

The Vidette-Reporter.

VOL. XV.

IOWA CITY, IOWA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1882.

NO. 10.

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. CHRISCHLES, '84.

Managing Editors.

TERMS:

One copy, one year, - - - - - \$1 00
Single copy, - - - - - 05

For sale at the Bookstores.

Those not receiving their papers regularly will please inform us, and they will be forwarded.

All communications should be addressed

THE VIDETTE-REPORTER,
Iowa City, Iowa.

EXCHANGES.

The Ex. man of the *Madisonensis* wants our photograph. No, sir; you can't have it. You needn't think we are going to exchange photos with every homely Ex. man in the country. If the radiant beings who preside over the exchange departments of the *Vassar Miscellany* and the *Rockford Seminary Magazine* should make such a request, we might comply with it, but we are very careful how we form such intimacies.

A writer in the *Northwestern* gives his experience as a book agent. Now that man, whoever he is, knows what he is talking about. We could embrace him and call him brother, for we have been a book agent too, and there is a bond of sympathy existing between the members of this fraternity stronger than that which unites the members of more mystic orders. Once we were young and innocent, and fond relatives intended us for the ministry and looked forward with proud hope to the honor we would bring to the family by our piety and virtues. It was decided that we should go to college, and we left home filled with thoughts of the grand work we would do in lifting humanity out of the slums of superstition and sin. But we had not been in college long before a general agent for a publishing house made his annual tour of the colleges. He approached us, shook hands warmly, and called us familiarly by name, with the "brother" attachment. He said he knew all about us; that people had told him what remarkable talents we possessed, and that we had consecrated those talents to the noblest profession in the world. Of course this was enough to win the heart and confidence of any green Freshman, and we were at once willing to take his word for anything. He said it was his mission to help all such young men along in their good work, and if we would accompany him to his room, he would make full explanations. Filled with awe and wonder, we followed him. On reaching the room, he carefully locked the door and took from his valise

a copy of the "Royal Path of Life." He said this book stood next to the Bible in importance; that a company of Christian men had published it with the object of spreading light and truth throughout this sinful world. Then he dwelt on the need of such a work; and when he came to speak of the degradation and sin of suffering humanity, he could control his feelings no longer. He covered his face with his hands, convulsive sobs shook his frame, and so overcome was he by emotion that he was unable to proceed. Our feelings were wrought up to the highest pitch of imagination, great tears rolled down our callow cheeks, and a solemn stillness, broken only by the sobs of the general agent, pervaded the room.

We thought we could hear the rustle of angels' wings in the hall (we now believe it was the chambermaid), while a voice seemed crying in our ear, "Young man, behold your duty! shrink not from it!" It was explained to us that we were to be the instrument to spread this great blessing among the people during the coming vacation. It was hinted also, as a secondary matter that it would be a means of increasing our amount of spending money for the next year. But this we paid no attention to, for we scorned to be influenced by such a base motive. We consented to take an agency, and that night wrote a long and loving letter home, telling our parents of the great work in which we were about to engage, and that, much as we should like to visit them, it would be impossible, because duty called us in another direction. As soon as the term closed, we started on our mission.

We first approached the minister of our "territory," and asked him to subscribe. He said he would take a copy on condition that he was not to pay anything for it, and would give us a certificate endorsing the work and our good moral character. Not altogether pleased with the bargain, we agreed to it, however, and started on. The next place was a low, poverty-stricken, dirty hovel, and as we approached it, we thought of the great blessings the "Royal Path" would bring to this home of misery, and how its inmates would bless us for the good work we were doing. We were met at the door by a fat woman, with a greasy baby on one arm and a swill-pail on the other. "What do you want here, young man?" she demanded, before we had time to speak. Then we began to explain our mission. For a moment she looked at us in silence, then the baby and the swill-pail suddenly slid to the ground, and a broom was poised threateningly over our head. "Now you jest git; we don't want any darned book agents around these parts." We were not prepared to meet such arguments as these, so we "got." At the next place, the females locked the doors and ran up-stairs, screaming for the hired man. We didn't stay there

long. All day long we tramped without selling a book; somehow the people did not appreciate the "Royal Path." Like the apostles of old, we had gone forth without scrip in our pockets, and when we timidly asked a farmer for something to eat, he glanced at the "Royal Path" under our arm, and began whistling for his dog. We didn't stop to make the acquaintance of the dog. That night we stole some turnips and slept in a haystack. No, we didn't sleep; we mused on the ingratitude and blindness of humanity, and the result was that the next morning we concluded to visit our parents. From that day we began to lose faith in our mission. We returned to school, and became editor of a college paper. Those whom we flattered said the paper was "splendid," and they bought many extra copies "just to help the enterprise along." But when we ceased to flatter, they declared that the paper was a disgrace to the community; that it was simply a huge money-making scheme, and that it was the duty of every loyal student to stamp out such a monopoly. Then we said some nice things about exchange men, and they returned the compliment by calling us a fool, and we replied "you're another," and so it went on until we lost confidence in humanity, gave up the ministry, and became a cynic. It was the "Royal Path" that ruined us."

