

H. B. Hanson

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The Vidette-Reporter,

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Managing Editors.

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THE VIDETTE-REPORTER,
Iowa City, Iowa.

An able article in the *Popular Science Monthly* is ably discussed in the *Continent*. The subject is "The African in the United States," and shows clearly, from the census of 1880 as a basis of calculation, in all probability the colored race will outnumber the whites in the Southern States within fifty years, and in less than a century will be very greatly in the majority. When the problem of the negro's emancipation began to be agitated Southern writers predicted that the colored race would rapidly decline if the whites and blacks were placed upon an equal footing in a common struggle for a living. This theory proved to be about as nearly correct as that which predicted the black man's inability to make his own living when out from under the direction of a master; both were false theories. The negro has not only proven himself capable of self-support, but the figures show that the race is rapidly on the increase, and is in fact even now crowding the middle class of the whites to such an extent that very many of the young men come north or go west to go into business. The colored man both underworks and outworks the white. To those who have for a long time thought that the negro question in this country is a problem of minor importance and only requires time to solve it; that the distance and differences between the two races in the South will become less as years roll by, will doubtless be surprised at the announcement of the prediction, founded upon the figures of the census and the natural ratio of increase, that in 1880 there will be 190,000,000 negroes in the Southern States to 90,000,000 whites. This means that twelve States will be in the control of the colored race; colored laborers will be in such preponderance of numbers that white laborers will be compelled to seek homes where only white competition is to be met with. The result might not be disastrous if intelligence and a fair degree of education were universally prevalent. But at present more than forty per cent of the

votes in the South are cast by men who are unable to read their own ballots. Take away the intelligent whites and make no provision for the education of the negroes proportionate to their increase in number, and in fifty years a deplorable state of affairs will exist. The negroes are here, and they cannot be gotten rid of. To send them away to colonies in distant lands is impossible from their vast numbers, even if they would be willing to go, which is not the case. They must stay, and the only adequate protection the nation can provide for itself is the universal education of these people so that their influence may be guided by intelligence. This negro question presents itself, then, as one of the great and important problems to be solved along with the Mormon question, Catholicism in the United States, the struggle between capitol and labor, and such others. It is one of those questions which will demand the closest study and best intellect of the statesmen of the coming generation, statesmen who should be patriotic enough to lay aside party differences at least long enough to make provision for the protection of all parties—the people, and who will be honest enough to expend the public money where it is most urgently needed—in the development of the intellect of the country.

In the death of Gustave Dore France loses her most eminent artist, and the world mourns the departure of one of the most enthusiastic devotees to art. While the products of his skill were in great demand in his own country, his fame has spread abroad, and wherever pictures are admired and books are read, the fruits of his industry have been sought with very great avidity. Dore cannot be considered great as a painter or sculptor, though in these lines he possessed considerable genius. He lacked in the ability to form happy combinations of color, and his paintings show somewhat of monotony. It is as a designer that he excelled, and as a creator in this branch of art, the people of America particularly know and admire him. His illustrations of the great masterpieces of literature have added almost infinitely to the value of those works. He designed illustrations for Dante's great poem, for Rabelais' *Montagues*, Milton's and Cervante's works, for the Bible, for Tennyson's "Idyls of the King," and Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner," besides many others of less note. In character, Dore was somewhat similar to Dickens. He possessed the same exuberance of animal spirits, though, unlike Dickens, he had occasional fits of melancholy. His talents were particularly displayed in the wierd and dreary, and in the dark scenes of Dante's epic he found full scope for this, his characteristic attribute. It may

be said, also, with truth, that he has done justice to Dante's conceptions. At the age of thirteen Dore went to Paris to complete his art studies. At sixteen he contributed sketches to the *Journal pour Rive*. His popularity soon became phenomenal, both from an artistic and a financial point of view. He made his art his business, and commanded his own prices. His industry during the whole of his life has been wonderful. Although he died at an age which is only just beyond the prime of manhood, he had exhausted in his short life more brain power and nervous force than any human being can safely dispose of. The morning hours he liked the best for work, and he found the constant demands of society upon him exceedingly irksome, because they tended to unfit him for his work. He disliked evening parties and receptions for the reason that he wanted a clear brain and a steady hand on the following morning. He was wrapped up in his work, and made all else subservient to it. A severe critic has said of Dore, that "he had most extraordinary endowments; no artist except Dietrich ever had stronger assimilative power, and besides his immense borrowings from others, he has a great fund of purely original research. His productiveness has been, as we all know, unexampled and prodigious; his fecundity, in the sense of giving forth fresh ideas, has, of course, been considerably less so. The same artistic conception is often repeated by him twenty or thirty times under different forms and with different names." But when it is remembered that he has left more than 50,000 designs, it will be seen that repetitions were necessary in such prolific dispatch. Dore was the most imaginative, powerful and fruitful of designers, and no force in this age has been so impressive in the artistic world or has added more to pure ideality, or more to literature. "We cannot conceive of many things in the greatest books without Dore's idea rising in the mind. He was original and remains unique; he has no followers." He died in the fiftieth year of his age.

THE ERODELPHIANS.

Wednesday evening a large audience greeted the Erodelfians in their specially prepared programme given in the Zetagathian Hall. The audience was the largest which has been in either hall this year.

