

H. G. Lawson

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FOR the second time the editors of THE VIDETTE-REPORTER have been the recipients of a returned copy of the paper with the following notice written on the wrapper: "Don't want this paper as long as there are tobacco ads. in it." The first time this occurred we took no particular notice of it, but merely concluded that the gentleman was just laboring under the difficulties of a severe attack of sea-sickness caused by an excessive use of the nicotian weed, and would probably regain his mental equilibrium before its next issue appeared. But a repetition of the act leads us to infer that it is a matter of principle with him, and that by refusing a college paper for the reason that it contains tobacco advertisements, he believes he is striking a heavy blow at a vicious traffic, and is taking the primary steps in introducing a much-needed reform. The gentleman's motives may be good, but the way he sets out to accomplish his aim is not at all commendable. He unjustly places the editors of the paper in the disreputable position of abettors in the bad habit of tobacco using. We take the opportunity to inform him that ours is a far more exalted aim than that of corrupting the morals of the youth, and that we do not believe that boys who have never formed the habit of using tobacco would be inclined to do so upon merely noticing a tobacco advertisement in the paper, nor that those who have already formed the habit would be induced to stop if the advertisement were dropped.

Had we not been acquainted with the gentleman, we would merely have concluded that his first cigar was too much for him and that he hated to see his fellow-being enjoying something he was not in a condition to relish, but being known to us as one who tries to do right, we deemed it our duty to try to enlighten him on a point on which he is, no doubt, sadly mistaken.

AMONG those who make most frequent use of the University library, there are a certain few that deem themselves not only qualified to read books, but to

write them. They are in the habit of leaving more or less illegible traces of their presence upon the leaves of every volume which they consult. If the text chances to afford no good opportunity for the expression of crushing sarcasms against the author, lines and scratches with a lead pencil are freely inserted to supply the deficiency. Sometimes the critic considers himself called upon to be profoundly argumentative; more frequently, however, he seeks to immortalize himself by a running fire of puns and epigrams. Now it may dreadfully wound the sensitiveness and self-complacency of any such persons, but we wish it distinctly understood by them that, whatever the estimation in which they hold their opinions, others regard them with no other feeling than that of profound contempt. If the views of an author really deserve either commendation or censure, we prefer to learn the fact from trustworthy sources of information. Of what consequence is it to anybody that some irresponsible scribbler expresses it as his opinion that Alexander Hamilton was a monarchist, and John Sherman a Black Republican? Yet one can hardly turn a dozen pages anywhere in Morse's excellent "Life of Hamilton" without encountering scrawl after scrawl to this effect. It is the same with Von Holst's Constitutional History of the United States, Emerson's Essays, and numerous other works which we, from time to time, have had occasion to consult. They are all more or less "annotated" and all more or less correspondingly defaced. In nine cases out of ten, moreover, what is thus written has not even the merit of having been suggested by the text. For the most part, it is merely a sickening mass of nonsense, for what purpose administered to the public we are at an utter loss to conceive.

To make a practice of thus treating the property of any library is not only to deface its volumes, but to put one's self on record as destitute of the first instincts of common courtesy.

If editorial articles always presented thoughts and statements found in libraries, few editorials would be written. Let this be an apology for the presentation of a few words concerning the methods of debate usually practiced in our societies. It is only the purpose to remind society members of things they already know, but fail to practice. The debate is too often a farce in the evening's programme. And this is the more deplorable because the debaters could do better if the proper time and thought were given to the subjects. Of course the matter is the most important part of an argument, and for its preparation plenty of time should be taken. It is a fact, and doubtless many of our readers have learned it by experience, that to

keep a subject in mind for several days or weeks, will insure a gradual addition of ideas to it until completeness is attained. When this is done, the thoughts have a maturity and solidity quite unlike the ideas obtained in a single afternoon's search in the library. Not enough care is taken in the selection of subjects. While the prime motive in presenting a society programme is not to furnish an entertainment so much as to benefit the speakers, still that idea constitutes a very important factor as the societies are conducted, and therefore the questions for debate should be such as are of general interest. The fault particularly to be complained of is the absence of any attention to the manner of presenting the arguments. No thought is previously bestowed upon the subject matter as to how it shall be presented. It is not desirable, perhaps, to make an oration out of a debate, but such care should be taken in the choice of words, tone of voice, and character of gesture as to most thoroughly impress the ideas expressed. An argument mumbled out of the mouth, however good in itself it might be, would lose much of its force because of its forceless presentation. An opposite manner would have much the same effect. Care in these particulars will do much toward giving one a delivery which is habitually good, and which will be used on all occasions almost unconsciously. And this unconscious good delivery is a most valuable acquisition for a speaker, because it leaves him free to apply the full power of his attention to his ideas, at the same time insuring an effective presentation of them.

It is neither our business nor desire to tell any person his duty, but it occurs to us that there is a vast chance for improvement in some of the practices of the students in certain directions. We are here at considerable expense, either to ourselves, or those who are directly interested, and desire to improve as much as possible. We cannot hope to gain perfection in all things, but let us suggest one instance in which there is an opportunity for bettering last year's work. There are during the year about twenty-five nights upon which it is possible for the literary societies to hold sessions. It is conceded that as much practical benefit is derived in preparing for literary work as from any course of study in the University. It is the privilege of the members to use the society to their advantage or disadvantage. Adjournment was one of the faulty practices of last year. There were a great many amusements upon Friday evenings, which detracted considerably from the audiences; and even second rate theatres seemed to be sufficient provocation for adjournment. This should not be so. Those who are on the programme should see that the hall is open when it is their

turn to appear. The audience seems to be the prime feature. It is pleasant to speak to a crowded house and feel that our efforts are appreciated; but it should be remembered that it is the speaker and not the audience who is benefited. Let us see if this year the third story of the old south hall cannot be illuminated every Friday evening, regardless of outside entertainments.

