

The Vidette-Reporter.

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The Vidette-Reporter,

ISSUED

EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON,

During Collegiate Year S. U. I.

Office in Republican Building, Washington St.

S. B. HOWARD, '83. I. B. RICHMAN, '83.
C. W. WILCOX, '85. RUSH C. LAKE, '84.
J. T. CHRISCHILLES, '84.
Managing Editors.

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THE VIDETTE-REPORTER,
Iowa City, Iowa.

IT SEEMS to have become a rule for committees to make mistake in summing up the marks at oratorical contests. A mistake exactly like the one that was made at our State contest last year was made at the late Chicago contest. It was announced that Miss Pollard, of Chicago University, had won first prize, when it should have been awarded to Mr. Ross, of Monmouth, according to the markings of the judges. The mistake was not discovered until several days afterward, and an effort is now being made to have it rectified. These frequent mistakes ought to be a warning to all who have the management of contests to take every precaution possible against their occurrence. Cards, carefully prepared for the purpose, and, if need be, minute instructions printed upon them, should be given to the judges to fill out with their marks.

EVERYBODY considers his time as of some value. If his time be wasted he has lost actual value. Anyone who prevents him from properly employing his time is the cause of actual loss to him, and is responsible for that loss. When a person goes to an entertainment and wants to see or hear what is going on, no one has a moral or legal right to prevent him from doing so. Yet many people seem to forget this, and when any part of the entertainment fails to interest them or draw their attention, they laugh, talk or whisper in such a manner as to prevent their immediate neighbors from enjoying it, no matter how much they may desire to do so. And persons, too, who seem well-bred in other respects are some times the very opposite in this. Not only is it a dishonest act to thus steal a person's opportunity, but it is an insult to those speaking, playing, or singing.

Do you paragraph your notes in your note-books? The first line of every paragraph should commence somewhat back from the beginning of the lines. The looks of this arrangement are less to be taken into account than the con-

venience of it. When you have written a number of sentences, in Greek or Latin composition for instance, and have commenced the first line of each sentence at the left of the page, and have made the second line even with the first, the eye does not readily find the commencement of the sentence, for the first line is just like all the others; whereas, when you have commenced the first word of the sentence a little back from the beginning of the lines, this difficulty is avoided. What the printer calls a "hanging indention" is still a better way to make the beginning of a paragraph more easily found as the eye glances rapidly over the page. It consists of the first line being even with the left of the page, and all the following lines commencing a little back. But for long paragraphs this takes up too much space. Do paragraph in some manner.

THE old saying, "time flies," comes to no one more forcibly than to the student. On every hand and continually we hear the complaint of lack of time. Since the student makes study his business and sole occupation, except necessary exercise, it is expected that with his ordinary work all his time will be occupied. But when extra work is to be done, how is it to be accomplished? Shall he intrude upon his sleeping hours and burn the midnight oil? Let him rather apply himself the more diligently, and he will gain doubly—will accomplish his work, and at the same time educate himself to that perfect application of mind which enables some men to do so much more work in the same time than others. This perfect control of one's one attention is a most valuable accomplishment, and indispensable to the attainment of a good education, as well as a great time-saving acquirement. It enables a man to live more than one life by crowding therein the work of two.

THE number of new works added to the Library thus far, since the beginning of the term, has been unusually large. We have already had occasion to mention the titles of many of them, but several just received call for a revision of our list. In the first place, therefore, we would direct the attention of the mathematically inclined student to Newcomb's "Elements of Geometry," "Trigonometry and Tables," and Rice & Johnson's "Differential Calculus." Scientific minds will doubtless derive pleasure from a careful examination of Lockyer's "Star-Gazing," a popular, valuable, and handsomely illustrated treatise on both the history and science of Astronomy, also Webb's "Celestial Objects for Common Telescopes," "The Heavens" by Guillemin, Douglas and Prescott's "Qualitative Chemical Analysis," Balfour's "Comparative Embryology," and two

works on Botany, laid hold upon by some zealous devotee of the subject before we could get their titles. The Greek student we would refer to Mahaffay's compendious and interesting "History of Greek Literature," and Murray's finely illustrated "Mythology." Many of the works are of a still more popular character, noticeably Appleton's "Home Books," Huxley's "Science and Culture," and Farrar's "Seekers After God."

IN ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, no branch of the college course is approached by the student with a sense of greater misgiving than that of psychology or mental science. He finds it a *terra incognita* exceedingly difficult of exploration. The subjects are abstract, the processes of thought introspective and difficult, and the terms unfamiliar. Notwithstanding these obstacles in the path of progress, however, a little persevering effort is sure to be rewarded. The new lines of thought opened up are exceeded, in profit and interest, by those of no other department of human inquiry. The mind is here made acquainted with its own operations; not only taught to think, but to watch itself think. Intellectual habits thus formed are of the highest value. The critical powers are not only developed, but an interest awakened in the discussion of principles. Hence, a tendency to consider every subject in a broader light, and from a more elevated standpoint; to less pay attention to its superficial and more to its substantial elements. The man of large mental grasp is not the man who rests his case upon a multitude of particulars, but who is able to deduce from these particulars the general laws which they involve; to discriminate, abstract, and classify. For the training of such a man no discipline is superior to that of mental science.

