

H. G. Lamson

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The Vidette-Reporter,

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A CRITIC of one of the London dailies, speaking of musical performers, asks: "Take away the fiddle or the piano and what remains?" In the line of instrumental music we might answer that scarcely anything remains. It is true that occasionally a cornet soloist appears but there are few really fine cornet soloists compared to the number of equally fine pianists or violinists. Where are the numerous other instruments, and why are they not used? Fashion changes almost everything else occasionally and why not this? It is true that farther east fashion does have something to do with the kind of music that prevails, yet there is no radical change. One reason why the piano holds its sway so persistently, is the fact that those instruments are so expensive; changes are impossible except with the rich. The opposite reason may explain why the violin remains universally popular; they are so cheap every lady can have one. The piano and violin may perhaps be the finest instruments, still in this their monopoly of attention some other instrument might have a share; the result would be the delight of the public and popularity of the artist.

A WRITER in THE VIDETTE-REPORTER, the college paper at Iowa City, contributes an article to that journal under the caption, "Gambetta, Skobelev & Co," in the course of which he says:

Germany has indeed reason to feel relieved at the death of such a man, but only as a respectable person will feel relieved when the police lay hands on the ruffian who insults peaceful people.

This is a brutal sentiment, and it could come from no spot outside of France itself, where it would have been more unpopular than in America. — *Dubuque Times*.

The *Times* evidently thinks that a truth must not be spoken, if it runs counter to a widespread prejudice. The article was written because of that prejudice and for the information of just such well intentioned but misinformed people as the person who penned the above item.

As for the statement made in the VIDETTE-REPORTER it is only an expression of the exact truth. It is not too severe. The great French statesman, Thiers, who called Gambetta a mad fool would have expressed himself more severely, and Mr. Washburn, former U. S. minister in Paris, is an American who can testify to Gambetta's brutality. *

A NEW work on the science of education, among the innumerable host that are yearly published on that subject, is by no means a startling phenomenon. Still once in a while a work of this kind appears which is the product of sufficient hard thinking to warrant attention. The feud between classics and mathematics is of old standing, and is invariably dealt with at length in every educational treatise. It is safe to say, however, that as yet victory has perched upon the banner of the champions of neither branch.

But, with the rise of the modern scientific school, affairs have taken a new turn. Mathematics and classics are both unsparingly condemned, and physical science brought forward as the educational instrumentality, *par excellence*. Thus, Mr. Robert Galloway, M. R. I. A., F. C. S., in a recent book, entitled "Education, Scientific and Technical, etc., etc.," submits, as a reasonable solution of the educational problem, that physical science, and above all chemistry, ought to be made the leading feature of every collegiate course. Toward mathematics, *per se*, he entertains sentiments hardly less unfavorable than those of Sir William Hamilton, when he said: "If we consult reason, experience and the common testimony of ancient and modern times, none of our intellectual studies tend to cultivate a smaller number of the faculties, in a more partial manner, than mathematics." The classics, he admits, are indispensable to the literary artist, but may be profitably dispensed with in the training of the average youth.

The volume in which Mr. Galloway has embodied his views is well arranged, and tastefully printed. It is worth examination.

MR. ALLIN has just received from the publishing house of Messrs. Appleton & Co. a neat little pamphlet edition of the speeches made at the recent Spencer banquet in New York. The book also contains remarks made by Mr. Spencer, in an interview to which he was subjected, on American institutions, manners, etc.

Among things of interest said by Mr. Spencer, in the interview just referred to, we note the following:

"Then you think that republican institutions are a failure."

"By no means! I imply no such conclusion. Thirty years ago, when often discussing politics with an English friend and defending republican institutions, as I always have done and do still, and

when he urged against me the ill-working of such institutions over here, I habitually replied that the Americans got their form of government by a happy accident, not by normal progress, and that they would have to go back before they could go forward. What has since happened seems to me to have justified that view; and what I see now confirms me in it. America is showing, on a larger scale than ever before, that 'paper constitutions' will not work as they are intended to work. The truth, first recognized by Macintosh, that 'constitutions are not made, but grow,' which is part of the larger truth that societies throughout their whole organizations are not made but grow, at once, when accepted, disposes of the notion that you can work, as you hope, any artificially-devised system of government. It becomes an inference that if your political structure has been manufactured, and not grown, it will forthwith begin to grow into something different from that intended—something in harmony with the natures of citizens and the conditions under which the society exists. And it evidently has been so with you. Within the forms of your constitutions there has grown up this organization of professional politicians, altogether un contemplated at the outset, which has become in large measure the ruling power."

The banquet was presided over by Hon. William M. Evarts, and responses to toasts were made by Professors Sumner and Marsh, the Hon. Charles Schurz, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and others. Mr. Schurz and Mr. Beecher were peculiarly happy in their remarks, the former reminding Mr. Spencer that it were, perhaps, well for himself to be somewhat regardful of the advice he so urged upon the American people—namely, to avoid overwork, and the latter confessing that he could not get along with Calvin and Spencer both.