The quartette, "Jack and Jill," by Messrs. Donnan and Harwood and Misses Hatch and Cole was very pleasing and deserved the hearty applause it received.

"Brier Rose," a declamation by Miss Ella Ham, was the second piece upon the programme. The selection was difficult to render and Miss Ham brought out the difficult portion with remarkable vividness, holding the audience spell-

bound throughout the recital.

Miss Alice Freeman, whose excellence as a vocalist is well known, sang "My Love is a Rover" in her most charming manner.

Miss Belle Hudson next recited "La Cica," much to the pleasure of her hearers. Miss Hudson has a pleasing expression and very plainly showed the perplexing position of a United States Senator when beset by a charming Italian widow.

The instrumental duett by Misses Paine and Hanford was finely executed and was one of the finest instrumental selections we have heard.

Miss Nora Myers next gave a declamation, "Sister and I." The selection was very dramatic, and Miss Myer's conception of it was perfect. The effort merited the hearty applause which it received at the close. Our only regret was that the stage was not sufficiently elevated to permit us to see the declaimer at all times.

Professor Booth came forth next and gave the scene of the grave digger from Hamlet. The audience had expected much from Mr. Booth, and he excelled their most sanguine expectations.

The Professor's facial expression is particularly fine, maintaining thereby a perfect individuality among the several characters.

The programme of the evening closed with the operetta, "We'll Have to Mortgage the Farm," by Messrs. Harwood and Donnan, Misses Hatch, Ross, and Mitchell, which was heartily approved by the audience. The President then declared the society adjourned, and requested the audience to tarry and enjoy themselves socially for a time. Both halls were thrown open and an hour or more spent in a very delightful manner.

The Erodelfian have reason to feel proud of this programme as presented, and are very grateful to their friends for their liberal patronage. This was an experiment with the young ladies, and their success, by far, exceeded their expectations.

Mr. McKee Rankin produced his new play '49 at Haverly's Fourteenth Street Theatre Saturday night. The house was packed by an audience which was very generous with applause. '49 is a good play of the kind. The story—the search for an heiress—although an old one, is interesting, and the action, almost throughout the piece, is good and very effective. Mr. Rankin as old Forty-nine, sustained his excellent reputation as the representative of frontier life, and his reception was very cordial. Mrs. Rankin as Carrots, the waif and lost heiress, was excellent. The support was good, and the scenery remarkably fine.—*Traveler*, Oct. 3.

Fifty cents will buy Chatterbox at Lee's Pioneer Book-store.

MEMORY'S PICTURES.

"What is it makes you cliffs appear
More sweet than all the landscape lying near?
'Tis distance lends enchantment to our view,
And crowns the mountain with its azure hue."

Yes, the events of every-day life are too near our eyes for us to distinguish the exquisite effects of light and shade. It is only after the tears which dimmed our sight are wiped away, the grief which burdened our hearts is lightened by time, and the rosy clouds, in which happiness envelops everything, have melted from view, that we see the blending of the colors, joy and sorrow, laughter and tears, scene and shadow, as they are united in forming our characters by the hand of the artist of all artists. We look with clearer judgment in after years on the mysterious dispensations of good and evil. There may have been affliction, but there was kindness that assuaged it; there may have been wrongs, but there was charity that forgave it, and with both are connected inseparably thoughts that soften and exalt whatever else may be registered in the memory, as the hazy blueness of Indian summer softens and beautifies the gorgeous autumn tints.

The past grows upon us as we advance in years. We love to recall it. And no matter how much suffering they may have caused us the things that were, almost invariably, possess the quality of seeming better than the things that are. Oft times as we sit in the twilight, thoughts, fancies, dreams and scenes of the past come trooping before us so vivid, that they seem as real as the pictures on our chamber walls. And they are pictures! true, living pictures hung on memory's walls to beautify and adorn them! It is impossible; nor would we desire to prevent additions being made year by year to this collection, sometimes a bit of landscape, an odd human figure, a child's sweet face and a thousand different things that attract the attention and remain indelibly impressed upon the mind.

The prettiest things our poets have given us are snatches taken from real life. The autobiography of most writers of fiction enters largely into their works, but so cunningly disguised that it is usually taken for a creation of the imagination. So each of us has a gallery of sketches, large or small, according to our experience, travel and powers of observation, some gay, some sad, some interesting, others uninteresting, but all taken from the actual life around us, and imitating those whose shoe latches we are not worthy to unclasp, we like to put on paper our collection of crude drawings.

It is a bright June day. High up in an old oak tree may be seen the form of a little girl seated securely on a huge limb, which extended far out in the air; a second branch, gnarled and twisted, is bent to meet the first, thus forming a back to this natural seat. The sunlight falling on the child's light curls flecks them with gold; the dancing leaves form shadows on the book she holds; a small bird lights on a bough above her head, and fills the air with a gush of music; the bees are buzzing busily back

and forth to their hives, as if it depended on them to garner up stores to feed a nation; all the air is filled with humming life. Nature had awakened her servitors and set them all to work. The small figure half concealed by the leaves, heeds not the thronging, busy life about her. Her head bends low toward the book in her hand. She is far away in foreign lands with Arthur and his "Table Round," floating down the stream with Elaine and the dumb old servitor, to Camelot, or with Lancelot, fighting for chastity and right, or with Sir Galahad, the "Pure," seeking the Holy Grail.

