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# The Vidette-Reporter.

VOL. XVIII.

IOWA CITY, IOWA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1885.

NO. 7

The Vidette-Reporter,

ISSUED

EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON,

During Collegiate Year S. U. I.

Published at Republican Office, Washington St.

J. H. LIGGETT, N. C. YOUNG, W. F. MOZIER,  
Managing Editors.

A. B. NOBLE, E. B. NICHOLS, W. H. DART,  
Associate Editors.

E. R. NICHOLS, Business Manager.

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Single copy, - - - - - 05

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

All communications should be addressed,

THE VIDETTE-REPORTER,  
Iowa City, Iowa.

IOWA CITY furnishes eleven members  
to the present Senior class.

ASIDE from the propriety of attending  
chapel exercises every morning, we wish  
to urge the importance of attending  
Monday morning. Then the most im-  
portant announcements are made, igno-  
rance of which often leads students into  
humiliating blunders. The lectures  
given on Monday morning always con-  
tain some suggestions which the student  
can apply to himself with profit. They  
come to us—plain, practical talks—on  
subjects equally plain and practical.  
The topic last Monday morning was "The  
Expenditure of Money." The tendency  
is to increase the cost of the college  
course as institutions grow older. Twenty  
years have doubled the expense in  
some schools. Need it be so? The sons  
of the poor can not enter a race when  
the goal is to be won only at great ex-  
pense. The number of students of mod-  
erate means is gradually diminishing in  
Eastern colleges. The cause of this in-  
creased expense is due largely to stu-  
dents themselves. The rivalry of classes,  
the desire of each class to outstrip all  
that have gone before, in the way of  
sociables, leads to such high-priced en-  
tertainments that the poorer members  
of the class are, in reality, placed under  
the ban of social ostracism.

HOMER D. COPE appeared in his recital  
of "Damon and Pythias," at the Masonic  
Temple last night. Mr. Cope, as a read-  
er of this emotional tragedy, is perfect.  
He seemed to be possessed of the spirit  
of that young Irishman, John Banim,  
who wrote the play, and to have been  
actuated throughout with the patriotic  
fire of Pythias. He can adapt his voice  
to the several characters he represents,  
eliciting the admiration and sympathy  
of the audience. The ladies, always im-  
pressionable, actually succumbed to tears

during his recital in the fourth act of the  
parting of Damon from his wife and  
child. Then he grew magnificently  
tragic when he discovered the treachery  
of his slave Lucullus. "To the eternal  
river of the dead! the way is shorter  
than to Syracuse. 'Tis only far as  
yonder yawning gulf. I'll throw thee  
with swing to Tartarus and follow after  
thoe." At the conclusion of the drama  
he recited Mark Twain's "Uncle Daniel's  
Apparition and Prayer," which brought  
the audience back again to liveliness and  
laughter, thus proving his versatile tal-  
ents.—*Courier Journal*.

THE military department of the Uni-  
versity is keeping pace with the progress  
of the other departments. Each year  
its discipline is increased. The rules of  
this department, while not severe, must  
be obeyed. The requirements are well  
known, appearing in all the later cata-  
logues. Every male student must have a  
uniform. The uniforms required are  
neat and comfortable—well suited for  
every-day wear. Poverty can excuse no  
one, for they are as cheap, neat, and du-  
rable as any suit you can get. Dress  
parades will soon be in order, and it is  
absolutely essential to their success that  
every member of the battalion be pro-  
vided with a uniform. Lieutenant  
Knober, in his efforts to perfect the bat-  
talion, should have the willing co-opera-  
tion of every student. You must drill  
so much, whether or no, and it is as easy  
to do a thing well as to do it carelessly,  
and is much more satisfactory. The in-  
convenience, rather than the benefit of  
drill is given an entirely too prominent  
a place. The erect carriage, graceful  
and manly bearing of our students,  
while not noticeable to themselves, sel-  
dom fail to be commented upon by visi-  
tors. That this is due mainly to military  
discipline cannot be denied.

THE managers of the Opera House, at  
the repeated requests of the old acquaint-  
ances of Homer D. Cope, have arranged  
for his appearance in his special dram-  
atic reading, "Damon and Pythias," Mon-  
day night. Mr. Cope is an old Univer-  
sity student, his name appearing in the  
catalogue of '75 and '76. Those who  
knew him then remember him as a warm  
friend of and enthusiastic worker in lit-  
erary work, especially in the line of dec-  
lamation, for which he evinced unusual  
ability. Since leaving school he has  
met with remarkable success in his dra-  
matic readings throughout the Eastern  
states. This is peculiarly a students'  
entertainment, and as such should re-  
ceive a goodly patronage from all the  
departments of the University.

Since the above was written arrange-  
ments have been made so that the en-  
tertainment will be given under the au-  
spices of the "Silent Ministry," to whom  
the proceeds will go. The good work

done in our city by this band of noble  
women should not be lightly estimated;  
neither should those who wish to lend  
a helping hand to the sick and the poor,  
hesitate to do so through the medium of  
the Silent Ministry. This is a good op-  
portunity for every one to enjoy a pleas-  
ant entertainment and at the same time  
assist the good ladies of the Silent Min-  
istry in their praiseworthy efforts.