THERE is one thing in our society work that is entirely wrong. We refer to the entire absence of criticism. Of course the students in the upper classes do not need criticism of their manner of speaking so much as the Freshmen and Sophomores, and yet it cannot be denied that even many of the Seniors might be benefited by judicious and honest criticism. It is useless to say that we can leave all such work for the Professor of Elocution. He will do much undoubtedly, but his time is divided up among three hundred students, and of necessity he can give only general directions and comparatively little personal criticism of each student's peculiarities. While his instruction is invaluable, still he might be greatly assisted in his work, and each student might receive much additional benefit if criticised more frequently and more in detail. The literary societies are just the places for this criticism. A critic might be appointed from among the Seniors or Juniors each week, to act

at the following session and report at the business session. Those who are at all informed in such matters are acquainted with the fundamental principles of gesture, and know the proper tone of voice to be used in the delivery of the various kinds of composition. For those of the lower classes who do not know these principles, the knowledge as to how they may be applied in particular instances, would be very valuable, while for those who do know, but who have allowed themselves to get into bad habits, continual reminders would be equally beneficial. Prof. Booth gives the best of instruction, but if a student practices his bad habits in speaking half-a-dozen times during the term in society work, and appears before the Professor for criticism but two or three times, is it not likely he will continue in his bad habits? The fact that there has been considerable objection raised to the idea of a critic by some with whom the writer has talked about it, is the reason for so extended a mention of the subject. The objection is that genuine, honest criticism would not be offered, but we see no reason why the idea could not be carried out successfully, if undertaken in the right way. Suppose we try it.

WE clip the following well-deserved credit given to Senator J. C. Shrader by the Iowa City correspondent of the *Dubuque Daily Times*, and wish to add that every word is well and truly merited:

The Medical Department opened Wednesday, more promising than ever, with an enrollment of over one hundred and fifty for the first few days, and the faculty estimate an increase to a hundred and eighty before the work is fairly begun. The fine new building for this department is rapidly approaching completion, and when completed, will be the neatest in appearance on the grounds. The procuring of this new building may justly be said to be the work of Senator J. C. Shrader of this county. Beginning two years ago to lay the groundwork for the necessary appropriations, he worked steadily to overcome the strong opposition of the many denominational schools all over this State; in the face of strong popular prejudices against supporting a professional department, and the three-quarters of a million needed to finish the new State Capitol building he secured an appropriation of \$50,000 for the University, \$30,000 of which goes into this new building. This was \$10,000 more than the Regents had dared to ask for, and Johnson county ought to feel proud of the University and the work of Senator Shrader in building it up. No man in Iowa knows its need better, and no member of the last General Assembly could have managed its interests more successfully, as the result of his labors show.

William Shakespeare is running for Secretary of State in Michigan, and several old farmers are not going to vote for him because they've read some things in a book he wrote which they consider immoral.

J. G. Lawson

CHANGE.

I.

Shady tree,
Babbling brook,
Girl in hammock,
Reading book,
Golden curls;
Tiny feet,
Girl in hammock
Looks so sweet.
Man rides past,
Big moustache,
Girl in hammock
Makes a mash.
Mash is mutual,
Day is set,
Man and maiden
Wed, you bet.

II.

Married now,
One year ago,
Keeping house
On Baxter row.
Red-hot stove,
Beefsteak frying;
Girl got married,
Cooking trying;
Cheeks all burning,
Eyes look sad,
Girl got married,
Nearly dead;
Biscuit burnt up,
Beefsteak charry,
Girl got married,
Awful sorry.
Man comes home,
Tears moustache,
Mad as blazes,
Got no hash,
Thinks of hammock
In the lane,
Wishes maiden
Back again.
Maiden also
Thinks of swing,
Wants to go back
Too, poor thing!

III.

Hour of midnight,
Baby squalling,
Man in sock feet,
Bravely warding,
Baby yells on,
Now the other
Twin he strikes up,
Like his brother.
Paregoric
By the bottle,
Emptied into
Baby's throttle.
Naughty tack,
Point in air,
Waiting some one's
Foot to tear.
Man in sock feet—
See him—there!
Holy Moses!
Hear him swear!
Raving crazy,
Gets his gun,
Blows his head off,
Dead and gone.

IV.

Pretty widow,
With a book,
In a hammock
By the brook;
Man rides past,
Big moustache,
Keeps on reading,
Nary mash.—*Et.*

"Ah! maid with laughing, laughing eye,
For what those tears? oh, why that sigh?"
She murmurs as the blushes come,
"I swallowed a hunk of chewin' gum."
—*Berkeleyan.*

There was an ape in the days that were earlier,
Centuries passed and his hair grew curlier;
Centuries more gave a thumb to his wrist;
Then he was a man and a Positivist.

They say when a pretty Irish maid is
stolen away it is supposed that some
boycotter.

THE POLITICAL MISSION OF
PURITANISM.

BY JOHN M. ROSS.

[Delivered at the Illinois Oratorical Contest, in
Chicago.]

The essence of Puritanism was belief in God and liberty. The Puritan believed in God. So did Charles I. The Puritan believed in liberty. So did his Teutonic ancestor. But men had learned at last to grasp the dual truth of man's freedom and God's sovereignty. Belief in God and belief in liberty were welded into one. Charles believed in God and the divine right of kings. The Puritan believed in God and the inalienable rights of the people. This belief, evoking the noblest sentiments of the soul, was potent for good. It produced earnestness, fearlessness, devotion to duty, rugged strength, moral sublimity. 'Twas this that nerved Hampden to resist his king; animated Cromwell's Ironsides; taught Vane how to die; wrung sweet music from the harp of Milton; awakened a whole nation to a lofty enthusiasm; opened up to the world broad vistas of progress.