Read on, dear child! In all thy reading in the after years, thou wilt not shed a tear for unrequited love less alloyed with self, nor thrill with keener sympathy for heroic deeds, nor burn with heroic zeal in seeking after truth.

I remember as if it were but yesterday, instead of years ago, the spring of pure, cold water which poured out from beneath a lofty cliff, flowed swiftly and silently for a short distance over a long, broad rock, worn smooth as glass by the constant flow of water over it, then glided away with a gurgling sound, as if protesting against the noisy over-flow above.

We used to play beside that stream until it became almost as much a part of our lives as the different members of the family. We have followed its windings in and out among the hills, for hours, picking up pebbles from its bank, and gathering great bouquets of sweet pinks, honeysuckles, and johnny-jump-ups, to carry home.

In one place in the center of the stream rested a huge boulder. There it lay as flung in sportive mood by the playful hand of a giant. Time had kindly covered it with green moss, and planted on its summit a tree, which, in its season, drooped with purple prickly fruit. The wind had deposited there the seed of various species of flowers, which taking root, covered the top with a mass of bloom. We could descry the pure white of the cucullaria with its delicate branching leaves, the keep blue of the violet, and the sweet anemone tip-toeing to the very edge of its craggy home to catch a glimpse of its dainty face in the limpid waters beneath.

Farther down the brook widens and deepens into a river by the confluence of many rivulets. There has been erected a wooden bridge across it, and this bridge formed the frame for another rustic scene. On a gloriously bright July afternoon a poor insane woman, moved by the beauty of the day—for who will deny that in some way the grandeur of God's world does creep into the enfeebled mind, even of the weakest of his creatures—was dancing to the merry sound of a jewsharp played by a handsome young farmer seated on a beam of the bridge. The fantastic figure, clothed in a short cotton gown, a coarse straw hat crowned with gay ribbons, placed askance on her head, flung wildly hither and thither as she quickened her frantic steps, gesticulating her long bony arms in the air, the grotesque dress of the demented woman, together with the soft blue of the sky, the waving cornfields,

the tall trees lining the river banks, and the river itself gleaming in spots like molten gold, formed an impression on the mind not easily forgotten.

Just above the bridge the river has changed its current from the channel it formerly flowed in, leaving a mill stranded upon the bank. This mill has long been disused, and is rapidly falling into decay. But many a time when it was in its prime, and all the farmers for miles around brought their "grists" there to be ground, have I sat upon the narrow porch that overhung the dam, and listened to the roaring of the waters and the clattering of the wheels, whilst far above me towered the lofty hills. Hills so high one had to take a second look to reach the top. They were covered to the summit with forest trees, cedars, pines, poplar, and the trembling aspen which shrinks and sighs like a human being shorn of every hope and waiting for the ills he knows will come; grapevines intertwined their purple fruit with the yellow leaves of the maple and the scarlet berries of the sumach. Near the base the woods ceased, and moss of the lightest green covered the gray, old rock down to the water's edge, save in one place where a slight projection furnished support for a handful of soil from which sprung a bunch of cowslips which in the spring turned their shining yellow faces up to the frowning cliff as if to seek protection from its stern guardianship, nodded bravely to the traveler from its perilous position. Later the petals fall off, leaving only the dark, glossy leaves to salute the passer-by.

"The hills rock-ribbed and ancient as the sun
The vales stretching in pensive quietness between."

These two lines of Bryant's unroll before our gaze an endless stretch of canvas, which bears upon its surface all that is most beautiful and sublime in nature. They are the master-pieces of the Divine Artist; pictures He has given His children to quiet them when they grow fretful. Many a time have we climbed to a ledge of rocks in that range of hills on "Yellow river," and looked upon the scene spread out before us. Far over the brow of yonder distant hill one could catch the glint of ripening grain, while in the valley herds roamed slowly through the meadows, the river flashed in and out between the willows and elders on its banks, and tall elms drooped gracefully to caress its sparkling bosom; here and there a farm-house dotted the plain, and at the foot of the highest elevation nestled a small village upon which the neighboring hills looked down protectingly, as the last rays of the setting sun fell like a blessing.

Yes, nature reveals the majesty and strength of God! Close communion with her elevates and exalts the soul of man until he feels the presence of a mightier power than his own, and there creeps into the heart something of the light which shone from Moses' face when he descended from Mount Sinai.

The past is the seed corn, the present the fully ripened ear. Where perfection in cultivation has been attained, the ideal and real parts of man's nature receive development in the proportion

which contributes best to the end desired; the practical man is the outgrowth of the fanciful youth; and a more than equivalent for the grace of his visionary days is found in the active sympathies that life has opened for him.

A PLEASANT EXCURSION.

The people of Cedar Rapids have heard such good news in regard to the Bells of Corneville, that they have expressed a desire to have the Ida Mae Pryce Opera Company come to their city and render the play in their magnificent new Opera House. Mr. Cozine, manager of the company, is now making arrangement to appear with the company in Cedar Rapids, March 10th, and we are glad to know that an excursion party is being formed to accompany the troupe from this city. The train will leave Iowa City in time to reach Cedar Rapids early in the evening and will return after the entertainment, reaching the city about midnight.