In the article of last week's VIDETTE-REPORTER concerning the Legislature and examination of graduates of the University, the writer seems to have a wrong idea of the object of examination and also of the qualifications and training necessary for a successful teacher. No one will deny that an examination of a graduate of the University by the average County Superintendent would be a farce if directed to those branches which he has been pursuing in the four years of his college life. But suppose the Senior Class, with no preparation but such as they get in the regular course, leaving out didactics, which comparatively few of them take, were compelled to pass an examination on the A B C of teaching, including questions on the "Word Method," the "Grube Method," "Object Lessons," "Inductive and Deductive Methods of Teaching," or even on the simplest(?) operations of Arithmetic, such as Greatest Common Divisor, Least Common Multiple, Connecticut rule, Allegation, Annuities, or the thousand and one questions on Geography, Grammar, or History, of which a teacher is supposed to have the answer at his tongue's end, or to give the principles used in writing, to analyze a written word, naming the principles used,—how many of the whole class do you think would receive diplomas? These branches do not come within the range of college education and familiarity with them must be obtained either by special study in normal training schools, by private study, or by experience. Now no one should aspire to teach any school, much less to attempt the position of principal, until he has learned at least the rudiments of the science of teaching, and as the diploma from the University does not credit him with any knowledge on the subject, the only way in which that knowledge is to be made manifest to school boards and those who have charge of the schools, is through an examination, directed to the ascertaining of the applicant's qualifications in these special directions. I do not affirm but that there is a great deal of humbug about these examinations, but they are the only safeguard against incompetency, which we now have, and until we have something better we had best hold to what we have. FRESHMAN.

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DRIFTING!

Surely apart on life's great sea,
Drift I from you—and you from me;
Though wind and sea are fair;
I press my hand against my breast,
Alas! for me there is no rest,
For O! my heart's not here.

But 'tis with you drifting away,
Surely drifting—taking the day,
Leaving the night for mine;
Once side by side we sailed together,
Sailed through fair and stormy weather,
Over the mystic brine.

A jealous hand on the calm blue sea
Then turned your boat apart from me.
I struggled 'gainst its will;
But all in vain—a glimse of white,
You're drifting yet,—just in sight.
Yes, drifting—drifting still.

To hope, farewell, farewell to you,
Vanished yourself and boat from view,
Out o'er the distant bay.
In thoughtful hours on mem'ry's sight
Will often break your boat of white
Still drifting—drifting away!

THOUGHTS ON BOOKS.

As we before have had occasion to remark, a number of excellent new works were added to the library during vacation. Among them we notice particularly Bancroft's History of the Formation of the Constitution, in two volumes, the American Statesmen Series, the American Men of Letters Series, Cooke's Life and Writings of Emerson, Underwood's Sketch of Lowell, and Caird's Philosophy of Religion.

The first mentioned of these important contributions to American literature cannot but throw much additional light upon the interesting period just preceding the adoption of the Federal Constitution. In it are visible the results of long and laborious investigation undertaken by Mr. Bancroft with a view to setting before the public a final narrative of the greatest event in the constitutional history of modern times. We say "final narrative," for it is not at all probable that much can be added to the researches of one who whose facilities in that direction are so unrivalled. Besides the text, each volume contains a large appendix, made up of letters and public documents here published for the first time.

The American Statesmen Series is a work likewise concerned with the political history of the United States. Biographies of Adams, Hamilton, and Calhoun, have already been received, and those of Jefferson, Clay, Webster, and others, are constantly expected. The volume on Calhoun is by Dr. H. Von Holst, the author of the Constitutional History, of which every one has heard. In writing the life of our great nullifier, it has evidently not been the aim of Dr. Von Holst to present us with any graphic picture of personal traits and characteristics. The book is absolutely devoid of anecdote. We are introduced to an abstraction at the outset, and accompanied by an abstraction to the end. The name *Calhoun* serves only to designate a principle—a line of policy. As a discussion of principles and policies, however, this little treatise aforesaid is an admirable production. State Rights, Nullification, and Slavery have never been more ably and judiciously handled. We think it also singularly accurate and impartial in its estimate of the personal character of

Calhoun,—his virtues and foibles as a moral being are carefully discriminated.

Of the American Men of Letters Series, and Cooke's Life and Writings of Emerson, we shall not speak at length, but pass to Underwood's Sketch of Lowell. This little monograph is beautifully printed and illustrated—Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s best work. Furthermore, it is written in a graceful and entertaining style—sometimes a trifle too laudatory of its subject, perhaps, but never fulsome. The fact is, we confess to an extreme partiality for Lowell ourselves. His essays on Chaucer, Spencer, Dryden, Shakespeare, and Emerson are unique productions. They contain some of the finest prose of the century—passages not only esteemed for their great beauty, but replete with sterling good sense. Their faults, however, are quite as conspicuous as their merits. Indeed, when Lowell writes, it is by no means an uncommon occurrence to find images of rare delicacy imbedded in a context of the harshest Yankee vernacular. This sometimes renders expression forcible, but more often renders it ridiculous.

We must not linger in discussion, however, but turn our attention to Prof. Caird's Philosophy of Religion. In this work are summed up clearly, forcibly, and with much elegance of diction, the results of past inquiry in the field of rational theology. Herbert Spencer's Agnosticism is ably criticised, likewise the attitude of the present materialistic school. Again the author endeavors to construct a philosophy of the Absolute—an attempt not often made since Sir William Hamilton's refutation of Cousin.

Whoever will take the pains to read Prof. Caird's little volume will be amply repaid; not only by the information he will receive, but by the stimulus imparted to his own mind.

EFFECT OF SOCRATES' TEACHING ON SUBSEQUENT TIMES.

There had flourished, in Greece, various schools of philosophy, the final result of whose teachings had been to break down all moral distinctions and leave nothing but intellect to govern the world. The last of these, the Sophists, possessed no true spirit of philosophy; their teachings tended to confound truth and error, and their doctrines perverted all philosophy and plunged men into skepticism.

Into this age Socrates came, and we look upon his advent as a moral necessity. He inaugurated a new era; he taught men to withdraw their thoughts from vain speculations on nature, which fostered doubt, and bade them look inward; he was the first who successfully taught and practiced reflection. Socrates confined himself to the tenets of no narrow system, but instituted a broad movement in a new direction; he attempted to awaken inquiry, and aimed at teaching men to think aright; limiting himself to no particular sect of philosophy, he rather awakened a reform in all philosophy; in his teachings are shown the recasting, if not the recreating, of philosophy. He wrote nothing and founded no school, yet he originated the

movement which resulted in the foundation of the subsequent schools. Socrates did not teach a philosophy with distinctive characteristics of its own, but in his method were to be found the seeds and germs of all philosophy. To him, more than to any other who ever lived, is philosophy indebted, not for a perfect system, but for the impulse he gave to philosophical inquiries, and for his exposure of error. He was a reformer and a moralist. We find his originality in his exciting scientific impulse in others, in positive teachings. "He was a religious and intellectual missionary, preparing the way for the Platos and Aristotles of the succeeding age."