The Separation of the English Church from Papal Rome was an act of kingly self-aggrandizement. The sovereign became supreme in both temporal and spiritual affairs. Civil liberty was little advanced. Rather were the coils of arbitrary rule drawn more tightly. Ecclesiastical tyranny re-enforced that of the Crown. This double-headed despotism of Church and State made its lair behind the throne. When attacked it slunk into its den and securely defied pursuit. Before the monster could be throttled, the throne itself must be battered down. Thus Puritanism, in resisting the encroachments of the spiritual order, antagonized the Crown. Organizing opposition to arbitrary rule, it carried reform into governmental affairs, and became the champion of popular rights. Earnestly, heroically, resistlessly, the Puritan threw himself into the struggle. He protested against superstition and tyranny. He plead for knowledge, truth, righteousness, liberty. The grandeur of his idea impressed itself upon his work. While the Cavalier was dazzled by the glitter of royalty and rewarded by the smile of his king, the Puritan was wedded to the uplifting of his race, and sought a reward which faded not away. The former represents the tinsel age of chivalry; the latter the golden age of humanity. The Cavalier struck his lyre and sang of war, knighthood, gallantry, regal power; and the siren song died away. The Puritan tuned his harp and sang of liberty, justice, mercy, the glories of a heavenly home, and that melody re-echoes everywhere.

Conflict was inevitable. Liberty was the issue. The two principles—the popular and the arbitrary—marshaled their forces for the contest. If the Cavalier deserves praise for rallying under the banner of his king, the Puritan commands admiration and gratitude for defending the cause of popular liberty. If the Cavalier feared innovation, with its accompanying evils, the Puritan dreaded despotism with its baneful blight. The Cavalier loved pomp and power; the Pu-

ritan hated shams and oppression. If there was a tinge of fanaticism discernible in the acts of the Puritan, there was a deep shade of tyranny in the character of the Cavalier. The fanaticism sprang from an excess of earnestness; the tyranny from lack of high motives. The Cavalier fought for royalty and a personal triumph; the Puritan for constitutional liberty and popular rights. The policy of one tended to centralization of wealth and power, to thralldom and national decadence; that of the other to development and progress. The Puritan was not a Jacobin nor a Nihilist, finding a mad delight in his work of indiscriminate destruction. He was an ideal revolutionist, destroying the evil, preserving the good. Did he aim sledge-hammer blows at the formalities of the Church? Yes; yet he cherished true religion. Did he with stubborn strength oppose his king? Yes; yet he loved law and order.

But to what purpose was this struggle? Puritanism triumphed, but its triumph was brief. The Commonwealth was speedily succeeded by the Restoration. Why did the people fail to maintain their ascendancy? Were they to blame? Not altogether. Their failure was due in part to the fallibility of men. Naturally the Puritan's conceptions of truth were at first vague and imperfect. The dawning of great ideas is like the dawning of the sun. In the first glimmerings of light, men catch distorted and sometimes even grotesque views of things around them. It was so with the Puritan. As light increased and more rational views prevailed, what had appeared reasonable became palpable absurdities. The dominant party was loaded down with odium. The former system of government was also largely responsible for the failure of the Commonwealth. The people had been trained in the school of tyranny. They were not prepared for self-government. They could dethrone their king; they could not crown themselves. Anarchy impended. The Protectorate was a child of necessity. Given conditions as stated, and Carlyle's solution of the problem is the only adequate one. The strongest soul, the Hero, must rule. With the death of Cromwell, coherence was lost. Disintegration followed. Hence the Restoration. The old despotism, however, could not be permanently reinstated. The Puritan idea survived the fall of the Commonwealth. It disseminated itself, molding the sentiments of the nation. The fantastic visions of the early dawn vanished before the oncoming light. In English society, through all its fluctuations, there was a durable element of progress. The shuttle of thought glided rapidly to and fro; but the fair fabric of truth was woven at last from the contending opinions of men. The Revolution of '88 establishes a constitutional government, and "Freedom rears her beautiful, bold brow."

But the Englishman could not fully appreciate Puritanism. His prejudices were too strong. Then as now he prized liberty, yet his affections were centered in himself; his sympathies were bounded by his native island. Puritanism was not for a nation alone; 'twas for humanity. It had formulated a creed too broad for

England. Only in a new land could it fully realize its lofty ideals. Its best elements sought in America a home. Admirable, indeed, were the results of Puritanism in England, yet the extent and potency of its influence must be viewed in the Republic of the West. In England, it was revolutionary; in America, constructive and creative. In England its mission was to remodel an ancient building, but the old frame-work marred the symmetry; in America it erected a new edifice founded upon faith in God and devotion to the rights of man. Unhampered by old institutions, it here found room for development and developed. It cast off localisms. It represented enlightened, liberal views. It built up institutions. It molded character. It became both the germ-principle and the conservator of a nation's life. In England it secured liberty for Englishmen; in America, spurning with broad generalizations the narrow confines of time and place, it proclaimed liberty as the birthright of all men. Here Freedom reared her holiest temple and opened wide its portals to the world. Here shall this temple stand, let us hope, until the grateful nations worship at its shrine.

The Puritan was human, and therefore fallible. In rude, ungraceful strength, mountain-like, he stands out on the landscape of history. The angular outlines of his character offend some in this fastidious age. It is well that we can laugh at the eccentricities and crudities of his thought. It is not well if we fail to appreciate his moral grandeur and the debt we owe him. It is not well if we seek to hear only the minor discords and are deaf to the noble music of his life. Let it not be forgotten that to the Puritan, as Hume unwillingly testifies, England owes the whole liberty of her constitution. Let it not be forgotten, that when in America "stern democracy hymned its world-thrilling birth and battle-song," the spirit of English Puritanism was present and inspired that strain. Let it not be forgotten that upon the continued activity of this Puritan idea depends the advance of Anglo-Saxon civilization, depends the stability of American institutions, depends the maintenance of the dearest rights of humanity.

