

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.

SINCE the foundation of all air-castles is that indefinite, unstable "if," the analysis of the structure itself is as difficult as that of its foundation. If we were only rich, what prodigies of good we might do; if we were learned, what revolutions in the world of science would we effect; if we were influential, how many would we lead to noble deeds and great achievements; if we were musicians, how we would charm even the birds. But these "ifs" vanish, and so the structures fall. If we possessed the money of John, or the talent of George, or the health of James, the education of a neighbor, or the experience of an acquaintance, to what an extent would the sufferings of the world be ameliorated by our example. Thus we build our air-castles out of material belonging to others, and never blush at the thought of the theft. The thinking what we would do if, excuses many incapacities on our own part. Our fellows have hidden their light under a bushel, have wrapped their talent in a napkin—in short, their superior advantages and abilities they have wasted, and if they have failed, though possessed of such odds in their favor, how can we expect to succeed, when carrying a load of disadvantages in addition to being deprived of their opportunities? If the thought expended in the building of intricate castles upon so insecure a foundation as "if" were employed upon more real structures, we would not so deceive ourselves.

A LAWYER seeks clients and doesn't always find them; a preacher is troubled, perhaps, in the selection of a subject; a cook finds difficulty in getting at all seasons a variety for the table; a mechanic must first find the material with which to make a house; a doctor waits for patients. But an editor can commence and complete his work with material manufactured by himself, and expressly for use upon a special occasion, as witness this item. Even if a lawyer make his own clients, as it is rumored he sometimes does, he cannot get a very "fat take," for those who are foolish enough

to get themselves tangled in his web are usually too foolish to possess anything valuable enough to satisfy his cupidity. A preacher has only one source whence to derive his thoughts, and that is the common property of all men, so that the structure he builds is proved upon its own foundation. The cook depends upon the farmer for his materials wherewith to work, and the mechanic likewise is dependent upon the lumbermen for his boards and timbers. A doctor waits until the sick call him, and he deals with Death if he make patients. All these representatives of trades and professions go to a source outside themselves for material to work with, and without it thus obtained from abroad, they can do nothing. Even with the stock on hand, their field is within narrow boundaries; their business is with one theme for each—the preacher, his Bible, the carpenter his house, and so on. But an editor finds the words running from his pen as he moves it, and needs to look only within his own mind to find the ideas to express with those words. And not even the existence or absence of any particular person or class of persons need interfere with the successful performance of his work. For instance, if doctors are scarce, the editor may lament their scarcity; if they are abundant, he may also lament their abundance. And this ability to thus manufacture his own material may not in the least lessen the value of his editorials. For an editor's stock in trade is his ideas, and he may incorporate the best part of that stock into his production, just as a carpenter uses his best lumber for a fine house, or a preacher selects the best text for a good sermon. And moreover, the editor's realm includes that of each of these laborers and professional men; he may properly write concerning them all. But all this presents a one-sided view. It supposes the possession, on the part of the editor, of an inexhaustible supply of ideas, with physical strength equal to the task of expressing them, besides the ability to do justice to all the multitudinous subjects. Where is he who possesses such varied talent?

THE following eloquent testimony is borne by Symonds, in his "Italy and the Renaissance," to the influence of Greek literature in determining the course of modern culture:

"The impulse communicated to the study of antiquity by Chrysoloras, and the noble enthusiasm of his scholars for pure literature, may best be understood from a passage in the *Commentaries* of Leonardo Bruni, whereof the following is a compressed translation: 'Letters at this period grew mightily in Italy, seeing that the knowledge of Greek, intermitted for seven centuries, revived. Chrysoloras, of Byzantium, a man of noble birth and well skilled in Greek literature, brought to us Greek learning. I at that time was following the civil law, though not ill-

versed in other studies; for by nature I loved learning with ardor, nor had I given slight pains to dialectic and to rhetoric. Therefore, at the coming of Chrysoloras, I was made to halt in my choice of lives, seeing that I held it wrong to desert law, and yet I reckoned it a crime to omit so great an occasion of learning the Greek literature; and oftentimes I reasoned with myself after this manner: Can it be that thou, when thou mayest gaze on Homer, Plato, and Demosthenes, together with other poets, philosophers, and orators, concerning whom so great and so wonderful things are said, and mayest converse with them, and receive their admirable doctrine—can it be that thou wilt desert thyself and neglect the opportunity divinely offered thee? Through seven hundred years no one in all Italy has been master of Greek letters; and yet we acknowledge that all science is derived from them. Of civil law, indeed, there are in every city scores of doctors; but should this single and unique teacher of Greek be removed, thou wilt find no one to instruct thee. Conquered at last by these reasonings, I delivered myself over to Chrysoloras with such passion that what I had received from him by day in hours of waking, occupied my mind at night in hours of sleep.'