That Socrates' teaching was confined to no narrow limits and constituted no special system, but was a broad movement, we have abundant proof in the schools which sprang up as the results of the impulse started by him, differing as they do, so widely, yet the result of Socrates' instruction, developed in accordance with the varying character of the different minds.

We find among his pupils Antisthenes the Cynic, and Aristippus the Cyrenaic; from Zeno the pupil of the first, arose the school of Stoics, which treated all institutions as corrupt, and introduced a system of severity; the sage must neither give way to joy or pain, sorrow or pleasure, must neither exercise compassion or forgiveness, in fact must be a god in his mental placidity.

From Aristippus' pupil, Epicurus, arose the pleasure-seeking Epicurean school, which taught that happiness is the aim of all existence.

Widely different as are the principles of these two systems, yet we can trace both back to the influence of Socrates' broad foundation of philosophy.

Socrates left no writings, founded no system, so we must look for the effect of his teachings mainly among his pupils, and trace it in their influence.

We have noted the diverse schools of the Stoic and Epicurean, which sprang from the impulse started by Socrates; we shall look for the most marked effect of his teaching to come through his greatest pupil, Plato. His chief merit consists in having advanced distinct and precise rules for the Socratic method.

Continuing, we find Aristotle to have been the great disciple of Plato. Aristotle carried the Socratic movement to the highest point it ever attained among the ancients; he exercised a powerful influence over all thinkers of the succeeding ages, and was the standard authority until the revival of learning.

Hence we may consider that Socrates began, and Plato improved, that which Aristotle embodied as a formal system of logic, and which not only influenced succeeding generations of antiquity, but has had a larger share than anything else in forming all modern thinking.

The influence of the life of so pure and upright a man as Socrates, and the example of one so noble in that age of luxuriousness, has left an impress on all subsequent time. His character, as shown by Xenophon and Plato, cannot but have been an incitement to good for all who have made it a study.

MR. TYNDALL AND GOETHE.

One of the most hopeful signs that true high culture is spreading more and more in the civilized world of to-day, is found in the fact that the great minds, who have given character and expression to the best thought of all time, are becoming more and more recognized by the finest minds of all countries, irrespective of nationality. It has been well said of Shakespeare that he alone was worth all the poetry of Greece and Rome. It is certainly true of Goethe that to know him well is a liberal education. Both these master minds present, nevertheless, only a fraction of the grand intelligence that speaks to us from the wonderful book of modern art and literature. Modern thought is becoming more and more scientific, which is only a proper way of saying that it is becoming more and more true and accurate. Poetry, while faithful to her high office, is always in harmony with the best thought of the age, and it is for this reason that no ancient poetry can ever fully satisfy a modern mind that it is truly alive, a hater of dead formalism and of literary presumption.

The English, French, and German speaking nations have never taken so much notice of each other as now. The greatest female genius of the age (George Eliot), was a close and competent student of the best German literature, and her best works clearly show the impress of German genius. Every one knows that Carlyle regarded it as the special work of his life to make the English nation appreciate the great masters of German thought and poetry. Scott owed the first inspiration of his muse to Goethe's "Goetz von Berlichingen," and, to come down to recent times, men of the scientific and literary attainments of a Huxley and Tyndall never miss an occasion to express their admiration for the great poets and thinkers of Germany. It was a surprise to the present writer, nevertheless, to find in a recent collection of some of Prof. Huxley's addresses (the work is unquestionably found in our library), at the close of an address on "Universities, ideal and real," the evidence that Mrs. Huxley also is an enthusiastic German scholar, as appears from the following admirable translation of one of those little poetic gems in which "the great poet" (Goethe) was in the habit of clothing his philosophic thought. We give Mrs. Huxley's translation here, as it appeared in the work to which we have referred, with the wish that all our readers might seriously take to heart the noble philosophy expressed in the poem:

Would'st shape a noble life? Then cast
No backward glances toward the past,
And though somewhat be lost and gone,
Yet do thou act as one new born.
What each day needs, that shalt thou ask:
Each day will set its proper task!
Give others' work just share of praise;
Not of thine own the merits raise!
Beware, no fellow man thou hate:
And so in God's hands leave thy fate.

C. A. E.

"SHE was a daisy," but she put her little French-heeled shoe on a banana-peel, and in a flash was transformed into a lady-slipper, and then arose blushing like a peony.

The following a young man Iowa to seek his information con society, and the the writer may to many of our

ESTACA

You manifest thing of Texan my stay in good was rather brief the length of Worth, a grow inhabitants. S have been m who are cor rudest class in the colony follow Quaker people North Carolina, as I have been life. In regard whether the mo gent, or the ru it, as my opin the world, a m ous people. Ey whom do look men to be with with common found one yet share even his stranger rather unfed. The really very ge much abused. tions they do knives; but u they almost al yet very seld with a knife pocket-knife. ing revolver or will admit. Bu the custom, ar sometimes to sl another.

This country outlaws from Texans, to defe land of thieves I think Texas characters now it has cost an e Texans, and the has suffered n been at one tim laws. I consid State to live i Fort Worth I n the Age of Pro very valued a person of Mr. my trunk there is yet, and char to top, bought saddle-bags, a could carry e started for thi distant, over a Look on the m are no towns in of any note th

SMITH

COMMUNICATION.

The following is a letter received from a young man who, some time ago, left Iowa to seek his fortune in Texas. The information contained relative to Texan society, and the personal adventures of the writer may not prove uninteresting to many of our readers:

ESTACADO, TEXAS, Aug. 25, 1882.

You manifest a desire to know something of Texan society. I will say that my stay in good average Texan society was rather brief, being about two weeks, the length of time I stayed in Fort Worth, a growing city of about 15,000 inhabitants. Since I left there in May, I have been mostly among cow-men, who are considered the roughest, rudest class in Texas; or else in among the colony folks, who were quiet, sober Quaker people from Ohio, Indiana, North Carolina, and Iowa,—such people as I have been accustomed to all my life. In regard to the Texans, as a rule, whether the more cultivated and intelligent, or the ruder cow-men, I can give it, as my opinion that there is not, in the world, a more kind-hearted, generous people. Even the cow-men, most of whom *do look* rough, are *not* dangerous men to be with at all, if one treats them with common decency; and I never found one yet who would not willingly share even his scanty provision with a stranger rather than allow him to be unfed. The Texans, as a class, are really very generous, and have been much abused. In the more settled portions they do not carry revolvers or knives; but up in this newer country they almost all carry heavy revolvers, yet very seldom does one see a man with a knife other than a common pocket-knife. There is no need of carrying revolver or knife, which most of them will admit. But they do it because it is the custom, and then they are handy sometimes to shoot game of one kind or another.

