

# The Vidette-Reporter.

VOL. XV.

IOWA CITY, IOWA, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1883.

NO. 27.

## The Vidette-Reporter,

ISSUED  
EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON,  
During Collegiate Year S. U. I.  
Office in Republican Building, Washington St.

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

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

For sale at the Bookstores.  
Those not receiving their papers regularly will please inform us, and they will be forwarded.

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THE VIDETTE-REPORTER,  
Iowa City, Iowa.

We have been delayed in the issuing of this number of the VIDETTE-REPORTER on account of the new arrangement made in the press-room of the *Republican*. Hereafter the paper will appear on Saturday as heretofore.

The Roman method of pronouncing Latin is gaining favor. Comparatively a few years ago the English method was much more generally used, but the following item from the *Ann Arbor Chronicle* shows the Roman to be more generally used: "Out of 303 colleges in this country, 155 now use the Roman, 114 the English, and 34 the Continental pronunciation. Among those using the Roman pronunciation, are Harvard University, Boston University, Yale College, Columbia College, the University of Pennsylvania, Princeton College, Cornell University, Johns Hopkins University, and the University of Michigan." The following joke clipped from another exchange is appropos in this connection: "They are introducing the Roman pronunciation of Latin at a number of young ladies' schools. The other day one of the fair pupils characteristically read *Jubet vicissim*, "You bet we kiss 'em," to the confusion of the youthful professor."

In the present day of enlightened sentiment, there are very few to whom the announcement of the coming of a great actor is not a source of gratification. Indeed it cannot but be admitted that the stage is one of the most potent educational forces in existence. It ranks in this respect, with history, romance and the novel. Its field is ever broader. History and fiction are at best but vitalized narration, while the drama is the life itself. We do not scan with the eye the cunning phrases of Iago,—they distill in drops of poison from his living lips. We do not form to ourselves some feeble conception of the pathetic madness of Ophelia; we behold the tender brows bound with fantastic garlands and the mind like,

"Sweet bellsjangled, out of tune and harsh." There are unquestionably many poor actors as there are many poor novelists and historians; but the principle that would lead one never to attend the theatre on that account, would, in all consistency, forever preclude him from bestowing his patronage anywhere because he might thereby happen to lend encouragement to some one who did not deserve it.

These reflections are strongly suggested to us by the promised appearance of Thomas Keene, as Macbeth, on next Wednesday evening. Those who heard him a year ago, in "Richard III," will gladly extend to him the encouragement of their presence on this, the occasion of his second appearance in our city.

The artistically inclined youth have just been given an unparalleled offer by Harper & Brothers. These enterprising publishers offer a prize of three thousand dollars for the best drawing the subject of which is to be the Christmas hymn of Alfred Domett. The conditions are simple, namely that the artist be under twenty-five years of age, and an American, and that he promises to use the money in the prosecution of his artistic studies at home and school. "It is rather appalling when one thinks of the amount of human vitality that will be set at work by this proposition, and how much of it must of necessity result in the bitterness of disappointment. What many hours of toil and thought will be spent by hundreds of young and hopeful aspirants for fame! None of it will be wanted, however; the practice will all go to the benefit even of those who have not a chance to win. It is to be hoped that the victor in this honorable strife will be every way worthy of the coming triumph. It would be pleasant to have the good fortune fall to the lot of some one whose artistic life must otherwise be an up hill struggle.

Fortune, however, cannot be trusted to make such an equitable arrangement, and just as likely as not the prize will go to the one who needs it the least of all. It is too much to hope that should such be the case the fortunate winner will magnanimously pay the sum over to a brother or sister artist who is less favored of fortune."

The relation of education to politics in the United States is very intimate, and their intimacy is yearly increasing in as much as it is one of the vital questions which confront our senators and representatives. The importance of the question to our law makers is shown by the numerous articles which have been published, which bear directly upon the question of education, and the manner in which it should be treated by our legislators.

Here is our state, where we are dependent upon the legislature for appropriations for the higher development of

our system; and also for the increasing of appliances that our University may attain to the first rank among the schools of the west; it is highly important that the legislature be composed of men of a liberal education and men awake to the needs of a university. The state has been very generous in appropriating money to meet our needs. A marked change in the increase of our share of the state's wealth has been noticed since men who have had the advantage of an education and appreciate its value, have been placed in positions where they could wield their influence for the institution which gave them an education. The same has been the experience of all states, that the more enlightened their people become the freer they are to grant money for the education of their children.

In the case of a sectarian institution the relation to politics is not so close; but even then the student who would pursue a professional course, seeks the University, where special courses are taught, that he may have the benefit of the instruction of those who make of themselves specialists that they may be better prepared to impart their knowledge. Now, so long as education, and especially the professional education, is dependent upon the state support, it is the duty of all to exert their influence in such a direction as to bring into our legislature men who are desirous of promoting the interests of the University, and the interests of all professional schools which tends to the upbuilding of educational facilities.