"The earnestness of this paragraph is characteristic of the whole period. The scholars who assembled in the lecture-rooms of Chrysoloras, felt that the Greek texts, whereof he alone supplied the key, contained those elements of spiritual freedom and intellectual culture without which the civilization of the modern world would be impossible. Nor were they mistaken in what was then a guess rather than a certainty. The study of Greek implied the birth of criticism, comparison, research. Systems based on ignorance and superstition were destined to give way before it. The study of Greek opened philosophical horizons far beyond the dream-world of the churchmen and the monks; it stimulated the germs of science, suggested new astronomical hypotheses, and indirectly led to the discovery of America. The study of Greek resuscitated a sense of the beautiful in art and literature. It subjected the creeds of Christianity, the language of the Gospels, the doctrine of St. Paul, to analysis, and commenced a new era for Biblical enquiry. If it be true, as a writer no less sober in his philosophy than eloquent in his language has lately asserted, that, 'except the blind forces of nature, nothing moves in this world which is not Greek in its origin, we are justified in regarding the point of contact between the Greek teacher Chrysoloras and his Florentine pupils as one of the most momentous crises in the history of civilization. Indirectly, the Italian intellect has hitherto felt Hellenic influence through Latin literature. It was now about to receive that influence immediately from actual study of the masterpieces of the Attic authors. The world was no longer to be kept in ignorance of those 'eternal consolations' of the human race. No longer could the scribe omit Greek quotations from his Latin text with the dogged snarl of obtuse self-satisfaction—*Græcæ sunt, ergo non legenda*. The motto had rather to be changed into a cry of warning for ecclesiastical authority upon the verge of dissolution—*Græcæ sunt, ergo periculosa*: since the reawakening faith in human reason, the reawakening faith in the dignity of man, the desire for beauty, the liberty, audacity and passion of the Renaissance, received from Greek studies their strongest and most vital impulse."

Tasso's conversation was neither gay nor brilliant. Dante was either taciturn or satirical. Butler was sullen or biting. Grey seldom talked or smiled. Hogarth and Smith were very absent-minded in company. Milton was very unsociable, and even irritable when pressed into conversation. Kirwin, though copious and eloquent in public address, was meager and dull in colloquial discourse. Virgil was heavy in conversation. La Fontaine appeared heavy, coarse and stupid; he could not speak and describe what he had just seen, but then he was the model of poetry. Chaucer's silence was more agreeable than his conversation. Dryden's conversation was slow and dull, his humor saturnine and reserved. Corneille, in conversation, was so insipid that he never failed in wearying; he did not even speak correctly that language of which he was such a master. Ben Johnson used to sit silently in company, and suck his wine and their humors. Southey was stiff, sedate, and wrapped up in asceticism. Addison was good company with his intimate friends, but in mixed company he preserved his dignity by a stiff and reserved silence. Fox in conversation never flagged; his animation and variety were inexhaustible. Dr. Bentley was loquacious, so also was Grotius. Goldsmith "wrote like an angel and talked like poor Poll." Burke was entertaining, enthusiastic and interesting in conversation. Curran was a convivial deity. Leigh Hunt was "like a pleasant stream," in conversation. Carlyle doubted, objected and constantly demurred.—*Ex.*

We stood at the bars as the sun went down,
Behind the hills on a summer day;
Her eyes were tender and big and brown
Her breath as sweet as the new-mown hay.

Far from the west the faint sunshine
Glanced sparkling off her golden hair.
Those calm deep eyes were turned towards mine,
And a look of contentment rested there.

I see her bathed in the sunlight flood,
I see her standing peacefully now;
Peacefully standing and chewing her cud,
As I rubbed her ears—that Jersey cow.

—*Advance.*

Samuel Taylor Coleridge's resting-place at Highgate is amid a scene of desolation and decay. Within the past year there have been twelve applications made to the man in charge, by persons who wished to visit the place, eleven of whom were Americans.—*Harper's Weekly.*

A Harvard student thus translates "*Bonos corrumpunt mores congressus mali*," More bones of corruption in the congressional mail."

"Dear mother," said a little boy,
"A cyclone in me grapples."
"My child," she said, "'tis thus you pay
For stealing grandma's apples."

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

THE BROOK.

Starting from its mossy cover,
Stealing through the fern and clover,
Gleaming like a thread of silver:
Gently flows the brook.

Murmuring in faintest whisper,
Rippling on in quiet laughter,
Ceasing from its prattle never:
Gladly flows the brook.

Darting past the lordly manor,
Chiding with a fretful clamor,
Leaping skyward in its anger:
Madly flows the brook.

Swelling to a mighty river,
Where the meek-eyed cattle gather,
Onward! Onward! Aye, forever,
Grandly flows the brook.

THE SUPERNATURAL IN
"MACBETH."

BY IRVING B. RICHMAN.

"Macbeth" is a tragedy laden with the gloom and the heaviness of crime. "When the play opens the sun is already dropping below the verge. And as at sunset strange winds arise and gather the clouds to the westward with mysterious pause and stir, so the play of 'Macbeth' opens with movement of mysterious, spiritual powers, which are auxiliary of that awful shadow which first creeps and then strides across the moral horizon."

Shakespeare has written two great tragedies, distinguished from each other by important differences. Each has its own particular scope, and deals with a certain phase of crime. They both agree, however, in subordinating the fact of crime to its moral significance. In other words, they are both intensely psychological.