It is a universal weakness that prompts all men to consider stealing from the government a comparatively slight offense. Petty thieves are found in every county, who go to the court house to use county stationery and pens for private business, and commit other similar deceptions too insignificant to demand punishment, and too slight to be considered dishonest by people in general. Thefts on a larger scale are made from the State and still larger ones from the general government. In the last case the payment of unmerited "claims" amounts to the same as stealing from the government, and the claimant is the thief, while the officers are only his agents. These thoughts are suggested by those enormous bills presented by the doctors who attended our late President. One of them wants \$25,000 for his eight days of service, another wants \$14,700, and still another wants \$10,000. Now, if it be proper for these doctors to estimate the value of their services according to the value of the life of their patient, then their charges are right, and they will, in that case, be paid in proportion to the amount of responsibility they assumed. But considering the pay they receive for an equal amount of attendance upon a common patient, it cannot be that their charges are right, considered upon the basis just mentioned. Then is it not possible that their motive was no more than a desire to get more from the government than they deserve, or in other

words, to steal from the government? An element of patriotism enters into this idea. If it be true that, being a part of our country we should rejoice at its prosperity, suffer feelings of sorrow at its adversity, and shame at its disgrace, can it be less than a want of patriotism for a citizen to assist in depleting his country's treasury for selfish ends? Our government has always been ready to reward generously those who have rendered brave service in its behalf, and so it will continue to do, but it may justly guard itself against pretending heroes. When every citizen becomes a vulture and preys upon the vitals of his country, the common property of all, each loses, in actual value, as much as he gains, besides losing the security for his property and for the enjoyment of his rights. To guard against the possibility of such a time coming, every citizen should discourage even the appearance of an attempt to get unjust claims.

MRS. NORTH has recently received from a gentleman in Muscatine copies of the *Iowa Standard*, published simultaneously here and at Muscatine when Iowa was a territory. The two copies received bear date respectively 1841 and 1847. It is not less amusing than interesting to us to read these old papers and see the questions which agitate society at that time. That everything was in a new and crude state, is attested by many of the articles, and especially the advertisements. We noticed one in particular which had the true pioneer ring. It was the advertisement of a public house at Bloomington, by one Capt. Jim Palmer, in which the proprietor sets forth the attractions and comforts of his house in a style worthy of the times, and which could hardly fail, we think, to attract the attention and secure the "shekels" of the weary pilgrim of that day. The copy of 1847 was published at the time Daniel Webster was making his tour of the South, and gives us a vivid picture of the popularity he enjoyed at that time. Extracts from editorials of Southern papers show that, although the South was still smarting under the humiliation of the great defeat which the son of Massachusetts had brought to the son of South Carolina and the idol of the South, they could recognize the greatness of the man, and feel proud of him as an American citizen.

NATURE has sometimes made a fool; but a coxcomb is always of a man's own making.—Addison.

Go DOWN the ladder when thou marriest a wife; go UP when thou chooseth a friend.—Rabbi Ben Agai.

NATURE stretches out her arms to embrace man, only let his thoughts be of equal greatness.—Emerson.

Hand-sewed Shoes at Schell Bros.

SCIENCE VS. MATHEMATICS.

"Science asks the questions, What? and Why? Mathematics: How much? and Where?" "Logic and Mathematics—the respective regulative sciences of mind and matter:—neither of these belongs to Natural History, being both alike mere instruments to be used in the study of nature."

The foregoing remarks are those of Henry C. Carey, probably the acutest and most original thinker America has yet produced. Carey considered mathematics of the highest importance as the "key" to all true sciences, but not as one of the sciences of nature itself. It seems to me that this view, if found correct, would go far toward correcting both the too favorable and the too unfavorable opinions sometimes expressed in regard to the mathematics. In so far as men know anything, their knowledge may ultimately find expression in a mathematical or logical formula, but this formula is not the knowledge itself. That a mother loves her babe, is an item of knowledge gained without mathematics or logic. But the mother and babe are entities composed of parts, each one of which exists in relations and quantities that may be mathematically formulated, while that which we call mind or feeling, and which, of course, enters essentially in the problem, is, no doubt, also susceptible of an analytical treatment by means of logic. The case is much more self-evident if we substitute a purely material relation for the relation between mother and child; such, for instance, as between soil and climate on the one side, and the crops on the other. The component parts of the soil can be mathematically expressed, after they are known, while the effects of sunshine and rain, etc., though less apt to be mathematically expressed, yet, undoubtedly, given suitable instruments and competent observers, are also susceptible of being so expressed. The important thing here, and, if Carey is right, everywhere, is, that the scientific process of discovering truths is distinct from the mathematical or logical process of giving clear and exact definitions of these truths.

It may now be urged, however, that mathematics is a difficult thing to learn and to use, and that, therefore, it deserves the name of science. Carey meets the objection by calling it the "science of the key." This definition seems to me very felicitous; it exactly expresses the idea that mathematics is an absolutely needed instrument, while avoiding the confusion that is apt to arise when people speak in one breath of mathematical and natural science. This, also, as it seems to me, settles the question as to the disciplinary value of mathematics. Even Plato, who has done so much toward feeding generation after generation of so-called philosophers with the mere shadows and phantoms of thought and science, had a true perception of the value of mathematics, as an aid, when he exclaimed: "Let no one unacquainted with geometry enter my school." Without mathematics, science is, if not barren, at least so little productive as to make progress exceedingly slow. It stands somewhat in the same relation to science

as grammar does to language. Language arose and flourished before grammar was thought of, but without the latter its continuation would surely have been very slow.

If, indeed, there was such a thing as speculative science, mathematics might be dispensed with for it, although some of the greatest visionaries excelled in mathematics. But there is no speculative "science," there is only speculative "philosophy," and mathematicians have run into metaphysical speculations, not because they were *scientists*, but because their mathematics was *abstract*, not the *key*, but the lock itself, in their opinion.

There are many things in this world which we simply believe on the evidence of facts, such as a mother's love. There are other things which we know in their exact quantitative and qualitative relations. In so far as we succeed in the latter knowledge, we have "science." To give this name to any other kind of knowledge would be loose thinking, or at least, promote loose thinking.

