

The Vidette-Reporter.

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The Vidette-Reporter,

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During Collegiate Year S. U. I.

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S. B. HOWARD, '83. I. B. RICHMAN, '83.

C. W. WILCOX, '85. RUSH C. LAKE, '84.

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THE VIDETTE-REPORTER,
Iowa City, Iowa.

UNIVERSITY GRADUATES AND COUNTRY SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Our editorial concerning the examination of University graduates by County Superintendents seems to have created not a little commotion among some of our readers. Various reasons have been assigned for our action. "A Freshman" has generously ascribed it to our ignorance, while "A Country School Teacher" says we were prompted by impudence and a desire to sit down on his much-abused fraternity. We recognize the fact that there may be an honest difference of opinion on almost every subject. This the "Freshman" seems to understand, for he stated his views in opposition to ours in a very gentlemanly manner through the columns of our own paper, and we can therefore consistently notice the arguments he presents. It would, however, be beneath the dignity of THE VIDETTE-REPORTER to enter into any discussion with the country school teacher who attacked us through the columns of the *Republican*, since the nature of his reply proves that he is destitute alike of the principles of a gentleman and the ability to carry on an intelligent argument. We take this occasion to present to our readers an extract from an article by Prof. Fellows, in the December number of the *Iowa Normal Monthly* of 1881, which has a direct bearing upon the question under discussion:

EXAMINATION AND CERTIFICATES.

By reference to the School Laws of Iowa, we find the following:

SECTION 1786. On the last Saturday of each month, the County Superintendent shall meet all persons desirous of passing an examination, and for the transaction of any other business within his jurisdiction, in some suitable room provided for that purpose by the Board of Supervisors at the county seat, at which time he shall examine all such applicants for examination as to their competency and ability to teach orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, English grammar, physiology, and History of the United States.

SEC. 1758. No person shall be employed to teach a common school which is to receive its distributive share of the school fund, unless he shall have a certificate of qualification signed by the County Superintendent of the county in which the school is situated; and any teacher who commences teaching without such certificate shall forfeit all claim to compensation for the time during which he teaches without such certificate.

The above provisions were copied into the school law about thirty years ago, and were appropriate to the conditions of the schools at that time. The schools were all, or nearly all, ungraded, and were located chiefly in rural districts. For such schools the law was and is well adapted, and the only changes needed may be in its administration, by causing the examinations to be more thorough and thus elevate the standard of teaching in these schools. But since the enactment of this law, large towns and cities have grown up in Iowa, and, as a consequence, graded schools have come into existence with their extended courses of study and their higher demands upon teachers. As these graded schools differ from the ungraded in the range of their studies and the consequent requirements of their teachers, so should the system of examinations of teachers differ; for any system adapted to the one would be inadapted to the other. It would seem to be the dictate of ordinary wisdom, therefore, to enact an additional law providing for the examination of graded school teachers, that shall be limited in its administration and execution to the larger towns and cities, leaving the present law to apply, as originally intended, to the smaller towns and rural districts.

Again, the higher grade of schools in Iowa has brought into public school work a very different class of teachers from those contemplated in the original examinations. We refer chiefly to graduates of State normal schools and of colleges and universities, and all filling the positions of teachers in high schools, and principals and superintendents of schools. Notwithstanding these changes in schools and teachers, the law in regard to examinations remains substantially the same as it was thirty years ago. It matters not what may be the age, experience, scholarship or skill of a teacher, he must submit to this annual examination in these elementary branches, or "forfeit his claim to compensation" for his services. He may have been examined twelve, twenty or thirty times before precisely the same way, and have received every time a first grade certificate; still, each year, he must take his place beside the merest tyro, and suffer a re-examination, or "forfeit all compensation." He may come from another State with the diploma of Yale or Harvard; he may have grown gray in the work of teaching, may be crowned with honors as a teacher in other States; but when he crosses the great river and enters Iowa, he must submit to be examined in orthography, reading, etc., before he is permitted to teach in the humblest country school. Nor is this all; every year he must re-submit to this examination or "forfeit all claim to compensation" for services rendered. Each county denies him any consideration for the hard-earned honors or successes he may have gained in other counties, or even in the same county in previous years, and virtually says to him every year, "Your experience and success, and even all the past examinations in this and other counties are no indication of present qualification to teach, you must be again examined." Add to all this the fact that this examination is sometimes conducted, not by his superiors or even by his peers, but by persons of little qualification save their official commissions, and the absurdity of these proceedings can be appreciated. Suppose that lawyers, doctors and ministers were required to submit to these conditions, would it not tend to diminish the respect entertained for these professions? If the diploma of

an attorney or physician does not lose its value by crossing a county line, why should that of a teacher? Can any one give a reason why these professions should be exempt from an annual county examination, and professional teachers be required to submit to such examination?

It will be seen from the above extract that the Professor keenly appreciates the absurdity of requiring graduates of colleges and experienced teachers to pass the ordinary examinations. It will be conceded by all that the object of these examinations is to protect the teachers' profession; but they are not so severe that an individual with a fair common school education and an ordinary amount of natural ability cannot readily pass them. Graduates of our high schools and academies are amply prepared to secure first-class certificates, and yet they are only prepared to enter the Freshman class of the University. Now, the questions arise, Will they be less fitted than now to pass that examination, after they have spent four years in hard drill under the best instructors in the State? and which is worth more as a testimonial of proficiency, a certificate signed by the faculty of the highest institution of learning in the State, or one signed by some obscure County Superintendent? If a diploma from the State University is the highest authority in the State, is it not absurd to require its possessor to pass an examination before an inferior authority?