Tickets are now on sale at Allin's, and have been placed at a low figure. They include car fare and admission to the Opera House. The occasion, we feel positive, will be a most enjoyable one and there will be a large attendance. For further particulars, see Mr. Cozine, or inquire at Allin's.

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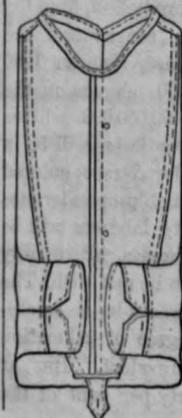
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Sixty million dollars have been distributed by individual donations for leges in the last ten years.

A vague but horrible rumor is handed around with blanched lips. Oscar Wilde will marry and set America.

In the United States there are 3 leges; 200 of them are co-education of them are controlled by the Methodist church; 160 college papers are published.

The man who will find a recession in evening society, and in the morning, will receive a gold medal and the heartfelt thanks of the college community.—Round Table

Of the 1,058 students in the Universities of Switzerland, only 113 study law and 158 law. The growing tendency to avoid these professions is noticeable at all the Universities of Europe.—Ex

Yale's new athletic grounds thirty acres. There are on them base ball fields, tennis, archery, croquet fields, and a rifle range. college authorities pay half the expense.—Ex

It is not perhaps generally known that it may be of interest to learn, Planter's Hotel, St. Louis, which has been burnt down, had the honor of being the late Charles Dickens' first tour through the States, that it was in this hostelry that the great novelist wrote a portion of "Martin Chuzzlewit."

The Czar of Russia has consented to convert 17 imperial palaces into institutions of learning. These palaces will be used for high schools, while nothing done for the improvement of popular education. Russia has a school population of 15,000,000, and the number of children in attendance now in primary schools is a little over 100,000.—Columbia Record.

Gustave Dore was buried at Percey, Chaise, after a religious service at the Church of Sainte Clotilde. The mourners were his two brothers and brother-in-law, Dr. Michel. Three eulogies were pronounced at the grave, including one by Alexandre Demas. The statue of the elder Dumas, Dore's work, on which he was engaged all year, is now being cast in bronze.

Of late years there has been a large increase at the German Universities. In 1872 the number of students advanced to 23,834 in 1882, or an increase of 57.6 per cent. Some alarm has been caused by this showing, as it is deemed that the demand of modern life for higher education has increased in like proportion. An official warning has been issued against students taking up law as profession, since its ranks are already hopelessly overcrowded.—Globe

Bargains in Books at Allin, Wilcox & Co's.

Students' note books, at Allin, Wilcox & Co's.

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Sixty million dollars have been contributed by individual donations for colleges in the last ten years.

A vague but horrible rumor is being handed around with blanched lips, that Oscar Wilde will marry and settle in America.

In the United States there are 358 colleges; 200 of them are co-educational; 85 of them are controlled by the Methodist church; 160 college papers are published.

The man who will find a receipt for shining in evening society, and in recitation the following morning, will receive a gold medal and the heartfelt thanks of the college community.—*Round Table.*

Of the 1,058 students in the Universities of Switzerland, only 113 study theology and 158 law. The growing tendency to avoid these professions is noticeable in all the Universities of Europe.—*Ex.*

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Of late years there has been a large increase at the German Universities. From 15,113 students in 1872 the number has advanced to 23,834 in 1882, or an increase of 57.6 per cent. Some alarm has been caused by this showing, as it is denied that the demand of modern life for men of education has increased in like proportion. An official warning has been promulgated against students taking up the law as profession, since its ranks are already hopelessly overcrowded.—*Globe.*

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LOCALS.

"'49."

"'49" Friday evening.

Mr. Hall is in school again.

Have you tried the roller skates.

Frank Haller has got a monopoly.

Three more weeks of school this term.

Zet. Ex. one week from next Friday night.

William O. Payne's father visited him this week.

Mr. Eschweiler has recovered from his illness, and is in his classes.

"'49" promises to be one of the most successful plays of the season.

Fred. Newcomb has been under the weather for the past few days.

What does it mean? One of our most sedate Seniors is learning to dance.

The Zetagathian exhibition has been postponed to one week from next Friday night.

Judge D. C. Richman was up from Muscatine, Thursday, to call on his son Irving.

Mr. McDermid, of Marengo, a friend of Fred Ogle's, called upon him this week.

Mr. McKee Rankin will present his new play, "'49," at the Opera House Friday evening.

Butler's Analogy. Prof.—Mr. T., you may pass on to the "future life." Mr. T. not prepared.

Next term the battalion officers will sport new swords, and the rank and file new equipments.

The titled nobility of the S. U. I., the "Duke" and the "Lord" went to Davenport last night to see the Jersey Lily.

Miss Helen Gilbert, of Chicago, is visiting Mrs. J. R. Hartsock. Miss Gilbert's former home was in Iowa City.

She: "Can you dance." He: "No." She: "Then what are you standing here for with your arm around my waist?"

Judge Love delivered a very interesting lecture on the Common Law in the Law lecture room last Thursday evening.

"Who dat hit me? Whar ar dat lantern?" exclaimed a darkey, struck by the engine and thrown a rod or two into the ditch.