As a tragedy of this class, "Othello" derives its interest from the character of Iago,—a veritable fiend, whose only joy is in the torture of his fellows. Regarded from a purely intellectual point of view, Iago is the prince of criminals. He is the personification of malevolence and cunning. A character for the consistent delineation of which was required a hand capable of the most delicate manipulation and the firmest grasp. The departure of a hair's-breadth from the true course would have ruined all. But the character of Iago—matchless creation of genius though it be—still lacks the prime elements of human interest. It is too purely intellectual. There is no trace of conscience or of feeling to be found; no point of contact for human sympathy. That which to some extent is possessed by all, even the worst of men, Shakespeare seems to have denied him. He has no soul. Crime with Iago is merely a calculation, and beyond the dextrous sword-play of his wits there is nothing. In "Macbeth," on the contrary, the intellectual aspect of crime is almost entirely disregarded. It is the soul that is here subjected to a searching analysis. Crime ceases to be a source of infinite satisfaction to the criminal, and becomes a moral enormity at which he is himself appalled. Iago contrives the destruction of *Desdemona* for the titillation of his intellectual palate, but in "Macbeth" it is the soul that conceives the murder of *Duncan*, and it is the soul that perishes in consequence. "Mac-

beth" is the supreme tragedy, in that it chronicles the death of the soul.

But its deep moral significance is strangely heightened by a touch of fate. There is, at least, foreknowledge of the murder of the king, even if that murder has not been foreordained. He that is Glamis and Cawdor and shall be what he is promised, is, indeed, already a factor in latent issue of events. The intense brooding of spiritual powers has cast a deep shadow upon the world. Nature and the agitated soul of Macbeth are in a wonderful sympathy and accord.

"Light thickens and the crow makes wing
To the rocky wood.
Good things of day begin to droop and drowse."
Moral responsibility is somehow becoming netted in the web of fate.

It is needless to say that, of all ideas, those of fate and the supernatural were most familiar to the Greeks. They necessarily found expression therefore in ancient tragedy. But since the day when Athens first thronged the theater to hear "Agamemnon" or "The Prometheus Bound," the views of men have widely changed. We have receded more and more from the notion of the supernatural, and given the fate of man into the keeping of his own hands. But the chord struck thus early in the history of the drama has not ceased to vibrate yet. Human nature still looks beyond itself. We have banished the dryads from our groves, and the nymphs from our steams; no laughing *Puck* or dainty *Ariel* waits to do our bidding. Yet, when some exquisite fabric of fancy's handiwork is to be crowned with its final grace, how gladly do we bid them come trooping back again! What were "The Tempest" or "A Midsummer Night's Dream" else? We have likewise exorcised the world of its hags and demons,—relentlessly exterminated by the hand of science. Yet Goethe can teach a profounder lesson with his *Mephistopheles*, than can Haeckel with his philosophy of facts.

It is for this reason, therefore,—because the human soul still retains its capacity for being far more profoundly moved, in certain ways, by the supernatural than by the natural,—that Shakespeare has introduced fate and the witches in "Macbeth." We still feel that a huge mystery envelopes crime. Man is believed to be a moral agent, and is held responsible for his deeds; yet he is the child of destiny no less. The witches in "Macbeth" are the handmaids of destiny. "From the moment that their eyes first meet *Macbeth's*, he is spell-bound. He can never break the fascination." They are the visible emblems of the mystery of crime, and thus give to tragedy a firmer tone.

Yet, of all the characters in the play, only two come in direct contact with the supernatural,—*Macbeth* and *Banquo*. Others are dimly aware of it,—but only as some weird shadow that benumbs the day. To *Banquo*, this shadow is not so meaningless as the rest. In it he sees the fulfillment of a promise to himself as well as *Macbeth's*. Dismissed, at first, as an idle fancy or a bubble of the air, it returns to make the texture of his dreams, and, on the night of *Duncan's* murder, hangs on him like a pall. He,

too, is under the spell of the weird sisters.

By *Lady Macbeth*, however, its dire influence is never felt. She is the great human agency in the drama. Her acts are determined by no vague promptings of destiny. The crime upon which she is resolved does violence to her nature, yet she crushes that nature in obedience to her will. Will is the dominant faculty of her mind. Her crime, therefore, is the inexpiable crime of deliberate intent. *Lady Macbeth* stands out an heroic figure against the dark background of tragedy. Not, like *Medea*, dimly revealed through the distorting clouds of mystery and fable, but distinct and clear-cut in our northern air,—a woman and murderess; a figure best contemplated in the dry light of the understanding.

By her side, *Macbeth* himself is but a "haggard shadow" athwart "a hand's-breadth of pale sky." He has dipped his hands in the blood of a king, only to behold the vision of a sceptered race that "stretches out to the crack of doom."

Fate has ended in retribution. Retribution, indeed, is but the accomplishment of fate. Yet who can explain the full mystery of its sequence upon crime,—least of all, who can explain it here? I have often wondered that it nowhere takes upon itself the form of the gentle *Duncan*,—

Whose "virtues"
Still "plead like angels trumpet-tongued against
The deep damnation of his taking off."

But he who reads "Macbeth" must expect to find it crowded with wonders,—all the wonders that can be packed in the great arc of crime.