But the gentleman says graduates know nothing of the "Grube Method," the "Word Method," "Object Lessons," etc. We would inform him that nine-tenths of those who go out of the University to teach have taken a thorough course in Didactics, under a gentleman whose reputation as an instructor in the art of teaching is not surpassed in the West. But even if they had not taken the course in Didactics, the case would not be altered. Common sense tells us that a person who expects to make teaching a profession would keep himself posted as to the most approved methods of imparting instruction. We do not study these "methods" to acquire principles to teach; it is to see how we can best impart the principles we already have to others. In short, they form a literature which sustains the same relation to the teacher that current literature does to the editor. A person of broad and liberal culture will use them judiciously, and therefore many times with alterations and restrictions, while one who has only the rudiments of an education, and studies methods as a means of gaining a certificate, comes to consider them principles and applies them in all cases, whether applicable or not. Thus a large proportion of our teachers are mere machines; they are not fit to teach school. All they know is what they have been obliged to cram into their heads in order to pass

the examination; they know nothing outside of the text-books they are expected to teach. Such an instructor is not capable of imparting the most good to a school. Let it be remembered that we are not asking favoritism for a certain class; we do not demand immunity from examinations for graduates of the State University alone, but for the graduates of every college whose standard places it among the leading institutions of learning.

It is true some graduates may fail as teachers, but not because of their lack of knowledge to teach, and therefore an examination before a County Superintendent would not disclose the fact that they are not adapted to the profession. We are not yet convinced that college graduates should be examined by County Superintendents.

A NEW DEPARTMENT IN THE S. U. I.

The formal opening of the Dental Department occurred Wednesday P. M., and attracted a large audience. The introduction by President Pickard was a graceful welcome to the new faculty and the incoming students. Dean L. C. Ingersoll, of Keokuk, pronounced the first lecture of the course. It was brief, terse, scholarly and worthy of the occasion, and outlined the prospects of Dental science, the needs of the dentist of to-day and the course then inaugurated. If the lecture delivered is a specimen of those to follow, in thought, breadth of research, scope of sympathy and manly purpose, and if these are properly appreciated, the success of the department is assured. The faculty were exceedingly gratified by the *personnel* and the number of students enrolled at this time.

Dr Hunt, the resident member of the faculty, comes to us from McGregor. The entire faculty were present, consisting of Dr. L. C. Ingersoll, Dean; and Professors Wilson, Kulp and Hunt.

The attendance upon the department is more favorable than was anticipated, and is an evidence of the fact that a school of dentistry was much needed in Iowa.

Not long ago we had occasion to recount to our readers the many improvements perceptible in the S. U. I. since the close of the last spring term. We now take pleasure in calling attention to the organization of a *new department*. A course in dentistry may now be taken in the State University; and, from the number of those who have already availed themselves of the opportunity thus presented, we predict for the department a success fully commensurate with its deserts.

Those large initial pins are the latest thing in jewelry. A nice display of them in Marquardt's show windows.

LA MARSEILLAISE.

BY MISS MYRA POLLARD,
Of Chicago University.

[Delivered at Illinois State Oratorical Contest.]

Liberty! What heart does that name not thrill with aspirations, and make to bound with enthusiasm? In the hall of the philosopher, in the hut of the peasant—among the rugged mountains of the North, under the "inestimable blue" of Grecian skies—her claims are equally strenuous and inspiring, "there is no speech nor language where her voice is not heard."

The very embodiment and articulate expression of this spirit is La Marseillaise, the national hymn of France, the enfranchisement psalm of the whole world, "the vivat of liberty." "Is any here so base that would be a bondsman? Is any here so vile that will not love his country?" To such, perchance, the lofty independence and sublime patriotism of the Marseillaise might make no appeal. But in the hearts of all to whom are dear the names of freedom and fatherland, its stirring strains find a ready response, and we feel, as we listen to its heroic challenges, that, where liberty is assailed, we, too, must have, as cries the hymn itself, "victory or death!"

France, for centuries harrassed by the extortions of an arrogant nobility and the oppressions of a despotic monarchy, had at length turned on her tormentors with the fury of despair. Stung by cruelty and injustice—stimulated by the spirit of innovation and inquiry which then began to assert itself in philosophy and literature, and was displayed in the writings of Voltaire and Rousseau—but above all, fired by the spectacle of the American Revolution, the people hurled off the fetters of subjection, seized the supremacy of government, and swept away the titles and prerogatives of the nobles. The surrounding monarchies, alarmed at the audacity of the French people, plotted against the nation. Menaces to restore the authority of the king were received, war declared against Austria, and troops dispatched to the frontier. Thus, forced to struggle against tyranny within, and the attacks of the allied army from without, every French patriot had need of his utmost devotion.

There was at this time stationed in garrison at Strasburg a young artillery officer by the name of Rouget de Lisle. On the evening before the departure of the soldiers for the Army of the Rhine, a banquet was given to the officers by Dietrich, Mayor of the city, at which De Lisle was present. Amid the enthusiastic exchange of sentiments of loyalty and devotion, they loudly deplored the lack of a national hymn to animate the ardor and inspire the patriotism of the troops, when Dietrich, turning to De Lisle, who was both musician and poet, begged him to compose something for that purpose. The young officer retired to his room that evening, every nerve throbbing with excitement and emotion. He seated himself at the piano, struck a few wild chords, cadenced his tumultuous thoughts to that martial measure, and thus poured forth his soul in harmony—now framing a line of the ode—now improvising a strain of the tune—and in

such a manner that when he had finished he knew not himself which he had first conceived, the melody or the words. He literally sang the poem, as Burns is said always to have produced his lays. Overcome at last with excitement and exhaustion, he fell asleep with his head on the instrument, and did not wake till morning. He hastily jotted down the composition of the night before, and rushed with it to Dietrich. The family gathered round. Rouget sang, accompanied by one of the daughters of his host. As the wild measures rang in the ears of the patriots, every cheek paled with emotion, and every eye filled with tears. At the chorus all joined in by an irresistible impulse, and at the conclusion raptures of enthusiasm burst forth. "The hymn of the country was found!"