By the Puritan were originated or promulgated those ideas which are the political master principles of to-day; principles upon which rest the governments of modern England and America; principles upon which depends the prosperity—aye, the political salvation, of the world. Representative government, universal equality, education, and freedom in its highest, grandest sense—freedom of conscience, which brings freedom of thought, freedom of action—all bear testimony to the influence of Puritanism. Though in England as a political power it failed, as a spiritual force it lived, purifying, directing public sentiment. "Time has softened its asperities," but strengthened its devotion to truth. The old Ironside sleeps his dreamless sleep, but the soul of Puritanism "is marching on." As once it wrested Liberty from the tyrant's grasp, so to-day, in the face of maddened mobs, it asserts the majesty of Law. Nor will its work be complete till universal right prevails and men are freed from every chain save those by which "this whole round earth is bound about the feet of God."

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"THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON."

BY T. H. M'BRIDE.

So varied and yet so equally distributed are the enjoyments proffered by northern nature in the annual march of the seasons, that any expression of preference as exalting one season above another is likely to meet but small acceptance.

To the healthy, happy spirit, each season is most charming, and every present day a crowning joy. Contrasts do but serve to bring memory to the aid of present experience; while, in any season, a few days of continual brightness obliterates the past and almost eliminates the future, and so the keen stimulus of brilliant winter, the soft airs of perfume-laden spring, the glowing activity of teeming summer, the quiet peacefulness of mellow autumn, shed in turn sweet influences upon these fitting human lives of ours, and leave us older—not in days merely, but in refinement.

The present season is my theme, and for it I venture to express my preference. I love to see Nature celebrate her Harvest Home. The sere and yellow leaf does but denote fruition. Something has been done.

The air of these quiet, cloudless days is no more still than is the pulse of all the vegetal world. The latest blooming flowers, untouched by frost, have disappeared. The Asters have faded from the hills; the Gentians, forgotten to be blue; the Golden Rod sways no longer the sceptre of its grace, but is verily hoary with its great age of ninety days. Sheen has given place to substance, and each dying wand bears on its crown the promise of a new life in seasons yet to be. Spring, with all its bursting buds, when the tide of life comes back over all the hills, and surges full in every valley and ravine, is not more possessed of life's certainty than is the time of the falling leaf with its manifold immutable promise, its omnipresent wealth of fruit. The flowers are fled, 'tis true, but their colors all remain, no longer shining in favored spots and flashes, hidden under fringing copse or bending grasses, but poured over the whole face of Nature.

Climb with me some summit of privilege and see. Look where the oak leaf reddens with a tint brighter than where first it blushed in early spring, and the whole country side kindles with our royal sumac.

The maples are oriflammes in the rich low lands and all the limestone cliffs, along the river, draped with fading ferns and mosses are grey and gold, save where the purpling vine spreads her ripe clusters or the clematis tosses its snowy plumes. Over yonder distant ridge descends the autumnal haze, a film of divinest blue. It seems a curtain dependent from the sky to be thrust aside, could one but reach it, with the hand. In prosy fact the minute particles, which, at all seasons, fill the upper air and by reflecting thence the tiny wavelets of blue light, create for us the sky, now

seem to fill the lower atmosphere as well, giving us by reflected light the cerulean tint and by transmitted, where the sun goes down, the glow of autumn sunset.

This is the season when the augurs may well go forth, auspices and omens are on every hand, hawks of every sort, domestic duties all over and forgotten, sail on many a lonely graceful curve above our heads. The harrier skims low above the ponds and marshes to dart upon the hapless late-retiring frog—omen favorable for harriers. We miss the songs of singing birds, save from "the wood-top calls the crow," perhaps to his cousin, the blue-jay in the thicket. Water birds splash in the clear pools, while the shore birds run wearily their wonted beat along the sand. All begin to feel strange misgivings—not homesickness, but sickness of home—and some inward monitor bids them flee the inhospitable north. The blackbirds set at defiance all our schemes of classification, gathering without regard to species or kind—redwings, yellow-heads, cow-birds, and all, in strange and noisy congregations, swarming like the hordes of Goths and Vandals.

Some poetaster pities the botanist in these brown October days:—

"See where the herbalist, weary, wanders lone,
The flowers all withered—all his friends are gone."

Yet the botanist, rambling through the woods, finds not his occupation fail. Were the startling rapidity of spring, or the intense glow of summer maintained throughout the year, the wearied student, o'erwhelmed by the very prodigality of life, might well suspend his labors. But now the autumn brings a space for calm thought, occasion for more leisurely observation. A thousand new facts are before him. He can mark the limits set by summer's highest tide, can note how far the pine and the slow-waxing oak have surpassed their former selves, what treasures lurk in the upturned Bishop's Cap, and why Aesclepias bursts his bolls of silk. Now is the time to frame the true "receipt of fern-seed," a surprise to universal Skakspere. The mosses everywhere challenge investigation. Who is not curious to lift the lids from those closely covered urns to know the meaning of that tiny simulated forest? The mushrooms lift their capped pillars in the shade, or hide in various wondrous forms about the old brown logs. Ephemeral, are they—creatures of a night, a day? yet also do they leave the earth not without the promise. How much better are we?

"The things that have been and shall be no more,
The things that are and that hereafter shall be,"
Do not—

"All these make up the sum of human life?"

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.

A. C. COWPERTHWAITTE, M.D.

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Sessions every Friday evening.

Y. M. C. A. OF S. U. I.

W. J. DOBSON.....President.
LINDIE HUNTER.....Corresponding Secretary.
Prayer meetings every Tuesday noon in Prof. Parker's room.