The question cannot, therefore, be fairly put, whether or not the mathematics have disciplinary value, for such value is possessed by every study that prepares us for work. Professors Helmholtz and Tyndall, than whom there are no more enthusiastic believers in the transcendent genius of Goethe, have both pointed out that this poet and thinker failed as a scientist, although he positively enriched science by some of the most important discoveries, and anticipated Darwin in more than one respect. He failed because he lacked the necessary mathematical discipline. This became strangely and strikingly evident in his infatuated opposition to Newton's theory of colors. But, of course, he knew as much of mathematics as he needed for the great work that was peculiarly his own.

If one, who is not himself fond of mathematical studies, but has a very high respect for this essential instrument of science, may be allowed to express an opinion as to its position in a college curriculum, I would venture to suggest the following: Let elementary mathematics be insisted on in the case of all students. A student who cannot master the first proposition of Euclid would be no honor to any institution, and no institution should burden itself with such a student. But beyond this, let it be understood that mathematics can have no claim except as an instrument that must be applied to some definite use! To go on year after year fashioning a curious key without trying that key for the opening of the far more curious and wonderful lock, is just as objectionable as to go on learning words and grammatical rules without entering into the realms of high thought and noble literature. One may be an adept in mathematical science, and yet be the victim of the most absurd superstition, as there are people who know all the rules of language without having ever appreciated the value of a truly great and original thought. C. A. E.

The oyster season has now opened and Madam is fully prepared for it.

THE DREAMLAND OF THE EARTH.

This is a "working-day world." Everything around us which tends to insure man's comfort and happiness stands as the memorial of some former exertion.

Even the beauties of nature, though formed by Omnipotence, were not produced without some labor, and the fatigue resulting therefrom necessitated a day of rest. But since each thing is dependent for its existence upon skill and ingenuity previously exercised, it becomes the duty of every one to use his talents for the benefit of humanity, and it becomes the privilege of each generation of men to accomplish something worthy of being handed down to posterity.

To one engaged in a work requiring the closest attention and a continued effort, there comes a time when, in spite of the most determined will, the brain and muscles refuse to perform their functions, a time when a sense of fatigue overpowers all the senses and when the objects around us tire by their similarity. When thus wearied and restless, an earnest longing for the magic carpet takes possession of the mind, though it is vain to spend time in a useless regret for that which cannot be found. Have we not within our reach something more potent than even that of the ancients, a spell by which the demon of unrest may be exorcised? Is there not, in the midst of all this turmoil and bustle, a land, of which few are conscious, but which, once found, will prove a very Utopia?—a land where dwell all the heroes of former ages, and even the mythical personages of the ancients; a land that we need not go from home to find; a land, the guide-books of which it is only necessary to con, in order to prepare for the enjoyment which follows.

No magic was able to open to the ancients the treasury of history which is accessible to us. By virtue of it, we may even now follow the Crusaders to the Holy Land, and with them behold the beauty of Jerusalem as it appeared from the surrounding heights. We may see how admirable, in some respects, was the zeal of these enthusiasts, how praiseworthy that earnestness of purpose which led the monks of the Middle Ages to labor so patiently in their cloisters to reproduce works of so much benefit to the world. We see that to them is due the gratitude of all posterity for preserving that germ of civilization which has developed that state of perfection in which society now exists.

But as in a dream the characters change imperceptibly, and now are sailing along the coast of France with the commanders of the Spanish Armada, and as though possessed of the power of becoming invisible, our presence excites no remark. Although it has hitherto been clear sailing, and the voyage has been prosperous, even now the clouds are gathering and the tempest is about to overwhelm us; for this, together with the fleet prepared by England's Virgin Queen, Elizabeth, will accomplish the destruction of Spain's Invincible Armada.

Even now the dreaded messengers of death, those ships of fire, strike terror into those hearts before so brave.

The ships, loosed from their anchors and left to the mercy of wind and wave, tossed hither and thither, are at length borne to the bleak shores of Scotland. Some strike on hidden reefs, and sink; others, powerless to avoid dangers foreseen, are broken to pieces on rocky headlands; while a few, by some happy chance, drift to safe anchorage.

In many cases, only the winds and waves are left to tell the story to those watching anxiously for some tidings of their loved ones. In the words of one of the interpreters of Nature's language:

The storm was over, the day nearly done;
The clouds were rolling back; the sun looked
out
As if to reassure a trembling world
That he would come again.
One woe had passed,
The waves in piteous wailings flung themselves
Down the sandy beach; upon the rocks
They leaped and clung. They could not yet
forget
The awful sights that they had seen, the sounds
Of agony that they had heard, and so
They strove to tell their story, as they could:
"We tried to bear them up and bring them back;
We knew you loved them, but 'twas all in vain.
Be comforted: for at the voice of Christ,
The sea shall give up all its dead. Be sure
That we will hold them gently in our arms,
And rock them tenderly, crown their dear heads
With wreaths of beauty from our deepest caves."

The scene changes, and we look out under the overhanging boughs of elm-trees, past the trunks of giant oaks to where a spring bubbles out from under a huge boulder. All around are moss-covered rocks, and near by, in a shady dell, may be found ferns lifting their delicate fronds from amidst the surrounding grass.

What is that flower nodding in every breeze? It is but the anemone, tossing to and fro, but slowly it vanishes, and in its place we are watching the death scene of Adonis. Adonis, the one best loved by Venus, even now, wounded by a chance arrow, lies dying. Venus, hearing his groans, flies, in haste, to his relief; but love has no power against the dreaded foe—soon the last moments are over, and Venus, sprinkling some nectar on the spot, disappears.

Almost immediately there springs the waving blossom of the wind-flower, and slowly we come back through the long vistas of the forest, in this land of dreams, ready to understand all things with a will, if only, by this means, we may secure for ourselves a memorial as beautiful and lasting as that vouchsafed to the favorite of a goddess.