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AS O'

Prof. W. E. Buchanan could time ago, paid ing compliments pendence *Conse*

We then starting it at five o and spent the Wednesday at not see all of E who are pursuing tion, but inquiring tended, and doing

We heard clavin to Prof. Philbrin Calvin; in botany biology to Prof. in didactics to P history to Prof. economy to Pres

In none of these used by the student how to prepare t to be done, and h the time for recita called upon for w what they had g student must so h as to have made he fails in the rec able to say what h for word, but this a recitation. The and think accurate fails. Another thin after the student thought, his subject his text-book, the opportunity; the p subject, showed th conception of the a showed him where l respond with the t represented, deman he would make of th edge, and would ha for any and every student was kept co and made to feel t trenching himself guarding every poi unawares by his v The student, in t brought up face to f event, some incident own experience, som under his own obse within the radius of circumference of his tim by the instructors and and throw light upon discussion.

Those whose who daughters in the Un assured that they are u tion of wise and i watched over and p promptings and earned hearts, and guided by f ul hands.

Those who intend to men and women any of the higher education, ca institution, because the offer better advantage which instruction is mor conscientiously given. good reason and just ca of its University. The A grant it money that i equipped in every depart

Another large lot of fi music at Marquardt's, prices, not in former lo one to spend an hour's t over.

Remember the new D door west of Opera House cleaning done in first-clas

SMITH & M

AS OTHERS SEE US.

Prof. W. E. Parker, Superintendent of Buchanan county, who visited us some time ago, paid the University the following compliment in a letter to the *Independence Conservative*:

We then started for Iowa City, reaching it at five o'clock Tuesday morning, and spent the day and the forenoon of Wednesday at the University. We did not see all of Buchanan's young people who are pursuing studies in the institution, but inquiry found all well, contented, and doing well in their studies.

We heard classes recite in mechanics to Prof. Philbrick; in geology to Prof. Calvin; in botany to Prof. McBride; in biology to Profs. Calvin and McBride; in didactics to Prof. Fellows; in ancient history to Prof. L. F. Parker; in political economy to President Pickard.

In none of these recitations were books used by the students. They were shown how to prepare their lessons, what was to be done, and how to do it; and when the time for recitations came they were called upon for what they had done, for what they had gained by study.

The student must so have studied his author as to have made the matter his own, or he fails in the recitation. He might be able to say what his text-book says, word for word, but this alone is not taken for a recitation. The student must think, and think accurately as he reads, or he fails. Another thing worthy of notice is, after the student had treated, as he thought, his subject to the full limit of his text-book, then was the teacher's opportunity; the professor enlarged the subject, showed the student where his conception of the author was incorrect, showed him where his idea did not correspond with the thing intended to be represented, demanded of him what use he would make of this particular knowledge, and would have a reason assigned for any and every conclusion.

The student was kept constantly on the alert, and made to feel the necessity of entrenching himself in his subject, and guarding every point lest he be taken unawares by his watchful instructor. The student, in the recitation, was brought up face to face with life; some event, some incident in the student's own experience, something which came under his own observation, something within the radius of his being and circumference of his time was seized upon by the instructors and made to illustrate and throw light upon the subject under discussion.

Those whose who have sons and daughters in the University can rest assured that they are under the instruction of wise and intelligent heads, watched over and protected by the promptings and earnest and sympathetic hearts, and guided by willing and skillful hands.

Those who intend to give their young men and women any of the advantage of the higher education, can find no better institution, because there are none that offer better advantages, nor none in which instruction is more thorough and conscientiously given. The State has good reason and just cause to feel proud of its University. The Assembly should grant it money that it may be fully equipped in every department.

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.

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

EX. WIT.

Doubtless a rooster got rid of, on her part.—*Princetonian*.

Such fowl punning ought to be put a stop to.—*Hamilton Literature*.

They say we have a Freshman who is so short that he can't tell whether he has headache or corns when he feels unwell.

Subscriber: "Why is my paper so damp every issue?" Editor: "Because there is so much due on it." Exit subscriber rapidly.

A young lady in Marietta being told that her father objected to her kissing the students, philosophically remarked that she didn't care Adam Forepaugh.—*Transcript*.

Doctor—"Well, Pat, have you taken that box of pills I sent you?" Pat—"Yes, sir, be jabers, I have, but I don't feel any better yet; may be the lid hasn't come off yet!"

He was sitting in the parlor with her when the cock crowed in the yard, and leaning over, he said: "Chanticleer." "I wish you would," said she, "I am as sleepy as I can be." He cleared.—*Ex.*

Some Sophs of might
Go out at night
And get so tight
They want to fight;
Which isn't right
By a — sight.

Only as a brother: "My teeth are all full of sand," said the fairest bather in the surf. "All right, hand them out," said an admirer, "and I'll rinse them off for you." And now she regards him only as a brother.

As he sat on the steps on Sunday night, he claimed the right to a kiss for every shooting star. She at first demurred, as became a modest maiden; but she finally yielded. She was even so accommodating as to call his attention to flying meteors that were about to escape his observation. Then she began "calling" him on lightning-bugs, and at last got him down to solid work on the light of a lantern that a man was carrying at a depot in the distance, where the trains were switching.