At the last meeting of the Oratorical  
Association an amendment to the con-  
stitution was adopted, providing that the  
orator "shall have equal voice with each  
delegate in the State Association." Al-  
though the amendment is now a part of  
the constitution, it may not out of place  
to discuss some features of it which are  
perhaps objectionable.

It would seem to have been the inten-  
tion of the wise framers of the constitu-  
tion in providing that the orators re-  
ceiving second and third honors in the  
home contest should be the delegates to  
the annual convention, to relieve the  
S. U. I. orator of participating in the rou-  
tine business of the convention. That  
such would be a great relief is apparent,  
and most orators would probably esteem  
it as such. The reputation of the insti-  
tution represented, is in a measure in-  
volved in the success of its orator, and  
he is unable to compass the extreme  
limit of his possibilities if obliged to take  
an active part in the business of the as-  
sociation, or if his attention is diverted  
in the interest of some pet scheme.

At present no other college in the asso-  
ciation, so far as we know, sends more  
than two delegates; and while there  
is no restriction imposed by the State  
constitution as to the number of dele-  
gates a college may send, it is desirable  
that the different delegations be as near-  
ly uniform in number as possible. Mak-  
ing our delegation in the convention  
consist of three, not only tends to dis-  
turb this uniformity but makes each de-  
legate the possessor of only two-thirds  
of a vote, and in case of a division of  
sentiment, the vote of the University  
would be divided in a manner peculiar  
to itself.

The advocates of this amendment pro-  
ceed upon the supposition that when we  
have but two delegates, in case of a divi-  
sion the voice of the University counts  
for naught. Such is not the case, how-  
ever. It is represented in its two votes  
whether they be cast together or in op-  
position. Who would think of enforcing  
the unit rule in case of the congressional  
delegation of Iowa in order to make her  
voice more effective in the halls of leg-  
islation? And yet upon a like reason is  
based the advocacy of this amendment.

The prime object, as we understand it,  
is to provide against the consequence of  
a divided vote, but in this it fails utterly.  
It does not give the orator with delegate  
powers a deciding vote, and make provi-

sion for the casting of the entire vote as  
a unit; but it does enable him to come  
in when the others are united and cast  
two-thirds of a vote against them.

We do not wish to be understood as  
saying that the association should send  
only two men to the state contest. On  
the contrary we regard the awarding of a  
third place as in the highest degree des-  
irable, as tending to create a greater  
stimulus and provoke more lively com-  
petition, and we also think that while  
we can and do afford to send three men,  
the orator ought to be relieved of the  
care and drudgery connected with the  
management of the business interests of  
the State Association.

From Gen. Grant's account of the  
Chattanooga campaign which is publish-  
ed in the November *Century*, and is ac-  
companied by explanatory maps, we  
take the following: "There was no time  
during the rebellion when I did not  
think, and often say, that the south was  
more to be benefited by defeat than the  
North. The latter had the people, the  
institutions, and the territory to make a  
great and prosperous nation. The storm-  
er was burdened with an institution ab-  
horrent to all civilized peoples not  
brought up under it, and one which de-  
graded labor, kept it in ignorance, and  
enervated the governing class. With the  
outside world at war with this institu-  
tion, they could not have extended their  
territory. The labor of the country was  
not skilled, nor allowed to become so.  
The whites could not toil without be-  
coming degraded, and those who did  
were denominated 'poor white trash.'  
The system of labor would have soon  
exhausted the soil and left the people  
poor. The non-slave holder would have  
left the country, and the small slave-  
holder must have sold out to his more  
fortunate neighbors. Soon the slaves  
would have outnumbered the masters,  
and not being in sympathy with them,  
would have risen in their might and ex-  
terminated them. The war was expen-  
sive to the South as well as to the North,  
both in blood and treasure; but it was  
worth all it cost."

The Central University of Iowa has  
secured Rev. Daniel Read, L. L. D., of  
Milwaukee, to fill the presidency of the  
college, which for some time has been  
vacant. The *Ray* alludes to him as a  
thorough scholar, an able teacher, one  
in whom the students repose entire con-  
fidence, and "predicts that a grand work  
will be accomplished in the Central Uni-  
versity under his able management."

Suppose we print a special edition,  
filled with erudite discussions of Latin  
pronunciation for the special benefit of  
THE VIDETTE REPORTER.—*The Hesperian*.  
Better do it. It would probably be as  
interesting as the wrangle between  
"Frats" and "Barbs."

### DR. A. E. ROCKEY,

IOWA CITY, IOWA.

OFFICE—Over Johnson County Savings Bank. Hours, 11 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 5 P. M. Telephone No. 54.  
Residence, 420 North Clinton St. Telephone No. 46.

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### LAW DEPARTMENT.

T. F. BEVINGTON, Editor.

The tariff question at the Law Literary to-night.

It is reported that on or about October 25th, Mr. J. I. Shepherd and Miss \_\_\_\_\_ were made one. If this be true congratulations are in order. Who is the better half Shepherd?