LOCALS.

R. W. Montague will return to the S. U. I. in a week or two.

Rev. Mr. Miles—father of Mrs. North—spent several days in the city this week.

J. C. Robertson, Medical Class 1873, is attending Bellevue Hospital in New York City.

President Pickard was chosen by the Illinois Oratorical Association as one of the judges of the contest to be held at Rockford next fall.

Mr. P. L. Sever started for Richmond, Va., to attend the national convention of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity. He will be absent about two weeks.

Mr. C. H. Renfield, valedictorian of the medical class of '81, was in the city yesterday. He is assistant physician in the insane asylum at Independence.

McClure is teaching at Ostley, Marion county. He is succeeding well, financially and otherwise, but wishes he were among the S. U. I. students again.

Miss Ella Ham was delegate to the National Convention of the "I. C." Sorosis, held at Burlington last week. She reports a most enjoyable vacation.

Mrs. North's father, Mr. Miles, of Des Moines, spent several days in the city this week, visiting his daughter and becoming acquainted with the University.

Mrs. Prof. Call and Mrs. L. N. Call went to Davenport Tuesday to attend the State Baptist Convention. Prof. Call went Thursday, and will return Monday.

Harvey Ingham spent Sunday in the city visiting his sisters. Will Finkbine also spent Sunday in the city, but as he hasn't any sister here, it must have been some other fellow's sister he was visiting. Those visits are becoming rather frequent.

A decided improvement in the appear-

ance of the daily *Republican* is noticeable. Within the last few days it has changed from an evening to a morning paper, and will be issued every day excepting on Mondays. The *Republican* now ranks along with the best dailies of the State.

The band boys have found something new for dress parade music. They march to three-four time down the line, and, after countermarching, change to a lively two-four time, making a very pleasing effect. The band did excellently yesterday.

'82 is on the marry. The last one to do it was Abrams. At Leavenworth, Kansas, Wednesday, October 11th, Mr. H. H. Abrams and Miss Alta Dewey were united in the holy bonds of matrimony. Mr. Abrams has entered the ministry, and is located at Redwood, Minn. He finds THE VIDETTE-REPORTER indispensable to a well-regulated family and so sends in his "sub."

One of the advantages of the new arrangement of the Library is the opportunity offered for reading the papers during the quarter hour just preceding the opening of the chapel exercises. Fifteen minutes given to the daily papers every day will keep one tolerably informed in regard to the current news. An equal amount of time devoted to the magazines will enable the reader to do a great deal of reading in the course of a term.

The Seniors and Juniors played football last Saturday, and the game resulted in three innings for the Seniors and one for the Juniors. It was not such a hotly contested game as that between the Sophs and Juniors, though it was an interesting game. Now the Sophs must play the Seniors for the championship of the school, and the game is to be played this afternoon. This will probably be the best game of the season, as both sides are in earnest, and will work hard for the honor.

The Hesperians gave their opening session of the term last Saturday evening to a very large audience. The hearty applause which greeted every speaker was proof of the general excellence of the entertainment. In fact, every one did so well that to particularize is entirely unnecessary. The music, too, was good, and was duly appreciated. The Hesperians have established a good reputation in this their first session, and it will insure for them good audiences continually.

There is quite a little row over at Monmouth between the faculty and students. It seems that the students were determined to have a big jubilee over Mr. Ross' victory at Chicago, and the faculty wished to prevent it; but the students carried out their programme in spite of the faculty. Mr. Matchett, the prime mover, was suspended indefinitely, whereupon about two hundred students left the college and determined not to return until Mr. Matchett is reinstated. Only a few students attended classes yesterday.

At last the suspense is ended and the aspirants for military glory have settled down to the duties of their several positions,—those who are satisfied to the placid enjoyment of their laurels, and those who are disappointed with a bulldog determination to make the best of what can't be helped. There will always be some disappointment and perhaps displeasure, but we trust it will not be great in the present instance. Lieutenant Thurston has been strictly impartial, basing the appointments almost entirely upon the recitations in tactics and if some had a readier memory and more time to devote to the study, that is their good fortune. It is to be hoped that no ill feelings may be cherished between individual students, and that all will work together harmoniously for the improvement of the Battalion. The present organization of the Battalion is as follows:

Major—Lieut. Geo. E. Thurston, 3d Art., U. S. A.

STAFF OFFICERS.

Adjutant—Fred. Ogle.
Quartermaster—S. B. Howard.
Chaplain—W. J. Dobson.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

"A."

Captain—P. L. Sever.
1st Lieutenant—W. S. Hosford.
2d Lieutenant—H. C. Harris.

"B."

Captain—C. W. Haller.
1st Lieutenant—Norris Brown.
2d Lieutenant—C. D. Morgan.

"C."

Captain—Grant Wyatt.
1st Lieutenant—J. I. Gilbert.
2d Lieutenant—J. A. Tuck.

"D."

Captain—W. T. Shepherd.
1st Lieutenant—W. M. Walker.
2d Lieutenant—W. N. Baker.

BATTERY.

Captain—T. G. Newman.
1st Lieutenants—F. L. Haller and I. B. Richman.
2d Lieutenant—Frank Leonard.
Sergeant Major—L. G. Weld.
Color Sergeants—J. R. Mount and J. E. McDowell.
Band Leader—T. B. McAuley.
Musical Director—A. J. Xanten.

THE "I. C." SISTERHOOD.