The new ballad, shortly afterward performed in public at Strasburg, sped from town to town and from regiment to regiment under the name of the "War Song of the Army of the Rhine." The troops of Marseilles, when they advanced toward Paris to join in the furious outbreak of the tenth of August, scattered it all through France, singing it everywhere along the way, and shouting it as they entered the gates of the city in triumph. From them it then received the name it has ever since borne of "La Marseillaise." The author, who was himself an ardent republican, but who condemned the excesses of the Jacobins, was himself denounced as a traitor by those fanatics, and thrust into prison, whence he was only released at the fall of Robespierre. Under the Empire this cry of liberty was of course stifled and its author treated with contumely. He remained in obscurity until the accession of Louis Phillippe, when he was granted a pension by that dignitary, and decorated with the order of the Legion of Honor.

"Let me make the songs of a nation," cried one, "and I care not who makes its laws!" If this sentiment is demonstrated by any song, it is La Marseillaise. At a time when France, infuriated by cruelty and oppression, would submit to no laws, a single line of the national hymn would allay tumult, unite factions, impel armies. Like the melodies of Orpheus, it swayed to its strains the wild beasts—that Frenchmen had become—and moved the very stones to rise and mutiny. So great was the enthusiasm it inspired at its first performance in Strasburg, that the corps of volunteers about to leave that place immediately gained an accession of three hundred men. As its triumphant notes pealed above the din of battle, the soldiers were lifted above the mere carnage of the fray, and felt that they were struggling for an immortal principle. The physical, the temporal, were nothing; the spiritual, the eternal, all!

"Tyrants fall in every foe!
Liberty's in every blow!"

They thought as they strove, and fought with irresistible vehemence. When the band struck up the tune, the whole body of troops were wont to join in, and shouting forth the psalm in one overwhelming chorus,

"On, children of your Fatherland!"

rushed to victory. 'It was not so much music as the harmony of valor.' "Without the Marseillaise," said one intrepid General, "I would always fight one to two; with the Marseillaise, one to four!" At Jemappes, where the Austrians held an almost impregnable position, the French battalions, inflamed by the wild enthusiasm of their war song, forced the redoubt. At the siege of the Malakoff, in the Crimean war, the troops charged twice, thrice, six times, and each time were driven back with fearful loss. At last the soldiers refused to advance again unless the Marseillaise were played. The song had been suppressed under the empire. The Generals were forbidden to have it performed. But the Malakoff must be taken! The band was ordered to strike up the tune. Its glorious notes burst forth. The soldiers felt inspired with new life. They joined in the anthem with a shout, rushed over the gory ground, dashed up the steep embankment, seized the ramparts at a blow, and the victory was theirs!

Liberty, equality, fraternity! Abused as these terms have been by the violence of fanatics, they are still, and ever must be, the very pass-word of freemen. Priceless is that work which shall conserve their honored names unsullied, and rouse enthusiasm in their sacred cause. This is the mission of the Marseillaise.

"Oh, Liberty! can man resign thee,
Once having felt thy glorious flame?
Can base oppression e'er confine thee,
Or despot laws thy spirit tame?"

Liberty! Freedom from the dominion of any creature! Beneath the thunder of the anthem, prince, peer, and money-king shrink to their true proportions, for "man is man, and who is more?" Liberty! True majesty of spirit! Disenthralment from appetites and passions. Immunity from any dependence that detracts a whit from the native decision and resolution of the mind, for here, verily, "freedom is our sword and shield," and here every man may be a nobleman.

"Oh love of fatherland supernal
Our avenging arms direct, sustain!
Oh Liberty, divine, eternal,
Fight by thy champions' side amain!
Beneath our gallant banner gory,
May victory hasten at thy call,
May thine opponents, as they fall,
Behold thy triumph, and our glory!"

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FACTS AND

In an editorial the following broad sense, not a catalogue of events, but a logical interpretation of the facts, and well stated benefit would be derived from the instance, that the Germans in the less we were able for its happening why Germany should be a country in which "ance?" This question that every one answer it, will a Still, there is here emphasizing one i "We need not only gent interpretation proposition. But portant still: "We we must know the interpretation among ing." It is only too that what is called name of "Philosophy more than a vag jumping at conclusions "dilettante" and so tan.

Allow me to illustrate the attempt made Reformation is called revival of learning, is attributed Constantinople by the skipping the immediate chain, it would appear tion is mainly due to introduced by the C Italy. But now it appears that Italy church, and further, tries which had on sway of Imperial Rome remain under the spire Papal Rome. So re this, that in those which were subdued Romans, the Catholic this very day. Caesar Rhine; an expedition that river amounted years later the Roman with a crushing defeat the experiment of Catholic Rhine, Germany is Catholic, in places, but broadly speaking, the Rhine is Protestant, true of the Danube in Catholic Bavaria and this important fact all inferences are illusory. Romans not conquered Simply because they tried very hard though, came home, holding trophies for victories over the find that, after two hundred fighting, a Roman sat "We have been annihilated for the past two and it looks as though w

SMITH & I

FACTS AND PHILOSOPHY.

In an editorial of this paper I notice the following remark: "History, in a broad sense, not only embraces a catalogue of events, but also their philosophical interpretation." This, surely, is correct and well stated. And again, "What benefit would there be in knowing, for instance, that the Reformation took place in Germany in the sixteenth century, unless we were able also to give a reason for its happening at the time it did, and why Germany should be the particular country in which it made its appearance?" This question, also, is so pertinent that every one who is competent to answer it, will agree with the writer. Still, there is here room, if not cause, for emphasizing one important observation. "We need not only facts, but also intelligent interpretation," is the one important proposition. But the other is more important still: "We must have the facts, we must know them accurately, or all interpretation amounts at best to guessing." It is only too frequently the case that what is called by the pompous name of "Philosophy of History" is little more than a vague generalization, a jumping at conclusions, the work of a "dilettante" and sometimes of a charlatan.