The Edwards Club Court meet Friday evenings at 7:30 prompt, in the general lecture hall. A full attendance of the members is requested, and all interested in such work are respectfully invited.

If you see "Old Si" curling his hair, blacking his shoes or brushing his mustache, you need not think strange, for he will return to his former habits after the election. He is thinking of going home to vote and *something else*.

In Patagonia they fine a man two goats for killing his wife. The law is very strict on the subject, too, and if the fine isn't promptly paid he is compelled to marry again. That makes him hustle around for the goats.

The Governor of Massachusetts has appointed Thursday, November 26th, as Thanksgiving Day. That day will no doubt also be designated by the President for the annual National Thanksgiving.—*Chicago Evening Journal, October 23d, 1885.*

The football game, last Saturday, between the "Laws" and the "Sophs" resulted in a victory for the "Sophs." The game was a close one and excited much interest. The "Sophs" say the "Laws" are good kickers, but they do not understand the science of fouling.

To tear a husband from one wife is hard enough, and to tear a husband from a dozen wives must be just twelve times as hard, Judge Zane, however, is unmoved by such sentimental considerations and the polygamous mormon is still torn from the numerous bosom of his family.—*C. B. Nonpareil.*

There are quite a number of the boys anticipating a sojourn to their respective homes for the purpose of voting. The number thus inclined is so great that the Faculty of the Law Department have decided to dispense with the regular recitations on Monday and Tuesday of next week. The gentlemen remaining will not be neglected, however, as special work on pleading will be carried on during those days.

The pleasant expression that comes over the face of the Chancellor, the one big inch added to Prof. McClain's elastic step, the hand-shaking and passing of tooth-picks among the boys are only expressions of welcome to those who come to join our ranks. One moment and the story is told. Look over the schedule and you will find the names of O. D. Wheeler; J. J. Novak; and M. J. Daly. Wheeler is a graduate of the Collegiate Department of the S. U. I. Novak has been studying with the Hon. S. H. Fairall of this city. Daly is the same "Old Boy," only he has abandoned the use of tobacco.

### WHAT THE STATE IS NOT.

The term State as used in common conversation and loose political discussion, has contracted an uncertainty and ambiguity of meaning from which it is almost impossible to liberate it.

For one class of debaters, it is the "legislature of a nation." At another time and for another class of debaters, it is the "executive;" or in the English sense, "the persons selected from the preponderant political party of the day to discharge the executive functions of the crown." Sometimes the word State is used to designate a "social compact" or "body connected together by certain ties of blood, of language, of historical vicissitudes or of territorial habitation." All these definitions may answer well the purposes for which they are intended; but students of the legal profession must free themselves of "conventionalisms." Though man and State exist together neither is necessarily the founder of the other. The state is not originated by the harmonious workings of human hands and minds. It is in no sense the product of "social compact," "it is a condition of life into which man is born as he is born into manhood."

Men may be bound together by mutual ties, they may form compacts. But they do this as they "live and move and have their being" as creatures in States. People with "the same wishes sympathies and spirits, faced with the same offenses and needful of the same defenses are, truly in want of the same or similar governments.

But civil government is not the State. The error lies in the want of distinction between the State and its government between the entity and the people its members.

The people can be and are members of the State without constituting, by compact, the foundation of it.

The State may be, at first, in an undeveloped condition, but it exists and is the source of the only positive, supreme authority over the individuals who are born into it. Its members, the people may not be in a thriving condition. They may be being eaten upon and consumed by parasitic passions. The whole organism may thus be thwarted.

The lowest plant attains its highest development when every cell is in a healthful condition, it springs into the world of existence as an entity, but it has its parts. If any part, member or cell is diseased, it has an injurious effect upon the whole organism. So too the State as it exists and as barbarians and nobles are born into it, is injured if its members are diseased or dwarfed by passion, ignorance and superstition.

The plant thrives when surrounded by favorable circumstances, when it is so situated as to feed upon the elements which go to make it up. The same is true of individual growth. There is an analogy between plant and animal life and growth, and there is a striking resemblance between the development of both and that of a State.

The forces that are argued as bringing about the compact, these forces that are said to have been essential in the founda-

tion of the State, are only the food the already born and living State upon in its continual development. Whether it be cogent necessities of defense against a foreign foe; the introduction of a new form of government; the appearance of a gifted statesman; the formulating of new laws; even the "social compact" of the State it is better to call each and all of them the foundation of the State. The kind of food is probably necessary for the healthful development of the State. But at this stage of its existence it is better compared with the human being with the embryo of the plant. It is not only capable of consuming substantial elements, but in assuming the likeness of a civilized man, it has the richness, and is capable of taking its food a "dessert of fruits," compared with the experience of the past, the consciousness of brotherhood and the love of these are all consumed by the State. It may be by the process of absorption and through its members, the people.

A man may express himself by his words and actions. So, too, a State may and does express its requirements by means of its laws, constitution and government. But governments of States no more than words are "the State is not the laws, nor the people nor the collective body of the people for all these change while the State remains the same. The laws are but the mouthpiece of the State; the rulers but express and execute its will. Laws and rulers and people are all subjects thereunto." The State is "social compact."