This is about the season of the year when newspapers begin to comment on the "college graduate" and the shortcomings of those who seek a place for which their schooling would seem to have fitted them. Especially is this true in regard to those who seek the newspaper field to work in. The average graduate has an idea that when he gets through with his course he is ready and prepared to take up the editorial pen and write leading articles or sharp pointed paragraphs as easily as he could follow out his work, but experience has shown that he almost invariably makes a sorry failure. When a young man applied to Greeley for work on his paper, one of his first questions used to be, "Are you a recent college graduate?" and being answered in the affirmative, he immediately said, "Can't use you." His explanation was that he nearly always found such young men very poorly informed on the current news of the day, and this is the very life of a good editor. It is probably no exaggeration to say that not more than one student out of ten regularly and systematically reads a good daily paper while in school. Many read no paper whatever, while others are content with their home county weekly or an oc-

casional half hour with anything they may happen to pick up. It is for this lack of general information on the news of the day and the questions before the people that the average graduate is looked upon by the man of business as one who knows what is marked out in the catalogue and nothing else.

It is this lack of general information which makes him appear visionary and impractical and it is for this reason that he fails to impress his thought and influence on the public and justified Greeley's rule "can't use you." Newspaper work requires a careful study of the style peculiar to that kind of writing and many a young man who could write something fine on the "Philosophy of Doubt" or "The Modern Idea," would have to think long before finishing in proper form a short editorial or local and yet a college graduate should be able to do both easily after from four to six years of literary work. If young men would keep better posted on current news and study more the topics of the day they would be nearer equal if not superior to the average go-ahead young men of the world who have not taken a college course, but are up to the times. We do not advocate a neglect of the regular work but rather such an arrangement of it that when a young man takes his degree he shall not be five or six years behind the times with no taste for the affairs of the world. The people want live men and women and such only and when students recognize this fact they need no longer fear that when they are through with their college work, the teachers' place is all that is open to them. Read more about the doings of to-day and less about the "Eternal City" and the "Stormy eyes of the Sphinx," and then when you want a place among men you will find one open.

As we advance in life, we learn the limits of our abilities.—Froude.

Adversity is sometimes hard on a man; but for one man who can stand prosperity, there are a hundred who will stand adversity.—Carlyle.

Write it on your heart that every day is the best day in the year. No man has learned anything rightly until he knows that every day is dooms-day.—Emerson.

Pleasant—for patient to over hear one of his physicians, while engaged in a dispute over his case with another, say: "Well, now whose funeral is this, anyhow—yours or mine?"—Chaff.

Two Theologues talking—"Brother H., did you ever read Pilgrim's Progress?" "Well no, Brother Mr; I have read several of Pilgrim's works, but I don't remember of having seen that one."

It pays the students to trade at Horne's as they can save 20 per cent and find the choicest goods in the city.

## THE KING IN THULE.

GOETHE. [TRANSLATED BY C. A. E.]

There was a king in Thule,  
A lover true to the grave,  
To whom, when dying, his sweetheart  
A golden goblet gave.

At every banquet he drained it,  
There was nothing so dear to him,  
When'er to his lips he raised it  
His eyes with tears grew dim.

When death came he willingly parted  
With his castles and many a town;  
His heirs got all; not the goblet  
Dearer to him than a crown.

And at the royal banquet,  
With his knights around him sat he,  
In the high hall of his fathers,  
In that castle by the sea.

There stood the old king drinking  
A last adieu to the world,  
And then down into the billows  
The sacred goblet he hurled.

He saw it falling, sinking,  
And going down into the sea,—  
His eyes grew dim and dimmer,—  
Ne'er more a drop drank he.

## WESTMINSTER HALL.

On the fourth of last December the main thoroughfares of London were filled with surging masses of men and women. From Kensington to Temple Bar an air of expectancy betokened the presence of a gala day in the metropolis. It was indeed an occasion for Englishmen to pause in their busy turmoil. An event was then to transpire which should recall the most celebrated scenes in their past history, and which will itself be long remembered in the years to come. On that day the Queen came forth from her seclusion to act her part in a princely pageant. In the vast Gothic hall of the new buildings which had been erected for the royal courts of justice, there was gathered an assemblage not often surpassed in brilliancy. Every department of that cosmopolitan life which has made England the first of nations, was represented by its most illustrious names, at the scene which was of vital interest to all. With solemn pomp and ceremony Victoria declared the new halls of justice to be open, and entrusted the key to the hands of the Lord High Chancellor.

It was well that the momentous revolution in the administration of English law should be symbolized by the removal of the courts to this commodious building. Life and death go hand in hand. The past is strewn with the wrecks which the march of thought has left in its train. But let us not forget that past. Let us, rather, give full credit to those things which are gone, or which remain only as monuments of a former glory, but to whose influence we owe the priceless institutions of the present. Reform, but feel grateful that reform is possible.

It is, then, with feelings of the deepest veneration that we turn our eyes to the stately old hall of Westminster, that hall which has passed into the silence of the dead, but whose memory is the more potent for being severed from the vice and despair of the ever-troubled world. No longer will those ancient walls echo with the eloquence of England's orators, or be adorned by the wisdom of England's jurists. No longer will the high courts of justice there sit with all their solemn state. Never again will a delighted nation listen there to the persuasive pleas

of an Erskine, or the unrivaled judgments of a Mansfield. Never again, let us fondly hope, will the great hall be thrown open to the glittering display, but sad reality, of a state trial.