A. L. H.

SOCRATES called beauty a short-lived tyranny; Plato, privilege, if natural; Theophrastus, a silent cheat; Theocritus, a delightful prejudice; Carneadus, a solitary kingdom. Domitian said that beauty was better than all the letters of recommendation in the world; Homer, that it was a glorious gift of nature; and Ovid calls it favor bestowed by angels.

Oysters at Madame Noel's.

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

EX. WIT.

"MAN LIKE OLD SHOES."

How much a man is like old shoes!
For instance, both a soul may lose;
Both have been tanned, both are made tight
By cobblers. Both get left and right;
Both need a mate to complete,
And both are made to go on feet.
They both need healing; oft are sold,
And both in time turn all to mold.
With shoes the last is first—with men
The first shall be the last; and when
The shoes wear out they're mended new,
And when men wear out they're men dead,
They both are trod upon, and both
Will tread on others, nothing loath.
Both have their ties, and both incline,
When polished, in the world to shine;
And both peg-out—and would you choose
To be a man or be his shoes?

Beauty and bashfulness are oft united, yet the prettiest maiden is admired for her cheek.

The jury brought in a verdict \$2,500 against the students engaged in the Bowdoin hazing case.

A SIX-BUTTON KID.—A little boy proud of his new jacket, informed his sister that he was a six-button kid.

Professor—"How is power applied to this machine?" Junior—"It is turned by a crank." Professor—"Just step up and illustrate."

They sat by the tower of Pisa,
And he did what he could to plisa;
He looked in her eyes;
He heard many sayes,
Then stuck out his arm for to squisa.

When the young ladies learn to stick a pin in their apron-strings so it will not scratch a fellow's wrist, the course of true love will run a little smoother.

A Freshman, by mistake, recently shaved off one side of his mustache, and has been in the most distressing condition ever since, because he cannot discover what side it was.

COLLEGE POETRY.

Of all the curious things of time,
Cranky metre and cranky rhyme,
Aimless reaching for things sublime,
The worst is college poetry.
Valid gush of a gushy Miss,
Sentiments on a fan and kiss,
Vealy co-ed effusion; this
Is college paper poetry.
Pointless doggerel, misused slang,
Odes to Bacchus with beery twang,
Oh! for a club with which to bang
The author of college poetry.

THE COLLEGE WORLD.

Columbia College is said to have an aggregate endowment of \$5,300,000.

The first college paper in the United States was started in 1799 at Dartmouth.

An American took first prize in mathematics at the University of Heidelberg, Germany.

Miss Helen Gladstone, daughter of the Premier, is reported to have accepted the Vice-Presidency of Newnham College, England.

The faculty of Perdue College, Indiana, have tried to suppress secret societies, but with indifferent success. The case has been tried in court, and the students sustained. The faculty will appeal.—*Ex.*

Harvard has the largest college library

SMITH & MULLIN,

readed messengers of
of fire, strike terror
fore so brave.
from their anchors
of wind and wave,
hither, are at length
shores of Scotland.
ken reefs, and sinky
avoid dangers fore-
pieces on rocky head-
w, by some happy
anchorage.
only the winds and
ell the story to those
for some tidings of
In the words of one
of Nature's language:

day nearly done;
g back; the sun looked
bling world
ain.

ailings flung themselves
upon the rocks
They could not yet

ey had seen, the sounds
heard, and so
story, as they could:
up and bring them back;
n, but 'twas all in vain.
e voice of Christ,
l its dead. Be sure
gently in our arms,
crown their dear heads
from our deepest caves."

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ring boughs of elm-
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privilege, if natural;
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e; Carneades, a sol-
tian said that beauty
the letters of recom-
-world; Homer, that it
of nature; and Ovid
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e Noel's
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Harvard has the largest college library

in the United States. It contains 185,000
volumes. Yale has 93,000; Dartmouth,
60,000; Brown, 52,000; Princeton, 49,000;
Cornell, 40,000; Wesleyan, 31,000; Uni-
versity of Michigan, 20,000; Tufts, 25,000;
Williams, 19,000; Dickinson, 29,000.

The new athletic grounds of Yale, cov-
ering thirty acres, are situated about a
mile from the campus, and are accessible
by the horse cars. They contain tennis,
archery, cricket, foot-ball, three base-
ball fields, and a rifle range. The col-
lege authorities bear half the expense,
which was \$21,000.

THE CITY RAT AND THE
COUNTRY RAT.

[A Translation from La Fontaine.]

A city rat, one pleasant day,
Did ask, with many civil words,
A little rat from a field of hay
To dine upon a mess of birds.

On carpet fine, of Turkish dye,
The table was most grandly spread.
'Tis left, my reader, for you to try
To guess the life their ratships led.

'Twas truly a feast in royal style:
There nothing lacked that taste desired;
But care assailed them, even while
They nibbled what they most desired.

Their joys full soon received a damper;
They heard a noise without the room:
The city rat away did scamper.
His country comrade followed soon.

The noise ceased, the foes retire;
The rats return to take their seats.
The city rat, a brave old sire,
Invites his friend to finish the meats.

"Enough," replied the rustic guest,
To-morrow you must dine with me:
'Tis not that I have lost my zest
For your kind hospitality.

"But there our joys none can disturb;
I munch and nibble at my pleasure.
Adieu, my friend! what foes perturb
Can never be to me a pleasure."

GOLDEN EAGLE.

At the Golden Eagle you can buy a
gossamer coat for \$2.00, sold everywhere
else for \$2.50. And for 50 cents you can
get a rubber hat or stiff hat cover. No
necessity for getting wet now.

STERN & WILLNER.

Pappoose Cigars, at Shrader's.

BRADLEY & CO.

THE

Popular Grocers,

WASHINGTON STREET.

Sueppel's Grocery

No. 12 Dubuque Street,
FOR
FANCY AND STAPLE GROCERIES.

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.

THE STUDENTS ALL GO TO
GARDNER & O'SULLIVAN'S
Barber Shop.