The National Convention of the "I. C." Sisterhood was held at Burlington on the 11th, 12th and 13th of this month. Of course it is impossible for the vulgar world to know all that was done at the convention, for the organization is strictly secret, but enough was picked up by the reporters of the Burlington papers to justify us in the belief that the fair sisters had an exceedingly interesting and harmonious convention. The delegates, comprising representatives from almost every chapter of the "I. C." Sisterhood, were handsomely entertained by the members of the Burlington Chapter. On Thursday evening a banquet was given the visiting members at the home of Misses Perle and Jessie Hayden, to which no rude boy was allowed to intrude. Miss Ella Ham was the delegate from the Chapter of this city, and while at Burlington was the guest of Miss Ada Drury. Miss Ham returns with enthusi-

astic reports of the convention and the hospitality of the sisters of the Burlington Chapter.

EXCHANGES.

Among the many new college journals that have made their appearance thus far, we notice particularly the *Bohemian*, of Hanover College, Indiana, not so much for its contents as for its exterior make-up. If a showy cover and good binding are the chief requisites of a college paper, the *Bohemian* is entitled to a high position in the list of our exchanges. If, on the other hand, the contents make the paper and establish the standard of excellence, the rank of the *Bohemian* will not be above the average monthly journals. An objectionable feature about the October number is the presence of at least four poems, and the first act of a drama entitled "Noctes Nicotianæ." We would advise the editors by all means to discontinue the drama, "shoot" some of the poetry, and devote more time to the local department. In view of the fact that perfection comes with experience, we predict a bright future for the *Bohemian*, and extend to it our heartiest congratulations.

The *Drake Index* makes its little bow and respectfully asks for a place "among the school journals of the country." In a not too lengthy salutatory the editor states his intentions, and lays out his plan of action. He wants his "brilliant contemporaries" not to view him with a critic's eye, but pass his imperfections by.

Our sanctum has also been brightened by the October number of the *Central Ray*. We notice a little improvement over the last number, but still see considerable room for more. Under the head of editorials, the editors have managed to get in three personals, several locals and a long clipping. This jumbling together of matter is inexcusable. The *Ray* man again tries his hand at criticism. He says: "We feel sorry for this paper. Its exchanges seem in duty bound to fling ill-sounding phrases on its defenseless head." This is too bad; but the fact that the *Ray* is the only paper thus far that has tried to fling any all sounding phrases at us, affords us no little consolation.

Among the best of our exchanges we would name the *College Courier*. The arrangement of its matter, the excellence of its articles, together with its general appearance, speak well for its editors and the college. They have a good idea of how to conduct a paper down there at Monmouth.

The *Collegian* is also worthy of praise. Its columns are generally filled with interesting matter.

The *University Press* comes to us in an attractive form. We notice a dearth of literary articles in its pages, and too many ads. In its last number it confronts its readers with a review, in the shape of an editorial, of a lecture delivered in Madison on "Cruelty to Animals." That is nothing for college students.

And there is the *Badger* of the Uni-

versity of Wisconsin wanted to apologize in the journal to see anything in of any great amount severe criticism.

The *Illini* presents appearance. Its literary department while its locals are for a semi-monthly for a little of that man talks about.

We do not know Niagara *Index*. I enough of reading strikes us as being. There is a sameness umns which detract popularity.

Of the semi-monthly University of lead in every respect ever, that an institution should be able weekly journal and

DARWIN'S V LIG

Charles Darwin letter to a young student of Jena, who, having work on the Origin sorely troubled in tions, and therefore ascertaining from what the latter thought between Science and Christ, Revelation of a future life on the was not at first at himself, but upon evident earnestness respect of the young aged sage to write as

DEAR SIR:—I am man, and in poor he spare the time to an fully, supposing that Science has nothing except in so far as the investigation makes accepting evidence. not believe that any taken place. As reg however, every one conclusions from indefinite probabilities

Wishing your well sir, Yours

The letter was received course by Prof. Ernie views of Darwin, God before the 55th anniversary naturalists and notice also that Darwin his death, sent two pounds to the Boston many of his sympath which that paper ad much we may regret t compelled to admit gone to just as great e his followers, for the pressed are the same Herbert Spencer, P. Huxley, Haeckel, and philosophers and sci

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.

LARGEST

versity of Wisconsin, which looks as if it wanted to apologize for occupying a place in the journalistic world. We fail to see anything in the *Badger* deserving of any great amount of praise or too severe criticism.

The *Illini* presents a very attractive appearance. Its editorials are good, its literary department somewhat meagre, while its locals are exceedingly scanty for a semi-monthly. We see a chance for a little of that "hard work" the Ex. man talks about.

We do not know what to think of the *Niagara Index*. It seems to contain enough of reading matter, but it hardly strikes us as being of the right kind. There is a sameness pervading its columns which detracts greatly from its popularity.

Of the semi-monthlies, the *Chronicle*, of the University of Michigan, takes the lead in every respect. We think, however, that an institution like the University should be able to come out with a weekly journal and be up with the times.

DARWIN'S VIEWS OF RELIGION.

Charles Darwin wrote the following letter to a young student of the University of Jena, who, having read Darwin's work on the Origin of Species, became sorely troubled in his religious convictions, and therefore took the step of ascertaining from Mr. Darwin himself what the latter thought of the connection between Science on the one side, and Christ, Revelation, and the doctrine of a future life on the other. The request was not at first answered by Darwin himself, but upon its repetition the evident earnestness and affectionate respect of the young man induced the aged sage to write as follows:

Down, June 5th, 1879.