Its portals are closed. Its active work is done. With scarce a stain upon its escutcheon, the noblest building in England has finished its instructive story of a nation's rise. That nation's rise was our rise. Every circumstance which has added to England's welfare, has helped to lay the foundations of our own. All that is ennobling and progressive in her history, we are proud to feel, is woven inseparably with those of our own achievements which have made our land the hope of the world.

So, with grateful footsteps, let us enter those sacred precincts, to take a lingering farewell of the scene of so much glory. The hall has been an appropriate theatre. Those magnificent proportions, the beautiful carving of its ingenious roof far over head, its deep set windows and massive gateways, are all in harmony with the royal uses to which it has been dedicated for the last eight centuries. How the memories of the past crowd upon us as we look at the familiar picture. We see the huge banqueting hall of the Norman kings rising on the low bank of the Thames side by side with the palace and the abbey of Westminster. We see springing from this triple union the great pillars of national existence—the State, the Church, and the Law. We think of the long line of English kings who have here held their coronation feasts, and how vain and short lived have been those gorgeous festivals of rejoicing, how empty that thundering applause which again and again has made the old walls ring, to many to whom the crown proved but an emblem of sorrow. It was here that the nobility and the people were wont to consider the high affairs of state. In this hall they made their stands for liberty, tearing from the throne those who were unworthy of its exalted station, or wringing from their reluctant hands the charters of rights to which even we in this far off land owe so much. And within these walls a great array of the men whose names brighten or darken the pages of English history have met their fate. How the heart bounds with exultation at the thought that those, high or low—from Somerset, and Strafford, and Charles, down to Guy Fawkes and his miserable associates—who have attempted to over-ride the will of the people, have here had to answer at the bar of national justice; that unswerving patriots have added here to the lustre of their fame by honorable acquittals from the charges of worthless kings. But, like the people's life, there are shadows as well as sunshine. For those noble souls whose life blood has been sacrificed in this national shrine we may drop a tear. But we need not mourn their loss, for their memory has made more hallowed the ground already consecrated by a nation's weal and woe.

Above all these stirring scenes—all this outward magnificence and display—there rise before us the higher, perhaps purer, associations which cluster about a more important and far-reaching part

which this hall has played in the world's history. It was here that one of the two great rival systems of law sprang into existence, from the vigorous soil of old England; here that that system has grown in beauty and strength, changing during the long centuries with the vicissitudes of the people, becoming refined and purified and softened by the gentle hand of time, and broadened by the advance of culture, until it has been molded into its present majestic form.

Silent have been its workings, slow and unobserved its advances. Yet in its marvelous results, in the powerful influence which it has exerted upon the English and their kindred nations, the development of the common law in Westminster Hall outweighs all that the sword has done for the glory of the sea-girt isle, all her victories and defeats over land and sea, the rise and fall of her petty dynasties, the revolutions and rebellions which have disturbed her fair surface. Down deeper than all this vanity, touching the hearth-stone in the lowly cottage of the peasant, following the sturdy yeoman in his independent life, guiding all, from prince to mechanic, in their daily avocations, giving stability to the whole order of society, we see on every hand and in every deed the pervading spirit of that noble system of jurisprudence. Its very nature breathes with the free air of the people. Its absolute supremacy is recognized by king and commons alike. And well it may be, for never has the world seen more learned and upright judges than that illustrious band whose shades still preside over the hall made famous by their interpretations of justice. Do men say this system of law had it faults? True, but so have we all, and so has everything of the handiwork of man.

Admit its absurdities. Grant all that its maligners have urged against it. Shall we, who have reaped its enormous benefits, who see in every right we prize an outgrowth of its fundamental principles, deny to it that full measure of honor and veneration which every consideration of gratitude compels us to yield? Do we not, rather, look back with fond pride upon that long struggle with adverse elements in hardy England which has brought us, step by step, to the enjoyment of the highest privileges yet vouchsafed to man? If so, let us give a passing thought to the place which represents so much of that wonderful progress. Let us, amidst all our prosperity, keep fresh the undying memory and the noble teachings of Westminster Hall.

## WATERLOO OR LA BELLE ALLIANCE?"

Though the fate of the first Napoleon was virtually decided by the great battle of Leipzig (Oct. 16, 1718 and 1813,) yet the grand finale "of his adventurous career was his defeat at 'La Belle Alliance'" commonly (in English) called Waterloo, because an auxiliary army under a British general, Wellington, by its manful resistance until the decisive hour, contributed to the victory.