WHY? Because they are always suited.
On Dubuque Street, half a block south of Low
Avenue.

— GO TO —
TOM WHITTAKER'S
Barber Shop,

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

KRAUS & FRYAUF,
Barbers,

Two doors east of the Post-office, on Iowa
Avenue.
GIVE THEM A CALL.

PALACE HOTEL

O. D. GOODRICH, Proprietor.

Patronage of Business Men solicit-
ed at reduced rates.

St. James Hotel,

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"Truesdell House," and has REFITTED and
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Suits, and also the place where they
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Sessions every Friday evening.

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

LOC-LS.

Pay up!

Good-bye, drill!

How did you like Ingersoll?

Miss Long visited the University this week.

Harvey Ingham has struck something. It is a newspaper.

The Juniors held a meeting yesterday afternoon. This looks auspicious. What, where and when?

John J. Jones, '77, and wife, of Marengo, drove over Wednesday and have made a short visit here.

A. L. Hudson, Esq., a graduate of the Law Department, paid the city a short visit last week Thursday.

In Literature Class—Mr. B.: "Where did Milton get his idea of hell?" Mr. C.: "He had a mother-in-law?"

The Seniors of the band must attend the lectures in military science, though they need not recite in tactics. This is a case of "blasted hopes."

The importance of little things was illustrated Thursday morning, when the little rain prevented all but thirty-four students and professors from attending chapel.

Jim Miller was the delegate from the Sigma Chi Fraternity of the S. U. I. to the National Convention of that order, held at Chicago last week. He reports a very enjoyable time as well as a successful meeting. The next convention will be held in 1884 at Cincinnati.

A number of the boys, and several of the townspeople of the place, went up to Cedar Rapids last Thursday evening to hear Ingersoll. The Opera House was well filled, and but few seats were left vacant. Those who went from here say they were well repaid for their trouble and expense, and enjoyed the lecture very much, notwithstanding the fact that the worst seats in the house had been re-

served for them by the generous and courteous manager of the lecture.

The apparatus for the gymnasium has been ordered, and will probably be here and ready for use in the armory next week. The gentlemen of the several classes will be divided into sections, and each section will have its allotted and regular time for the exclusive use of the gymnasium, and the exercises will be conducted in a systematic manner, under the direction of leaders elected by the several divisions. By-laws, adopted in the usual manner, will serve as a basis for the government of each section. The ladies will be provided for in Prof. Booth's large room in South Hall as soon as it can be vacated by the Medics.

Tickets for the Kellogg-Brignoli Opera, next Thursday evening, will be on sale at Fink's Post-Office Bookstore. Monday morning, 9 o'clock, sale commences.

The silver-voiced tenor, Sig. Brignoli, who is as fresh as ever, was received by a large and enthusiastic audience last night at Tremont Temple. He was most ably assisted by Miss Kellogg and Sig. Adamowski, artistes, who are to well-known to meet fresh description.—*Boston Globe, May 31, 1882.*

Union meeting in the Congregational church at 7 o'clock Sunday evening, conducted by the Young Men's Christian Association, with the following order of exercises:

Music.
Reading of Scripture.....Rev. J. A. M. Ziegler.
Prayer.....Rev. F. L. Kenyon.
Music.
Responsibility of the Churches,
Rev. R. D. Parsons.
Power of Young Men with Young Men,
Rev. H. M. Thompson.
Music.
What the Association has done,
P. Lee Johnson.
Our Purposes and Plans.....F. N. Seerley.
Music.
Benediction.

THE tone of good conversation is flowing and natural; it is neither heavy nor frivolous; it is learned without pedantry, lively without noise, polished without equivocation. It is neither made up of lectures nor epigrams. Those who really converse, reason without arguing, joke without punning, skilfully unite wit and reason, maxims and sallies, ingenious raillery and severe morality. They speak of everything in order that every one may have something to say: they do not investigate too closely for fear of annoying; questions are introduced as if by-the-bye, and are treated with rapidity; precision leads to elegance, each one giving his opinion, no one supports his own obstinately. They discuss in order to enlighten themselves, and leave off discussing when dispute would begin: every one gains information, every one recreates himself, and all go away contented; nay, the sage himself may carry away from what he has heard matter worthy of silent meditation.—*F. F. Rousseau.*

Buy your Perfumes of Shrader.

MARRIED.

LOOMIS-LEE—At the residence of Mr. John Mahin, of Muscatine, at 4 o'clock on Wednesday, November 15, by the Rev. J. Haynes, assisted by the Rev. J. C. Plumb, minister of the Congregational Church, at Hannibal, Mo., Mr. LEWIS J. LOOMIS, of Hannibal, Mo., and Miss MILLIE A. LEE, of Muscatine.

In the midst of repeated congratulations extended to Mr. and Mrs. Loomis by friends in Muscatine, we claim the privilege of a no less heartfelt greeting on the part of many in our own community. Iowa City was long the place of the bride's home; and it was a very deep interest, therefore, which was taken by friends and acquaintances here in the happy occasion of last Wednesday.

The wedding-day was one of exceptional brightness and beauty, and its spirit fully shared in by all. Promptly at 4 o'clock the bridal party made its *entree*, to the music of the wedding march, and the ceremony was performed. Then came the congratulations, after which the guests were invited to view the presents—comprising gifts of the greatest elegance and from many friends—and, finally, to partake of the wedding supper so richly provided.

At 8:45, the bride and groom, accompanied by relatives and friends from Missouri, took the train directly for Hannibal, their place of future residence. A perceptible tinge of sadness was felt after the departure, but it was quickly dispelled by music, and the evening passed joyfully and swiftly away.