The volume concludes with a number of letters from distinguished gentlemen whose engagements forbade attendance upon the banquet to which they had received invitations.

ERODELPHIAN BANQUET.

Ever since the beginning of this term we have heard on all sides constant complainings on account of hard work. As the weeks go by, this complaining and bewailing of burdens of work, the crushing weight of which is almost too great to be borne by the fragile individuals upon whom it is ruthlessly imposed, increases. Sunken eyes, wan, hollow, and emaciated cheeks, silently but constantly attest the propriety of this lamentation.

We have even hearkened to echoes of this wailing from Erodolphian girls. Life had lost its charm, and the future stretched out before them, a barren waste of toil.

But what wonders one short day has worked! The lips of the maidens, partakers in to-day's festivities, are forever closed to anything but songs of felicity and joy.

And the cause of this change? An Erodolphian banquet at Madame's.

Can anyone of the participators say again that they have not experienced that which compensates for the struggles and labors of the past and casts gleams of brightness around the path of the years to come?

Can anyone of these, now that the day, January 26th, is done and "darkness has fallen from the wings of night;" now that the remembrance of the long table gleaming with its snowy damask, its glass and silver which vie in brightness with the happy faces gathered around it, and groaning under its weight of toothsome viands, comes to them, with the recollection of the sound of merry voices, the speech of thanks to Madame for her courtesy and kindness and her reply, can any one of these now say that life has not an added meaning for them and that to-day the fickle goddess, Fortune, has not dealt with them very tenderly?

IN MEMORIAM.

A Tribute by the Zetagathian Society to the Memory of W. R. Morley.

WHEREAS, It has pleased divine Providence to remove from among the living one who, since his departure from the University, has attained distinction in the West, second to no man of his age; and

WHEREAS, He was a prominent member, while here, of the Zetagathian Society; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of W. R. Morley we mourn the loss of one who has been an honor to the University which he attended, and the society to which he belonged.

Resolved, That it cannot be too deeply regretted that he was not spared longer to lend his valuable aid to the advancement of material, intellectual, and moral interests in the West, and to furnish the example of his life to those about him.

Resolved, That we unite with many others in extending to the family and relatives of the deceased, our heartfelt sympathy, and while with them we deeply mourn our common loss, we bow in reverent submission to the will of Him who "doeth all things well."

Resolved, That the above resolutions be published in THE VIDETTE-REPORTER, and a copy be transmitted to the family of deceased.

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WALTER M. WALKER,
FRANK O. LOWDEN,
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MOSES COIT TYLER'S POETS--
SOME SPECIMENS OF
THEIR VERSE.

Moses Coit Tyler, in his history of American literature, enumerates thirty-two verse writers down to the year 1765. In treating of these early rhymsters he dignifies them with the name of poet but with what justice we fail to see. These specimens of once immortal verse will now only interest the curious, the antiquarian and the historian. They are interesting to these as showing what men thought, and how they thought, when they first found a home in the New World. They have no more poetry in them than the old ditty, "Thirty days hath September, April, June and November," etc., and "Jack and Gill" out do them in music and moral.

The first of these worthy singers is George Sandys, whose name finds a place in English literature as "a popular poet and translator." He was the youngest son of the Archbishop of York. His early life was spent in travelling in the Turkish Empire, Egypt, Palestine, and Italy. He gave the world an account of his travels in a work entitled, "A Relation of a Journey Begun Anno Domini, 1610, etc." He came to America in 1622, and remained in the Jamestown Colony about three years. His leisure hours, while in this colony, were spent in translating Ovid, which he published in England on his return. In what sense this gentleman belongs to American literature we fail to see. With more reason might Turkey or Egypt claim him, for he visited those countries and made them the subject of some of his writings. With much more propriety might English literature number among its illustrious children Washington Irving, for he was half English in his thinking, and wrote and published several of his works there.

The next writer mentioned is William Morrell. He claims remembrance for his Nova Anglia, a work originally written in Latin, but translated into English by himself. Beyond the mere mention of his name we do not concern ourselves with this gentleman, and as to the merits or defects of his Nova Anglia, whether in its Latin or English dress, we do not enquire, but leave it in quiet repose with the author.

The first book probably published in America was The Bay Psalm Book. It is entitled "The Whole Book of Psalms faithfully translated into English metre." The work is said to have been "the worst of many bad ones," and we can readily believe the criticism just. The authors succeeded admirably in depriving the Psalms of the last speck of beauty and poetry. They hacked and distorted them till they were as forbidding and painful as the religion of those for whom they were written. These worthy divines thought it their duty to banish from the worship of the dead Jehovah, all adornment and beauty as belonging to the God of this world. The translators recommend their work to the pious reader thus: "God's altar does not need our polishings, and we have respected a plain translation rather than to smooth our

verses with the sweetness of any paraphrase, and so have attended conscience rather than elegance, and fidelity rather than poetry.