Wellington has been severely blamed by military critics for not having joined Bluecher on the battle of Ligny, that is

on the 15th in the evening. Had he done so, Napoleon would have been defeated two days sooner. Bluecher as unself as a man, as he was a general, heeded only the pressing of the movement. His forward march, over roads made all but impassable by the rain, to the assistance of Wellington, is one of the most heroic feats on record. At half past four his advance guard met the advanced posts of the French. A portion of his troops relieved the left wing of Wellington's troops so that the troops of the left wing could join those of Wellington's center, by which means Napoleon's final onslaught on the British lines became hopeless. The rest of Bluecher's troops meanwhile attacked the center of Napoleon's position, the house and estate known as "La Belle Alliance." Here Wellington and Bluecher finally met when the French were routed. The greater half of Wellington's army were German's, the rest English, Scotch and Netherlanders. Wellington himself gave high praise to his German regiments. This fact added to the other, that it was Bluecher's timely appearance on the field of battle which decided the day, must make it clear to the dullest that the victory was far more a German than an English victory. This does not diminish the merit of Wellington and his British soldiers who were as brave as brave men can be, but it reduces the exaggerations of English writers to their true value.

Military critics have always maintained that Wellington made a great mistake in establishing his headquarters as far back as Brussels. But for Bluecher's energy and the devotion of the Prussian troops, Napoleon would probably have defeated Wellington at any rate separated him from the Prussians in such a way as to make Napoleon's final defeat few more difficult. Bluecher lost the battle of Ligny late in the evening. Fighting did not cease until after 8. At Waterloo Napoleon had yet nearly 4 hours time in which to defeat Wellington when the Prussians arrived and the real battle began. What Bluecher did with his army after a lost battle, Wellington did not even attempt with an army entirely intact.

Compare a resent English work on the subject:

Dorsey Gardner, "Ligny, Ouatrebras and Waterloo." London Keagan Paul French & Co.

Strike with hands of fire, oh weird musician, thy harp, strung with Appolo's golden hair! Fill the vast cathedral aisles with symphonies sweet and dim, deft toucher of the organ's keys; blow, bugler, blow, until thy silver notes do touch and kiss the moonlit waves, and charm the lovers wandering 'mid the vine-clad hills. But know, your sweetest strains are discords all compared with childhood's happy laugh—the laugh that fills the eyes with light and every heart with joy! O, rippling river of laughter, thou art the blessed boundary line between the beasts and men, and every wayward wave of thine doth drown some fretful fiend of care. O, Laughter, rose-lipped daughter of Joy, there are dimples enough in thy cheeks to catch and hold and glorify all the tears of grief.—Ingersoll.

## COLLEGE NEWS

Yale will build a \$60,000 c  
oratory.

The Co-operative Society  
is a great success.

The late Gen. Coale donat  
Georgetown University.

The corner stone of the U  
New Mexico was recently la

The faculty at Princeton ha  
to the students having priva

Harvard has about sixteen  
students. Ann Arbor comes  
fifteen hundred and thirty-fo

The Inter-Collegiate Orato  
cians of Tennessee is at last  
Their first contest will take  
May 4th.

Albion College, Michigan, p  
invert the regular order of thi  
matter of acquiring a classical  
Modern languages will be ta  
ancient afterwards.

At the request of the Chines  
ment five Chinese youths w  
mitted next September to W  
and five at Annapolis. All of t  
the rank of princes.—Ex.

Hon. S. N. Clark, of the Keo  
City; Gen. A. B. Nettleton, of t  
apolis Tribune, and Hon. Agr  
eron, of LaCrosse, Wis., have  
cured to act as judges at the i  
contest at Minneapolis.

One New Haven firm sells  
cigarettes a month to Yale Col  
dents, or for the ten months of  
that the "men" are in town 1,  
an average of little more than ha  
apiece, a total of about \$6,000.  
The same firm receives \$15,000 y  
soda and mineral waters sold  
students and a monthly cigar  
with the collegians reaches \$50  
this is the record of but one firm

The faculty of Bates College h  
cided to excuse the editors of the  
from a part of the rhetorical w  
quired of the rest of the clas  
faculty of Williams College rec  
the college paper by excusing the  
from essays. She faculty of A  
College have decided that the w  
one year as editor of the *Can*  
equivalent to any study. The a  
but a few of the recognized paper  
action of the faculties of the abo  
leges is just; and it tends to the p  
tion of a very literary paper whic  
it is received at other colleges and  
is immediately pronounced to com  
a college of good standing.—  
*Journal.*

The newest wrinkle now is the  
Album." A common autograph  
is secured, and your friends are req  
to draw, with their eyes closed, th  
ture of a cat, and sign their name.  
result is very amusing, and in this  
a complete menagerie may be pro  
at little cost.

Go to Rigg's for drugs.

SMITH & MULL

**COLLEGE NEWS.**

Yale will build a \$60,000 chemical laboratory.

The Co-operative Society at Harvard is a great success.

The late Gen. Coale donated \$10,000 to Georgetown University.

The corner stone of the University of New Mexico was recently laid.

The faculty at Princeton have objected to the students having private servants.

Harvard has about sixteen hundred students. Ann Arbor comes next with fifteen hundred and thirty-four.

The Inter-Collegiate Oratorical Association of Tennessee is at last under way. Their first contest will take place on May 4th.

Albion College, Michigan, proposes to invert the regular order of things in the matter of acquiring a classical education. Modern languages will be taught first, ancient afterwards.