This country used to be overrun with outlaws from other States, and the Texans, to defend themselves and rid the land of thieves, took to carrying arms. I think Texas is about as clear of bad characters now as any other State. But it has cost an effort on the part of the Texans, and the reputation of the State has suffered no little from its having been at one time so overrun with outlaws. I consider it as safe as any other State to live in now. While I was in Fort Worth I made my headquarters at the *Age of Progress* office, and formed a very valued acquaintance there in the person of Mr. Thos. J. Netherry. I left my trunk there in his charge, where it is yet, and changed my clothes from top to top, bought me a pony, Spencer rifle, saddle-bags, a little provision, such as I could carry easily on horse-back, and started for this place, about 350 miles distant, over a new country and all alone. Look on the map for Fort Worth. There are no towns in northwest Texas besides of any note that are northwest of Fort

Worth. I did not know this when I started. I supposed, before I got to Fort Worth, that it would be a very small place, but was surprised to find a city with street-cars, mammoth wholesale houses, and metropolitan in many respects. This being the case, I supposed the other towns marked on the map on my route northwest from Fort Worth would be of considerable size. But in this I was disappointed; for after I left the T. P. R. R. at Weatherford, thirty miles west of Fort Worth, there were only two other towns on the whole route, where there was even so much as a store—Graham City(?) and Fort Griffin. The last named town is 125 miles from Fort Worth, and I got along that far all right, sleeping out alone, and it rained on me every other night for six nights. But this was not so bad, for I had made suitable preparations and, as so far, I had passed one or two houses a day, I was all right. From Fort Griffin west, however, I did not fare quite so well. True, I enjoyed it, for the rule of my life has been to enjoy whatever I have to endure. From Fort Griffin, west, I found was much the longer end of the road, though I thought, from the map, I was about half way when I reached that place. Map-makers seem to know but little about northwest Texas, and I was misled, for I mostly, in traveling, trust to maps, and ask but few questions. At Fort Griffin I took the McKenzie, trail which comes from there all the way to this country, and is the most direct route.

I supposed that, from Fort Griffin westward, I would pass at least one house, or ranche, a day, and knew I would be all right for provisions if I did. So I took only about two days light rations with me. I got along all right for those two days, and during the time passed a herd of cattle going to New Mexico, and took a good square meal with the outfit. For the next two days, the third and fourth out from Fort Griffin, I looked in vain for a ranche or house, but kept on traveling just the same, though I was out of provision and simply starved for that length of time. Game seemed very scarce just when I wanted it the most. Finally I declared war on a rabbit, and shot seven times at it with my Spencer, the last time cutting off its ears. I was so hungry and nervous and anxious that I could not hold the gun even reasonably steady, and besides my gun is intended for long range, and I did not then know that on short range it over-shoots the mark. I then ran the rabbit into a prairie-dog-hole, and could see it sitting at just about arm's length from me. If ever I was careful and quick in making a grab, it was then. But I got the rabbit and cooked it and it was good, only there was not enough of it. It was only about half-grown. The next day it seemed that I was as hungry as if I had not had anything for a week, but still I went on and laughed at myself (some) for feeling as hungry in two days, when I knew Tanner went without anything to eat for forty days. I knew that I

would be where I could get provisions in four days more, and thought I could stand it that long if I had to, and I thanked the Lord that I had plenty of water to drink. But on the third day relief came quite unexpectedly. A sheriff and deputy of Throckmorton county were out on a week's trip, to make two or three collections, and they were very generous giving me all the provisions I wanted, and information about the road, all perfectly free.

In due time, therefore, I was enabled to reach Estacado—my destination and present place of residence.

A. C. COWPERTHWAIT, M.D.

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Dentist,

Office over Lewis' Store, three doors south of Savings Bank,

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WILL PRACTICE IN STATE AND FEDERAL COURTS.

IOWA CITY, IOWA.

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TOM WHITTAKER'S Barber Shop,

Under Johnson County Savings Bank, corner of Clinton and Washington Streets.

KRAUSE & FRYAUF, Barbers,

Two doors east of the Post-office, on Iowa Avenue.

GIVE THEM A CALL.

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O. D. GOODRICH, Proprietor.

Patronage of Business Men solicited at reduced rates.

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Everything First-Class. P. O. Block.

A NEW HOTEL.

Tremont House.

(Formerly "Summit.")

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he has moved from the "Truesdell House," and has REFITTED and renamed the old "Summit House," which will hereafter be known as the

TREMONT HOUSE.

First-class Board, Pleasant Rooms, and the best of Yard Room and STABLING for Horses.

Respectfully,
A. LONG,
Proprietor.

GEORGE A. BOCK, BAKER.

BREAD, PIES, CAKES, ETC.

Clinton Street, north of Iowa Avenue.

AVENUE BAKERY,

North side of Avenue, keeps constantly on hand a fresh supply of

Fresh Bread, Cakes, Pies, Etc.

Parties and weddings supplied on short notice, cheap as the cheapest.

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NEW

Boston Bakery

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A Specialty.

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Sessions on alternate Saturday evenings.

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W. N. BAKER.....President.
PHILIP GRIMM.....Secretary.
Sessions every Friday evening.

ZETAGATHIAN SOCIETY.

S. B. HOWARD.....President.
W. L. PARK.....Secretary.
Sessions every Friday evening.

LOCALS.

Keno ——— !!!

Who saw the comet?

McElin is in school again.

A serenading party was out last night.

W. H. Martin rejoined his class on last Monday.

A game of foot-ball between the Laws and Collegiates is talked of.

F. J. Boutin, of last year's Medical Class, will attend Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, this year.

Geo. Borland, the jolly proprietor of the Borland stock farm, made a little sale of land the other day, amounting to \$16,000.

Young man, there is no need of your holding your girl so tightly around the waist, when you are walking down Jefferson Street.

Dr. J. S. Clark, of Mason City, is soon to be associated with Dr. Cowperthwaite, of the Medical Department, in the practice of medicine.

