Con. Hist., Vol. I., p. 146.

1 Story's Com., Vol. I., p. 144.

2 Cooley's Con. Lim., Chap. I., p. 1.

3 Mr. Webster distinctly recognizes this fact in his second speech on Foot's Resolution; for, after having declared the laws of the Union to be supreme, and the Judiciary to be their final interpreter, he immediately goes on to say: "With these two provisions we are a government, without them a confederation." Works, Vol. III., p. 235.

4 Von Holst's Con. Hist., Vol. I., p. 23.

5 Von Holst's Con. Hist., Vol. I., p. 24.

1 A. H. Stephens's "War Between the States," Vol. I., pp. 54, 55.

2 Story, in speaking of the political relations of the colonies before the revolution, says: "Each was independent of all the others; each, in a limited sense, was sovereign within its own territory" (i. e. each was sovereign in so far as not controlled by Parliament). "There was neither alliance nor confederacy between them." Com., Vol. I., p. 124.

3 A. H. Stephens's War Between the States, Vol. I., p. 57 (note). Story's Com., Vol. I., pp. 151, 152.

4 Jay, in Ware vs. Hylton, says: "The powers of Congress originated from necessity, and arose out of and were only limited by events." Curtis, Decisions of Supreme Court, Vol. I., p. 176.

5 Bancroft, Vol. VIII., pp. 449, 450, 451. Elliott's Deb., Vol. I., p. 160. Curtis' Hist. of Con., Vol. I., p. 51.

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tionary, were, to some extent, given a legal basis; and the colonies, by apprising England and the world of the rectitude of their course, henceforth became, both *de facto* and *de jure*, sovereign states. The same disposition on the part of Congress to grant to the colonies, on occasions of paramount importance, an *express* recognition of their rights, was again evinced in submitting to their individual approval the Articles of Confederation.¹ The first of these articles reserved to the states, respectively, that sovereignty, freedom, and independence which they had already acquired; and, as Story himself justly observes, "under none of them did Congress possess more than the power of recommendation."²

The members of the Union were connected with each other merely by a league. They were bound by the terms of a treaty, the stipulations of which extended to a great variety of cases, yet which, in principle, differed in no respect from the simplest agreement between sovereign powers. In other words, each state was at liberty to *put its own construction upon its own acts*,³ and to retain, therefore, not merely the semblance, but also the *vital principle* of its independence.⁴ Under this lax system, as might readily have been foreseen, the most cherished purposes of the Union were constantly thwarted. For, to employ the trenchant language of Madison, "a government over governments, a legislation for communities as contradistinguished from individuals, as it is a solecism in theory, so, in practice, it is subversive of the order and ends of civil policy."⁵ Still no reforms were effected; and the manifold evils of this exceedingly unsatisfactory arrangement went on steadily increasing down to the time of the adoption of the federal constitution. Whether the provisions of that instrument, even, were expressed in terms sufficiently unambiguous to prevent the possibility of two opposite yet reasonable constructions of its meaning, Von Holst himself does not seem inclined positively to decide.⁶ The ques

tion is one which we do not now wish to discuss; but we, nevertheless, heartily concur in the opinion of our author, that "Calhoun and his disciples were not the originators of the doctrine of nullification and secession; that that problem is as old as the constitution itself, and has always been a living one, when it has not been one of life and death."⁷

¹ Von Holst's Con. Hist., Vol. I, p. 79.

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¹ In the letter of recommendation accompanying the draft of the Articles of Confederation submitted to the states, Congress addressed each as *sovereign and completely independent*. Story's Com., Vol. I, p. 160.

² Story's Com., Vol. I, p. 172.

³ Story's Com., Vol. I, p. 172. Kent's Com., Vol. I, p. 219.

⁴ Von Holst maintains (Vol. I, pp. 20, 21) that the State Legislatures, under their respective constitutions, had no authority to accept a plan of confederation for the Union. This may be true, but even if it were, the *states themselves*, as bodies politic, unquestionably possessed it, and might have exercised their right. Either way the question of *sovereignty* remains unaffected.

⁵ Federalist, XX.

⁶ Von Holst's Con. Hist., Vol. I, pp. 78, 79, 161, 495, 496.

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EXCHANGES.