In Anne Bradstreet we have a genuine *Musa Americana*. The immortality claimed for her by admiring disciples and friends, still lingers in twilight glory, but the prediction that

"Time will a poet raise,
Born under better stars, shall sing thy praise,"

still awaits fulfillment. This lady commends herself to us for her domestic virtues and her endeavors to do something great, rather than for anything really valuable which she has bequeathed to posterity. She was the wife of a New England farmer and the mother of a large family of children, of whom she thus sings:

"I had eight birds hatched in one nest;
Four cocks there were and hens the rest,
I nursed them up with pain and care
For cost nor labor did not spare,
Till at the last they felt their wing,
Mounted the trees and learned to sing."

In a poem addressed to her husband, she sang:

"If ever two were one, then surely we;
If ever man were loved by wife, than surely thee;
If ever wife were happy in a man,
Compare with me, ye women if ye can."

Yet amid all the cares and duties of home she still found time to court the muses and inform her mind. Her industry was most richly rewarded. She was looked upon by her contemporaries as a person of prodigious power of mind and a genius unequalled. They hailed her as a "Tenth Muse," and lavished the most extravagant praise upon her. John Rogers, one of Howard's early presidents, lauds her without limit, and calls upon the poetasters of the times "to veil their bonnets and strike low amain."

Another admirer and disciple, John Norton, extols the wealth and genius of this worthy matron:

Praise her who will. Time will a poet raise,
Born under better stars, shall sing thy praise;
Praise her who list, yet he shall be a debtor,
For Art ne'er feigned, nor Nature framed a
better.
Her virtues were so great that they do raise,
A work to trouble fame, astonish praise.

Neither Shakespeare nor Milton, while living, enjoyed the popularity of this woman.

A volume of her poems was published in London in 1650. The title page of this book is a curiosity, and shows how the worthy people of those times combined a table of contents, a puff and an advertisement all in one. It reads as follows: "The Tenth Muse, lately sprung up in America, or, several poems compiled with great variety of wit and learning, full of delight, wherein especially is contained a complete discourse and description of the four elements, constitutions, ages of man, seasons of the year, together with an exact epitome of the four monarchies, viz., Assyrian, Persian, Grecian, and Roman; also a dialogue between Old England and New, concerning the late troubles; with divers other pleasant and serious poems. By a gentlewoman in those parts. Printed at London for Stephen Bowtell, at the sign of the Bible, in Pope's Head Alley, 1650." The times in England were inauspi-

icious for the advent of the Tenth Muse, no matter whence it came. Just then, Cromwell and his Puritan followers were busy settling the question of their right to rule England, and had no time for such idle questions as the priority of the elements:

"Which was strongest, noblest, and best,
Who was of greatest use and mightiest force?"

Scotland and Ireland were matters of far more interest just then than all the ancient monarchies that have existed. The verses of this good woman seem to us fair doggerel, and we cannot but feel sorry that she spent so much labor to so little purpose. If, however, she only wrote for the people with whom she lived, she was rewarded by giving them pleasure, and being praised by them. If she does not delight us with her poetry, her desire to sing has come down to us, and found a voice in R. H. Dana and O. W. Holmes, whom the world recognize as poets, and who are descendants of Anne Bradstreet.

John Norton and John Rogers are remembered to-day as verse makers, because they lamented the admired poet, Anne Bradstreet. All that we have of their rhymes rescued from oblivion are some eulogistic verses on her death, specimens of which we have already given.

We must not forget to mention Nicholas Noyes, who was kind not only to the living, but who lovingly remembered the dead. He assisted Cotton Mather at the launching of his "Magnolia," by writing a prefatory poem, in which he calls attention to the excellency of the work itself, and also of its pious and peerless author, on this wise:

"Of such a scribe as Cotton Mather,
Whose pains, whose piety, whose peerless pen,
Revive's New England's nigh lost origin."

But, as we have said, it was in the graveyard where Nicholas' genius shone the brightest. We feel quite sure Nicholas never approached these abodes of the dead at night. He must have encountered their shadowy forms, whose rest had been disturbed by the noisy merriment his wicked puns produced. We give the following, not because it is the worst, but because of its shortness. It is on the death of the noble John Higginson, who—

"For rich array cared not a fig,
And wore Elisha's perwig;
At ninety-three had comely face,
Adorned with majesty and grace,
Before he went amongst the dead,
He children's children's children had."

On another friend, named Green, he bestows nine pages of execrable verse.

We pass over Roger Wolcott to notice John Seccomb, who deserves to rank with Mother Goose. In 1730, while he was yet at college, an old man named Abdy, who was employed about the college to do various menial duties, died, and Seccomb made his death the occasion for turning off fourteen verses of vulgar rhyme. He supposes the old man to make a will, in which he bequeaths all his personal and real estate to his wife. We give one verse:

"A greasy hat,
My old ram cat,
A yard and half of linen;
A woolen fleece,
A pot of grease,
In order for your spinning."

This piece is interesting because of a circumstance connected with it. By some means it found its way to England, and was published there, both in the *Gentleman's Magazine* and in the *London Magazine*, and was widely read in the mother country as a just specimen of poetic talent in America.