Among the guests from abroad were Mrs. Dr. Gillett, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Sharpless, the Misses Jeff and Carrie Hutchinson, Miss Alice Strohm, Miss Emma Nixon, Miss C. Seymour, Mr. George W. Hess, all of Iowa City; the Misses Minnie and Lucy Walker, of Cedar Rapids, and Irving Richman, of the State University.

The newly-organized Kellogg-Brignoli Concert Company made its first appearance at the Boston Theater last evening, and the brilliant success attending the presentation of the troupe ensured for it a large degree of popularity. Miss Kellogg's talent was instantly recognized. She has a clear, resonant soprano voice, and is a thorough artist. Brignoli, so long and widely known as the silver-voiced, created a furore by the wonderfully effective use of an organ that has charmed the American public for so many years.—*Boston Herald, April 17, '82.*

THAT \$20.00.

If the young man who picked up that money in the Post-office Monday, wishes to find the owner he can make inquiry at the Post-office, or he may interview the President of the First National Bank, who saw him pick it up.

Signor Brignoli is now in the prime of his voice, and he never sung with more fervor and volume than last night. He was fairly magnetic in his "M'Appari." Miss Kellogg, an artiste of great promise, acquitted herself with extraordinary honor, and was recalled several times by an enthusiastic audience.—*Springfield Republican, April 25, 1882.*

When wanting anything in the Drug line, go to Shrader's.

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

Optical instruments, combs, brushes, etc., large assortment, at Fink's store.

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

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

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.

Little has left school to teach at Prairie City, his home. We are sorry to have him go.

Although it was only a mock marriage, just afterwards she said she guessed she would make the "old man" take her to the show.

NOTICE.

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Paper in the City.

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are Unsurpassed.

REPUBLICAN PUBLISHING CO.

S. U. I. Athletic Association.

At a meeting of the Seniors and Juniors, on Monday, a committee was appointed to draft a constitution and laws, to govern those who wish to enter the class in athletic sports. The management is to be entirely in the hands of the students. As a regular instructor cannot, at present, be obtained, it will be necessary for them to depend upon those of their number who may have had instruction in the gymnasium.

Mr. Koch, a member of the committee, was instructed to draft the constitution and on Thursday he made his report, which, being slightly amended, stands as follows:

CONSTITUTION.
PREAMBLE.

WHEREAS, A long felt need by the students of the State University of Iowa, is about to be supplied, and of which a who can should take the benefit; and,

WHEREAS, Little can be accomplished without organization and systematic work; therefore, be it

Resolved That we, the undersigned students of the University, do organize ourselves into an association, the object of which shall be physical culture.

ARTICLE I.

The name of this association shall be S. U. I. Athletic Association.

ARTICLE II.

The officers shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer, who shall also constitute the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE III.

Any scheduled student of the Collegiate Department of the University may become a member by signing the Constitution and By-Laws.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Class meetings for practice shall be held as often as practicable during school days, between the hours of four and five P. M.

Sec. 2. Regular meeting for all classes on the first Friday of each month (school) at seven P. M.

Sec. 3. The term for regular athletic drill shall extend from the close of the first military term to the beginning of the third military term.

ARTICLE V.

The Constitution may be changed or amended at any regular meeting by a two-thirds vote of the members present, provided that notice thereof is given at a previous regular meeting.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.

The President shall preside at all meetings of the society, and assume a general direction of the exercises and apparatus, and control all athletic sports of the school year.

ARTICLE II.

The Vice-President shall perform all duties of the President in his absence.

ARTICLE III.

The Secretary shall record the minutes of the meetings, and keep a general record of the doings of the association.

ARTICLE IV.

The Treasurer shall collect all fines and assessments, and perform such other duties as generally devolve on such officer.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. Officers shall be chosen by ballot at the beginning of each athletic term.

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ONE-PRICE CLOTHING STORE. STUDEN UNIFORMS A SPECIALTY.

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Gents' Furnishings At

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ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. Officers shall be chosen by ballot at the beginning of each athletic term.

SEC. 2. They shall hold office for the school year, and until their successors shall have been elected.

SEC. 3. Vacancies may be filled by special election.

ARTICLE VI.

The Executive Committee shall have the power to excuse absences, divide the members into classes and divisions, and perform such other business as generally pertains to such committee.

ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1. Any member absenting himself from a meeting of his class, or a regular meeting, shall pay a fine of ten cents for every such absence unexcused.

SEC. 2. For disorderly conduct or disobedience to division leader, the sum of ten cents may be imposed by the division leader.

ARTICLE VIII.

Assessments may be levied on all members by a two-thirds vote of all members present at any regular meeting.

ARTICLE IX.

All fines and assessments shall go into the fund to procure apparatus and instruction.

ARTICLE X.

All members shall provide themselves with gymnast's slippers.

To say that the Kellogg-Brignoli Concert last evening was listened to with delight by the cultivated audience, is a simple statement of fact. It was one of the most thoroughly enjoyable musical entertainments that our city has been favored with this season. Miss Kellogg, a charming soprano, Signor Brignoli and Signor Adamowski were the bright particular stars of the evening.—*Eastern Argus, April 21, 1882.*

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All interested in Stenography would do well to procure a copy of the proceedings of the International Congress of Short-Hand Writers, lately held at Cincinnati.

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Since Short-Hand is universally admitted to be an accomplishment of the greatest practical value to all literary, professional, and business men, we advocate its introduction as a branch of education in schools and colleges. While it may be a matter of interest to some to thoroughly examine into the fine theory of modern Short-Hand writing, we nevertheless believe that in its study as an art it is chiefly profitable; hence we avoid theoretical discussion and advocate every means possible for making students and reporters more efficient as practical Short-Hand writers.

Since experience has demonstrated the inutilty of two methods of writing the same system, viz., the corresponding and reporting styles, and since the time spent in learning the corresponding style is worse than wasted, we advocate an exclusive use of the reporting style, which is amply adequate for every purpose to which Short-Hand is applied.