DEAR SIR:—I am very busy, an old man, and in poor health, and I cannot spare the time to answer your question fully, supposing that it can be answered. *Science has nothing to do with Christ*, except in so far as the habit of scientific investigation makes a man cautious in accepting evidence. As for myself, I do not believe that any revelation has ever taken place. As regards a future life, however, every one must form his own conclusions from contradictory and indefinite probabilities.

Wishing your welfare, I remain, dear sir,
Yours respectfully,
CHARLES DARWIN.

The letter was recently read in a discourse by Prof. Ernst Haeckel, on the views of Darwin, Goethe, and Lamarck, before the 55th annual meeting of German naturalists and physicians. We notice also that Darwin, shortly before his death, sent twenty-five English pounds to the *Boston Index*, as a testimony of his sympathy with the cause which that paper advocates. However much we may regret these facts, we are compelled to admit that Darwin had gone to just as great extremes as any of his followers, for the views above expressed are the same which are held by Herbert Spencer, Professors Tyndall, Huxley, Haeckel, and the rest of those philosophers and scientists who have

full faith in Darwin. It seems also that Darwin had the courage of his opinions, and that he was, in no sense, a hypocrite. His opposition to the church was as radical as any opposition can be, though respectful and courteous, but at least he did not make the pretense of belonging to an orthodox church while holding views subversive of all orthodoxy. The strangest thing about it is that this great heretic should have found a final resting place in Westminster Abbey, by the side of the equally great, though orthodox, Isaac Newton.

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Buy your Perfumes of Shrader.

Buy Soaps and Brushes of Shrader.

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.

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

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SHORT-HAND COLUMN.

ELDON MORAN, Editor.

Description of Our New Method of Short-Hand by Correspondence.

Heretofore the means of instruction of which Short-Hand students have availed themselves in becoming masters of this art, have been, first, the text-book, and second, personal tuition. With the aid of the latter, the student becomes proficient with a minimum of time and labor. With the aid of a text-book only, the labor of years and the exercise of infinite patience is required. A great majority of those who want to learn Short-Hand are not "ladies and gentlemen of leisure," but men of business, active in some profession, teachers who cannot leave their schools, students who cannot leave college, book-keepers and secretaries who cannot be spared for even a day by their employers. These are the people who need Short-Hand and who, with adequate help, would learn it most quickly.

By all such our new method of teaching by correspondence is hailed with delight. It must be apparent to every one that instruction by mail, especially in a system of writing, is better than none at all, and this forever settles the question as to whether this kind of teaching is profitable to the student. There is no difficulty in understanding the theory of Short-Hand. Where the student fails is in the execution. The only disadvantage of the course by mail is that it requires a greater number of weeks to complete it; but for students generally this course is preferable to every other for the following reasons:

1. The student carries the lesson in his pocket and learns it at leisure moments without missing the time.

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5. Corrected exercises are invariably sent back by return mail.

6. Our new method of instructing by correspondence is altogether new, based upon a thorough revision of the whole system. We entirely do away with the corresponding style, the study of which is time wasted, and teach only the reporting style, which is in every way far more serviceable than the former.

7. Short-Hand is taught as an art and not merely as a theory.

8. 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.

9. This course is distinctively progressive, each principle being explained in proper order, and the words then introduced which are to be written according to it.

We print all criticisms and corrections with Type-Writers, which are then easily read, and far more serviceable to the student than hasty notes taken in class when oral lessons are received.

First two lessons free.

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Go to Whetstone's for a Bar of Soap.

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Butter, Eggs, and Country Produce always on hand. This is the place to buy cheap, for we do our own work, and sell for cash.

A Word to

The parties now, past, engaged in a complete History of Iowa have taken a great interest in gathering reliable information of events which transpired from 1836 to 1841, and are newspaper files of the past procured many early reminiscences never before published and will be glad to see the examination, and are found, of any committee which they appoint for that purpose. The festival on the 23rd of September 23d, 1882, has taken ever since that time. It is a fact correct from the fact of the old folks, Bryan Denner, Henry Earhart, Prof. J. C. Ricard, David Cox, and many others, having in their life in Johnson County would like to have a copy of the office, third door south of the Hotel, and leave them or Prof. H. A. Reid, matter due attention.

STUDE

For 35 cents we will give you a flat scarf, sold every year. For 50 cents we will give you a style puff scarf, the same as where for \$1.00, Come and see; the biggest bargain of the season. 111 Clinton street.

Boys, when you want a carriage, drop in and trade with you, and want good rigs and a barn is at 113 Washington Street. First National Bank students' barn, for the time they have always hired and try us.

Oysters at Madame M.

New Era Cigars,

Shrader's Drug Store, opposite Opera House.

Optical instruments, etc., large assortment, at

The oyster season has begun. Madam is fully prepared.

When wanting a drug line, go to Shrader's.

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Have you seen those style scarfs at Stern & Co. are selling them at 35 cents.

You will have to pay for the same goods elsewhere.

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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.

STUDENTS!

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.

STERN & WILLNER,

111 Clinton street.

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.

MURPHY BROS.

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 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.

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.

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

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STUDENTS

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STUDENTS, Get Your Liveries

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The Finest Turnouts in the City, and prices the most reasonable. One and a half blocks from the University, on Washington St.

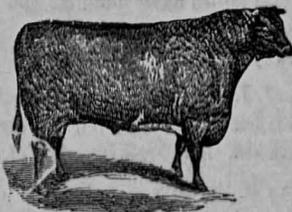
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LAW DEPARTMENT.

J. W. BOPP, Editor.

Kindling!

"How do you spell it?"

Judge Love, November 13th.

"Suppose he should leave her?"

Send THE VIDETTE-REPORTER to your friends.

Have you called on the Chancellor, at his home?

A note due in some future month is not void for uncertainty.