At the request of the Chinese Government five Chinese youths will be admitted next September to West Point and five at Annapolis. All of them are of the rank of princes.—*Ex.*

Hon. S. N. Clark, of the Keokuk Gate City; Gen. A. B. Nettleton, of the Minneapolis Tribune, and Hon. Agnus Cameron, of LaCrosse, Wis., have been secured to act as judges at the inter-state contest at Minneapolis.

One New Haven firm sells 120,000 cigarettes a month to Yale College students, or for the ten months of the year that the "men" are in town 1,200,000 at an average of little more than half a cent apiece, a total of about \$6,000 a year. The same firm receives \$15,000 yearly for soda and mineral waters sold to the students and a monthly cigar account with the collegians reaches \$500. And this is the record of but one firm.

The faculty of Bates College have decided to excuse the editors of the *Student* from a part of the rhetorical work required of the rest of the class. The faculty of Williams College recognizes the college paper by excusing the editors from essays. She faculty of Allegany College have decided that the work of one year as editor of the *Campus* is equivalent to any study. The above are but a few of the recognized papers. The action of the faculties of the above colleges is just; and it tends to the publication of a very literary paper which, when it is received at other colleges and read, is immediately pronounced to come from a college of good standing.—*College Journal.*

The newest wrinkle now is the "Cat Album." A common autograph album is secured, and your friends are requested to draw, with their eyes closed, the picture of a cat, and sign their name. The result is very amusing, and in this way a complete menagerie may be procured at little cost.

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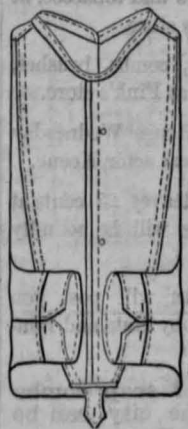
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## Society Directory.

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JENNIE HANFORD.....Secretary.  
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## HESPERIAN SOCIETY.

MYRA TROTH.....President.  
ALLIENE HOLSON.....Secretary.  
Sessions on alternate Saturday evenings.

## IRVING INSTITUTE.

R. W. MONTAGUE.....President.  
C. E. THAYER.....Secretary.  
Sessions every Friday evening.

## ZETAGATHIAN SOCIETY.

H. C. HARRIS.....President.  
A. C. HOBART.....Secretary.  
Sessions every Friday evening.

## LAW LITERARY.

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Sessions every Friday evening.

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GRANT MARQUARDT.....President.  
LINNIE HUNTER.....Corresponding Secretary.  
Prayer meetings every Tuesday noon in Prof. Parker's room.

## LOCALS.

Joseph Cook.  
Drill begins on Monday.  
Don't forget Joseph Cook.  
Oh! Give us a local.  
Anxious hearts were there.  
Joseph Cook on the 4th of May.  
Drill commenced in good earnest last Wednesday.  
The latest:—Das Flunken wirt hier nicht erlaubt.  
Howard started for Minneapolis Monday morning.  
Wickham will be in school the remainder of the term.  
The Junior contest will take place on Friday, the 11th of May.  
See the new Tinted Bended Illusions for neck wear at Horne's.  
Novelties in Millinery Goods and Notions daily arriving at Horne's.  
If you wish a nobby Hat like the University ladies wear, go to Horne's.  
Prof. in history:—"What are monasteries built for?" Student on back seat:—"For Monk-ies."  
Rush Lake left for Cedar Rapids yesterday to attend the Declamatory contest to be held at that place.  
J. W. Bopp has fully recovered from an attack of the measles and taken up his studies in the Law Department again.  
Ladies, if you want to match your suits in any shade of Ribbons or Gloves, look at Horne's immense line of new shades.  
Mr. Stephens '86 has been wrestling with the mumps for the past week. He will be able to resume his studies again on Monday.  
Mr. Asher, the orator from Indianola, has been spending several days in the city. He left this morning, in company with Howard, for the scene of action.  
The Wisconsin State Oratorical contest was held last week. Fred S. Shep-

herd, of Beloit, secretary of the Interstate Association was awarded first honors.

And it came to pass in those days that the Senior wrote home to his parents and said, "Don't come in at Commencement, I will stand high in my class, but the town will be so crowded that it will be very unpleasant for you."

Would not some target practice be a good thing? A thousand rounds of ammunition are yearly drawn for the purpose, and we give it as our opinion that if enough interest were manifested in this direction the members of the battalion might have such drill. It would complete the practical part of our drill in handling the arms.

Prof. O. W. Brainard came down from Cedar Rapids for three hours to-day and shook hands with many friends. He attended the declamatory contest there Friday evening and was elated over the fact that his pupil, Miss Cora Crawford, won the second prize in the dramatic class. Pupils under his training have now won two gold and two silver medals—a proof of his proficiency in the line of elocution.

The Sophs played their first game of ball this season last Saturday afternoon. Some of the boys picked out a nine to give the Sophs a little practice. The "Duke" took the position in the center and threw a few of his curves for the "wise" boys to strike at. The score at the end of the seventh inning stood 23 to 3 in favor of the picked nine, which shows their success at striking curves. The Sophs, nothing daunted, are still looking for victims. Some of the milder ones want to get out "all by themselves" and practice before playing another game.