Since various publishers have for the sake of innovation introduced numerous contractions into the system which render the reporter's notes illegible and burden his memory without increasing his speed, we advocate the use of a minimum number of carefully selected word and phrase signs.

Since there is an ever-increasing demand for Short-Hand writers, and new openings constantly presenting, and since there is a lack of means for getting instruction such want cannot be met, we advocate the course of "Short-Hand by Correspondence" as being the best possible method of instruction within reach of the mass of young people.

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ames Lee, J. W. Porter,

m, Samuel Sharples.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

J. W. Bopp, Editor.

"No. 11"
How are you!
"Bloody Thursday!"
"Cats are not cattle."
Rubbens ran riot recently.
Turkey day is rolling round.
Who will write for the prize?
"Tell me that you'll not forget me."

The average price for board in clubs is \$1.75.

The pressure during the past week has been terrible.

Books neatly bound or repaired at the *Republican Bindery*.

The work of the last week left but very little time for library reading.

About ten of the boys went to Cedar Rapids Thursday to hear the great goddess.

Chapel exercises at 8 o'clock, and a half hour talk by President Pickard, on Monday morning.

To correct a mistake, we wish to say that the editor gets no pay for his work on this department.

Judging from the number of notes passed around, a class post-office would be a "flourishing industry."

An occasional "Cad" ventures into the august presence of the Laws, but he keeps very quiet. "Tis well!

Come to the Literary Society Friday night. If you do not care to take part, encourage those who do, by your presence.

Mr. Byington went yesterday to Mt. Vernon to be present at one of the college entertainments, in which some of his friends take part.

The following gentlemen will be candidates for final examination at the end of the third term, viz.: Morgan, Roseberry, O'Sullivan, and Ward.

Mr. James H. Popejoy, '82, of Alden, looked over the old stamping ground Friday morning. He was here with about 200 head of cattle for his father.

If any of the editor's papers come into your hands in the forenoon, have the kindness to return them at noon, as generally we have not looked into them.

Get a piece of card-board at one of the printing offices and make yourself an eye-shade for the evening work. It will cost you about five cents, and be an excellent shade for the eyes. It is much cooler and more convenient than a hat.

Mr. C. S. Frye leaves the class this week to take charge of the school at Lone Tree. We are sorry to have him leave at this time, and will miss his society and court work. He will keep up his reading, and be back in the spring to graduate with his class.

Mr. A. L. Hudson, of '76, of Algona, shook hands with his friends here Thursday. He has been publishing the *Upper Des Moines* since he graduated, but is about to locate in Sioux City for the practice of his profession. The boys all come to it sooner or later.

Judge Love began his course of lectures on "Evidence" last Monday. He was heartily greeted by the class and a number of visitors, among them several ladies. The Judge is always welcome and interesting, and it is a pleasure to listen to the clear, strong statement of the principles of the law of evidence by so eminent a jurist.

Prof. McClain closes the principal part of his lectures on "Criminal Law" this week, and we but give the sentiment of the entire class when we say that they were clear, comprehensive, and very satisfactory. The excellent outlines on this subject have been found to save us much needed time, and as at present bound and annotated, will be a permanent convenience. For a short time now the Professor will take a much-needed rest.

Give us the ifsms. If you have been out of the city, don't hesitate to tell us so. If you have been sick, say so. If you have had a friend to see you, say so. If there is any little note relating to former members of this department, say so. It is not necessary to write it up, but do us the favor of mentioning it anywhere within a block of us, and we will take care of the rest. We can't be everywhere or go around to interview each member, but give us half a chance, and we will try to "catch on."

Law Literary programme for November 24th, 7:30 sharp:

Oration—Chambers.
Declamation—McHatton.
Debate—Resolved, That Religion has done more against Science than Science has against Religion. Affirmative—Jones, Payne, and Hinkson. Negative—Morse, Pangburn, and Critchfield.
Valedictory—Putnam.

The entertainment will be found wise, witty, wonderful, deep, daring, dashing, filled full of fun. Everybody and their friends invited. Music and the Muses always present.

One of the Laws was bold enough to visit the Medical clinics on Friday. He got in under the plea of being a patient, and his looks fooled the Janitor completely. But after he had been in a short time, and the systematic carving had commenced, he weakened. He began to get white about the gills, and the color all left his nose. His hair wanted to stand up for observation, while his eyes wandered out of the window with that imploring look seen in the active stages of sea-sickness, and his mind was busy with the thought of where the next box for kindlings was to come from. He tried to brace up, but he couldn't. Then he tried to get out of the window, but it was fast, and just as he got ready to look stern and unconcerned, one of the Medics passed him up a leg. This was the straw that broke the poor fellow all up, and by one effort, that only a Law is capable of, he overpowered the Janitor and escaped. He is better now, and says every Medic is a son of a nutmeg, and if ever he is caught again in the same block with a clinical hospital, he wants some one to take him into the back yard and run a wheel-barrow around on him at his own expense.

THE PERFECTION OF REASON.

"Reason is the life of the law. Nay, the common law itself is nothing else but reason."—Lord Coke.

"Law is a sort of hocus-pocus science, that smiles in your face while it picks your pockets; and the glorious uncertainty of it is of more use to the profession than the justice of it."—Macklin.