Mr. Frank Miller, of '87, went to Davenport yesterday to visit his parents, and see Mrs. Langtry, who played there last night.

Miss Florence Kirby, a student of Grinnell, has been in the city during the past week, visiting her friend, Miss Wheaton.

Mr. Harry Miller, of Clinton, surprised his brother Lyle by appearing in the city yesterday morning. He remains over Sunday.

Ed. Morgan returned last evening to spend a few days among his friends. He tells us that it will be impossible for him to take up his studies for the remainder of the term.

Several students who attended the medical department last year, have just graduated from Hohnemann Medical College, Chicago, having made creditable records.

When a lady who has been taking music lessons for the past eight years hangs back and blushes and says she can't play, don't insist on it. The chances are that she can't.

A steamer has been procured for a scientific expedition to be undertaken by Williams College next summer. The object is to procure specimens for use in biology and geology.

Morris Richardson has been compelled to leave school on account of sickness. He went to his home in Davenport, where he will remain until he has recovered sufficiently to return to school again.

Harry Truesdale made the city a flying visit to-day. He was on his way to Atlantic to attend to some law business. His many friends here will be glad to learn that he is succeeding finely at Minneapolis.

The Road Convention, which met in this city on March 1st and 2d, was decidedly a success, and from the enthusiasm manifest it is safe to predict that the agitation sure to follow will result in securing the enactment of better road laws.

A meeting was called this morning at Miss Smith's room to consider the organization of a class of ladies for the purpose of calisthenic exercise. The girls need exercise even more than the boys, and they will probably avail themselves of this opportunity.

The preliminary meeting for the organization of the young women of the S. U. I. into an association for gymnastic exercise, met in Prof. Smith's room, Saturday, March 3d, at 9 o'clock A. M. All

interested are requested to be present at the next meeting, Wednesday, March 7th, at 4 o'clock P. M.

The following are the speakers in the Zetagathian exhibition next Friday evening: Salutatory, C. R. Brown; Declamation, H. P. Mozier; Oration, W. M. Walker; Debate—Enlow, Harris, Lowden, and Kenington; Declamation, McGowan; Vaedictory, W. H. Cobb. The best musical talent in the city has been procured for the evening.

The Erodolphian Society wishes to tender thanks to the University Band, Misses Cole, Ross, and Freeman, Messrs. Harwood and Donnan, and to Prof. Booth, who contributed so ably to the programme; also to the Zetagathians and Hesperians for the use of their hall, and to the others who kindly assisted them at their entertainment, Wednesday evening, February 28th.

A pleasant social party was given last night to Miss Laura Flickinger, at the home of Mrs. E. G. Fracker. Miss Flickinger is an old student of the collegiate department, but some time since concluded to take a commercial course, which she has now finished, and goes next Monday to her home at Independence, Iowa. Those of her friends who spent such a pleasant time in her company last evening join with many others in wishing her success in her new field of work, feeling assured that the University will always have a worthy representative.

Last evening the members of the K. K. F. Fraternity entertained their friends at the home of Miss Anna Ross. The number of invitations was large, and the company assembled may fairly be said to have been the *bon ton* of University society. No pains were spared by the *Kappa* in providing every means of enjoyment, and their efforts were certainly rewarded by the heartiest appreciation. Supper—than which we never have partaken of a finer one, nor of one served in better taste—was over by half-past ten, and the company separated into groups of whist players, dancers, and animated conversationalists. There prevailed everywhere the greatest of good feeling. Keys—the fraternity symbol of the *Kappa*—and blue ribbons—converted in several instances during the evening, from uses strictly utilitarian to uses as strictly ornamental (?)—were displayed on all hands.

Among those present was Miss Florence Kirby, of Grinnell, the friend and guest of Miss Wheaton.

The company separated soon after midnight, delighted with the *Kappa*, and the kindness and hospitality of Chancellor and Mrs. Ross.

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LAW DEPARTMENT

J. W. BOFF, Editor.

"Indisposed."

Regents next week.

"Equity is justice regardless of

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The following is the Literary p gramme for next week:

Declamation, Dworack—Essay, Pe son.

Debate: Resolved, That no public o cer should be required to give a bo Affirmative—Beatty, J. H. Smith, a Carrithers. Negative—Norris, Elm Enlow.

Declamation—Gray.

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LAW DEPARTMENT.

J. W. Bopp, Editor.

"Indisposed."

Regents next week.

"Equity is justice regardless of law."

Bourne had a severe chill the fore part of the week, but is "living it down."

Sherwood says his seance with the Medics was "just to utterly, too, two for five."

The Society Gazette last night, by Mr. Mewhirter, was as full of good things as a Christmas dinner.

Jones thus defines an Easement: Receiving a letter from your girl that is two weeks over-due.

It was eleven o'clock p. m., and she lived a mile and a half beyond the Rock Island depot. Nichols.

Hon. John F. Duncombe is expected the last week of the term to lecture on railroads. He will follow Judge Love.

Quite a large number of prominent gentlemen from various parts of the State called on the class during the convention.

Mr. Payne had the pleasure of a visit from his father, of the Nevada Representation, during the road convention. The department is also indebted for a call.