Allow me to illustrate this. I have seen the attempt made to prove that the Reformation is mainly due to the so-called revival of learning, which, in its turn, is attributed to the conquest of Constantinople by the Turks; so that, by skipping the immediate links of the chain, it would appear that the Reformation is mainly due to the study of Greek, introduced by the Greek refugees into Italy. But now the significant fact appears that Italy did not reform her church, and further, that all the countries which had once been under the sway of Imperial Rome continued to remain under the spiritual dominion of Papal Rome. So remarkably true is this, that in those parts of Germany which were subdued and held by the Romans, the Catholic religion prevails to this very day. Caesar got as far as the Rhine; an expedition he made across that river amounted to little, and fifty years later the Roman general Varus met with a crushing defeat while repeating the experiment of Caesar. Up to the Rhine, Germany is Catholic; also, as may be supposed, in places across the Rhine, but broadly speaking, the other side of the Rhine is Protestant. The same is true of the Danube in the South; hence Catholic Bavaria and Austria. Now, this important fact *must* be studied, or all inferences are illusory. Why did the Romans not conquer the Germans? Simply because they could not. They tried very hard though. Their generals came home, holding triumphal entrances for victories over the Germans; yet we find that, after two hundred years of such fighting, a Roman satirist could say: "We have been annihilating the Germans for the past two hundred years, and it looks as though we shall continue

to do so for the next two hundred years." There must have been that in the semi-barbarous people of ancient Germany which prepared the German Reformation fifteen centuries later. The revival of learning had something to do with it, the invention of type-printing a good deal more; most of all, the moral and intellectual condition of Germany at the time. In the sixteenth century, Germany was the richest country in Europe. Wealth naturally, in a healthy people, begets the desire for knowledge and inquiry.

If, at the same time, the moral instincts are strong, there must arise a vigorous antipathy against priestcraft and mental serfdom. Now, the great fact to be kept in view is, that the dominion of the Roman Cæsars, followed by that of the Roman Popes, had weakened the moral vigor of the Roman nation to such an extent, that, with sporadic exceptions, no amount of abuse on the part of the existing authority awakened in them an active desire for reform. Italy, in spite of the preponderance of the so-called humanistic studies, remained morally bound and torpid. France, who subsequently received the impulse from Germany, finally crushed the reformatory movement. The same was true of Romanized Germany, *i. e.*, southern Bavaria and Austria. But the great commercial cities of Germany north of the Danube, above all Nuremberg, Magdeburg, Hamburg, and Leipzig, were almost unanimous in their espousal of Luther's cause. Luther himself had drawn his inspiration from his own experience and a Latin Bible. He was no humanist in the sense in which Pico di Mirandola or Erasmus were. Erasmus — the Voltaire of the sixteenth century — was far ahead of Luther in theoretical thought, but all these celebrated humanists, with their varied studies in Plato and Aristotle, proved little better than broken reeds in the mighty movement inaugurated by the monk of Wittenberg. It was the healthy German soul of Luther, rising in revolt at the sight of Roman immorality; it was the Germany of Arminius meeting on moral grounds the Italy of the Cæsars and Popes; it was the German people that had been least influenced by the dizzy power of Rome and the subtle influence of the refined scholars of the Renaissance, that began and ended the famous movement known as the Reformation. That other causes had something to do with this is true, perhaps we should give a prominent place to the invention of gunpowder, as one of the most important; but as this, and other inventions, affected the Romanic nations as much as the Germanic, it would not explain the fact of the Reformation having occurred in Germany, instead of in Italy.

Had Arminius not conquered the legions of Varus, it is still possible that another German leader might have done so in regard to another Roman general; but that he did overcome Varus is for us a fact but for which the success of

Luther would have been impossible. An American scholar of rare ability, Dr. Dwight, expressed the thought that of the great agencies which built up modern civilization, the Jewish, Greek, Roman and German, the German was last, *but far from least*. One-sided collage learning has always tended to obscure the fact, that, in the history of modern civilization, the part of Germany is as prominent as the part of Rome was in more ancient times. Hence the great and deplorable ignorance of so many scholars in reference to the most important events of modern history. Hence the superficial idea we so often meet with, that there can be a true philosophy of history without a minute and searching study of facts. The time may come when the same mistake will be made in reference to the civilization we are now building. We are in the midst of the mightiest movement that has ever taken place in the history of the world; it is equally important to know the essential facts of this movement, as to make the philosophic inferences to which a study of these facts must lead the thinking observer. What would be thought of a political economist who is not unwearied in the study of statistical tables, or of the scientist who does not carefully watch the smallest perceptible movements of matter? Given a healthy brain and natural talent, the mind will not fail to reflect on the observed figures and facts. Facts and figures are the food of the thinking mind, and no fear need be entertained as to the digestion. The knowledge of fact, with absence of thought, makes the pedant; speculative thought, without a sufficiency of fact and figure, makes the charlatan. The latter is often more dangerous than the former. C. A. E.

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LOCALS.

Is your oration in?

"Little Batie" is back again.

The Juniors and Seniors play foot-ball this afternoon.

Rowe, who spent last year in the University, is now at Ann Arbor.

Jefferson Street Club boasts of the names of seven ladies on the membership roll.

Mrs. L. N. Call, of Webster City, the mother of Prof. Call, is here visiting her son.

Some of the Sophs have not yet recovered from their victory over the Freshmen.

This is Mount's version of Upton: 1. Right turn. 2. March. 3. Get there, boys!

Sickness compelled Ella Ham to be absent from school the first part of the week.

Don Donnan was present at the nuptials of his brother at Nugent's Grove on Tuesday.

J. A. Everett, Law '79, is editor of the Boulder News and Courier, of Boulder, Colorado.

J. A. Miller was at Mt. Pleasant this week to attend a wedding. He returned on Thursday.

Mont Dickinson, of Des Moines, formerly of Class '81, entered the Medical College this week.

Thomas and Eckley, old students of the collegiate department, are enrolled as Medics.

Miss Nellie Cannon, of Muscatine, was the guest of Miss Smalley, at Prof. Egger's, two days of this week.

"I hear you're going to get a captaincy." That's the way the Seniors salute each other nowadays.