If law only were, as some one has described it, the perfection of human reason, or, as Lord Coke puts it, "nothing else but reason," then indeed would its practice and its administration be a joy to its votaries and a fountain of justice, and therefore of happiness, to all honest and upright citizens. The lawyer's library would consist of the treatises of Whately, McCosh, and others on logic, Kant's "Pure Reason," and other authorities upon mental and moral science; and having, by the faithful mastery of such works, learned the principles of reasoning, he would simply turn the light of his intellect upon his client's case, and infallibly say whether he was right of wrong. If, by reason of perversion of these infallible principles on the part of some wrong-headed member of the profession, a controversy should remain, the judge, panoplied in the splendor of undimmed truth, would throw upon the case the white light of justice, so that all should recognize the right and the wrong, and the unsuccessful party would shrink back abashed at having ever ventured to maintain his unrighteous cause. Candor compels me to admit that the law is not administered in that way.

The man who should be told that, under the common law which Lord Coke has so flatteringly described, it is larceny to take and carry away the wormy apples which lie under his trees, but not the ripe ones hanging on the boughs; because the latter are a part of the realty; or that it is larceny to take one of his pigeons, but not to carry away his pet shepard-dog, worth more to him than the services of a lazy herd-boy, or his wife's poodle, dearer to her heart than its weight in gold, because dog-meat does not appear, *by name*, on civilized bills of fare; or that a person, who should accidentally kill some one by the bursting of his gun when shooting at his neighbor's chickens, with the intention of feloniously appropriating them for a pot-pie, would be guilty of the same crime—murder—as would he who should, to sate an unreasonable grudge, seek out an unsuspecting victim, and, at dead of night, with all the circumstances of cold-blooded atrocity, take his life; that man, I say, would, doubtless, instead of quoting Lord Coke, be inclined to call law a "hocus-poens science."

There may be such a thing as certainty in abstract reasoning, but whenever it is sought to apply the principles of such reasoning to particular and material facts, uncertainty will necessarily arise. The aim of the law is to settle controversies on recognized principles of right, but in determining these principles various questions of expediency and usage intervene until the right is buried out of sight. Law seeks to attain two things, each of which is unattainable and frequently inconsistent with the other—

abstract justice and absolute certainty. The latter is preferred to the former; hence custom and precedent are looked to rather than reasoning, about justice.

Law is not reason, nor is it a science. It is a system inherited from our ancestors, and in its transmission from generation to generation, modified as changing conditions make imperative, but modified tardily, and only when in important particulars it becomes so out of harmony with our circumstances and institutions that by common consent it is contrary to reason, and promotes in general injustice rather than justice.

A BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT.

Thou canst not forget me, for memory will fling
Her light o'er oblivion's dark sea;
And wherever thou roamest a something will cling
To thy bosom that whispers of me.
Though the chords of thy spirit I never may sweep,
Of my touch they'll retain a soft thrill,
Like the low undertone of the murmuring deep
When the wind that has stirred it is still.

The love that is kept in the beauty of trust,
Cannot pass like the foam from the seas,
Or a mark that the finger has made in the dust,
When 'tis swept by the breath of the breeze.
They tell me my love thou wilt calmly resign,
Yet I ever, while listening to them,
Will sigh for the heart that was linked unto mine

As a rosebud is linked to its stem,
Thou canst not forget me! Too long hast thou flung
Thy spirit's soft pinions o'er mine;

Too deep was the promise that round my lips clung,
As they softly responded to thine.
In the dusk of the twilight, beneath the blue sky,
My presence will mantle thy soul,
And a feeling of sadness will rush to thine eye,
Too deep for a woman's control.

Thou mayst go to the island of beauty and fame,
Far, far from the "Land of the Free;"
Yet each wind that floats round thee will whisper a name
That is softer than music to thee,
And when round thee darkly misfortunes shall crowd
Thou'lt think, like the beautiful form
Of the rainbow that arches the thick tempest cloud,
My love would have lightened the storm.

Thou canst not forget me! The passion that dwelt
In thy bosom 'twill slumbering lie,
In the memory of all thou hast murmured and felt
The thought of me never can die.
Thou mayest turn to another, and wish to forget,
But the wish will not bring thee repose;
For, oh! thou wilt find that the thorns of regret
Were but hid by the leaves of the rose.

—Selected.

Ladies' fine Shoes at Schell Bros.

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Genuine cubeb cigarettes at Fink's store.

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VOL. XV.

The Vidette-Reporter

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EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
During Collegiate Year S. U. I.Office in *Republican Building*, WashingtonS. B. HOWARD, '88. I. B. RICHMAN, '88.
C. W. WILCOX, '85. RUSH C. LAKE, '84.
J. T. CHRISCHILLES, '84.
Managing Editors.

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All communications should be addressed

THE VIDETTE-REPORTER,
Iowa City, Iowa.

THE editors of THE VIDETTE-REPORTER are in receipt of a second communication on the subject of mathematics, from the author of that which appeared in a recent issue. It is their opinion, however, that the question having received a full and fair consideration, both at the hands of the original disputant and at those of a disinterested contributor, the discussion should cease. Still, in order that there may not be the least room for dissatisfaction, they are willing that any one, who has not yet participated in the debate, should have the privilege of doing so, if he earnestly desires it.

OUR lovers of gymnastic exercises and athletic sports have cause to rejoice over the prompt and so far satisfactory fulfillment of their requests in respect to a University gymnasium. At some of the institutions in the West, students have not been as fortunate as we have. At the University of Michigan they have been working away for a number of years trying to establish a gymnasium, but with very little success. Their main difficulty seems to be in not being able to secure a building or room for the apparatus. In this respect we have been more fortunate than our friends at Ann Arbor. The armory, though not as large as might be desired, is otherwise a very desirable place, and for the first few years will do very well. A part of the apparatus is already up, and in a few days everything will be in order. It is to be hoped that every student will take an active interest in this new enterprise, and go at it systematically and with a view of deriving some benefit therefrom. We have made a good beginning, and there is no reason why we should not make a success of it in the end.

A COMMITTEE of ladies sent out by the French Government to investigate our common school system have just arrived in New York. It is the intention of the Government to place the public schools of France, which have heretofore been