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LOCALS.

Fire!

Cornell.

Ask Clarke if he went to the fire.

Where are the usual entertainments?

Junior in French: "Keywock." Professor: "Sit down. Next."

Hal D. Allen will spend Sunday in Des Moines.

Mr. E. G. Morgan, father of the boys, paid the city a short visit the middle of the week.

Why does Prof. Eggert look so smiling nowadays? Its a girl, and the only one in the family.

Seville Johnson writes us a lively letter from Port Byron, Illinois. He is studying law.

The band, Senior foot-ball team, and everybody else, more or less, went to Mt. Vernon this forenoon.

If you want to know the definition of Oleomargarine, ask the Academy class in constitutional law.

W. S. Gibbs, M.D., '79, is now Professor of Physiology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Omaha, Neb.

Mr. E. G. Morgan, Secretary of the Railroad Commission, paid his sons Ed and Charles a flying visit this week.

We are not given to ecstasies over the weather, but, on yesterday, autumn seems to have realized its full perfection.

From appearances, one would infer that a hat store had recently burned down, and the Faculty had attended the fire.

Mr. J. E. Dodge, of Class '81, came in quite unexpectedly last night to join the Law Class. Mr. Dodge will be warmly welcomed by his many friends.

George L. Dillman has been home at Toledo during the week. He will be at Mt. Vernon in time to kick with the Seniors and then return to school.

Subjects at the Presbyterian church to-morrow—Morning: Is Christianity to prove a success or a failure? Evening subject: The conditions of a true life.

What does it mean when a student comes home and takes a miniature handkerchief, a small pair of mittens, and an apron out of his pocket? A Junior can explain.

On last Friday evening the different faculties of the S. U. I., Law, Medical, Dental, and Academical, were given a reception by President Pickard. The University band regaled the party with a serenade.

The drill last Wednesday consisted principally of a street parade. The soldierly bearing and general conduct of the boys elicited merited praise from the spectators. The band, also, received its share of compliments.

The beautiful moonlight nights this week have so affected the younger members of THE VIDETTE-REPORTER corps that it has been almost impossible to get them to any work for this issue. Moonlight is hard on a weekly paper.

Messrs. Howe, Gale, Vincent, and Bopp, the Law editor, were rooming at Mr. Springer's, where the fire occurred on Thursday evening. The boys were quite badly disarranged, but sustained no great loss. They escaped very fortunately.

At last the Juniors have found a football team they can beat. On Tuesday afternoon the Juniors and Laws met on the Carlton grounds, and the Juniors easily took two innings, giving them the game. We advise the Laws to retire from the field.

Mr. C. F. Vincent, of Mason City, stopped over Wednesday on his way home from Missouri, to take a look at his son, Ed F., and the S. U. I. generally. Mr. Vincent is a practical civil engineer, and expressed great satisfaction with that department here.

Fun, frolic for fourteen friends. Tip-top taffy till ten, then music most melodious, which wrought within sweet, soothing sentiments. Moonlight most mellow, breezes bracing. Such serene sweetness was wrapped within Wednesday evening's enjoyable encounter at the Misses Wilson's.

The Seniors have gone to Mt. Pleasant to-day to play a match game of foot-ball with the Cornell boys. We hope that next week we may have the pleasure of chronicling another victory for the S. U. I. We never have been beaten in field sports, and the Seniors will probably sustain our reputation.

The game which decided the championship in foot-ball for the year was played on Carlton grounds last Saturday afternoon. Up to this time the Sophomores had not been beaten, and they had more than the usual amount of sophomoric conceit. But the modest (?) Seniors appeared upon the arena, and kicked the ball over the goal the first

inning, so that the Sophs were fairly dazed with surprise. The next inning the Sophs did better work, and the goal was credited to them. But this was their first and last success, as the next two goals were won by the Seniors, giving them the game.

Dr. Wilkes, in his work on Physiology, remarks that it is estimated that the bones of every adult person require to be fed with lime enough to make a marble mantel every eight months. It will be perceived, therefore, that in the course of about ten years each of us eats three or four mantel pieces and a few sets of front door-steps. And in a long life we suppose it is fair to estimate that a healthy American could devour the capitol at Washington and perhaps two or three medium-sized marble quarries besides. It is awful to think of the consequences, if a man should be shut off from his supply of lime for a while, and then should get loose in a cemetery. An ordinary tombstone would hardly be enough for him.

Mr. J. W. Bopp, our Law editor, sustained a very severe loss by the fire Thursday night. About half of his wardrobe was lost and also many of his books, amounting in all to about \$250. This, however, was not the most serious of his misfortunes, for in the pocket of one of the vests lost was \$300 in money. Thus it will be seen that Mr. Bopp's loss amounts to between five and six hundred dollars. This is a severe loss to Mr. Bopp, for it was money he had saved for the express purpose of completing his education. We might take this as a text to deliver a lecture on the danger of carrying large sums of money about with one. But we trust all will take warning and benefit by Mr. Bopp's misfortune.