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

E. BROOKS, Editor; J. W. HULL, Assis.

Entering the Medical building at the main entrance on the south side will observe on your right a door which ever stands open for the welcome of visitors. Passing in, you will observe a large room, well lighted, heated, ventilated, making it well adapted for the exhibition of the hundreds of specimens found within, and which is interesting to those in search of curiosities, as well as of extreme interest to the medical student and Pathologist. On the west side of the room you will observe a curious case crowded with curiosities and specimens of various kinds. Among the curiosities is a prescription written by Dr. Phisick, August 23d, 1809, a splint which was removed from the forearm of a squaw of the Apaches, who had a fracture of the radius. The splint consists of eight small pieces of wood, about one-eighth of an inch thick, nine or ten inches in length, rounded edges notched at each end and bound together in a peculiar manner with sinews or something of a similar nature. It was removed by T. S. Sweeney in the class '80. Here are also relics of the Revolutionary war and of the Rebel war, a mammoth vertebra, etc. Here are specimens of dissections of heads, and lower extremities showing the various structure and the relative posi-

DEPARTMENT.

Editor.

Law Literary

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The plant thrives when surrounded by favorable circumstances, when it is so situated as to feed upon the elements which go to make it up. The same is true of individual growth. There is an analogy between plant and animal life and growth, and there is a striking resemblance between the development of both and that of a State.

The forces that are argued as bringing about the compact, these forces that are said to have been essential in the founda-

tion of the State, are only the food which the already born and living State, feed upon in its continual development. Whether it be cogent necessities of defense against a foreign foe; the accidental introduction of a new form of religion; the appearance of a gifted statesman or poet; the formulating of new laws; or even the "social compact" of the people; it is better to call each and all the food and not the foundation of the State. This kind of food is probably necessary in the healthful development of the State. But at this stage of its existence it is better compared with the human being than with the embryo of the plant. It is now not only capable of consuming these substantial elements, but in assuming the likeness of a civilized man, it has grown to richness, and is capable of taking as its food a "dessert of fruits," composed of the experience of the past, the consciousness of brotherhood and the love of right. These are all consumed by the State, it may be by the process of absorption, by and through its members, the people.

A man may express himself by means of words and actions. So, too, a State may and does express its requirements by means of its laws, constitution and government. But governments are not States no more than words are men, "the State is not the laws, nor the rulers, nor the collective body of the people; for all these change while the State remains the same. The laws are but the mouthpiece of the State; the rulers do but express and execute its will, and laws and rulers and people are all subjects thereunto." The State is not a "social compact."

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

E. BROOKS, Editor; J. W. HULL, Assistant.

Entering the Medical building from the main entrance on the south, you will observe on your right a door which ever stands open for the welcome of visitors. Passing in, you will observe a large room, well lighted, heated, and ventilated, making it well adapted for the exhibition of the hundreds of specimens found within, and which are interesting to those in search of curiosities, as well as of extreme interest to the medical student and Pathologist, is the Medical museum. On the west side of the room you will observe a large upright case crowded with curiosities and specimens of various kinds. Among the curiosities is a prescription written by Dr. Phisick, August 23d, 1809, also a splint which was removed from the forearm of a squaw of the Apache Indians, who had a fracture of the radius. The splint consists of eight small pieces of wood, about one-eighth of an inch thick, nine or ten inches in length, with rounded edges notched at each end, and bound together in a peculiar manner by sinews or something of a similar nature. It was removed by T. S. Sweeney, of class '80. Here are also relics of the Revolutionary war and of the Rebellion, a mammoth vertebra, etc. Here are specimens of dissections of heads, upper and lower extremities showing the nervous structure and the relative position

in each part, which have been carefully preserved. Among the Pathological specimens are those representing stomachs, bronchial tubes, pharynx, tumors of various kinds, ovarian cysts, gangrene, plaster casts of tumors and deformities, also models representing different parts of the body, used for illustrations and class demonstrations.

Passing to the case on the north side which is much larger than the one on the west, and is crowded with many fine specimens, among which are bones showing the result of fractures and deformities of various kinds, skulls representing different races and classes, others that have been fractured and trepaned. Above these are photographs of different subjects representing the various forms of carcinoma or cancer showing distinctly the destructive tendency of this dire malady. Here also are typical specimens of the different specimens of the different varieties of biliary and vesical calculi. Further on are numbers of tumors of all sizes and varieties. Interspersed among these in separate receivers are a number of monstrosities which are well worthy the attention of these in search of curiosities, as well as to the medical student.

Passing through the center of the room is a row of tables on which are placed the larger specimens, such as ovarian cysts, amputated limbs etc. On one end of the table are five or six specimens of brain in a fine state of preservation. On the east side of the room is another row of tables loaded with specimens similar to those of the center tables. Many valuable specimens are received, which from the lack of preserving jars or other appropriate receivers for their preservation are compelled to be thrown away, also the specimens already in the museum are much crowded for the same reasons often five or six specimens in one jar or receptacle, where there should be but one. This could be easily remedied by a small appropriation, for the purchase of such articles or apparatuses as necessary, which would give a much better showing to the specimens already there, as well as the additions of new ones, and we hope in the near future to see this brought about and then we can point with pride to the museum of the the Medical Department of the State University of Iowa and say it is unexcelled in the West.