"Pietas et Gralulatic" is a volume of Greek, Latin, and English poems, manufactured by the learned President, faculty, and students of Harvard, in honor of the accession of King George III.

Michael and Samuel Wigglesworth were poets of the Milton school. In their day they ranked as great poets and master minds, but their glory is departing. Michael sang in epic strains, "God's Controversy with New England," and "The Day of Doom." The latter is a rather sulphurous poem, but suited to the tastes and theology of the times.

With such rhapsodies as passed for poetry, and was highly praised among the colonists, it is not strange that there has been abroad a contempt for American poets and poetry. Until the beginning of the present century, America could boast no poet worthy of the name. True, there were some warblers, but they were only heard for a moment, and then forever were still. Freneau's songs inspired the heroes of the revolution, and roused the colonists to resist the oppression and tyranny of Great Britain.

It would be interesting to inquire why America produced no great poet during the first two hundred years of its history, and some time we will consider it, but now, farewell. **

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Civilization advanced; the province of the church was diminished, that of the state increased. The priest was succeeded by the prince and at last by the people. The pursuit of letters was no longer confined to the cloister. Educated men and scholars were used no more as synonyms. The love of knowledge came general, and the state, to satisfy the wants of its subjects, began to furnish means for supplying this want, and thus the government of the schools passed from the church into the province of the state. To-day the right of nations to direct and control the means of education, is an undisputed fact. The common-school system spreads far and wide; high school and universities are being founded everywhere. The fact has been recognized that one great aim of education is to make better citizens.

Education may be divided into general classes—physical, intellectual and moral—the training of the hand, the head, and the heart. Of the first of these, physical, or, as it is commonly known, industrial education, we wish to speak. Before going further with the discussion we should ascertain the facts: Do we need industrial education? We do so for two reasons—first, for labor, and second, for the prevention of crime.

Rights and duties are correlative. A man has a right to the reverence of man, and man's duty to reverence God. A citizen has a right to support during his life; it is the duty of the parent to support him. A state has a right to the services of her citizens; it is the duty of the citizen to defend his state. In turn, the state has a right to the protection of the citizen in maintaining himself and his family dependent on him, and it is the duty of the state to protect him in the right use of his property. Men who enter the professions of law, medicine, expect the assistance of the state in becoming useful and valuable citizens. But the trades are equally necessary, many of them require as much natural talent and acquired skill. Those who perform manual labor are more numerous than those who engage in intellectual pursuits. The great number of laborers creates competition. Thus laborers feel the want of industrial, as lawyers and doctors of professional schools. The system of apprenticeships has almost passed into disuse, and the trades do not offer sufficient inducements for their own protection. A laborer must spend a large number of years in learning his trade, when, with perhaps but an imperfect knowledge of it, he wastes the energies of a life-time.

Americans boast that here we have no caste. Men are free and equal. Society recognizes no class distinctions. The banker at his counter, the scholar at his desk, and the blacksmith at the forge are graded alike. But where the school

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is educated and fitted for his profession, and the blacksmith ignorant and untrained in his trade, such a state of affairs cannot exist. If we would maintain the dignity of labor, we must elevate the workman. The rank of a profession or trade is determined by those who are engaged in it. Men make the profession, not the profession the men. The clergy would no longer be respected were ministers as a class to become corrupt and profane. They would degrade their profession. Ignorant and unskilled mechanics lower the standard of their calling. So if we would prevent an aristocracy of wealth and brains, and preserve the dignity of labor, we must educate the workman. Industrial schools must be established.

Second, this kind of education is needed to prevent crime.

Statistics show, that in the United States, the number of tramps and convicts who have never learned any trade is in proportion to those who have as six to one. The reason of this is obvious. The men without a knowledge of any trade, having no particular vocation, are most frequently out of employment; and it is a recognized fact that this unemployed class is the most dangerous to society. The greater amount of crime is committed by men who have nothing to do. So society, for its own protection, requires employment for all its members, as a most effectual means of preventing crime.

Thus, having shown the positive need of industrial education, we claim that the general welfare of the citizens demands that the State provide means for introducing such a department into our common school system. **

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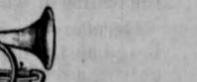
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Prayer meetings every Tuesday noon in Prof. Parker's room.

LOCALS.

"Karl."

Contest.

Blanding will spend Sunday at home. Powell has recovered, and is on hand ready for work.

Don't forget "Karl" at the Opera House Wednesday Eve.

Miss Genie Clark is confined to her room on account of sickness.

Mr. Taylor, a friend of Loudon's, is a new student in the University.

Wednesday evening is the time for every young man to prove his gallantry.

Miss Mira Troth returned to the S. U. I. last Thursday. We extend to her a most hearty welcome.

"Herbert Spencer on the Americans, and the Americans on Herbert Spencer," at Allins'. Buy a copy.

Owing to the death of a sister, Miss Smith will be unable to act as judge at the contest this evening.