We have been severely criticised by several of our cotemporaries because of our appearance and the large amount of advertising we carry. This does not surprise us, because we know that the average exchange editor forms his estimate of a paper merely by its external appearance. If it is neatly bound, and the compositor has done his work well, the Ex. man immediately ascribes this to the genius and ability of the editors, and places the paper among "our best exchanges," no matter how weak and trashy the articles which fill its columns may be. Not one exchange editor in a dozen has the ability to make a just criticism on the papers that come to his table. There is a reason for this. It is because the exchange column is considered the most unimportant department of the paper. Acting on this belief, most editorial boards choose their weakest member to fill it. It is, therefore, not to be wondered at that the Ex. department of most college papers is dry and insipid. It should be as ably edited as any department in the paper, for it is here that the peculiar tendencies of thought in the various colleges are brought in contact, and it is here that they should be honestly and ably discussed. It requires no ability to deal in fulsome flattery, or to go to the opposite extreme, in which the language of Billingsgate is sometimes so freely used. College papers cannot be judged by one inflexible standard. The character of the institution from which they come, the objects for which they were established, and the means of support must be taken into consideration. Some are conducted merely as literary journals, without any reference to local interest, others are designed to be entirely local; while another class aims to unite the qualities, to some extent, of both the former. Some are published monthly, some semi-

monthly, and others weekly. Now, it stands to reason that it is impossible to use as much care in making up a weekly as a monthly. It is also reasonable to suppose that the weekly, unless it have some permanent endowment fund as a support, must carry more advertisements than the monthly, in order that it may live, since it costs almost four times as much to run it. College papers are not maintained on air, however much flighty and impractical exchange editors may think so. We wish those who are inclined to criticise us would remember that THE VIDETTE-REPORTER is a weekly; that its appearance is modified to a great extent by circumstances, and that we make no pretensions to publishing a literary journal, although THE VIDETTE-REPORTER contains in the course of a month more solid literary articles than any monthly on our exchange list.

In reviewing the great heap of papers confronting us, we hardly know where to begin. The *Carltonia*, which has just arrived, first meets our eye. We are quite well pleased with the *Carltonia*, notwithstanding it goes for us in a rather uncomplimentary manner. We are pleased with it because it seems to be alive, and to creditably represent the college from which it comes.

Next comes the *Oberlin Review*. One would think from reading it that the students at Oberlin did nothing but attend young people's prayer meetings and the meetings of the Y. M. C. A. Oberlin boasts of having the largest Y. M. C. A. in the world. If the *Review* is a true index of college life at Oberlin there must be a vast amount of piety there; for verily the *Review* is

A Moody and Sankey,
 Little bit cranky,
 Y. M. C. A. college paper.

The editor of the *Notre Dame Scholastic*, in his reply to our last article, virtually acknowledges himself defeated, and wants to crawl out of a discussion which he himself invited. We are willing to leave the decision with our cotemporaries, for any fair-minded person must decide that the *Scholastic* has found the fight too hot, and is beating an inglorious retreat. We cannot, however, let the *Scholastic* go without showing it up in its true light. The peculiar character of this paper has often been remarked upon, and some time ago the *College Courier*, we believe, ventured to suggest that it was not published by the students of Notre Dame. This brought down on the heads of the *Courier* editors a perfect storm of wrath

and abuse, in which it was claimed that the faculty had nothing whatever to do with its publication, and "Our Staff" was flaunted defiantly from the masthead of the *Scholastic*. The *Courier* seemed to be silenced by this bluster, and the *Scholastic* has been sailing on as a "college paper" ever since. Nevertheless, we say that the *Scholastic* is not edited by the students of *Notre Dame*, but that its editor is a Catholic priest by the name of *Father Moomy*. This accounts for the bigoted tone of the paper. In many respects, *Father Moomy* is a success as a college editor; but his intolerant bigotry gets away with all his other good qualities. Ta, ta, *Father Moomy*!

LOCALS.

Delightful!

Who will teach?

Keene, April 5th.

Longfellow is dead.

No paper next week.

The last issue of the term.

Hiatt's Academy closed Thursday.

All subscriptions are now past due.

Reed will not be in school next term.

"When was Bellshyster played here?"

Societies had good programmes last evening.