The Monmouth Rebellion.

Burlington Gazette.

Our neighboring city of Monmouth is in a great state of excitement over a college rebellion. At the late oratorical contest between the leading college of the State, the representative from Monmouth won the first prize. The students, in their exuberance, desired to take a day from regular recitations to celebrate the victory. The faculty of the college objected, whereupon the boys resolved to do it anyhow. The result was the expulsion by the faculty of the ring-leaders, for insubordination. A petition was then presented to the faculty requesting a reinstatement of the suspended, and declaring that, the petitioners, would not attend college until it was done. This was signed by almost all the students. The faculty paid no attention to the petition, and over two hundred students remained away from recitation. The present week the recitations have been conducted with about fifty students, about two hundred and twenty remaining out. Both sides remain firm. The board of trustees are in session to-day, endeavoring to make a peaceable adjustment of the difficulties. In point of attendance, the school is one of the largest in the State. This year's graduating class numbers near forty, of whom but two or three are attending. The matter excites much attention in the town, and the citizens are arrayed on the respective sides.

The new officers of the Oratorical Association are as follows:

Irving—Frank Leonard, President.
Zetagathian—J. T. Chrischilles, Vice-President.
Hesperian—Miss Kate Reed, Secretary.
Erodelphian—Miss Jennie Hanford, Treasurer.

The Zets elected their annual exhibition programme last night, which is as follows:

Salutatory Oration—Chas. R. Brown.
Declamation—F. L. Haller.
Debate—J. E. Enlow, C. H. Harris, L. S. Kennington, and F. O. Loudon.
Oration—W. M. Walker.
Declamation—Chas. Magowan.
Valedictory Oration—S. B. Howard.

R. F. Hurlburt, class of '82, has entered the Upper Iowa Conference and has been sent to Palo for the coming year. We understand that Frank passed a very creditable examination, and entered his life-work with a brilliant outlook for the future. If we are informed correctly, he intends to remain in the work for two years, and then complete his preparation at the Boston Theological Schools, after which he will continue to work in his chosen vocation.—*Cornellian*.

Our readers will remember that Mr. Hurlburt was the chairman of the Iowa delegation to the Inter-State Oratorical Contest at Indianapolis, last May. Mr. Hurlburt is a royal good fellow, and our relations with him were extremely pleasant. We wish him the greatest success in his chosen life-work.

We would sing of foot-ball and the weather, and all that, you know. The Seniors were to beat Cornell without any trouble, but the gods were not propitious. The class which had to get up in the middle of the night to get an early start, were much disheartened by the appearance of the clouds, which were indeed discouraging. But nothing short of a cyclone could dampen the Senior ardor. Forth they went, the band playing, streamers flying, and the Juniors' tin horns in full blast. But the rain it rained, and the mud it flew.

Faint hearts began to mourn and advise return; but no. After many false starts and much consultation among the powers that be, the mournful cavalcade moved on. And still it rained. The band drew too much and fell behind. The way-faring granger had to suffer. Team gives out. Band puts up in a barn to wait for better times. The "team" goes on to conquest and the rest return to dinner. The ulster hangs mud-coated on the wall. Anxious hearts await returns from the gone-before braves.

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The order in Greek authors the necessities of the principle of the finest prose yet exact yet inter could be no be given to a stud thing which ne most destroyed tury. There of a truer concept ed the whole than in study him intellect w from Rome a ever in him wa of his purpose, "Gallic wars" Gaul as he saw plans and their they were pictu knows Cæsar. literature, this its advantages, whom some wo at least compre history for ove to the Junior p care for nothin the barest sens all diverted fro given to be giv mar. And so and Virgil are manner. The civilization cou to beyond the studied, for its tensely beauti Andromache i grand picture through the ga to the black sh translations in ite figures are sense of the b seen after ou fact, we know mention of his of poetry, but subjunctive m devote time and worth. Why logues in the trifling discussi of mixing food seen fit to m whether a sauc its use as a pair we might hear philosopher th Again, the po "De Corona" r we came to the and devoted ne to Isocrates (m lested!) The i college ignoran and spending t is rather trying desire to know "All fair things

THE STUDY OF ANCIENT LANGUAGES.