It looks like old times to see Vanderpoel and Enlow among us again. They are both members of '80, and will graduate as Laws of '83.

This is the part of the year when your letters will be most numerous—and in the spring you will wonder if every one has forgotten to write.

We notice several papers speak in very complimentary terms of Mr. W. E. Crane's election to an assistant professorship in the University.

The library remained closed yesterday afternoon and this morning, during the progress of some experiments on the steam heating apparatus.

Students desiring bargains in clothing, should patronize Stern & Willner's excellent establishment on Clinton street. Read their ad. on 6th page.

A crowd of enthusiastic Zets went serenading last night. President Pickard, Professors Smith, Currier, Hinrichs, Fellows and Parker were inflicted.

Frank Robinson relieved the monotony of the Zet business session last night, by presenting the society with a basket of fine grapes. They were appreciated.

The Sophomores, refusing to accept a challenge from the Juniors, accepted one

from the Freshmen, and the game comes off this afternoon. The Sophomores are confident of success, but the game will be strongly contested.

No gentleman will wear his hat in the library or reading room, or elevate his feet to the level of his head, as if in the privacy of his own apartment or club room.

Frank B. West, formerly a member of the present Senior class, has been in the county during the week, buying stock. He is engaged in the stock business at Villisca, Iowa.

Mr. Richardson, one of the Regents, was here in attendance on a meeting of the executive committee, whose duty it is to inspect and act upon the improvements going on.

The degree of interest manifested in drill nowadays is, to say the least of it, wonderfully suggestive. We hope it will not be many days before the Lieutenant will see fit to put an end to the suspense.

Miss Jennie Dean, the accomplished daughter of the first President of our University, was visiting her friend Miss May Robinson this week. Her home is in Albany, N. Y. Miss Dean is a member of the "I. C." Sorosis.

Football is beginning to attract a good deal of attention among the boys. Last Saturday a very hotly contested game between the Sophomores and Juniors resulted in a victory for the former, who are therefore much elated.

The delays in getting the new heating apparatus in working order have caused some trouble, and a good many chills during the late "cold snap." But it will soon be over, as it is expected every thing will be completed by Monday.

We desire to call the attention of the Law Class to the fact that their department is represented in the columns of THE VIDETTE-REPORTER, and that a liberal subscription on their part will be the most satisfactory testimonial of appreciation that can be offered.

Hostetler objects to being considered married, and probably Hollister delights in the thought. We don't want to spoil Hostetler's chances among the fair ones, so we think a correction of the statement made last week is due him. Hollister is the married Sophomore—not Hostetler.

Prof. Des Islets, it seems, has written a work on Moral Philosophy. Thus says the Albia Union: "The book is a work on 'Moral Science,' and, judging from the very meagre portion of the work that we have before us, promises to be one of profound thought and great merit."

Excursions to Solon are becoming very popular with our young people of late. The inhabitants of that rural village have had several opportunities of seeing their streets enlivened by the presence of several parties of S. U. L. students during the past week. All return with enthusiastic reports of the drive.

Mr. E. L. Thorpe, of the Law Class of '79, and now pastor of the Methodist

church at Nashua, Iowa, is in town, accompanied by his bride, who was formerly Miss Esden, of Emporia, Kas. Mr. Thorpe has well earned a wife and a vacation by his hard labor and devoted attachment to the interests of his parishioners.

We commend the good judgment of the Law Class in selecting Mr. J. W. Bopp to represent its interests as editor on THE VIDETTE-REPORTER. Mr. Bopp was formerly a student in the Academic Department, and for the past three years has been employed in editorial work. We think the class will not have cause to repent its choice.

Prof. Fellows, of the State University, has been constantly employed lecturing at the Institutes during the season just closed. No man in the State is more capable to stand before a body of teachers and give them practical instruction than Supt. Fellows, and those counties were fortunate that secured him.—Central School Journal.

Seniors only are admitted on all days to the library. Members of the lower classes can enter upon Friday afternoon. Reading room open every day from 8 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 4 P. M. Law students are admitted to the library shelves upon Friday afternoons and Saturday mornings. At other times the Librarian will supply the books desired.

Reference lists for the use of those who are interested in looking up topics for debate, or themes for essays, or special study, have been placed on the periodical tables in the reading room. These lists contain full references on the given topics to the best essays, chapters in history, biography, etc., and to the latest articles in the current magazines and reviews. Students will find them very suggestive and practical.

It is by no means an agreeable task to call attention to the fact, that some of those who frequent the reading room and library have not yet learned that the habit of spitting on the floor is ungentlemanly to the last extreme. The annoyance caused the Librarian by this filthy practice has not been slight, and we suggest that it be discontinued immediately.

M. N. Westover, Law '82, is located at Britt, and is rapidly rising in the estimation of the people. At the county fair held at that place this fall, one of the attractions was a baby-show, and Myron was appointed to the honorable position of judge. We don't know what special qualifications for the office he possessed, for we had always supposed that it required a man of large experience for such a position. No doubt he got there on general ability.

The Iowa City Republican is indebted for its reputation as one of the best printing houses in the State, to the excellent taste and skill of its foreman, Mr. J. F. Hoover. Mr. Hoover assumed control of the job department of the office when it was in a state of confusion and inefficiency, and has brought it to its pres-

ent high state of order and neatness. Among other recent jobs, we notice a Short-Hand lesson-card, most of the characters in which were made by him from unsuitable types furnished by an eastern house.

With the score standing 3 to 0 in favor of the Sophs, the foot-ball contestants left the Carleton grounds last Saturday afternoon—the victors exultant and flushed with success, the defeated sorely wounded in spirit over the unexpected outcome. Various conjectures are afloat as to the result, the chief one being that the Juniors, in hope of "drawing on" the Sophs and taking the second and third games, intentionally gave away the first. This is rather doubtful; should it, however, prove to be the case, the Juniors will have won twofold honor for themselves, first for coming out successful in the end, and secondly for playing such a shrewd(?) game on the Sophomores.

Let our friends, the students, remember that the columns of THE VIDETTE-REPORTER are at their service for all legitimate purposes. We want each one to entertain a deep personal interest in the paper, and to consider it their privilege to express opinions and preferences in all matters pertaining to the University in particular, and college life in general. Let the managing editors be considered only as those "heads of department," or executive committee, necessary to the government of any enterprise. If the views expressed by the editors on any subject do not meet the approval of our readers, they ought to consider it their privilege to oppose them with their own views in any proper manner.