On last evening the Zetagathian Society elected J. T. Chrischilles Treasurer of the Oratorical Association.

Whew! don't the Medics loom up

strong? But just wait until they have been in practice for a few weeks.

Florence Hess is teacher in the Third Ward. We wish her success in instructing the young idea how to shoot.

F. J. Boutin, who was in the Medical Department last year, is now studying at Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago.

Prof. W. E. Parker, County Superintendent of Buchanan county, was in this city visiting the University two days of this week.

It must have been a Medic who amused the Sophomore Greek class by yelling outside, "Well, Billy, you seem to be well preserved."

The familiar face of "Jo" Blythin is once more seen about the University. Jo has become a Medic. We always thought he'd be a minister of some kind.

Prof. Parker, of Iowa College, spent several days this week about the University in thoroughly inspecting the classes and workings of our schools.

Hon. C. H. Bishop, of Blackhawk Co., one of the committee on the part of the House of Representatives, to look after the new medical building, was in the city Thursday.

Cornell is said to be anxious to play a game of foot-ball with the University. Cannot a committee be appointed to send Cornell a challenge for next Saturday, or some day in the near future?

Senator J. K. Graves, of Dubuque, one of the strong friends of the University, and the visiting member from that body last winter, shook hands with some of his many friends here last Tuesday.

If those appointments are not forthcoming on next Monday, we shall seriously consider the feasibility of resorting to the rack, wheel, or some other equally effective means of forcing a disclosure.

The books sent from the Library to the binder last June are just beginning to come back into the Library. As these worn books are the very ones most in demand, this inexcusable delay in re-binding has been very annoying indeed.

Ex-Governor Hempstead, the second Governor of Iowa, and the first to have an office in what is now the main building of the University, was nominated Wednesday by the Democrats of Dubuque to the office of Justice of the Peace.

Prof. J. Talliaferro, of the official corps of stenographers for Congress, Washington, D. C., paid a visit to-day to the school of short-hand, which he regards as exceptionally prosperous for so young an institution. The gentleman has had a wide experience as stenographer and teacher.

Freshman: "The Sophs are growing mustaches. Should think their girls would feel down in the mouth." Senior (unable to catch on): "There's a joke there, boys. Fresh, explain." Fresh: "Why, the girls down our way usually

feel down in the mouth when the boys have it on their lips."

It is not often that buyers find it necessary to advertise for sellers, or tenants to seek for landlords, but sellers and landlords exist who cannot see their own advantage thoroughly enough to advertise their business in the newspapers. A house of five or six rooms is wanted to rent. Information may be left at the Republican office.

And now comes a Medic with traveling costume, consisting of white vest, plug hat, kid gloves, with cane accompaniment. Not satisfied with the Brussels carpet and upholstered furniture, he asks for lace curtains. Because the Medics can put on style in their new building, must they have lace curtains in their rooms, and frilled pillow-shams, gorgeous lambrequins, chromos, artificial bouquets, and such like?

The printer made a blunder last week in omitting the names of two members of the band in our article concerning that organization. A. Cypra plays the Bb bass and C. E. Wickham plays the tuba. We would not omit Wickham, because he is the "heavy blower" of the band, and good judges say he is one of the finest bass players any where around. At Waterloo, last spring, he was acknowledged by good musicians in the other bands which were there, to be the best tuba player on the ground. This much in honor to the band as well as himself.

A certain Senior has got a scheme which ought to be prohibited by the class, for, in this democratic institution, every form of monopoly should be sat down upon. Each day he pins a tube-rose on his coat in such a way that it is impossible for the ladies to smell of it without laying their heads upon his shoulder. Now everybody knows that a girl must smell of a tube-rose whenever she sees one, even if she is obliged to lay her head on a young man's shoulder. So just see what a monopoly of good things this Senior is enjoying. It's worse than the monopoly on iron.

A Freshie has been found who has the audacity to wear a plug hat. That eclipses the daring of the Sophs. If it had not been on Sunday, an investigation committee would probably have been appointed, but of course the Sophs are harmless on that day. We understand the Freshmen are somewhat troubled over a secret conclave which it is rumored the Sophs have held. Perhaps the business of that secret session pertained to a scheme for suppressing the waywardness of the Freshies. It will do very well for the latter to black their boots occasionally and part their hair in the middle, or even stand it on end, but it is contrary to the spirit of the constitution for them to wear a plug hat. Beware!

Last Saturday evening the Erodolphians held their first session of the present school year. A large audience was present, and the different partici-

pants in the programme acquitted themselves with great credit. Miss Imogene Mitchell read an exceedingly well written essay on Rosa Bonheur, the famous artist; while Misses Belle Andrews and Ella Ham rendered two of the finest declamations ever heard in the Erodolphian hall. A part of the exercises were necessarily omitted, including a communication on the Egyptian war. On this account the programme was very short; but any resulting deficiencies were fully compensated by its unusual excellence. If the ladies of this society continue to furnish equally fine entertainments in future, they may expect a full attendance upon every meeting.

The slabs of stone comprising the new walk around St. Mary's Catholic church bear the names of the donors. And in a number of cases under the names is a statement of the business the persons are engaged in. It is not the purpose of these lines to either commend or condemn this kind of advertising, but to call attention to the curious fact that in connection with no other church is found the habit of advertising the names of persons who make gifts to the churches. For a certain class of people who require constant visible reminders of their duty to spurn them on to its performance, and for another class who act in religion as in business, on the principle that "competition is the life of trade," this way of giving their mite is undoubtedly a good thing. Perhaps, in the case just mentioned—the church authorities having the names of donors carved upon the gifts as a mark of gratitude—is expressed by no church other than the Catholic in so enduring a manner.