The band acquitted itself creditably in the Oddfellows parade Thursday. Their marching was very good and their fancy evolutions attracted considerable attention. Donnan as drum-major distinguishes himself. But wait until he is topped off with a "bear-skin" and "throws" a new baton and all the boys have new uniforms (which we hope to see at no distant day) and some more new instruments, and you may expect to find a band that will make a still greater impression both as to sight and sound. The late addition of two clarinets very materially adds to the quality of their music. Xanten and Mr. Strub (who is a new member) play them, and prove their proficiency.

Keene as Macbeth.  
Langtry Waves at Horne's.  
Don't fail to read Sperry's ad. 3t  
Class canes at Allin, Wilson & Co.'s.  
Thomas Keene Wednesday evening.  
See the Guipure Irish Lace Point at Horne's.  
Tickets on sale for Keene, Monday, at Fink's.  
Strawberry Tint Silk Gloves at Horne's in extra lengths.

## UPON THE SHORE.

Down on the shore the maiden stands,  
Stretching her gleaming, pallid hands  
Out to the hungry foaming sea,  
Where the wild winds sweep in their horrid glee.

Breakers are kissing her naked feet,  
Her hair is covered with snow and sleet,  
Till she stands like a tortured ghost,  
Asking the sea for what is lost.

"Oh, ravenous sea, oh, cruel sea,  
Why hast thou taken my all from me,  
So fair and so bright, and now, alack!  
Will those you have taken ne'er come back?"

"Oh, terrible sea, oh, hungry sea,  
List to the prayer I raise to thee!"  
But the sea still laughs as it sweeps away,  
And the wind with her tangled tresses play.

Still through the night the maiden stands  
Down on the icy-coated sands,  
While from her eyes the tear drops flow;  
She had lost her shoes in the under-tow.  
—Athenaeum.

Oysters at Madame Noel's.  
Canes. Allin, Wilson & Co.  
All kinds of drugs at Rigg's.  
Go to Rigg's for a good cigar.  
Try some of Rigg's Cough Cure.  
Hand-sewed Shoes at Schell Bros.  
Ladies' fine Shoes at Schell Bros.  
Townsend never fails to give satisfaction.

Genuine cubeb cigarettes at Fink's store.

Largest line of gold pens at Marquardt's.

Go and hear Keene as Macbeth, Wednesday night.

Hand mirrors for only 15c at Shrader's.

Large stock of French Kid Shoes at Schell Bros.

Don't fail to examine the fine Shoes at Schell Bros.

Marquardt's new store is a beauty, and will repay a visit.

Ladies' plush card cases and mirrors at Shrader's.

Soutache, Orlack, and all the latest style Laces at Horne's.

Gentlemen's toilet cases just received at Shrader's.

Elegant display of everything in the jewelry line at Marquardt's.

Days alternately warm and cool—ice cream and oysters at Noel's.

Best brands of cigars and tobaccos, at lowest prices, at Fink's store.

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

Go to the Opera House Wednesday evening to hear the great actor, Keene.

The first man that leaves 25 cents at Allin, Wilson & Co.'s will be soundly caned.

Ladies, THE VIDETTE will post you where to buy your nobby Hats and Bonnets.

The nicest lot of soap, combs and brushes in the city can be found at Shrader's.

There was a man in our town,  
And he was wondrous wise;  
He wrote a crib upon a cuff  
Of much diminished size.  
But when he felt a little bored,  
And yawned with arms extended,  
The wise man gave himself away,  
And straightway was suspended.—Ex.

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## VIRGO.

She would that she could make  
On anything he gave her.  
He doubted if it could be done,  
And gained her great disfavor.

"Signs of the Zodiac," said he,  
"Your subject is selected;  
Perhaps it will not prove to be  
As easy as expect."

A pause—"You can not, then,"  
"You can not make an answer  
She smiled, and scornfully rep  
"By Gemini, I Cancer."

## LEOPOLD VON RANKE

Professor von Ranke has been an extraordinary period of fifty-one of the chief glories of the University of Berlin, having December 21st, 1795, in a small Fair Thuringia; he is now 80 old. Ranke is probably the most remarkable historian that Europe has produced during the century. He is clear, somewhat cold, but forcible. None excel him in the art of investigation, thoroughness of investigation, thoroughness of investigation; few can compare with him. He is not a Macaulay; he does not prove a political or social dogma, but an objective student who carefully withheld until the weight of the evidence produced by him is such that no conclusion is possible. In search of evidence, discovering sources of information, and in the critical and ready and unerringly detecting the line and essential among the and fragmentary, he has never passed and but rarely equalled his long career as a University he has trained a number of student historians, all of them following steps of the master as regards the scientific method of the differing more or less in their manner of treatment. The distinguished author of French history revolution, Sybel, and the author of a widely read history, Max Duncker, are prominent of his pupils. Chief works we may mention the History of the Popes in the 16th and 17th centuries; German History in the Age of the Reformation; History of Prussians Histories; French History especially in the 16th and 17th centuries, 5 vols.; English History in the 17th centuries, 7 vols.; History of the Origin of the Social War. At present the venerable writing a Universal history, finished the history of Rome. The examples of Ranke, Bryant, Carey and others see that literary pursuits are favorable to longevity. Prussia is especially able for the vigor of her old era and science. Alexander Humboldt died at the age of 70 and 80, Ehrenberg and 70 and 80 when he died; Moltke 83d year.