The order in which we study Latin and Greek authors is no doubt founded on the necessities of grammar and construction, but it is certainly not founded on the principle of literary appreciation. We commence with Cæsar, one of the finest prose writers, concise but graceful, exact yet intensely interesting. There could be no better study of exact style given to a student, and exact style is a thing which newspaper literature has almost destroyed in the nineteenth century. There could be no way of forming a truer conception of this man who turned the whole course of Roman history, than in studying his writings. For in him intellect was no separate world far from Rome and its disturbances, but ever in him was turned to the one point of his purpose, so that the student of the "Gallic wars" feels that even in knowing Gaul as he saw it, in understanding his plans and their execution, especially as they were pictured by his pen, he really knows Cæsar. But this perfect piece of literature, this magnificent style, with all its advantages, this conception of a man, whom some would call the greatest, who at least compressed into himself Roman history for over ten years, is consigned to the Junior preparatory, to boys who care for nothing beyond attaining the the barest sense, and whose attention is all diverted from the literary value to be given to be given to the forms of grammar. And so we might go on. Homer and Virgil are sacrificed in the same manner. The finest poetry that Greek civilization could produce is not alluded to beyond the Freshman year, and is not studied, for its literary merit. The intensely beautiful part of Hector and Andromache is never translated; the grand picture of Hector breaking through the gates, bearing fire and sword to the black ships, is never met except in translations in our readers. The exquisite figures are rarely commended to our sense of the beautiful. Virgil is never seen after our Senior prep. year. In fact, we know so little of him that the mention of his name calls up no beauties of poetry, but sequences of tense and subjunctive mood. To Xenophon we devote time and attention far beyond his worth. Why not a few of Plato's dialogues in the place of the somewhat trifling discussions as to the desirability of mixing food which the cook has not seen fit to mix, or the query as to whether a sauce-pan is as beautiful for its use as a painting is for its? Certainly we might hear more of the greatest philosopher the world has ever seen. Again, the possibility of omitting the "De Corona" never occurred to us until we came to the study of Greek orators and devoted nearly two-thirds of a term to Isocrates (may his shade rest unmolested!) The idea of going away from college ignorant of Virgil's excellences, and spending time on Ovid and Persius, is rather trying to the man who has some desire to know

"All fair things of earth, how fair they be."

If it is necessary to consign these authors to the preparatory department that students leaving the gold may mine the baser metal of grammar from their treasures, why not give us an opportunity to meet them again and get from them that which is more worthy? At Amherst they have a term in which Homer, and, we think, other fine authors, are read, not for construction, but for themselves, at a stage where students can read fast enough to get some connected idea of a work. Even that would be an immense addition to our knowledge. The term of Greek Dramatists was almost the only one in which we reached anything that might be called literary appreciation, and we look back upon it as the greatest literary treat we have had while studying the languages, and it has whetted in us an appetite for these classic treasures, which, we trust, will never be satisfied, although we must pursue its gratification by ourselves.—*Oberlin Review.*

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The *Modern Stenographic Journal*, published at Buffalo, N. Y., has been added to our reading-room list.

Learning the corresponding style is a great waste of time and work. Our students study only the reporting style.

Recent callers at the Bureau were Hon. James Wilson, Editor Fairall, Professor McBride, Rev. O. P. Miller, and Milton Remley.

We are in receipt of full proceedings of the International Convention of Stenographers, at Cincinnati, a volume containing 130 pages.

Philip Grimm, of the Bureau, reported Hon. James Wilson at Oxford Tuesday night, for the *Republican*. He also reported for Prof. McClain last week.

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A Word to

The parties no past, engaged in complete History, have taken a g gather reliable in dates, localities, of events which t from 1836 to 1841 are newspaper files procured many reminiscences ne and will be glad t the examination, are found), of a committee which appoint for that p festival on the (September 23d, 18 pany has taken ev get facts correct fr also from such "o Felkner, Bryan De Henry Earhart, Pr ders, Jacob Rico David Cox, and m settlers having tragic or funny e life in Johnson would like to hav requested to call at the office, third door so Hotel, and leave th or Prof. H. A. Rei matter due attentio

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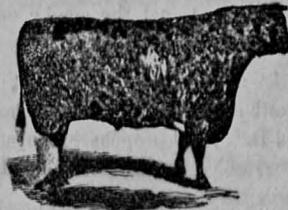
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J. W. Borr, Editor.

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'Tis true, 'tis pity; pity 'tis, 'tis true.

Ward and Fay, Laws, '79, Pierre, D. T.

The Laws have an artist—*vide* Pearson's sketchings.

Mr. Bingham spends Sunday in Cedar Rapids this week.

Laws and Juniors finished foot-ball on Wednesday. Laws scooped.

Several of the boys went to Mt. Vernon to-day to witness the game of foot-ball.

One chapter of Cooley on Torts for Monday, and our word for it, you will find it highly enjoyable.

"That very law that moulds a tear
And bids it trickle from its source,
That Law preserves the earth a sphere,
And guides the planets in their course."

If some things are left out this week that should have been mentioned, let us down easy till we get the smoke out of our clothes.

Sparks and Allen, of class '82, have hung out a shingle at Lisbon, Ransom county, D. T., and propose to do a general land office business. Put it there, boys!

Mr. J. E. Dodge, S. U. I., '81, of Falls City, Nebraska, enters the class again Monday. He was in the class of last year about six weeks, when he had to leave on account of his health.

New resolution: The Law boys have agreed not to smile any more in the presence of the Medics. It would be well if the Cads would do likewise. Poor Medics! they have trouble enough at best!

We have heard of people being killed with kindness. We have not been exactly killed with *Bliss* the past three weeks, but we would like to see the renowned author in the hands of the Medics.

Prof. McClain discarded the cumbered learning of the books, and in two lectures gave us, in a nut-shell, the history of the origin, growth, and importance of criminal law. He will continue the subject next week.

John F. Duncombe, of Fort Dodge, father of our Duncombe, paid the class a welcome visit on Tuesday. In response to a call, he says he never makes speeches without pay. How long before we will refuse to make speeches—without money?