The meeting of the I. C. Society at Miss Prof. Smith's about a fortnight ago, on the evening of the 28th, was one of the pleasantest ones yet held by this society at which others than the regular members have been admitted. The social feature of the occasion was one of the principal things, and it was admirably furthered by the fine talent for entertaining which Miss Smith possesses, and by the charming music furnished by Miss Jessie Smith. The most prominent feature of the evening's programme, aside from those mentioned above, was a lecture by Mrs. Ada North, upon "The Use of Libraries." Mrs. North is fitted, as are few ladies, for the consideration of this all-important subject. She presented an address full of choice and valuable thoughts. Miss Ella Ham gave a very pleasing rendition to her, and affording much satisfaction to her auditors. I. C. Society is composed of some of the most intelligent young ladies of the University, and this meeting was an excellent indication of the superior advantages they possess for cultivation, enjoyment, and permanent improvement. Including the members, there were about thirty ladies present.

Oysters stewed, fried, and raw at the Madame's.

Miss Virginia M. visiting her cousin will remain in Io

CLIP

It is said that A. tian general, cannot don't have college

On eastern rail through the train a tunnel, and high practiced be cont well be no tunnels

Special sale, e September 25th. will offer their er reduced prices, to c ing their new Holi

A little girl in the day before had her doll to piece Adam was made "And what was Ev the encouraged tea was the prompt res

"How man tens the teacher of answered the boy perfect, the imper the first future, th the Oscar Wilde." "what tense is he boy, "he's intense."

A finished educ consist mainly of l story of the forges o the thunderbolts of is supposed to ador more gracefully th which are preachin in the wonders of tl the furnace, in the mills, and the other tries, which, more th agencies, have mad what it is, and are wonders yet undrea Garfield.

I never saw a real a foot-ball game. F ball; then the boys round the nex and ro one man yells hell a line and the men o then the boys on the a man runs with the and sit on his neck; and another takes h man kicks the ball and fowl; then they swar before the game, sed one of those damfr came down to the fe boys on the fens they from New York on t he came home with h him if he fixed the f sister luffed, and said, Bill he kust.—Clipped

The Best Perfum Stuart, Marvel of Bouquet and Viol Shrader.

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.

ARGEST

Miss Virginia Mayo, of Peoria, Ill., is visiting her cousin, Miss Ada Lloyd, and will remain in Iowa City several weeks.

CLIPPINGS.

It is said that Arabi Pasha, the Egyptian general, cannot ride a horse. They don't have colleges in Egypt, you know.

On eastern railroads a man now goes through the train just before reaching a tunnel, and lights the lamps. If this practiced be continued, there might as well be no tunnels.

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.

A little girl in Sunday School, who the day before had succeeded in tearing her doll to pieces, when asked what Adam was made of, replied: "Of dust." "And what was Eve made of?" inquired the encouraged teacher. "Of sawdust," was the prompt response.

"How man tenses are there?" asked the teacher of the boy. "Seven," answered the boy, "the present, the perfect, the imperfect, the pluperfect, the first future, the second future, and the Oscar Wilde." Why," asked she, "what tense is he?" "O," replied the boy, "he's intense."

A finished education is supposed to consist mainly of literary culture. The story of the forges of the Cyclops, where the thunderbolts of Jove were fashioned, is supposed to adorn elegant scholarship more gracefully than those sturdy tracts which are preaching to this generation in the wonders of the mine, in the fire of the furnace, in the clang of the iron mills, and the other innumerable industries, which, more than all other human agencies, have made our civilization what it is, and are destined to achieve wonders yet undreamed of.—James A. Garfield.

I never saw a real prize fite, but I saw a foot-ball game. First a man kicks the ball; then the boys catch each other round the nex and roll in the mud; then one man yells hell and they get up in a line and the men on the end they danse; then the boys on the fens they laf. When a man runs with the ball they each him and sit on his neck; then he goze home and another takes his place; then one man kicks the ball and the other side yells fowl; then they swar. My brother Bill, before the game, sed he was laying for one of those damfreshmen. When he came down to the feeld in his sute the boys on the fens they yelled, "it came up from New York on the breeze." When he came home with his leg broke I asked him if he fixed the freshman. And my sister laffed, and said, "not this eve," and Bill he kust.—Clipped.

The Best Perfumes are Mary Stuart, Marvel of Peru, Persian Bouquet and Violet, all sold by Shrader.

This space reserved for Lightner, see ad. next week.

State University OF IOWA, AT IOWA CITY.

This institution embraces a Collegiate Department, a Law Department, a Medical Department, a Homœopathic Medical Department, and a Dental Department.

The Collegiate Department embraces a School of Letters and a School of Science. Degrees conferred are Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Philosophy, Bachelor of Science, and Civil Engineering, according to the course of study pursued, at the student's option. A course of Lectures in Didactics is given to the the Senior class.

Tuition Fee. Incidental expenses, \$8.33, or to County Representatives, \$3.33 per term. The year is divided into three terms.

The Law Department regular course is completed in a year, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, which admits to the bar of Iowa. (See Code, Section 209). An Advanced Course, occupying a second year, is open to graduates and others, and entitles those who complete it to a certificate of special proficiency. Tuition, \$50 per year, or \$20 per term.

The Medical Department. Two courses entitle the student to examination for the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Lecture fees, \$22 for the course. Matriculation fee, \$5. No charge for material.

The Homœopathic Medical Department. Two courses entitle the student to examination for the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Lecture fees same as Medical Department.

The Dental Department. For announcement address A. O. HUNT, D.D.S., Iowa City.

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Fresh, Salt, and Smoked Meats continually on hand.

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ALL KINDS MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

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Miss Lillian Cooley, of Waterloo, arrived in the city Wednesday, and will take a special course in Stenography and Type-Writing.

We have just received one thousand stenographic note and practice books, manufactured expressly for the Short-Hand School by Butler & Co., Chicago.

Among recent recruits from the Law class are Messrs. D. A. Blair, F. L. Dworack, N. M. Eicke, W. F. Garrett, Frank K. Gray, Chas. Hamilton, A. Tollefson, L. P. Smith and L. O. Rice.