How long did you stay Sunday night on account of the rain?

A "plug hat brigade" is the latest venture. "We should smile."

Mr. H. J. Whitmore, of Lincoln, Neb., enters the class this week.

Three-fourths of the class attend church now. Force of habit.

W. S. Bicksler enjoys a visit from his father and mother over Sunday.

Garrett was laid up Thursday, on account of an accident while playing football.

The article in the last number with several blanks went in by mistake. "He kust."

Several ladies have honored the class by calling during the past week. They are always cordially welcome.

Mrs. J. J. Campbell, nee Parker, of Colorado Springs, is taking part of the lectures in the Law Department.

Some of the boys now see the comet on their way home Sunday night, who have been missing it all the fall.

A contract to be fulfilled by a certain day means that it must be completed before that day. So say the best authorities.

If you don't get your paper, mention the fact to us, and if you wish extra copies to send to your friends, they can always be had.

The class can assure Prof. McClain that they appreciated the historical lecture on the inheritance of property and his clear resume from the family chief to the present day.

S. K. Tracy, brother of G. S. of this department, was in the city Monday and Tuesday. Mr. Tracy is the attorney for the B. C. R. & N., and has eleven cases for that road in this term of court.

If one recitation runs over the usual time, the next should be correspondingly deferred. Give us ten minutes to "brace up" and no one will complain if an exercise is prolonged five or even ten minutes.

The Ross Club Court has been reorganized, and is now constituted as follows: Chief Justice, W. S. Bicksler; Associate Justices, J. M. Chambers and C. L. Day; Clerk, E. G. Erwin; Sheriff, E. J. Short.

We have been asked how marriage contracts are *esaled*. The practice varies in different States, but the following is the substance of the usual modes: "Have him?" "Yes." "Have her?" "Yes." "Married. Two dollars."

The Cedar Rapids *Times* of September 7th notices, in very complimentary terms, the formation of a law partnership between Leonard & Lutz. Mr. T. B. Lutz was a member of '82, and has now secured a good footing.

The McClain Club Court has been reorganized, and will hereafter meet every Saturday evening in the office of attorney Joe A. Edwards, at 7 P. M. Mr. Edwards will preside as Chief Justice and give the club the benefit of his wide experience.

We clip the following extract from a letter by W. S. Bicksler to his home paper:

Every one who studies law does not study to protect the man of wealth alone, but to equally look after the interests of the poor laborer, who in commencing life, battles with the world for success, that he may reach the place where his own efforts should carry him.

No change is to be made in the time for the afternoon exercises, as was contemplated and asked for. The Chancellor and Prof. Booth gave the subject careful consideration, and it was thought not for the best interests of the class to make the change to one o'clock, though they were both personally willing to make it. They have our thanks for their respectful consideration of the case.

We omitted in our last to notice the enrollment and sudden calling home of F. W. Cochrane, of Wellington, Kan. He had worked hard for three years to be able to enter the school; came; paid his tuition and bought his books on one day, and on the next was called back home by a telegram announcing the last illness of his mother. Thus, once more, is what seemed like hope realized, turned to disappointment mingled with sorrow.

Some of the class did not get the last issue until Monday. This was caused by an oversight in the transfer of names. The managers of the paper have allowed this department an unusually liberal space, and we are pleased to be able to say that the support of the members of the class is also very liberal, now being over eighty-five. This encourages the managers to get out a good paper, and shows a spirit of enterprise and fairness which we are glad to see in the class.

The following is the programme of the Law Literary Society next Friday evening:

Vocal music by the Glee Club.
Oration—C. T. McCarty.
Essay—C. C. Stanchfield.
Debate—*Resolved*, That compulsory education is advisable and necessary.
Affirmative—Raymond, Gray, and Hawkins. Negative—Drake, Bopp, and Prest.
Declamation—E. R. Mount.
Valedictory—J. J. McCarty.
Music by the Glee Club.

There will also be an entirely new assortment of "rhetorical flowers," "figures of speech," "gems of thought," and "eloquence too numerous to mention." Bring along your friends and remember that one flight of stairs admits to all, with satisfaction guaranteed.

The following decision in regard to renting rooms may be of interest: A. rents a room in the second story of a building of B., agreeing to pay a certain sum per month as rent, at the end of

each month, for three years. After the expiration of fourteen months the building burns down without any fault of either A. or B. Will A. be liable for any further rent? After a very careful examination of authorities and decisions, Justice Frye delivering the opinions, it is found that a person renting a room above the first story is not liable for rent after the burning of the building, for the reason that there is nothing left out of which the rent may issue. But where a person rents a whole house, or the first story, he acquires an interest in the realty, which would be left to him and he would be liable for the full rent. He can also hold the lot and prevent the owner from making improvements until the end of the lease. There has, however, recently been a decision holding that the lease is absolutely terminated on both sides.

OSKALOOSA, IOWA, Jan. 1st, 1881.

One year after date I promise to pay to the order of A., at the Farmers' Bank of Oskaloosa, Iowa, one thousand dollars, with interest at ten per cent.

[Signed] B.

At the end of eleven months, B goes to the bank and deposits the face of the note and the interest up to that time; he also notifies A. of the deposit, who pays no attention to the notice. During the last month, and before the note is due, the bank fails. Who loses the money, A. or B.?

After the examination of a long list of authorities, Justice Byington prepared a very excellent opinion, embracing among others the following points, viz., where a contract is to be performed on a certain day, neither party can be compelled to a performance before that day. The deposit of any sum less than the full amount for the full time, does not discharge the maker of a note; otherwise the validity of contracts would be impaired. B. therefore loses the money.

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