Judging from the nobby hats wear nowadays they must have been made at Horne's Palace of Fashion.

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ondrous wise;  
upon a cuff  
inished size.  
t a little bored,  
ith arms extended,  
ve himself away,  
ay was suspended.—Ex.

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The examples of Ranke, Bancroft, Bryant, Carey and others seem to prove that literary pursuits are favorable to longevity. Prussia is especially remarkable for the vigor of her old men in literary and science. Alexander von Humboldt died at the age of almost 90; Ranke is 87, Ehrenberg and Dove were 70 and 80 when they died; Moltke is in his 83d year.

Judging from the nobby hats the ladies wear nowadays they must have visited Horne's Palace of Fashion.

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## SHORT-HAND COLUMN.

ELDON MORAN, Editor.

Cornell Class is progressing rapidly.

The Type-writer was exhibited at the business call, Monday.

A stenographer at Paris wrote 41,000 words on a postal card.

Congressional contest will be resumed in Iowa City Wednesday.

Miss Lillian Cooley is reported seriously ill with typhoid fever, at St. Paul.

W. H. Martin does the stenographic work for Messrs. Boal & Jackson of this city.

New Students in type-writing are W. S. Marr, E. E. Cook, Miss Archibald and Miss Walker.

New studen are: Jno. Grimm, Porter Reno, Albert Morse, T. B. Thompson, all of Marengo; Mrs. S. B. Maxwell, Des Moines, Iowa, C. M. Williams, Bagely, Iowa, Miss Nellie Connor, East Bethany, New York.

The summer term of the school of Short-Hand will begin immediately after Commencement. Several members are already enrolled for this class. The term will occupy twelve weeks, and a thorough course will be given in the principles of the system.

Contest notes: Commission held at Marengo Tuesday and Wednesday, where forty-two witnesses were examined, with a gain for Wilson. Evidence continued at Cedar Rapids Thursday and Friday, and at Toledo Saturday. Mr. Myron Wheeler renders important service in making the official report. Miss Werden, aided by fifteen advanced students, is attending to the transcription. Perhaps the record of no suit ever tried in Iowa is so voluminous as this.

Harper's Bazar contains the following: "The nature of the work required in type writing and phonography, and the wide and rapidly increasing demand for it, invest the subject with a special attraction for women who desire to earn a living. An artist, unless she possesses a very rare gift of genius, usually encounters difficulty in selling her wares, and even the true daughters of the Muses often pine for recognition. A good type writer operator, or a phonographer, or best of all, a woman who is both, may reasonably expect to find steady, comfortable, and remunerative employment. The average salary of such a secretary is five hundred dollars a year, sometimes a thousand dollars is earned."

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start. This school is now supplied with several instruments, and a large class are receiving instruction. Five dollars pays for a complete course of six weeks.

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## LAW DEPARTMENT.

FRED. J. HARRIS, Editor.

J. N. Harbaugh, of Brighton has returned to the class and will participate in the examinations next June.

Tracy spends Sunday in Burlington. If he don't come back—well, he has told us of the possibilities of search-warrants.

To have seen the staid and docile manner in which several of the "laws" marched in the parade Thursday would have convinced the most skeptical of the efficacy of the mysterious "bib" they wore.

One of the handsomest moustaches in the class is no more. The former happy possessor is said to have burnt one side with a match while trying to light a cigar and watch a pretty girl at the same time and so it had to go. Selah!

Pitching horse-shoes seems to be the favorite dissipation of several of the class. Judging from the frantic demonstrations that ensue, the successful pitching of a "ringer" gives greater joy than the comprehension of an abstruse legal proposition.

D. A. Blair is befriending humanity by selling them goods below marked prices, in Shelby, Ia., while waiting for the class to catch up with him. We always thought B. had a kind of seductive "make-it-to-you-for-ten-cents-less" way about him. He will occupy a front seat in the next year's class.

The law editor was somewhat "riled" at finding one of his articles had strayed into the company of the "cads'" editorials last week. While we are pleased to see a healthy demand for our contributions, yet it takes, time, brains, and lead pencil to furnish "copy," and we have little of either to spare. *Malum prohibitum in futuro.*

The practice is quite prevalent in the class of searching each man's coat-collar for long hairs and we feel called upon to deprecate such action as being apt to criminate the whole class if continued. Of course a man should brush his coat every morning but if by mischance it is omitted once detection is sure to follow. Now it is just as well to have a little class spirit about this, because every one (but the writer) will come to grief sooner or later if this is persisted in.

A decision just rendered in the United State Supreme Court in the case of Davis vs the State of South Carolina settles a question that caused some discussion in the class last fall. It was held that a marshal of the United States engaged officially in a lawful attempt to enforce a revenue law by the arrest of the person accused is an officer acting under the authority of the law and entitled to a trial in a Federal Court. This reversed the judgment of the Supreme Court of South Carolina and held that the case was properly removed to the United States Circuit Court; the State Courts having no jurisdiction.