Fink's for good cigars.

Students, if you want a horse and buggy, or anything in the livery line, come and see us. We will take pleasure in showing you what we have. We have the finest line of horses, buggies, carriages of any establishment in the city and cannot fail to please you, come and see us. FOSTER & HESS.

Finest assortment of Cigars in the city at Fink's.

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State University OF IOWA, AT IOWA CITY.

This institution embraces a Collegiate Department, a Law Department, a Medical Department, a Homeopathic Medical Department and a Dental Department.

The Collegiate Department embraces a School of Letters and a School of Science. Degrees conferred are Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Philosophy, Bachelor of Science, and Civil Engineering, according to the course of study pursued, at the student's option. A course of Lectures in Didactics is given to the Senior class. Tuition Fee. Incidental expenses, \$8.33, or to County Representatives, \$3.33 per term. The year is divided into three terms.

The Law Department course extends over two school years of forty weeks each. One year spent in legal study under the direction of an attorney in actual practice, or one year spent in a reputable law school, or one year active practice as a licensed attorney, may be received as an equivalent for one year in this school.  
Tuition, \$20 per term, or \$50 per year, in advance. Rental of text-books, \$15 per year. Purchase price, \$70 for the two years course.

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 CORA ROSS.....Secretary  
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EMMA BROOKWAY.....President  
 NELL M. STARTSMAN.....Secretary  
 Sessions on alternate Saturday evenings.

## IRVING INSTITUTE.

J. L. TRETERS.....President  
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 Sessions every Friday evening.

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N. C. YOUNG.....President  
 E. R. NICHOLS.....Secretary  
 Sessions every Friday evening.

## STUDENTS' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

R. A. SMITH.....President  
 G. W. WOODWARD.....Secretary  
 Prayer meetings every Tuesday noon in  
 President's recitation room. All  
 are cordially invited.

## LOCAL.

Halloween!!!  
 Lee, Welch & Co., book store.  
 Homer D. Cope Monday night.  
 "Oh you are thinking of the girls."  
 H. M. Prouty is on the sick list to-day.  
 President Pickard left town yesterday morning.  
 Every man a "copp" to-night but the poor student.  
 Dart spent last Sunday at his home in Rock Island.  
 Bollinger spent last Sunday at his home in Davenport.  
 Chas. H. Burton spends Sunday at his home in Cedar Rapids.  
 E. R. Meek went to Davenport "on business" this morning.  
 Company D drilled in the armory last Wednesday. Battery next.  
 O. D. Wheeler, B. Ph. '85, entered the Law Department this week.  
 Neally returned to school this week, although still somewhat unwell.  
 Aby discourses sweet music upon his flute in the Opera House Orchestra.  
 A few more of those W. C. T. U. pictures to be had at Lee, Welch & Co.'s  
 The Battalion drilled back of the University yesterday for the first time this fall.  
 James Russell Lowell has accepted the position of professor of Belles-Lettres in Harvard College.  
 E. C. Nichols will spend Sunday at home in West Liberty. Some one will be lonely to-morrow.  
 Several of the sergeants are now wearing chevrons, and the rest will also be provided in a few days.  
 G. W. Woodward attended a convention of the Y. M. C. A. in Davenport the latter part of last week.  
 Ex-State Superintendent Von Coellen was in the city Tuesday and attended chapel exercises that morning.

Norris Brown, '83, was married Thursday at Perry. Full particulars next week.

The C. L. S. C. of Iowa City will give a Bryant Memorial at the Unitarian church next Tuesday evening.

Subscriptions for the VIDETTE may be handed to any of the editors, or left at any of the book stores or at Finks.

Eight or nine members of the University band furnished the music at the Skating Rink Wednesday evening.

Don't fail to hear Homer D. Cope, the old University student, Monday night in his marvelous rendition of Damon and Pythias.

Frank McCullough, of Davenport, came down to attend the Northwestern Thursday and visited with Burrows and other friends.

The following notice appeared on the door of the armory this morning: "No target practice this morning; too muddy and wet."

Mrs. Hall, her daughter and son, of Chicago, visited during the week with President Pickard. They will remain another week.

Hereafter, instead of saying, a drunken man staggers, say he "looks cross-eyed with his legs." For particulars enquire of O. R. Young.

Clarence B. Calkins is engaged at Murray, Idaho, as principal of schools. He reports himself as well satisfied with his position and surroundings.

J. M. Read LL. B. '85, and J. W. Witmer, Jr., A. B. '85, have been elucidating Demo-Greenback principles to the inhabitants of the small districts of Polk county.

Mrs. Larrabee spent several days with her daughters this week. Miss Julia is again compelled to quit school for a time on account of ill health, and accompanied her mother home.

That drawn game of foot ball between the Laws and Sophomores was played off last Saturday. The Sophs. came out on top by a small majority, they winning three goals to the Laws two.

*Student in History.*—"The power of the king of Germany was very weak. Some one has said the government 'had a hundred arms but no head.'" *Prof.*—"And so they put a head on it, did they?"