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Speed required by the stenographic secretary is 100 to 125 words per minute; for verbatim reporting, 150 to 175. President Picard speaks at the rate of 120 words per minute; Chancellor Ross, 125; Prof. McClain, 142; Dr. Emory Miller, 115; Prof. Fellows, 130; Rev. O. P. Miller, 100. A speaker who averages 125 words, often falls below this speed, at other times reaching as high as 150.

Brown & Holland, editors of the *Short-Hand News*, Chicago, write us: "You are right in the expression that no one branch of education is arousing the attention of more people to-day than Short-Hand, and the fact of its being a profession and occupation complete in itself, the successful attainment of which is in the reach of all industrious, persevering young men and ladies, is one of its greatest commendations."

New students enrolled this week are: Miss Lucy Fletcher, Iowa City; Geo. C. Cooper, Grinnell; Frank Loudon, Hubbard; F. W. Mueller, Davenport; Miss Cressie Springer, City; Miss Edna Tilton, Toledo; Jno. W. Nichols, La Moille; M. F. Cheshire, Montezuma; Miss Lucy Plummer, Cedar Falls; Miss Eva Aldrich, Traer; Miss Emma Nott, Victoria, Ill.; Miss Sade L. Rice, State Center; C. L. Phelps, Marshalltown; J. Jackson, Hawleyville; A. J. Eastman, Carrollton; Miss Della Peoples, Fairfax; J. F. Cady, Union; Fred. Wright, Morning Sun, and D. W. Selby, Iowa Center.

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But he *did* learn it, and still lives.

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Butter, Eggs, and Country Produce always on
hand. This is the place to buy cheap, for we do
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A Word to

The parties now past, engaged in complete History have raked a great gather reliable information, dates, localities, etc. of events which trace from 1836 to 1841, are newspaper files procured many reminiscences never and will be glad to the examination, are are found), of any committee which appoint for that festival on the Co September 23d, 1882. pany has taken every get facts correct from also team such "old Felkner, Bryan Den Henry Earhart, Prof ders, Jacob Ricord David Cox, and mar settlers having in tragic or funny even would like to have requested to call at the office, third door south Hotel, and leave them or Prof. H. A. Reid, matter due attention.

STUDI

For 35 cents we w flat scarf, sold every For 50 cents we will style puff scarf, the s where for \$1.00, Con self; the biggest barg St

111 Clinton street.

Boys, when you war carriage, drop in and to trade with you, and want good rigs and barn is at 113 Washin site First National I students' barn, for the them have always hin and try us.

Oysters at Madame N

New Era Cigars,

Shrader's Drug St

ner, opposite Opera

Optical instruments,

etc., large assortment, a

The oyster season has

Madam is fully prepared

When wanting an

Drug line, go to Shr

Students will find ma

gains in books at the

Bookstore.

The Best Perfum

Stuart, Marvel of

Bouquet and Violet

Shrader.

Have you seen those

style scarfs at Stern & V

are selling them at 35

You will have to pay t

for the same goods elsew

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 Company 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 Sanders, 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 requested 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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For 35 cents we will sell you a nice flat scarf, sold everywhere for 75 cents. For 50 cents we will sell you the latest style puff scarf, the same as is sold elsewhere for \$1.00. Come and see for yourself; the biggest bargains ever offered.

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Boys, when you want a good team and carriage, drop in and see us. We want to trade with you, and you, on your side, want good rigs and fair prices. Our barn is at 113 Washington street, opposite First National Bank. It is the students' barn, for the great majority of them have always hired of us. Come and try us.

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Shrader's Drug Store, on the corner, opposite Opera House.

Optical instruments, combs, brushes, etc., large assortment, 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.

Students will find many excellent bargains in books at the One-Price Cash Bookstore.

The Best Perfumes are Mary Stuart, Marvel of Peru, Persian Bouquet and Violet, all sold by Shrader.

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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STUDENTS

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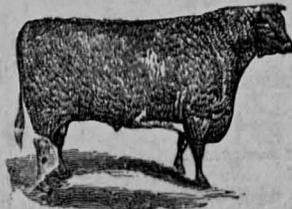
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New Livery Stable

Back of Palace Hotel, would respectfully solicit the patronage of students. We have a full line of new buggies, and as good horses as can be found in the city.

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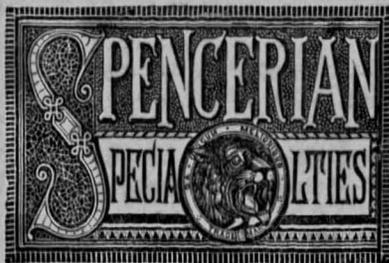
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LAW DEPARTMENT.

J. W. Bopp, Editor.

Why is so much steam allowed to escape from the heaters into the lecture room?

Several matters that we would like to have mentioned are left out for want of space.

C. L. Whitmire, of Metamora, Ill., Law '82, has entered the Medical Department, and will probably soon deal out pills in lawful doses.

It is said there is no happiness in the direct pursuit of happiness, and we think the same will hold good in the study of "Bliss."

A brother of E. A. Bourne, of this department, has entered with the Medics, and it is said they both had the same early training.

As a question of law, where do the Regents get the authority to compel students to provide themselves with uniforms for drill? Don't all speak at once.

Hon. C. H. Hughes, of Mason City, a former graduate of this department, has been in the city a few days on business. Mr. Hughes has made himself an honor to his profession and his class.

The class signified their hearty endorsement of the Chancellor's remarks on scraping with the feet at the end of each hour, and every member of the class who came here for business says amen.

We wish to thank the friends of the press through the northern part of the State, who have made such kindly personal mentions of our connection with this department, and especially for their many good words for THE VIDETTE-REPORTER.

Married, at Anita, October 4th, Mr. Jas. E. Bruce, Law '81, and Miss Luella Voorhees, of Whitehouse, N. J. This department extends congratulations, and hopes the happy couple may be as well satisfied with the contract in after life as they are now.