Set-tos in the library are getting common.

All students should get back to hear Keene.

Several students will not be back next term.

Senior banquet at the Palace Monday evening.

Book borrowers should see that books are returned.

Miss Minnie Clarke returns to Clarksville to-day.

We will call on our advertisers the first of next term.

The Naiad Queen is really a very fine entertainment.

Are you going to teach or study law next year, is the universal question.

Subscribers changing post-office boxes will confer a favor by notifying us.

Prof. Philbrick has been suffering with an attack of pleurisy for a few days past.

A few of May Paine's friends enjoyed her hospitality one evening the past week.

There will undoubtedly be an immense crowd out to hear Keene, April 5th.

Mr. A. A. Jayne, of Washington, has been visiting his friend C. R. Brown this week.

One of the Seniors, being asked if he was a Presbyterian, replied: "No, sir; I am a Norwegian."

Gale says: "The irregular course is just as much a course as any other course." Of course.

There is a very discriminating article upon College secret societies in the last number of the *Present Age*.

We are sorry to announce that C. W. Russell was suddenly called home Thursday, by the death of his brother.

We vote upon the Prohibition Amendment June 27th, 1882. Let every lover of good government now go to work in earnest.

The report of the last Freshman election contained an error. O. Y. Whipple was elected Treasurer, instead of Miss Sanders, as it was given.

H. W. Craven, '84, is visiting his brothers and friends in the city. He leaves the first of the week for Glenwood. He has been teaching in Indiana the past winter.

I. B. Lee takes a position in Allin, Wilson & Co.'s bookstore. His many friends will find he is just as genial as though he had not been sick almost all winter.

Books lately added to the Library: Thomson & Tait's "Natural Philosophy;" Clifford's "Lectures and Essays;" Nature Series—"Seeing and Thinking;" Guillemin's "Forces of Nature," and "Applications of Forces."

A party of serenaders who were singing the "Old Folks at Home" were taken back by the suggestion from one of the Profs. that if the old folks were at home how much more important that the young folks should be there.

The Madame is to have a grand opening the first of next term. At the suggestion of some of the boys, she will send out invitations to the girls, and have them "set 'em up" to the boys, just as they wish to have the boys "set 'em up" during the spring term.

Married, Saturday, March 18th, Mr. D. F. Coyle, Law, '81, and Miss Sallie Ham, A.M., '81. The young couple left their friends here to find new ones, and make their home at Dakota, Iowa. The best wishes of THE VIDETTE-REPORTER go with them.

DON'T FORGET that the CHICAGO ONE-PRICE CLOTHIERS MAKE THEIR OWN CLOTHING.

Gen's Furnishings Always the Latest Styles. Pants Made to Measure, \$5.50. 4 Doors South of P. O., Iowa City.

Whatever may be said of the habit men have of elevating their feet to a level with their heads in the privacy of their own homes or club rooms, or in a depot or hotel parlors, we must observe that it is a very ungentlemanly and rude thing to do in the general reading rooms of this University.

'80. J. W. Blythin, B. Ph., is instructor in sciences and modern languages in the Colorado Collegiate and Military Institute. Professor Blythin says of the *Souvenir and Annual*: "I consider it admirable, and of untold value to every former student of the S. U. I."

The statistics of class '81 are being compiled, and will include names of parents, time of birth, previous occupation, schools attended, class, society and school honors received; religion, politics, society and fraternity; idiosyncrasies, height, weight, color of hair and eyes, disposition, immediate and prospective occupation.

The complete list of alumni of the S. U. I., with addresses and business, ought to make the *Souvenir and Annual* for 1882-3 a valuable number. Former students and alumni will confer a favor by sending a postal to the publishers, at Iowa City, containing their post-office addresses, present business, year of graduation, degree, etc. The '81-'82 number is now ready; price, 50c, fine paper cover, post-paid.

Olin S. Fellows, '80, visited Cambridge, Illinois, last week, and as a result, received a telegram Wednesday, of this week, to report in New York City as soon as possible. His cousin, who has for some time operated successfully several factories for condensing milk in Switzerland, England, and Bavaria, is about to establish a factory near the city of New York, and Olin finds employment in the office, which will be in the city. Though Mr. Allin thus loses efficient help, we congratulate Olin upon his good fortune.