J. A. Metcalf, Monmouth, Ill., and J. B. Stone, of Abingdon, Ill., have recently joined the class. We extend to the gentlemen, on behalf of the class, a hearty welcome.

Arrangements have been about completed to hold a joint session with the Zitegathian society, of the collegiate department. It will probably be held on the last Friday evening of the term. Full particulars later.

From a postal card from Frank Dworack we learn that he expects to graduate about June next and return to West Point "a full fledged lawyer." Frank is certainly deserving considerable credit for the ambition and energy he is displaying in the pursuit of legal lore.—*West Point (Neb.) Republican.*

This week Tuesday Mr. W. G. Ward, who finished at the end of last term, returns to his home in Lamoni, Iowa. We wish him success which he merits for his pluck in taking a course so young, and hope that coming years may confirm the prospect of it with which he starts out.

By some oversight we omitted last week to mention the departure of Mr. L. F. Moss to his home on account of sickness. He will not be back this term, but hopes to take up the work in the spring. We hope that rest may soon bring back health, and that nothing will prevent his return after vacation.

The following is the Literary programme for next week:

Declamation, Dworack—Essay, Pearson.

Debate: Resolved, That no public officer should be required to give a bond. Affirmative—Beaty, J. H. Smith, and Carrithers. Negative—Norris, Elmer, Enlow.

Declamation—Gray.

Rice sent a letter clear around by Washington, D. C., to his "cousin," and when it got back it was marked with a triangle and "nevermore." Take up your quill and three cents and try it again, K. O.

Mr. H. St. Clair Putman, of Davenport, as permanent secretary, has just issued a neat circular giving the locations and occupations of the members of class '82. It must be interesting to the class and we hope to make such extracts as our time and space will permit. We hope '83 will be equally fortunate in its choice of a permanent secretary. There were twenty-five members who did not care enough about the other members of their class to send their address and occupation to the secretary. Two got married and twelve are not yet located.

The first serious accident that has happened to a member of the class this year occurred in the gymnasium last Monday. While Mr. E. C. Moss was sitting on the horizontal bar he lost his balance and fell to the unmatted floor, receiving injuries from which nearly his whole body has since been paralyzed. His mother arrived from Monmouth, Ill., on Wednesday, and is giving him such care as only a mother can. He keeps in a cheerful mood, and is doing as well as could be expected, though he is still in a very critical condition. Mr. Moss has made many friends during his short connection with the class, every one of whom sincerely hopes for his speedy and full recovery, and assure him that anything they can do toward it will be cheerfully done.

Later: Yesterday Mr. Moss was taken to his home in Bushnell, Ill. Dr. Peck made an examination, and confirms the diagnosis of Dr. Gillette, that the spinal column between the shoulders was dislocated, and that the unfortunate young man can only live a short time at most. He was carried to the train by his classmates, and accompanied home by his mother and Mr. E. G. Erwin. It has been a very sad accident indeed.

Last Tuesday the second division of the class in elocution had a pleasant and rare treat by Prof. Booth in a rendition of Anthony's closing remarks over Caesar's dead body. After the usual exercises and criticisms, simply as illustrating a particular sentiment, he read that selection, and so thoroughly did he enter into the spirit of Anthony in voice and feeling that copious tears flowed down his cheeks, while the effect on the class was surprising. Just then the bell dismissed them and as each one quietly came out they felt, as some expressed it, that it was "grand" indeed. It is a benefit to any young man to even listen to such examples of elocution, and the class is fortunate in having such a master in this most pleasing art. If the members of the Law class do not make great improvement in their ability to speak easily and gracefully it is not because they have not a willing and accomplished teacher.

A move is being made to have an oratorical contest between eight or ten of the members of the class, and it promises to be successful. It will probably be held the fore part of next term, and will no doubt be very interesting.

The lecture last Thursday evening by Judge Love, brought out one of the finest audiences ever assembled in the large and commodious Law lecture room. Every nook large enough to hold a chair was taken, and some were unable to be accommodated. By some mischance he had left the manuscript of the lecture previously announced, "The Legal Aspects of the Merchant of Venice," and gave instead, his new lecture, on "The Progress of the Common Law." From the very start the Judge awakened an interest in his audience, and put them in the best of spirits by a happy mingling of pointed facts with rare pleasantry, and this good feeling continued throughout the entire evening.

What from the title might seem only as a matter of interest to lawyers, was made not only profitable and instructive, but highly entertaining to everyone present. We hope to soon be able to announce the first mentioned lecture again, and assure the Judge a large and appreciative audience.

THE STRUGGLE FOR LAW.

"The end of the law is peace. The means to that end is war."

With these sentences, Dr. Van Jhering, a German professor of law, commences a little book with the title prefixed to this article. It is, in substance, a lecture delivered before a society of jurists in Vienna, and has gone through several editions in Germany, and translated at last into English, and published in this country. Dealing with a fundamental principle in law as a general science, the doctrines are applicable almost as fully to our own Common Law as to the system of Civil Law in force in Germany, and a brief outline of them may be interesting.

The first thought is that a system of law, like most other things of value, is only secured and perfected by a struggle, and every legal right supposes a continual readiness to assert it and defend it. Hence it is that Justice, which in one hand holds the scales on which she weighs the right, carries in the other the sword with which she executes it. The sword without the scales is brute force, the scales without the sword is the impotence of law.