Professors Currier and Miss Call, who had been attending a Baptist convention at Waterloo, were detained there for some time Monday morning on account of delay of trains, but reached the University in time for nine o'clock recitations.

The old frame building, south of the P. O. which Ward has occupied for some months past, has started on a journey. On its old site a new brick building is to be erected, the ground floor of which, we understand, Townsend has engaged for his gallery.

Students will be interested in examining a very excellent group of 30 or 40 of the leading ladies in attendance at the

late W. C. T. U. convention. Each lady is numbered and the names are given below, which makes the picture much more interesting than it would be otherwise.

Owing to a too vigorous exercise of the lower extremities of the ever enthusiastic Senior "Laws," the plasterer has a job of patching to do upon the ceiling in Prof. Fellows' room. Wouldn't it be well to expend your surplus energy in thinking rather than stamping, boys?

**BEST BOOK FOR EVERYBODY.**—The new illustrated edition of Webster's Dictionary, containing three thousand engravings, is the best book for everybody that the press has produced in the present century, and should be regarded as indispensable to the well regulated home, reading-room library, and place of business.—*Golden Era.*

The last dance at Hams Hall was a decided success. Some forty couples were present and report a most enjoyable time. The gathering was a very notable one and said to be the most successful dance that has ever been given by the society. They feel very proud of this their initiatory dance. The music given by the Northwestern Band was splendid.—*Friday's Republican.*

A great act—place, upper entrance to the Library. Two kindred spirits meet—a short, quick, decisive smack—finds entrance through the key-hole, echoes and re-echoes through the stillness of the Library. Silence again reigns, but the thoughts can no longer be confined to text books. Imagination rules, and in wild phantasy the plodder dreams of the time when he too can sip the "nectar of the Goddesses."

The following students have made known their intention of exercising their rights as citizens at the polls next Tuesday: Mills E. V., Clark F. J., Nichols E. R., Patterson J. E., Van Vlack, Fultz, Van Dyke, Gardner, Deyoe, Evans D. W., Spielman, Bacon, Kingsley, Hostetler, Dawson, Pugh, Wallace, Manatt, Blackwell, Evans H. K., Chrisman, Hinckley, Mitchell, McNeel A. W., and Bemis. There are doubtless many others whose names we have not received.

We desire to publish a list of all old students of the S. U. I. who shall have been elected to any public office at this fall's election, as soon as the list can be made reasonably full. This is something that will interest both students and alumni, and we hope every one who sees this notice will inform us without delay of the election of any former S. U. I. student. We probably can not obtain a full list in time for next issue, but it will appear in issue No. 9. Let everyone report and help us make the list as complete as possible.

The President gave us an interesting talk at chapel Monday morning, on the subject of the constantly increasing expense of attending school. His expenses during his entire four years course were

less than two-thirds of what it now costs to attend one year at the same school. He spoke of the actual benefits to be derived from working ones way through school, and recommended those having abundance of means, to deny themselves some pleasures that the pressure upon those of limited means may not be too great.

A crowd of "town boys" made themselves generally disagreeable while the Battalion was drilling back of the University yesterday, by kicking their foot ball into the companies, and in some instances breaking through the ranks to get it. They were politely asked by the Lieutenant to keep off the grounds, but did not see fit to do so. It would have been a pleasure to some of the boys to have been permitted to "go at 'em." The students have always treated these fellows "white," and ought to receive civil treatment in return.

**TEACHERS.**—Call and examine the following valuable books in the **TEACHERS' LIBRARY** at ALLIN, WILSON & Co's:

"Quincy Methods." Illustrated.  
 Talks on Teaching.  
 "Object Lessons on Plants."  
 Object Lessons on the Human Body.  
 Education by Doing.  
 Development Lessons.  
 How to Teach.  
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 Hull's New Sheet of 120 Designs in Drawing.  
 Calisthenic Songs.

Remember Stewart's shoe store. This house is headquarters for gent's fine shoes.

Best quality Stylographic Pens for \$1. also Stylographic Ink at Fink's Store.

Have you seen the new moss trimming at Hornes? The latest novelty; handsomer than feather trimmings and just one-half the cost.

Calkins, the city oil man, will deliver oil to any part of the city at lowest prices. Students will save time and money by leaving orders for him.

Tom Whittaker has the only bath rooms in the city in operation. South of the postoffice.

Boys, patronize Ward. He prepares oysters to suit the taste of the most fastidious—is always ready to wait on customers in his new quarters opposite Shrader's Drug Store.

Horne sells a seal plush sacque, pure London dye, satin lined, seal ornaments, chamois pockets, and full 44 inches long, (not 38) for \$20.00; this is the price small dealers pay for them. Horne saves you twenty-five per cent by buying in large quantities.

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Remember that the emotion is the spring of human act passions of men mould their and form their destinies. The a right to demand of the sch thing in this line, if the home, existing circumstances, and the since it cannot reach all classes to prove insufficient. At the sa if any great amount of ethical is demanded, less of intellectual can be given.—Miss Maud Gilc Iowa Normal Monthly.