The Wright Club Court was reorganized last Saturday, with the following officers: Chief Justice, F. O. Hinkson; Associates, R. H. Hawkins and T. E. Stout; A. Tollefson, Clerk, and J. B. Fowler, Sheriff. Attorney Ball, of this city, when time permits, presides at all the meetings as Chief Justice.

Whenever you see a body of young men, of whom — have moustaches, — full beards, — chin whiskers, — burnsides, and — bald faces, it will be safe for you to conclude that you are in the august presence of the Laws. They are harmless at present, but — "Good-bye, my lover, good-bye."

J. D. Stires, one of the married members of last year, is located at Red Oak, and has worked up a good practice for a beginner. He has also an addition of a fine boy to his family, who is said to look like his father, but takes after his mother. Those who have been children themselves, will understand this latter proclivity.

Hereafter the Chancellor will be pleased to meet members of the class and their friends socially, or for a short chat over the work, on Wednesday evenings, at his home, northeast corner of Capitol Avenue and Bloomington Street, two blocks north of the University. The invitation is general, and we can assure our readers that it is cordial.

The following programme has been prepared for next Friday night:

Oration—Geo. H. Conner.

Reading—E. B. Jones.

Debate—Resolved, That the recent prohibitory amendment to the Constitution of Iowa is not for the best interests of the State. Affirmative—Chambers, McHatton, Huffman. Negative—Hinkson, Morse, Blair.

Essay—W. O. Payne.

Oration—G. W. Pangburn.

All are cordially invited.

The Supreme Court of Illinois have just announced an opinion, which, if sound, will greatly assist in solving the transportation question. The opinion holds (1) that the act of Illinois against unjust discrimination applies to all railways operated in the State, regardless of the State in which such company is organized; (2) that the act applies to contracts growing out of inter-state commerce, so that the rates allowable between points within the State will be applicable to points, one of which is within and the other without the State; (3) that until Congress shall enact a law regulating inter-State commerce, the power of the States so to do is not prohibited where the State act simply proposes to control the foreign railways which operate in the State and have relations with the people of the State.

This decision involves a constitutional question, and so will be reviewable in the Supreme Court of the United States. The people will await the final determination with interest.

CODE PRACTICE.

As our Law Department is somewhat exceptional, among law schools, in giving specific instruction in Code pleading and practice, it may seem to be open to the objection that it is, to that extent, local and not general in its instruction, and not a desirable place to study law for one who intends to practice outside of Iowa. Many of the prominent institutions of the kind hold themselves out as "common law schools," but just what "common law" they teach, what era in the history of the common law they take as their standard, would probably be difficult to ascertain. If they teach the English common law, as it existed at the time of our separation from Great Britain, they teach a system of law which is not now in force in any country on the globe. It is as much a dead system of law as the Latin is a dead language. The modern systems in England and America bear much the same relation to the English common law that the French, Spanish and Italian do to the Latin language. In the progress of the age, England has made even more radical departures from the common law than have been made in America. For the origin and germ notions of our law we must go to the parent stock; the reasons for the changes

and developments made in these notions we must find in the study of the circumstances which have borne upon this system from age to age. But the study of common law alone would no more fit a student to understand and practice law, as it now is in the States of America or in England, than the study of Latin would fit the scholar for understanding or speaking Spanish or Italian.

The objection will be raised, however, that it is impossible to go beyond this common ground. That the common law has been subject to different degrees of modification in each State, and all that a law school, which does not confine itself to the local legislation of one particular State, can do, is to give instruction in this common law, which is the foundation of all State systems, and allow the student to perfect himself afterward in his local system. But a law school can do more than this, and ought to do more. While the legislation in each State has been theoretically independent, an examination of the various legislative enactments, which bear upon private as distinguished from public law, will show that there is considerable unanimity as to the changes which have been found necessary in the common law and the method in which they are to be made, the fact being that many such provisions are copied directly from one State by another, or are taken with such modifications as experience has shown to be desirable. Without an extensive examination of the laws of the different States, the writer feels entirely safe in asserting that the system of law in the United States to-day, so far as any system can be discovered, is to be drawn from a comparison of the systems in the States which have adopted what are known as Codes, rather than from collecting the common law, as it exists in those States which have made the least modification and are called common law States. The latter are, indeed, the anomalies and hardest to bring within the scope of any general rules.

Nevertheless, the Code system, although the most general, is difficult to study in general. That it is entitled to grow into a harmonious unit, appears from the fact, that such books as Pomeroy's Remedies and Remedial Rights, Bliss on Code Pleading and Pomeroy's new work on Equity Jurisprudence as administered under the Codes, are possible. But nothing is more discouraging to a student than when giving him a rule, to bury it under a mass of exceptions or explanations, and as this is necessary whenever it is attempted to explain the application of the principles of Code pleading and practice to details as carried out in different States, it becomes necessary to direct the attention particularly to the system of some one State; for no instruction which confines itself to mere generalities and fails to bring such general notions in contact with the details which it is to govern, can be satisfactory. Theories are easy; it is the application of the theories which causes the trouble.

It is therefore necessary to study the code system of some State; and the per-

son who has done so carefully and intelligently will have by all odds a better understanding of other systems and how to apply them than one who has studied such principles and provisions as are common to all and paid no attention to particulars.

It must not be understood that this thought is restricted to matters of practice. In nearly all matters in which common law has been changed by statute in one State, parallel changes will be found in other States; so that with one system, understood to start with, a comparison with others will be easy and throw light on both.

The philosophy of law is a euphonious, but a very delusive, term. Even to the general student, theoretical knowledge, which cannot be applied to particular facts, will be quite useless and probably misleading. A correct theory of law is only to be gathered from an understanding of its practice.

Therefore, it seems wise that, in the Law Department, all students, whether intending to practice in this State or elsewhere, or whether intending to practice at all or not, should be required to study the Code practice of this State and the other changes which have here been made in common law doctrines, as well as the general principles of the common law upon which all systems are based.

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