How does it happen that we have had no Freshman sociable yet? Does the Class of '86 intend to resign its first great hereditary privilege? Already murmurs of dissatisfaction are heard among the girls over the seeming want of gallantry which the boys display. This Freshman sociable is something which they have a right to expect. In other classes the very first action as an organized body has been to arrange for a social meeting of the class, and this is as it should be, for there is a pleasure in such a meeting which no other gathering can have. There is the kindly-enjoyed pleasure of making the acquaintance of ones classmates. It is true, accidents have happened sometimes on such occasions in the past. '84 still mourns her stolen cake. '85 still cherishes the memory of the clear moon-lit night and of the harsh discordant sound of the small boy with the bell. And it may be that '86 is only carefully insuring itself against accident before it celebrates its first Freshman sociable. Let us hope, at least, that this is the true reason for the seeming delay.

Have you seen those handsome new style scarfs at Stern & Willner's? They are selling them at 35 and 50 cents. You will have to pay twice that much for the same goods elsewhere.

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DON'T FORGET that the CHICAGO ONE-PRICE CLOTHIERS MAKE THEIR OWN CLOTHING.
Gents' Furnishings Always the Latest Styles. Pants Made to Measure, \$5.50. Four Doors South of Post-office, Iowa City.

LARGES

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE EGYPTIAN WAR.

The recent war in Egypt has aroused the curiosity and attracted the attention of the civilized world. Anything which transpires in that old cradle of civilization possesses an interest for us, borrowed from the mystery which hangs about the very name of Egypt; but when connected with England, it has a double interest, for on the settlement of the present difficulty may depend not only the future of Egypt, but, in a large degree, the destiny of the nations of Europe. It is evident that England's course is not looked upon by all men in the same light; for, while some depend it as eminently just and necessary, others denounce it as unwarranted and tyrannical. But whatever may be the relative merits of the arguments of these so-called philanthropists, we may gain an instructive lesson by turning aside and viewing the question in a philosophical light. Viewed in this light, we may discover in it the irresistible logic of events. It is the usual triumph of the higher civilization over the lower. We may trace it step by step from the earliest dawn of history to the present time. Ages ago, when Egypt was in her glory—when she was the most civilized country on the earth—she forcibly imposed that civilization upon the savage nations about her. Later, when her power and influence declined, the Grecian states became the center of radiation, and the same process was repeated until the Genius of Progress sat down by the Tiber, and, reaching out her strong arms, gathered in the nations until Rome became the world. True, these changes were attended with much bloodshed and cruelty; but who will say that they were not for the good of humanity? The cruelty of the Egyptian Pioneer was more than atoned for by the civilization he brought; the sufferings of the Helot are forgotten when we think of the magnificent legacy Greece was preparing for the world while he toiled; the sight of a Roman Governor, returning to the Capital to rear palaces of marble and feast the rabble with the gold wrung from his wretched province, is of little consequence when we behold the flowers of Roman civilization springing up in his track and the savage assuming the toga of the citizen. When the vast fabric of the Roman government fell in pieces, its civilization was scattered throughout the barbarous North, and from the seed thus sown sprang the strong nations of Europe. The effect was not immediate; for many dark centuries the assimilation went on until at length civilization was ready to start backward on its mission to regenerate the countries over which it had come. Behold its power in India! At the middle of the eighteenth century India embraced only a few Europeans in her population, and these wholly engaged in traffic with the natives; and yet, in the course of a few years, a handful of Englishmen, separated from their country by a wide expanse of ocean,

succeeded in subduing an empire greater in extent and population than Britain herself. You ask how this were possible. We answer, it was the triumph of the higher civilization over the lower. That it was not accomplished without gross injustice and crime, the world well knows. Even England blushed for shame when Edmund Burke, on the floor of Parliament, was thundering against the oppressions of Warren Hastings, and Sheridan was telling, with impassioned eloquence, the sad story of the Begums. But, after all, English occupation was a blessing to India. It gave her better laws and more stable government; it introduced the elements of Western civilization, augmented the wealth of the country by increasing commerce, and above all, ameliorated the condition of the peasantry. The case is similar in Egypt. The logic of events proves that Egypt must be under control of the Western powers. We may denounce the measures by which this is accomplished, and split hairs over its moral phases, but nevertheless the great fact remains the same—it *must* be so. If England takes charge of the government, we know it will be better for the people. Arabi Bey does not represent the people. He is the head of a faction who would rob and oppress the fellahinn ten times worse than the English would. Egypt can never improve under the government of Turkey, for the fountain-head of authority is as corrupt as its tributaries. Turkey in Europe would have perished long ago had it not been for the artificial barriers European society is compelled to throw around her. Humanity could wish that these might be broken down were it possible to do so without throwing the State system of Europe into commotion.

The following, signed by a large number of students, was handed to us for publication. We hope the authorities will take it into consideration, as the evil of which it complains must be apparent to any one who will take the trouble to investigate:

CARE OF THE EYES.

WHEREAS, The proper care of the eyes is of great importance to students; and, WHEREAS, Students are apt to read the novels of Scott, Dickens, Thackeray, Cooper, etc.; and, WHEREAS, The works of these great authors are to be found in the library only in editions that are printed in such small type as to make the reading of them impossible for those who wish to take proper care of their eyes; and, WHEREAS, We have been told that students should be very careful of their eyes; therefore, be it Resolved, That the copies of Scott, Cooper, Dickens and Thackeray found in the library be removed, and that others printed in suitable type be substituted therefor.

- Oysters at Madame Noel's.
- New Era Cigars, at Shrader's.
- Shrader's Drug Store, on the corner, opposite Opera House.
- Optical instruments, combs, brushes, etc., large assortment, at Fink's store.

The poem, "Drifting," on our second page should have been credited to T. E. Stout of the Law class.

- Pappoose Cigars, at Shrader's.
- Genuine cubeb cigarettes at Fink's store.
- Buy your Perfumes of Shrader.
- Buy Soaps and Brushes of Shrader.
- Oysters stewed, fried, and raw at the Madame's.
- Law note books—new stock—One-Price Cash Bookstore.

You can get an Opera Glass for any evening at Marquardt's. Days alternately warm and cool—ice cream and oysters at Noel's. Marquardt is still selling all goods at those remarkably low prices. Best brands of cigars and tobaccos, at lowest prices, at Fink's store. The oyster season has now opened and Madam is fully prepared for it. When wanting anything in the Drug line, go to Shrader's.