Moral training involves the subordination of all propensities sires to the control of conscient kind of power the man is to more important than how great flential he is to become. Quat cided by natural gifts, quality by ed ability. The moral character man decides the degree of qual to this point that all work in moring must be directed. Its acco ment is more important than the opment of mind or muscle, since ter determines how developmen tellect or body is to be used.—H ley, '73, in Iowa Normal Monthly.

That Miss Call is not in her accu place in the Faculty of the Univ a source of deep regret to all the Those who had the privilege of under her instruction knew her kind and efficient teacher and a knew her as a friend loved her Ray extends its sympathy to her loss of her noble brother, Prof Call. We deplore the circum that took her from our midst and our loss. At the same time we co late the friends and students of the University in obtaining the serv such an earnest and painstaking as Miss Call. Our loss is their gai

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Remember that the emotional nature is the spring of human action. The passions of men mould their characters and form their destinies. The public has a right to demand of the school something in this line, if the home, owing to existing circumstances, and the church, since it cannot reach all classes, continue to prove insufficient. At the same time, if any great amount of ethical education is demanded, less of intellectual culture can be given.—Miss Maud Gilchrist, in *Iowa Normal Monthly*.

Moral training involves the complete subordination of all propensities and desires to the control of conscience. The kind of power the man is to wield is more important than how great and influential he is to become. Quatity is decided by natural gifts, quality by acquired ability. The moral character of the man decides the degree of quality. It is to this point that all work in moral training must be directed. Its accomplishment is more important than the development of mind or muscle, since character determines how development of intellect or body is to be used.—H. H. Seerley, '73, in *Iowa Normal Monthly*.

That Miss Call is not in her accustomed place in the Faculty of the University is a source of deep regret to all the students. Those who had the privilege of coming under her instruction knew her to be a kind and efficient teacher and all who knew her as a friend loved her. The *Ray* extends its sympathy to her in the loss of her noble brother, Prof. David Call. We deplore the circumstances that took her from our midst and regret our loss. At the same time we congratulate the friends and students of the State University in obtaining the services of such an earnest and painstaking teacher as Miss Call. Our loss is their gain. The

love and well wishes of all her Pella friends go with her to her new home. May success, which her worth deserves, attend her in all her future work.—*Central Ray*.

A matriculation pledge required to be signed by all students before enrollment requires:

- 1st. Abstinence from the use of intoxicating liquors.
- 2nd. Abstinence from the use of profane language.
- 3rd. Submission to requirements of the Faculty.
- 4th. That students shall not join any Greek Letter Fraternities.

The organization of the class in stenography for the special accommodation of University students has been delayed on account of sickness. All students interested are requested to call at the School of Short-Hand Thursday at 4:30 P. M. Tuition, \$10. (Special rates).

Brushes, Combs, Mirrors, Razor Strops, Toilet Soaps and numerous other Toilet articles at Fink's.

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Library open daily from 8 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 5 P. M. Saturdays, from 9 to 12 A. M.

Students are admitted to the book room upon Saturday morning only; at other times should ask the Librarian for books wanted.

Students are allowed two books, to be kept no longer than two weeks.

For books overdue, a fine of ten cents a week will be imposed.

Fines will be assessed for any damage done to books.

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## LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

"In the world there is nothing great but man:  
In man there is nothing great but mind."

## CHILLY.

The moon hangin' high in the sky,  
So cold;  
And the air, and the night frost settling,  
So cold;  
All around so still, so dreary, and so chill,  
And the walk up the hill,  
So cold.  
A pair sauntering out in the air,  
So cold;  
'Twas a man and a maid, awalking,  
So cold;  
In his heart a fire, a trembling desire,  
To awake Cupids lyre,  
So cold.  
His heart beating high with hope not  
So cold;  
But the face of the maid still looking  
So cold;  
And his mind in doubt, and not a bit stout,  
To attack a redoubt,  
So cold.  
But love begets bravery not  
So cold;  
And the word—it is said to maiden  
So cold;  
And his hope conceive, his despair believe  
For she said, "Not this eve,"  
So cold.

P. S.—The above was written by the editor on one of the steam radiators in the library, during the recent strike of the boilers.

## ACADEMIC APOLOGUS.

## THE FARMER AND THE FOX.

A Fox who plumed Himself upon his powers as a Schemer, set about to Discover a Way by Which he might Scheme a Certain Farmer out of a few Fat Hens. One Day, having Seen the Farmer over in his Field, he Hailed him and Said, "My Dear Sir, I have often Noticed that your Hens Cackle a great Deal at Night, and Knowing that it must be Very Annoying to your Slumbers, I have Decided, from Purely Philanthropic Motives, to Offer you my Services in Keeping Them Quiet, and Gaurantee Perfect Satisfaction and not a Single Cackle, the Whole Night. I would Recommend that you Follow my Advise, as it is Given solely in Your Interest and I have Great Influence with Other Foxes whom I might Keep from Injuring you in the future." Upon hearing this Dissertation the Farmer Agreed, and the Fox went Away in High Glee, his Eye filled with Visions of Fat Chicken. That Night, there was more Excitement than Ever about the Hen Coop, and in the Morning, the Fox Remarked as the Farmer was About to Take him out of the Steel Trap, "You're a Nice Man to Keep Agreements. I was Just Beginning my Scheme for Protecting your Slumbers and here you have Crippled me for Life." "That is all Very Well," Replied the Farmer, as he Picked up his Axe and Felt of the Edge, "but Scheming is Often only another word for Stealing, and it is Always a Game at which Two can Play."