Bingham, Huffman, and Meyer organized themselves into sportsmen's association the other day and started out *en masse* prepared for the fray. After

proceeding a short distance on the river they discovered a poor, lone, lorn, widowed mid-hen and at once attacked her. After a prolonged encounter in which the entire party displayed unparalleled intripidity, the hen aforesaid was crippled, but refused to surrender and it became apparent that a change in tactics was necessary. With appalling boldness and an utter disregard for his pants, Meyer determined to advance and wage war single handed and alone upon the prey in its native element. By the most strenuous exertions and a thorough wetting of his bifurcated garments the capture was made and the party returned to their anxious friends victorious and without any great injury.

As we are approaching the study of constitutional law we submit the following to our readers as being of some interest, perhaps, in connection with it:

Section 4, art. 1 of the Federal Constitution provides: The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof, but congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulation.

Section 25 of the R. S. of the United States provides: "The Tuesday next after the first Monday in November in the year 1876 is established as the day in each state for the election of representatives to the 45th congress," and the same day in every second year thereafter is established as the day for the election of members to each succeeding congress.

It was found that this law came in conflict with the provisions of the constitutions of several states that provided for the election of state officers in October except on presidential years. To avoid compelling these states holding two elections in the years of congressional elections the second session of the 43d congress enacted the following proviso: "That section 25 of the R. S. is hereby modified so as not to apply to any state that has not yet changed its day of election and whose constitution must be amended in order to effect a change in the election of state officers in said state." In 1878 these federal statutes caused a conflict of opinion as to the legal time for holding an election for congress in Iowa. The state constitution was found to contain no express terms as to the time when congressional elections should be held. If Iowa came under the provision of the federal statute requiring a uniform election day all over the Union, she would come under the rule of rigid construction by which congress would refuse to seat her delegates. The federal laws undoubtedly authorize the election of members of congress in October in that year, provided "the constitution must be amended to effect a change in the day of election of state officers." If the last act of congress, modifying the act of 1872, applied to Iowa it would necessitate two elections being held in 1878, because it takes several years to amend the constitution. Gov. Gear consulted the legal authorities of Iowa and they were unanimous in declaring that Iowa came under the exception of the act of 1875—that her day of election of state officers could only be changed by

amending the constitution—and that her members of congress could only be elected in October.

The Attorney-General, S. W. McDill, S. J. Kirkwood, J. F. Dillon, and hosts of other eminent jurists and politicians all concurred in pronouncing that Iowa could only change her day for holding elections by amending her constitution. There were some contestants for the seats of the Iowa delegation to congress in 1878, upon the ground that the contestants were elected in November, but congress accepted the view of the Iowa authorities and decided that those elected in October were entitled to seats, as Iowa could not change her election day without an amendment to her constitution. The 19th G. A., chap. 115 enacted as follows: "The general election for state, district, county and township officers shall be held throughout the state on the second Tuesday of October in each odd numbered year, and in each even numbered year, said general election shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November." Was not this act of the legislature in palpable opposition to the construction put upon the constitution of Iowa by the state and congressional authorities? The certificates of the election of Iowa members of the Forty-Eighth congress will show upon their face that they were elected in November. No change in the constitution is pretended to have taken place. Here is a constitutional question that will admit of much debate. It is possible that the last enactment of the legislature may stand as being but a partial change of the constitution. The question would not present such a decided issue if it were not for the unqualified decisions of 1878, that the constitution must be amended in order to change the day of election. While congress pays great deference to state constructions of its organic law, yet it cannot be expected to follow every change in such construction especially if it be against the interests of the dominant party to do so.

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VOL. XV.

## The Vidette-Reporter

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THE VIDETTE-REPORTER

Iowa City, Iowa.

Two years ago the government of Nicaragua sent out commissioners to investigate the educational systems of our country, and these gentlemen have their report to the home government which has accepted it. It is now proposed to establish a thorough system of normal schools similar to those of our country, the only difference being that the instructions will be largely in Spanish. A large part of the teachers who have been experienced educators from these institutions in the United States who for some time, exercise a controlling influence in the establishment of schools and largely direct the inauguration of good public schools for the country. Great good is looked for from those who have been instrumental in bringing about this movement, and indications are that they will not be disappointed.

The people of Cleveland, Ohio, considering the plans of issuing in condensed form large numbers of standard and practical works for general though common people. It has been experimented on by this educational bureau which has thus distributed during the past sixteen months 119,200 books with the best results. These books were originally given out to lecture, concert, festival and other audiences. Most of the publications first used were in condensed form in order that they might be made more cheap, but lately they have been given in full. One strong reason for this course is that it saves all the usual expense of maintaining a librarian, buying, lights and other incidental matters which are always a heavy burden upon those disposed to build up public libraries. If a grand work of this kind could be inaugurated in every town and corner of the country under some central directing body it could be made a great instrument for good. By such an organization it could be arranged to have books issued in such large numbers that their effect