Special sale of miscellaneous books at One-Price Cash Bookstore, commencing September 25th.

Remember the new Dye Works, first door west of Opera House. Dyeing and cleaning done in first-class order.

Another large lot of five and ten cent music at Marquardt's, and many new prices, not in former lot. It will pay one to spend an hour's time looking it over.

Special sale, commencing Monday, September 25th. Allin, Wilson & Co. will offer their entire stock at greatly reduced prices, to close out before receiving their new Holiday stock.

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Attorney at Law,
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Boys' Carts, Wagons, Hobby-Horses, etc.
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Dubuque St., One Door South of "Press" Office.
Keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, which can be bought cheap for cash.

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PROPRIETORS OF
Franklin, People's, and Third
Ward Meat Markets.
Fresh, Salt, and Smoked Meats continually on hand.

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SHORT-HAND COLUMN.

ELDON MORAN, Editor.

Attendance already over seventy-five!

The Type-Writer continues to attract great attention.

Our class room is commodious. Visitors are always welcome.

Twenty new students by correspondence were scored this week.

Can any of our readers point us to a good stenographer out of employment?

A goodly number of the Law Class have already entered the Short-Hand School.

W. H. Martin has returned to the S. U. I., and will render occasional assistance to the Reporters' Bureau.

If you want to take the first lessons in Short-Hand on trial, call at our office, first door east of Opera House entrance.

Mr. R. H. Hawkins, of the Law Class, is an efficient Short-Hand writer, and uses the art to great advantage in taking full notes of lectures.

Our stenographic reports of some important railway suits tried in the U. S. Circuit Court for Indiana, are kept on file at the Reporters' Bureau.

Will H. Miller departs for St. Paul today. He furnished the State Press of this week with a stenographic report of Dr. Miller's farewell sermon.

The official stenographers for the Circuit Courts of Cass, Pulaski, Grant, Lake, Fulton, and White Counties, Ind., were former students of ours.

First section of new class will take second lesson Monday, 7 p. m.; second section, Tuesday, 4 p. m. Place of meeting, lecture room, Commercial College.

The Publishers' Gazette says of Short-Hand: "To woman it opens a new path to her independence, in gaining a livelihood by her own unaided talents and exertions."

Judge Richman, of Muscatine, writes as his opinion, that the time is near at hand when stenography will be considered as an indispensable branch of legal education.

Specimens of stenographic work by the S. U. I. School of Short-Hand were granted the highest awards by the Iowa and Nebraska State Fairs, and Council Bluffs Exposition.

The college student does not miss the few hours a week necessary to take the Short-Hand course. Many of the best law and collegiate students of last year found time to become expert in the art.

In our new text book only the most approved outlines are learned, thus saving an immense amount of time, heretofore worse than wasted in memorizing characters only to be obliged to forget them.

On our new class enrollment appear the names of Miss Marion Grayson, Messrs. Otto Byington, T. B. McAuley, W. T. Shepherd, Frank Loudon, J. W. Brooks, and Misses Vada Lewis and Carrie Fry.

STUDENTS, ATTENTION.

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A wife who can hand To brush down the room; To make decent bread; Not the horrible meet; Who knows how to b; Make a good cup of; A common-sense mind To teach and to guid; A sort of an angel an

A Word to The parties now past, engaged in complete History have raken a gather reliable in dates, localities, e of events which tr from 1836 to 1841, are newspaper file procured many reminiscences ne and will be glad t the examination, e are found), of a committee which appoint for that p festival on the September 23d, 18 pany has taken e get facts correct f also feom such " Felkner, Bryan D Henry Earhart, F ders, Jacob Ric David Cox, and r settlers having tragic or funny life in Johnson would like to h quested to call at office, third door Hotel, and leave t or Prof. H. A. B matter due attent

For 35 cents w flat scarf, sold ev For 50 cents we style puff scarf, t where for \$1.00, self; the biggest l

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Boys, when you carriage, drop in to trade with you want good rigs barn is at 113 Wa site First Nation students' barn, fo them have alway and try us.

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PRATT 117 C. CLO FANCY GC AND U CALL

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A wife who can handle a broom,
To brush down the cobwebs and sweep up the
room;
To make decent bread that a fellow can eat—
Not the horrible compound you everywhere
meet;
Who knows how to broil, to fry, and to roast—
Make a good cup of tea and a platter of toast;
A common-sense creature, and still with a
mind
To teach and to guide—exalted, refined,
A sort of an angel and housemaid combined.

A Word to "Old Settlers."

The parties now, and for four months
past, engaged in preparing a full and
complete History of Johnson County,
have raked a great deal of pains to
gather reliable information, with names,
dates, localities, etc., carefully identified
of events which transpired in the county
from 1836 to 1841, after which time there
are newspaper files complete. They have
procured many early documents and
reminiscences never before published;
and will be glad to submit their work to
the examination, and correction (if errors
are found), of any Old Settler, or any
committee which the Old Settlers may
appoint for that purpose at their reunion
festival on the County Fair Grounds,
September 23d, 1882. The History Com-
pany has taken every pains possible to
get facts correct from public records, and
also from such "old settlers" as Henry
Felkner, Bryan Dennis, Col. Trowbridge,
Henry Earhart, Prof. Parvin, Cyrus San-
ders, Jacob Ricord, Benjamin Ritter,
David Cox, and many others. Any old
settlers having incidents, anecdotes,
tragic or funny events, etc., of pioneer
life in Johnson county, which they
would like to have preserved, are re-
quested to call at the History Company's
office, third door south of the St. James
Hotel, and leave them with D. W. Wood
or Prof. H. A. Reid, who will give the
matter due attention.

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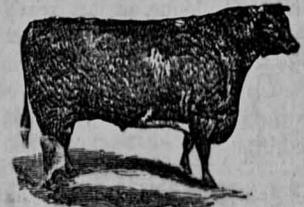
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LAW DEPARTMENT.

J. W. Bopp, Editor.

Laughing with your heels is out of order hereafter.

E. S. Quinton was on the sick list the fore part of the week.

W. W. Cray, of Lime Springs, has been called home by sickness.

The class can now appreciate the starting of fires, since most of them have a cold.

THE VIDETTE-REPORTER will be sent to all members of the class, unless ordered stopped.