Jas. A. Kerr has opened up an elegant law office in Newton, and reports business brisk. Mr. Kerr has been reading law for the past eighteen months, and was recently admitted to the bar of Newton, in which he at once takes high rank. We predict he will be heard of in our State's future.

The Ross Club Court has secured the services of Mr. Rank of the city bar. Mr. Rank is one of the ablest members of the Iowa City bar, and the boys are to be congratulated on securing his services.

Thanks to the system and clear methods of presentation of Chancellor Ross, we have been able to get a fair comprehension of the confused mass of learning jumbled together in our textbook on Code Pleading.

We are indebted to Mr. J. S. Enlow for a large share of the matter in this department, and extend our sincere thanks for the willing helping hand. When one is cast about by misfortune the strong hand of a friend at the helm makes the darkest hour brighter and our trouble lighter; and while the work may not be great, it illustrates a sentiment in human nature that forms also the basis for gratitude.

We would recommend the practice of forming quiz clubs of from four to eight members each, for the purpose of studying and answering the list of questions so admirably prepared by Chancellor Ross. The careful preparation of answers to those questions is the best way to get substantial benefit from *Bliss* on Code Pleading; and it seems to us the text must rather confuse than aid one in the preparation of those questions.

We would call the attention of the authorities to the needs of the Law library. While we have a pretty full set of reports of several of the leading States, there is a great lack of digests. It is often practically impossible for the student to find what he wants. This is a pressing want, and has been felt by all the members of the class. A few hundred dollars expended for the digests of the several States, whose reports we have, would be of inestimable value to the student.

The following members of the Law class of '82, in addition to others already mentioned, have been heard from:

W. T. Forest is at Fairfield.

W. R. Nelson is at Oskaloosa.

Robert Pritchard dates his letters at Red Oak.

Scott Griffith seems to have gone to Washington, Iowa.

W. B. Quarton flings out his dauntless banner at Algona, Iowa.

W. D. Giffin teaches at Guthrie Center, with one eye on the law.

C. J. Traxler signs the firm name Whitford & Traxler at Mt. Pleasant.

E. B. Benedict is at Gladbrook, Iowa, taking some interest in municipal law.

J. J. Shea is trying to hold a hotel keeper's board bills exempt from execution as personal earnings at Neola.

It is but a truism to say that what one reads moulds to a certain degree his manner of thinking. Habits of study beget like habits of thought. Mental characteristics are dependent upon occupation and profession, as is seen in the thorough searching dispositions of the scientist, the great powers of observation in the natural historian, the exactness of the mathematician, the practicality of the mechanic, the speculations of the metaphysician, and the spirituality of the theologian. Each profession

seems to develop its own characteristics and traits of mind. What is the influence of law upon the lawyer? Does it exact a directing and moulding influence upon his character? Is there such a thing as a *legal* mind? Let history answer. It is popularly supposed that *oratory* is the chief eminence of our profession, and that distinction is to be gained in that line, if at all. Undoubtedly the practice of law is favorable to powerful and convincing oratory. It conduces to clear concise statement of facts and logical conclusions. It aims to convince, and therein consists true eloquence. But we think the real influence of the study and practice of law is to be found in the close habits of thought which it inculcates, and the disposition to deliberate and calmly weigh the facts before rendering a decision. There is perhaps no branch of knowledge that requires closer discrimination or more accurate thinking than law. The most abstruse principles of right and wrong are to be considered, while public policy and expediency must be disregarded. The lawyer must allow for prejudice and impassioned feeling. He must, if possible, reconcile conflicting evidence, and bring harmony out of discord. There are a thousand subtleties of facts, ethics and logic that must be taken into account. The result is that the lawyer hesitates, and is cautious in forming an opinion. He recognizes the fact that there are two sides to every question. He will not espouse a cause until he has heard the evidence on the other side by a rigid cross-examination of his client. He calmly asks, What are the facts, uncolored? He is a professional doubter. While the theologian arrives at conclusions intuitively and the statesman is actuated by public policy and popular clamor, the lawyer forms his conclusions according to the rigid rules of logic applied to stubborn facts. Law employs in its theory the noblest faculties of the soul and exerts in its practice the cardinal virtues of the heart. The result is a profession of strong accurate thinkers, deliberate judges, and liberal-spirited high-minded men.

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We are told that the practical, that the towards the acquirement of wealth; that man's riches, and that he after material prosperity told that nowhere manifest than in America one writer says, I machine-shops, while a few years ago there were a dead level of emitting that this is that Americans to take a too practical view still cause to feel forward to a not far distant American mind will something apart from wealth, and pursuing nobler aim than that We have only to look influence the University is exerting over our vinced of the truth of instrumentality of culture preparing them for an social refinement and opment. It is true, a that American literature ous, American scholars American society not the and the American style all high arts, yet hast still every candid-minded has at all been awake to fluence of the University years, must admit that approaching that state

We noticed a few days edition of the *Republican* ed J. F. B., in which the want of information of members of our literary discussions of the Irish informing his readers to his pleasure to listen to held in one of the halls on an important Irish question to say, "Irish questions occupied the attention