The Freshmen have lately been very much agitated over a contested election. The legality of two votes cast by irregulars was called in question, and after an hour of sharp debate, which brought out many good arguments, the question was submitted to a vote. It was promptly decided that the irregulars should be admitted as Freshmen, and this confirmed the election. It also established the precedent that warrants irregulars, if they consider themselves Freshmen, and choose to act with that class, in taking part in all class affairs.

Cloth, hair, and tooth brushes at Shraders.

It may seem superfluous to say anything in commendation of an actor so well-known as Thomas W. Keene. But a reply made by Edwin Booth to a remark of Barrett's, while these two were discussing various actors and actresses, is significant, and will have more weight than whole columns of advertising. Barrett said, "Tom Keene is the coming actor of this country;" to which Booth replied, "I don't think so: he is already here—he is the actor of this country. We saw, in one of the dramatic papers lately a picture of Kerne, with the following note: "Keene has met with a perfect ovation everywhere this season; He has made more money than any other star on the road." The date of his appearance here is a little unfortunate for the students who wish to go home, yet there is no doubt that he will have a full house. Students will be obliged to have friends get their seats for them. The faculty should be congratulated upon having so strong and worthy a motive to bring the students back for the first day of school. Everyone should read or reread Shakespeare's Richard III.; for that is what Keene will present to an Iowa City audience April 5th.

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AND BINDERY.

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WHITMORE & COZINE,

Proprietors of the Western Conservatory of Music, Iowa City, Iowa.

**MODERN LANGUAGES AND
MODERN LITERATURE.**

In recommending C. T. Lewis' book of German history, I referred incidentally to the importance of modern languages for the study of modern history. As my remarks might imply that I regard German, English, and French as all-sufficient, or that their importance is overrated by me, I ought, perhaps, to have added Russian, Italian, Spanish, etc. However, in using the term "modern history," I took the same liberty that is generally taken when the term "ancient history" is used; that is, I meant that history which connects itself most closely with our own. Now, inasmuch as the history of Germany, France, and England is so intimately connected with American history that the latter would be impossible without the former, it seems to me allowable, for brevity's sake, to speak of the whole as "modern history" *par excellence*. But this is not all. As, for a special knowledge of medieval history, a knowledge of Latin is almost sufficient, because Latin was the common medium of public transactions and of literature; so, in later times, French, English, or German have frequently come to be used as the medium of diplomacy, learning, and literature, even in those countries in which the vernacular was an entirely different language. French, to this day, is the language of diplomacy in the various courts of Europe, while in the German language special investigations of *experts* are found that cover almost every department of human knowledge, the literature of all the nations in the most perfect translations, and original records of many of the most important events of modern history.

And yet it is true, though so self-evident as to make the statement superfluous, that the scholar, who wishes to write a history of Italy or of Russia, must thoroughly understand the Italian or Russian language. We find that this is true of all distinguished and serious scholars of history. Motley studied Dutch before he wrote his great work on the "Rise of the Dutch Republic;" Prescott knew Spanish accurately before he published a line of his "Conquest of Mexico." As the great current of modern thought, invention, and life sweeps onward, modern history will shape itself more and more as the most important and most intricate of studies. Much of this history, if written by experts, we can afford to take on trust; but, undoubtedly, that which has the most immediate bearing on our own history will always command our chief attention, and it is for this reason that for the

American, English, French, and German nations the study of modern history will naturally suggest the study of the English, German, and French tongues.

C. A. E.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

E. B. PARRISH, *Editor.*

There will be no Law Literary Society next Thursday evening.

The final examination of those who graduate this term will be held Monday at 2 P. M.

R. B. Swift has decided to remain with the class and graduate at the end of the year. R. B. is one of the best of the boys and we are glad to have his company.

A gentleman was observed giving his undivided attention to the recitation the other day, when, lo! he was found to be asleep. How soothing are thy sweet influences, O Law!

Last evening and to-night Prof. McClain entertains the Law class at his home. Owing to the size of the class it was divided into two sections. One section was entertained last evening, the other one to-night. We reserve our remarks until next issue.