Chas. F. Stockton, of Des Moines, spent a portion of the week among his many friends in Iowa City.

Wickham now plays the baritone in the band, Xanten being sick and unable to be around. Clark plays tuba, and Wilcox acts as musical director.

Mr. H. F. Kling, orator and representative from Upper Iowa University, arrived in the city to-day. He will remain and go down with the delegation from this place.

Miss Prof. Smith received intelligence on Friday morning of the death of a sister. Miss Smith took the evening train for St. Louis, to be present at the interment.

Prof. Leonard delivered a very interesting address, last Tuesday morning, in honor of the late Morley, a notice of whose death appeared in these columns two weeks ago.

At the oratorical contest of Western

College, Mr. Carleton received first, and Miss Annie Maiden second honors. Mr. Carleton will represent that college in the State contest as speaker, and Miss Maiden as delegate.

The play of "Karl" to be presented at the Opera House next Wednesday evening promises to be first-class in every respect, and as it is the first good entertainment, we see no reason why Mr. Gardner should not be greeted by a full house.

Mr. Coe I. Crawford, a member of the Law class of '82, has formed a partnership with Mr. Holman, one of the leading men of the Independence bar. Mr. Crawford made a good record in the class, and has a fine outlook before him.

The Irvings hereafter will depend upon the generosity of their musical friends for the music of the Society. The Irvings feel that, with all their other expenses, they cannot afford to pay the large bills for music which have been incurred during the last year.

At the business meeting of Irving Institute last night a resolution was adopted relieving members elected to office from the expense of treating the Society. The Zetagathian last term adopted the same resolution, and now no more treats will be received at the expense of the officers. The Societies have become so large that it is paying rather dearly for the honor of some of the offices which the members are elected to fill. The duties of a few of them are irksome enough without paying for the privilege of working for the Society.

Mr. C. A. Gardner as "Karl," is receiving the highest compliments of the press everywhere. The *Louisville Courier* says of him: "Mr. Gardner's reception was a perfect ovation, and here it would be quite proper to state his many excellent and entirely original specialties, as well as the strong situations which the play gives him, were accorded to the echo. Although suffering severely from a cold, his voice was sweet and taking as of old—in fact, much improved, and a greater improvement still will be witnessed in a week. The bewildering maze of so many good things almost disarm criticism. The play possesses many meritorious points, and is unquestionably one of the best specially dramas at present on the stage. Mr. Gardner's songs, dances and specialties would pull through a play regardless of plot or circumstance; but in this case the play of "Karl" is far above dramatic productions of its class."

Oysters at Madame Noel's.

Try some of Rigg's Cough Cure.

See Shrader for tooth, nail, cloth, hair, and shoe brushes.

Now is your time to buy books cheap—only half-price at Allin, Wilson & Co.'s.

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J. W. BOPP, Editor.

"Hallo!"

Contest to-night.

The Law Literary is growing.

Won't some one give us a joke?

Who is going to write for a prize?

"The study of mankind is—woman."

Look out for fun next Friday night.

This term's work will close March 28th.

Justices of the Peace were established under Edward III.

Those who succeed are generally called unscrupulous by those who have failed.

It is wisdom to regulate what cannot be prevented. This is the aim and spirit of all law.

How would a joint discussion between the Law Literary and one of the other societies do?

Hand us in any information you may have concerning former members and their success.

Former members of the Law school will confer a favor by sending us a few lines concerning their doings.

Dodge put in an appearance for a few minutes yesterday. We did not have an opportunity to apply our "pump."

Some of the boys, who had their hair cut three days under the skin, are improving during this spell of weather.

The law favors the diligent man as against the negligent; also an actual possessor as against an adverse claimant.

Circuit courts were first established in England by King John. The first Parliament was also summoned about this time.

It was rather an unfair trick when one of the scientific Cads persuaded one of the Laws that a two-story bottle of mullage was hair oil.

Messrs. Tracy and Stout took part in the "Merchant of Venice," and did themselves credit. The irrepressible Laws take a hand in most everything.

The oration by Mr. Short, last night, on "Glances at the Past," was the event of the evening. It showed much thought, and marks him as a good student of history.

The lectures on "Domestic Relations," by Judge Adams, are proving very interesting, not only from the nature of the subject, but from his happy way of presenting it.

A child, after becoming of age, cannot recover pay for services rendered to the parents while living at home as a member of the family, and in the absence of a specific contract. So says the law.

Prof. McClain this week takes up the subject of Code Pleading. Considering the fact that he is the author of the recognized standard of Iowa Annotated Codes, the class has reason to expect much. It is a broad field, and can only be treated generally.