The power which shall uphold and vindicate the right must be furnished by the private individuals constituting the public, as well as by the State itself. The struggle of a person whose right is invaded, to vindicate it, should have the same hold upon our sympathies as that of a nation whose neighbors threaten it with dismemberment and annihilation. The interests at stake are greater in the one case than in the other, but not more fundamental. A nation is justified in spending millions in money and thousands of lives in the defense of a square

mile of barren territory, not for the sake of the thing itself, but because its integrity can only be preserved by showing that it can and will protect itself against wrong; and thus a nation of really limited powers will often maintain its independence against formidable foes, which if it was less pertinacious in the assertion of its rights, would soon swallow it up. In private affairs, an action at law is the remedy which, among civilized people, is allowed to an individual against wrong and injustice. Unless he avails himself of this remedy and defends his rights, he can have no protection. And he is justified in defending his rights, not merely on account of the right itself, which may be, intrinsically, of little importance, but because if he does not assert himself, he is likely to be swallowed up, ignored, and his individuality destroyed.

Here is the thought that makes litigation in a just cause honorable and praiseworthy. The physical right of existence, given by the creator, is not to be laid aside by self-destruction, nor by tame submission to hostile powers; the legal right to have and use property, enjoy liberty and security, is not to be abandoned to the first antagonist who unlawfully infringes upon it, but is to be maintained, at whatever cost, by using the means of defense which the law permits. It may not be mere spite, or blind stubbornness, that induces a man to spend in a lawsuit many times what the matter sued about is worth, and run the risk of final defeat and the attendant penalty of heavy costs. The Creator has planted in the human bosom an impulse which prompts him to defend his own, and the substitution of the reign of law for that of force has only changed the method in which this impulse is to operate; it has not in any way supplanted it or rendered it unnecessary.

The author is careful to explain, however, that his views are not to be relied on as a justification for litigiousness and wrangling. It is only when there is intentional wrong involved that a good citizen should feel called upon to litigate simply for the sake of defeating and punishing his antagonist. There are many disputes in which each party honestly and reasonably believes himself in the right. It is often necessary to settle such disputes in the courts, for, as a rule, these furnish the most satisfactory method of adjusting conflicting rights; but such resort to the courts should be had in such cases only when the amount at stake is sufficient to justify the expense and risk, and should be discontinued whenever a reasonable settlement can be effected. The tendency of this commercial age is to look at every controversy from a mercenary stand-point, and to regard as, at least, foolish, if not positively wrong, litigation for principle, where no adequate money return can be expected. And yet, so many of our dearest rights, privileges and immunities have so little computable money value,

(Continued on 8th page.)

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SHORT-HAND COLUMN.

ELDON MORAN, Editor.

School of Short-Hand booming.

Ladd sends in encouraging reports.

John P. Davis, of Council Bluffs, will soon enter the School of Short-Hand.

James Congdon has returned from Davenport, and will complete the course as early as possible.

Miss Lillian C. Cooley has accepted a position as Stenographer in the music house of Byer, Howard & Co., St. Paul, Minn.

Miss Ada Gaston, of Vinton, who has taken some lessons by mail, is making rapid progress, and takes great delight in the study.

A half dozen or more of the most advanced students are assisting to make the transcript in the contested election case. Nothing so well fits the student for business as actual work of this kind.

The Reporters' Bureau has been engaged this week in making a verbatim report of the State Road Convention, held in this city. It is also engaged to make an official report of the State Pharmaceutical Association in May; also to take depositions in the Bowen estate suit.

The fact that students have time for Short-Hand is illustrated in the case of Mr. Bopp, who, in addition to his regular studies in the Law Department, attends to an amount of editorial work which takes double the time that Short-Hand would require. Mr. Bopp regrets that for this reason he cannot now study Stenography.

The Reporters' Bureau has been engaged to make a full Stenographic report of the events and proceedings in the noted contested election case in which Benjamin T. Fredericks, the Democratic candidate, is contestant for the office of Representative for the Fifth District of Iowa. Several sessions have been held already, and evidence as to illegal voting miscounting, and false returns will be taken in every county of the district. The reports will probably cover five thousand pages, of which three copies are to be furnished.

An enthusiastic admirer of Short-Hand takes his first trial lesson, and having thoroughly mastered the alphabet, tries his hand on some crack speaker. With pencil in hand he is patiently waiting at his post, long before any of the audience arrive, for the orator to open fire. If his face is any indicator, his is a hopeful case. The speaker begins, and the would-be reporter goes thundering down the paper like a ship scudding under bare poles. His countenance, once expressive of so much hope, soon indicates doubt; his mouth vibrates incessantly, and his body oscillates like a man feeding a threshing-machine. He now struggles with some difficulty, and the crack speaker—Where is he? You tell. He leaves these halls, resolved to take another lesson before making another attempt. And he did.

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(Continued from 5th page.)

that no possible recovery for their violation would compensate the actual trouble and expense attending their vindication.