Our statistics of the class will be ready for delivery next Monday. We have endeavored to give the correct statistics of the class. Mistakes may possibly have crept in, but we have used all diligence to free them from any errors. We do not doubt but that the future will add a value to them that they do not now possess. We hope that every member of the class will preserve a copy for future reference, when, perchance, the Fates have dealt kindly by the "boys" of the Law class of 1882.

J. F. Duncombe has proved himself to be not only a very interesting but also a very instructive lecturer. "The Law of Railroads" is one that has assumed gigantic proportions, involving a multitude of intricate and perplexing questions, and which apparently is only yet in its infancy. The growth of commerce has injected into this law many new and novel ideas that properly have no precedents; it is therefore founded on solid reason and good sense, lacking many of the crude notions of ancient law. The class were deeply absorbed in the subject throughout the entire course.

Next week is examination. During the term the class, as a whole, has done good work. It is those who have been prompt and studious who usually have little fear of the trying ordeal. To such a one, an injudicious process of ex-

amination does not become a necessity. Ever pursuing the even tenor of his way, he is constantly freighting his mind with those invaluable principles that become a part of himself, so that, when needed, he has only to appeal to his systematically arranged memory for facts and principles that come thronging forth at the opportune moment. We have often rowed through the surf in a life-boat, and the same cautions now as then will apply: Keep cool; don't get excited; mind your bearings, and all will be well.

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throughout the world.
Joseph Gillett & Sons,
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A WILY FRESHMAN.

He was a gentle sort of youth
Who seemed to wear a sad, sweet smile;
You'd not believe it was the truth
That he was capable of guile.
Yet ere the term's first week was gone,
He captive seemed in fashion's mesh;
A certain dashing style put on,
Quite unbecoming in a Fresh.

He wore good clothes, he lugged a stick,
He puffed a naughty cigarette;
And lo! it didn't make him sick.
He even on a ball game bet.
At last he roused the Sophomore
By trotting out a tall silk hat.

The outraged Sophs with anger swore
That they would really not stand that,
And so they vowed that this young man
They'd haze a bit to set him right.
To give the lesson they did plan
At twelve o'clock the coming night.

He learned their scheme, and in it joyed;
That afternoon he came to town,
And, for a certain sum, employed
A fighting man of great renown
To sleep that night within his bed:
To which he smuggled him with care.
The night came on, and, at its dead,
The band of bold, bad men came there.

Darkness intense was in the room;
No light gave out a single ray,
And in the dense and awful gloom
The Sophs began their pranks to play.
Than spoke the Freshman: "Get ye hence,
Or, by all things that I hold dear,
I'll beat into your heads more sense
Than else will get there for a year!"
They answered with a leer. He gave
The fighting man the sign to rise.
The bruiser did so. Heaven save
The Soph who got it 'twixt the eyes!

Then in the darkness yells arose,
Loud cries of agony and fear,
And as one man got it on the nose,
Another just below the ear,
The window opened. Out they flew,
Heels over head. And soon they found
Themselves all battered, black and blue,
Stacked in a pile upon the ground.

Did they return? Oh, no, indeed!
They hankered for no further knock
From Freshy's fist. They all agreed
They'd rather stand an earthquake shock.

And now the Freshman wears his hat,
And sports his most obnoxious airs;
He smokes cigars, und, more than that,
He sometimes even almost swears.
Do Sophs insult him? Not at all!
They even strive to be polite;
And wonder how a man so small
So everlastingly can fight.

—Boston Post.

Having had occasion to examine our townsman's (Dr. H. H. Fairall's) History of Italy, and especially the portion devoted to the last thirty or forty years, I am free to say I deem it the most compact and most complete within reach in the city or on this side of the Atlantic. His portraiture of "Mazzini, the prophet, Garibaldi, the knight-errant, and Cavour, the statesman of Italian independence," is clear, appreciative and discriminating, and his view of their era is specially panoramic. L. F. P.

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The Homeopathic Medical Department (organized 1876), begins its regular course of lectures October 1, 1891, and ends February 28, 1892. Lecture fees, \$20. Demonstrator's fees, \$10. Matriculation fee, \$5. Two courses entitle the student to examination for the degree of Doctor of Medicine. For further information, apply to DR. A. C. COWPERTHWALTE, Dean of the Faculty.

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