Judge Adams has, during the week,

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assigned several cases now pending before the Supreme Court, to members of the class. The regular printed briefs, such as are furnished for the court, are submitted for review and argument, and make a fine exercise in pleading.
The class in Short-Hand has been fully organized, and has a membership of about thirty-five or forty. With the recommendations given to the study of this subject by eminent lawyers, and the reasonableness of Mr. Moran's terms, there ought to be a large attendance.
Keep well informed on current news, for there is nothing that impresses those with whom a young man has occasion to carry on a general conversation more favorably than good general information on the news of the day. It indicates that you are alive, and not behind the times.
Dissenting opinions are, as a rule, more to illustrate a theory than to decide the case in hand. If there are two opinions in a given case, look to the majority opinion for a decision on this particular state of facts, and to the dissenting opinion for the general theory applying to similar cases.
Copies of the dissenting opinion on the Amendment case can be had in supplement form at a cent a piece, for five or more, of the Dubuque Times. This is likely to be one of the great questions before the people of all the States for some time, and a decision of this kind is well worth the reading.
The following is the programme for the Law Literary next Friday evening: Essay, by Whitmore; Debate—*Resolved*: That an advocate is justified in clearing a criminal when he knows him to be guilty. Affirmative—Crockett; Dworack, and Moore; Negative—Prtnam, Mount, and Bopp. Society paper, edited by Jones.
A few Laws have frozen their left ear. Now there is nothing peculiar in the fact of a frozen ear, considering the weather during the past week, but that they should all be left ears is rather suggestive of the way their hands on that side were employed. There is nothing that makes one of the boys blush quicker than to walk up to them and ask to see their left ear.
The other evening one of the Laws came home rather late, singing:
"Oh, dear! I'm in love;
The reason you plainly can see."
And when, a little later, he murmured in his sleep, "Darling, kiss my eye-winkers down," and "Hold the Fort," it was painfully apparent to his room-mate that his mind was full of something beside a desire to copy questions on Real Property.
A suit now pending in Sumner county, Kansas, brought by the prosecuting attorney, wherein an old farmer is plaintiff, and another farmer, and the United States of America, are defendants. Service was had upon the farmer defendant, but the difficulty was to get service upon the United States. The attorney, how-

ever, was equal to the occasion. He then obtained service by publication based upon an affidavit, now on file, that the United States of America is not a resident of the State of Kansas. This is State sovereignty in all its simplicity.—*Legal News.*
We take the following from an address by Hon. C. C. Bonney before the Illinois State Bar Association, which we hope will be of interest:
THE FUTURE OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION.
The future of the legal profession suggests many questions of importance. Every year adds a multitude of new lawyers to the ranks of the profession. What are they to do? The sources of controversy incident to a new country are gradually being exhausted, and, except in the great commercial centers, litigation is relatively decreasing. What is there to take its place as an occupation for members of the bar? The application of legal learning and judgment to active business. The example set by railroad companies will be largely followed, and all the great business interests of the people will come more and more under the guidance and protection of the legal profession.
More and more, the formation of new business relations, and the settlement of old ones, will be conducted by lawyers, until a legal counsel will be regarded as quite essential to business success as an accountant. Merchants, manufacturers, and bankers will realize, as railway managers have already done, that "an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure," and that the most valuable service which a lawyer can render is that which prevents the calamities of a litigation. But litigation will not cease. The activities of commerce, and the productive arts, will produce as many just causes for judicial settlement as the courts can properly determine. But relieved from the pressure of unjust suits, the courts will be able again to investigate and decide the merits of controversies with the patience, learning, zeal, and thoroughness which in the first generation of the republic won for American jurisprudence the glory of a world-wide recognition.
LEGAL EDUCATION.
One conspicuous defect in legal education deserves a passing notice. That is the lack of instruction in the practical methods of business. This is a serious hindrance, both to lawyers and their clients. It prevents free communication of ideas, and a quick and clear comprehension of the exact merits of business controversies. It leads to many misunderstandings and mistakes. Valuable knowledge is that which can be usefully applied. How can a lawyer, though ever so learned in legal rules, intelligently and accurately apply them to matters of which he does not know the relations, customs, usages, and modes of operation? Every opportunity to learn the methods of commerce, manufactures, transportation, finance, and the practical arts should be improved. Such knowledge doubles the available value of legal learning, by giving its possessor a greatly increased facility and accuracy of application.
Another topic involved in the thorough liberal legal education we are pledged to encourage, is the subject of professional ethics. We bear on our battle-shield the golden legend, "Jurisprudence is the Science of Justice;" we claim that the purpose of all proceedings in the courts of justice is to determine between right and wrong, and it would be strange, indeed, if moral instruction formed no part of the preparation for professional life. It is quite true that