Base-ball; Laws vs. Natives; Fair grounds yesterday; Laws scooped; see you later, gents—"perhaps."

E. J. Van Metre, of Blairstown, Iowa, spent Monday visiting his brother of the Law Department. He left Tuesday for Chicago, where he will attend Rush Medical College.

J. C. Beem, of Marengo, Law '82, was a caller upon the class Tuesday. He contemplates locating in Council Bluffs. It is hard for the boys to go by the old camping grounds without shaking hands.

J. H. McConlogue, of last year's Law Class, who has been in the office of Joe. A. Edwards for some time, returned to Mason City, Monday. Mc. is one of the hard-working boys and will some day make his mark.

The following named gentlemen have also joined the class since last week:

F. A. Vanderpoel, West Mitchell.
Thos. G. Norris, Berryville, Ark.
H. D. Ross, Berryville, Ark.
Wm. A. Carlton, Mt. Parthenon.
Theo. Cleveland, Cincinnati, Ohio.

In the report of the McClain Club Court last week, J. J. McCarty was mentioned as Chief Justice, whereas it should have been C. T. McCarty. While either of the gentlemen would "fill the bill," it is but right that honor should be given to whom it is due, and we cheerfully make the correction.

The Wright Club Court was unintentionally omitted in the list of last week. The court is organized and working with the following officers:

Chief Justice—R. H. Hawkins.
Associates—F. O. Hinkson and F. M. Zink.
Clerk—T. E. Stout.
Sheriff—E. W. Drake.

The following names were misspelled in the list of last week, and we give them again so that their friends can recognize them by the proper earmarks:

E. A. Bourne, Martinsville, Ind.
J. S. Dewell, Clarence.
Joe D. Lanning, La Fayette.
Ed. S. Lloyd, Iowa City.
Ezra VanMetre, Blairstown.

Chas. A. Pollock, Class '79, Law '81, was recently married to Miss Martha Clinton, daughter of the M. E. minister at Osage, this State. Mr. Pollock was one of the ablest members of his class, and his many S. U. I. friends extend congratulations. He has a good law practice at Fargo, Dakota, where he is now located.

Prof. McClain has been giving two hours a day to constitutional law, during the past week. It is abroad and difficult subject to present, but after listening to his clear and comprehensive comments on the text and subsequent able lectures on constitutional law in general, there is no excuse for not having a clear understanding of it.

Last night the class met pursuant to adjournment and perfected the organization of a literary society by the adoption of a suitable constitution and the election of the following officers: President, W. J. Moore; Vice-President, W. F. Critchfield; Secretary, E. J. Short. Messrs. Critchfield, Raymond and J. H. Smith will prepare a programme for next Friday evening, when the first public session will be held. The public are cordially invited to attend, and it is especially hoped that all members of the class will give their earnest support and regular attendance to the society. The meetings will be held in the Law lecture room and begin promptly at 7:30 P. M.

At a class meeting last Saturday afternoon the following officers were elected for this term: President, J. S. Enlow; Vice-President, T. B. Pierson; Secretary, Frank Gray. No Treasurer was elected, that duty devolving on the Secretary, if by any possibility any of the members can be induced to contribute. Mr. Enlow coming in about the close, was enthusiastically received and by a committee conducted to the chair, where in a few well chosen words he thanked the class for the honor conferred. There was the usual number of candidates, "slates," "wires," and "influences," but the best of feeling prevailed. There is no regular time for meetings, but due notice will be given.

It is to be hoped the following is not the report of a Moot Court case:

"Mr. Leach made a speech,
Angry, neat, but wrong;
Mr. Hart, on the other part,
Was prosy, dull, and long.

"Mr. Bell spoke very well,
Though nobody knew about what;
Mr. Trower talked for an hour,
Sat down, fatigued and hot.

"Mr. Parker made the case darker,
Which was dark enough without;
Mr. Cooke quoted his book,
And the Chancellor said 'I doubt.'
—Nation.

Where is our class poet? Let us hear from him.

CLASS COURTESY.

It is not easily understood why a law class should have a reputation for lawlessness, unless they have earned it. It is equally hard to understand why a class should expect a reputation for civility and courtesy unless they have a disposition to merit it by their conduct. It is an indisputable fact that the past classes of the Law Department have had an unenviable record for disorder, confusion, and incivility; and it is hoped there are no members of class '83 who feel called upon to keep up this reputation of the department. It is wholly wrong. It is the conduct of a few individuals that brings the profession into disrepute. We are under no obligations

to follow in the steps of our predecessors in this respect; but we owe it as a duty to the institution which has furnished us with better accommodations than any former classes, to conduct ourselves in a more gentlemanly manner, than have they. We owe it to ourselves, to our instructors, and to the profession we are just entering, that we, at all times be courteous and kind to those with whom we may associate or come in contact. A spirit of fairness and justice is necessary to true success in any profession; how essential it must be to one who is to assist in the administration of justice! As young lawyers, we should cultivate not only a fair and just disposition, but a spirit of generosity and politeness as well. This will dictate an unselfish conduct and a gentlemanly demeanor at all times. Affability costs but a slight effort, and is of inestimable value to its possessor; it is, at all times, a passport to the society of gentlemen. Rudeness, on the other hand, costs one, his position in respectable society, and is indicative of a coarse nature and a stubborn will. Politeness is a young man's best stock in trade, and he cannot guard it too carefully. Says Bulwer Lytton: "There is no policy like politeness; and a good manner is the best thing in the world, either to get a good name or to supply the want of it." Let us bear this in mind in all class relations, and we feel certain that none will regret it.

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The Vidette

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THE remarkable term elicits com Chiefs of squads familiarizing them and are hence able at home. Indeed improvement has l Battalion ever sin rity were seized ton. First, straw next, dusters—fin having gone thus transition to the ac By the time the off manent positions t man who does not, stantially to the r by the Board of I important; for not to discipline and organization, on th as the ability to appearance. We ha the advisability of tary department w erable question. has fully passed, an said to be any one, Fresh, who does no and find some pleas

THE importance o edge of history is but there is a differ what this "knowle regard history as a table of events and l mitting to memory and the ability to gi certain occurrences, i in acquiring a maste subject, while other looking this part of to consider it of se and see more of co able to interpret hi clusions and inferen events of the past. doubt but that the l rect one. History, i only embraces a cata also their philosoph and it is just this