But there is a still higher view than that from the standpoint of the individual. The excellence of a government is to be determined principally from the extent to which private rights are protected and secured. One of the chief and most widely effective methods of punishing the infringement of private rights is by an action at law against the wrong-doer. Such actions can only be brought by the injured party. It must follow that in those countries or communities where it is common and usual for the person injured to bring an action for the vindication of his rights, there will be a greater restraint on wrong-doers through fear of consequences than in those where such actions are not usually brought and there is no certainty, on the part of a wrong-doer, that his infraction of private rights will subject him to a litigation. What is here said refers only to private suits for injuries or breaches of contract, and not to public prosecutions for crimes; but it is to be observed that these private wrongs, not amounting to crimes, may be very aggravating in their nature, and, if general, may be really more injurious than some crimes. A persistent refusal on the part of debtors to pay their debts when due would work far greater injury to a community, both in a moral and a pecuniary sense, than a few cases of theft. Yet for such wrongs as breach of contract, etc., there is no punishment afforded by the law, except the punishment of being sued, and this can be of little avail in preventing such wrongs unless it is so generally resorted to by the private parties injured, that the punishment is reasonably certain to follow the wrong. So true is this, that in case of some classes of persons, as for instance domestic servants, to whom, owing to their pecuniary irresponsibility, a lawsuit is no terror, contracts are regarded generally as of little value. But the responsibility of private individuals for the enforcement and consequent general observance of law is not confined to private suits. Although in this country the government furnishes complete machinery for the punishment of crimes, and there is a public officer whose duty it is to prosecute criminals in behalf of the public, yet it is a fact of common experience that crimes are not and cannot be generally punished unless the injured party takes steps to set the machinery in motion. Failures of justice in case of defaulters and the whole class of polite and well-bred criminals is due more to the ease with which the injured parties allow themselves to be bought off from prosecuting by the return of some paltry share of the ill-gotten gains, or by appeals to their too easily awakened sympathies, than to any defects in the legal machinery.

As an illustration of the effect on a nation of this characteristic on the part of its citizens of sensitiveness to wrong, the author refers to the English. "Their

wealth," he says, "has caused no detriment to their feeling of legal right; and what energy it still possesses, even in pure questions of property, we on the continent have frequently proof enough of, in the typical figure of the traveling Englishman who resists being duped by inn-keepers and hackmen, with a manfulness which would induce one to think he was defending the law of Old England—who, in case of need, postpones his departure, remains days in the place, and spends ten times the amount he refuses to pay. The people laugh at him, and do not understand him. It were better if they did understand him. For, in the few shillings which the man here defends, Old England lives."

The author's thought, of which the foregoing is only a suggestion, not an outline or synopsis even, gives greater dignity to law as a science, and the practice of it as a profession. It makes the litigant and the lawyer in a righteous cause, not mere seekers of selfish ends, but ministers of justice in upholding right and punishing wrong.

As all vegetation, the noxious weed as well as the valuable grain, bears its share in the great work of purifying the air, restoring to it the oxygen needed for the support of animal life; so litigation, no matter what its immediate purpose, whether the gratification of private spite, the attainment of purely selfish ends, or the high-minded vindication of rights, operating in accordance with the law of justice, eliminates wrong from the atmosphere of our social and business life and supplies to it the invigorating element of good faith and honesty.

One other thought is needed to keep this picture from being too flattering to the law as it is. In order that litigation should tend to strengthen the right and repress the wrong, the law should be adapted as closely as possible to the effecting of justice in each case. The limitations of human agencies, in the face of the conflicting interests and motives of human life, render it impossible that justice should always be done. But if justice is not usually done, if it is not the rule rather than the exception, then it is the wrong which is strengthened and the right that is repressed. It is a general belief with the public that law does not, as well as it might, work justice in particular cases, and the intelligent and liberal members of the profession are forced to concede that there is ground for this popular belief, and that reform is necessary. The question is whether the members of the profession will take the lead in this work of reform, which they can, if they will, do better than others, or whether they will stand in the way of change until the gathering waters of popular indignation shall sweep away all barriers, overturning in one common ruin the bulwarks of right, as well as the dikes of error.

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THE VIDETTE-REPORTER,

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THE systems of scholarships which have been in vogue in Eastern institutions many years is becoming a question of considerable discussion among the authorities of colleges in which such a system exists. The number of scholarships which can be offered to students has always been one of the strong inducements to those who were in need of assistance. However, at the present time there seems to be meeting with considerable disfavor among both students and faculties. The feeling does not seem to be one of recent origin, but the popularity of the practice has kept many away when they felt there ought to be a change. In the West we have had no experience with the system or the institutional learning are not old enough to have alumni of sufficient means to establish scholarships, or the reason may be that it is not the fashion, hence it is not popular. Whatever may be the reason, the comforts us that the young men and parents are not able to give them attention and who are desirous of entering a university find that by working a year in three they are able to work their way through college and very often come out the best men in their class. They do not find time for social enjoyment, which is expensive; but it is a pecuniary tax to study, so their books are their social companions. The man enjoying what is considered a "good" scholarship is able to live well and enjoy life, with no care but to not live beyond his scholarship. The natural effect of such a system with the ordinary young man is to make him indolent and dependent. What a young man wants is an ambition, and let the ambition be one which will strengthen his self-reliance and give him the independence of a man, and an ambition which will make of him a weak, dependent being. Which does scholarship system do? is the question under discussion. We know that self-reliant youth becomes a man; that ought not the system to be modified to make of students educated men?