one may be learned without conscience, and learned without integrity, but he cannot have the lofty endowment of just and far-reaching judgment without an over-mastering love of justice. Especially is this true of equity judges and lawyers; for equity jurisprudence is essentially a moral science, and builds all its great doctrines on the foundation of conscience.
The address closed with a fervent exhortation to the young men of the bar to imbue themselves with the spirit of justice, and to so regulate their professional conduct that they may leave the world better than they found it.
LEGAL MAXIMS.
A general rule is to be understood generally.—6 *Coke*, 65.
The reason of the law is the soul of the law.—*Jenk. Cent. Cas.*, 45.
Words are to be interpreted according to the subject matter.—6 *Coke*, 6.
Fraud is odious, and not to be presumed.—*Coke, Cas.*, 550.
Wills ought to have the broadest interpretation.—*Jenk. Cent. Cas.*, 81.
Every man's home is his castle.—5 *Coke*, 91.
Fraud should be proved by clear tokens.—1 *Story, Const.*, 4th ed.
Custom should be taken strictly.—*Jenk. Cent. Cas.*, 83.
By too much altercation truth is lost.—*Hob.*, 344.
He who is permitted to do the greater, may with greater reason do the less.—*Br Max.*, 165.
A frivolous fear is not a legal excuse.—*Coke*, 483.
That is easily presumed which ought to be done.—*Halker*, 153.
Nature aspires to perfection, and so does the law.—*Hob.*, 144.
Facility of pardon is an incentive to crime.—*Coke*, 236.
The contract makes the law.—22 *N. Y.*, 215.
Good laws arise from evil manners.—*Coke*, 161.
Where there is no law there is no transgression.—*Coke*.
A Judge ought always to have equity before his eyes.—*Jenk.*, 58.
No one is presumed to have preferred another's posterity to his own.—*Wingate*, 285.
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THE MELODY OF SPEECH IN PURE LITERATURE.

A comparatively recent writer for the *Edinburgh Review* expresses himself rather forcibly on the importance of German as one of the higher studies, by affirming that even the modern ideas of Greek art had come to English scholars chiefly from the study of the German. We can scarcely read an article on Greek art or literature without meeting, almost word for word, the thought of German thinkers. Lessing, the greatest among them, the Schlegels, Otfried Mueller, and the like of them, are the sources of information from which the English writers have largely, some of them exclusively, drawn.

This fact is suggestive. The writer of the *Edinburgh* article makes the inference that but exceedingly few of the English students of Greek ever gained true notions of the character of Greek art before they were taught by German thinkers; and that, hence, but an exceedingly small number can hope to get anything worth the trouble by original study.

The fact is plain that, no matter how much may be said against translations, not one student in ten thousand will appreciate the original better than the translation. The essential thing, both of the art and the thought expressed by that art, is found in a good translation. The charm of expression may be, nay must be, more or less wanting, but what is lost in this respect is more than made up by the time gained.

But the charm of expression is largely in the *sound* of the words. Take a passage from an English classic and pronounce it in ever so small a degree differently from the proper manner, and it will at once be found intolerable. The charm of expression has vanished, and this is apparent in even such a slight matter as the proper sound of a consonant. Say he shows a great "seal" when you mean zeal; or, that the fisher caught a "zeal," instead of a seal.

Pronounce night as it used to be pronounced in olden times, namely neehht; give th the sound of t; give to the o in most a somewhat shorter sound; and the beautiful line of the poet—

"And this is in the night; most glorions night." may be read as

"Aut tiss iss in te neehht; mustt gloriuss neehht."

Now, it is not a whit better, but on the contrary probably immensely worse. When we read poetry in a dead language we cannot, or if we could we probably would not, pronounce like the original. Hence the charm of expression on which the purely literary excellence so largely depends, vanishes, and instead we obtain a counterfeit that the old poet would not own, or if compelled to do so would look at with horror and disgust.

It is for this reason that even those who appreciate ancient poetry try to render that poetry into their own vernacular. They do not really enjoy it until they can do so, because the foreign form they see is not a live form. The sound is essential to melodious language as a matter of course.

It is for this reason also, that no foreign language can entirely take the place of the vernacular, though a great many

learn to appreciate the literary excellence of at least one other of the living tongues. As these tongues contain masterpieces of literary style as well as the ancient languages do, their substitution for the letter has often been recommended and is, in fact, now pretty generally resorted to. C. A. E.

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SHORT-HAND COLUMN.

ELDON MORAN, Editor.

Law class will meet at 4:15 P. M., Monday.

Prof. McClain employs a Stenographic Secretary.

Miss Flickinger is taking a course in Type-Writing.

A quick way of becoming a Short-Hand man—by amputation.

Mr. H. C. White, formerly of Cornell, is among our students by correspondence.

Another new student from Oskaloosa entered the Short-Hand school last week.

Miss Edith Ross can now photograph speech at the rate of sixty words a minute.

Miss Cora Slutter has returned from Charles City for the purpose of completing the course in Stenography.

Mr. Alberto Ladd spent a few days in the city this week. He now has charge of the classes at Coe and Cornell Colleges.

Mr. Jas. Congdon's stature does not prevent him from becoming very Short-handed. He has crept up to sixty-five words per minute already.

We have had three applications for Short-Hand writers this week. A knowledge of Type-Writing is becoming more and more required by employers.

The Official Stenographer for the Superior Court at Logansport, Indiana, a former student of ours, was married recently. Could well afford it at ten dollars per day!

Mr. Saville Johnson is proving one of the most successful of our students by correspondence. He fully appreciates the necessity of Short-Hand in the practice of law.

A class for the accommodation of advanced students will be formed next week. The work will consist mainly of reporting and transcribing lectures and sermons, and writing at dictation.

The December number of the Reporter's Journal contains an interesting sketch of the history of Short-Hand for the past three hundred years; also twenty portraits of leading English and American Stenographers.

About twenty-five law students have enrolled as members of the new class in Stenography, among whom appear the names of Raymond, Moore, Vanderpool, Fuller, Critchfield, Meyer, Joyce, Cole, Lloyd, Ross, Nichols, Cutler, Fowler, Hinkson, Blair, Pratt, Morse, Prest, Caesar, and Whitmore.

A young lawyer can no more clearly manifest his shrewdness than by thoroughly preparing for the future demands of his profession. This is why a goodly number of the most enterprising members of the present law class have begun the study of Short-Hand. This art, when used in the way of law reporting; is the best possible stepping-stone to the practice of law; and outside the knowledge of law, it is the most useful accomplishment a lawyer can possess. The more extended his practice becomes, the greater occasion will he have of availing himself of this lightning system of writing.

"THREE THOUSAND DUCATS."

We remember once, in our earlier studies having read something of a running scene of wit, good feeling, amorous foibles, intermingled with a story of improbable and colored event, set to each other to illustrate a nobility of sentiment and pure friendship, and this by contrasting it with a Jewish Dog's mercenary aggrandizement and selfishness. Whether, from any intrinsic merit it possessed, for on this point we confess our present ignorance founded on want of knowledge of premises, or from the fact that we had grown up with an impressed opinion of such an existence. We had conceived the notion that there was a touch of grandeur in the story as we recollect it; that the conception of the characters and the plot as evidence in the presentation given them, portrayed a slightly more than mediocre genius—in fact a little talent. We are loth to believe that we have been entirely misled in this presumption, and do not consider it presumptuous besides, to occasionally say as much. However, until we are favored with sufficient time to re-read this serio-comic tale, we propose hereafter to hold our tongues, i. e., after having done our duty by the public in aiding them, now that perhaps they too may be mistaken. A dramatic poet's ideals are worthless if they will not stand the strain of realistic representation. Those who heard and witnessed a few of the realized ideals of the greatest of poets, as presented by the Nonatial Guild last Monday and Tuesday, may hardly accede to the proposition. If the gentlemen and ladies undertook the presentation on purely charitable considerations, we shall certainly not be behind them in charity, and will therefore dismiss them without further ado. But if they at any time supposed they were materializing the spirit of a Shylock, a Bassanio, Antonio, Portia, or Nerissa, they must have come within the category of the silvered casket's scroll.

"Some there be that shadows kiss,
Such have but a shadows bliss,
There be fools alive, I wis
Silver'd 'oer; and so was this."

The art of representative idealizing is that of all others least to be tampered with, except, if at all, in private, and he who aspired to woo a Patron Goddess for her genius, will find her much aloof from the clay of average man, and timed to the coarseness of his savage beginnings, for certain she is fair, and "fairer than that word, of wondrous virtues."

Considering the haste of its preparation and the meagre audiences, the participants acquitted themselves with credit, especially Mr. J. A. Gilbert as Gratiano, Mr. "Jim" Miller as Launcelot Gobbo, and Miss Hudson as Jessica.

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VOL. XV.

The Vidette-Reporter

ISSUED

EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON

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Managing Editor

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THE VIDETTE-REPORTER

Iowa City, Iowa

We regard it within the province of a College paper to criticize, if need be, the habits of the few students, who, in leaving their homes, left their gentility behind them, forgot the rudiments of etiquette, and may have once strayed into their lives. We remark that we ourselves do not profess to be faultless nor immaculate, do we expect others to be utterly blameless. But what rule of conduct, what *regime* of etiquette is that which permits a man to not only leave the remnants of cigars and the surplus of disgustful saliva upon the floor of the lecture room, but also *quids of tobacco*, the unseemly presence of which greets the succeeding class? This state of affairs is found to exist on entering the chemical lecture room, for the eleven o'clock recitation. It is unnecessary to add that the preceding class is from the Medical Department. If the characters who have indulged themselves to the above extent, will cease such conduct, they will have advanced a step nearer to true gentlemen, besides conferring a favor upon the ladies of the classes that are obliged to enter such rooms.

INVESTIGATIONS lately carried on in the Boston Public Library bring to light the fact that many volumes of books and many periodicals of an objectionable nature, are there for free distribution. It appears that Boston annually pays about thirty thousand dollars for reading matter for her people, a large proportion of which is unfit for decent people to read. This is certainly deplorable, and thought James M. Hubbard, who is officially connected with the Library, and under whose direction the investigations are progressing. Several thousand volumes of magazines and papers, chiefly devoted to stories, have been in the reading-rooms, where free access is given to children, who read them in vast numbers. But it seems that heretofore no competent judges have determined as to the fitness of these papers for general reading. But now it is gratifying to know that steps are being taken to weed out