## MORAL.

There are No Schemes in the University.

## THE TURKEY AND THE GOOSE.

A Turkey, having Discovered a Goose Taking Copious Notes from Suetonius

and Gibbon, upon Asking him Why he Did Thus, was Favored with the Reply that he was about to Enter the Oratorical Contest; and when he Asked him Again, Why he did not Discuss Some Question of the Hour, instead of Exploring Antiquity, the Goose Responded, "Your Ignorance is Absolutely Painful. Don't you Know, that if I should Write upon Anything so Fresh, it would not be Called an Oration, and My Style and Thought would be Marked Minus Seventy-Five?"

## MORAL.

Stick to Rome and the French Revolution.

## THE MISSION OF THE ANGLO-SAXONS.

## F. J. WALSH.

Awarded first honors in the Illinois State Contest at Carlinville.

Jutland was the native land of the Anglo-Saxons. It its bleak shores, between its hostile seas, they lived and grew into a people.

The skies were bright above Athenian groves and bowers. The clouds were dark over Jutland crags and sands. The blue waves of the Egean sea played upon the shores at Athens. On either side Jutland the thundering waters hurled the shock of storms and swept the ocean sands far inland. The Athenian was charmed by the beauty, and lulled by the harmony, of his surroundings. The Anglo-Saxon was aroused to activity by impending hardships. In the dreams of the Athenian floated dim, splendid visions, too ethereal to last. From the crude but earnest thought of the Anglo-Saxon grew convictions strong enough to outlast the ages. The sky, and sea, and land stamped their eternal impress on them, and made them men of heroic mould. They grew stern, like the hardships which they met and overcame; enduring, like the rocks whose scanty herbs served them for food; poetic, like the thrill of their wild life; and progressive, like the currents of their restless seas.

They were shut out from the learning of their age. They lived with nature, and God's teachers, though stern, were the best. They were made to battle for existence, and they fought against their hard conditions with persistence and success. From the victories which their arms and steadfast purposes achieved, they learned the might of individual manhood; and there dawned at length upon the Anglo-Saxon a grander idea than the thinking of philosophers had grasped; an idea which the speculations of the southern world had not reached; toward whose final realization all civil progress moves, but beyond which it can hardly go. It was the rational idea of individual liberty. The Anglo-Saxon believed in liberty. So did the Athenian. The Athenian believed in liberty and the sovereignty of the State. The Anglo-Saxon believed in liberty and the sovereignty of the individual. This belief became the foundation principle of Anglo-Saxon civilization.

The empire of the Cæsars had fallen.

With its decline the ancient systems fell into decay, but upon the dirge for the old there broke a birth-song for the new. The Anglo-Saxons appeared. They went into Britain, sowed there the seeds of the new civilization, laid and dedicated to civil freedom the foundations of England. The Norman invasion came; and with it, the legacy of bankrupt centuries belief in the divine right of kings. England became, as it remained, a battle-field for two opposing principles. One was Norman, the other Saxon; one arbitrary, the other popular; one tending to thralldom and decay, the other to expansion and progress; one looking backward and holding to tradition, the other, eager-eyed to the future, and reaching out to truth. One asserted the divine right of kings, the other the inalienable rights of men. The Anglo-Saxons were at first overwhelmed, but they were not subdued. Their spirit survived their fall; it grew and moulded the character of the nation. It wrested from kingly power the Magna Charta, established the principle of representative government, raised the bulwark of popular liberty—the English House of Commons—and crowned its triumph with freedom of action. Monarchy trembled; but Papal tyranny reinforced the Crown. To dull its sense of right and justice, the English conscience was drugged with superstition; but it moved uneasily in its slumbers at the voice of Wyckliffe, and started into wakefulness at the light which broke over Europe when the Saxon, Luther, fanned the embers of German liberty into a flame. And, with freedom of action and freedom of conscience, Anglo-Saxon civilization was, in its elements, complete. Arbitrary power, however strong, could nevermore make Englishmen the servile subjects of their king. The Pope could no more rate God's forgiveness unto them in Roman coin, for they had grasped the dual truth of their equality before the law and their accountability to God alone.

The power of the double despotism was broken. Beside the crumbling ruins of Feudalism were built the schools and homes of modern England. Through all the changes of English life there was a durable element of progress. But the two principles, the Norman and the Saxon, were still at war against each other. Their union was impossible, because in essence they were hostile. At last, the Cavalier met the Puritan. Charles I. gathered to his standard the remnant of English chivalry; tried to revive the old despotism, and made the union of Church and State his instrument. The Puritans laid down their Bibles; beat their plowshares into swords, and rallied to the flag of Cromwell. The struggle was decisive. It threw around the civil rights of Englishmen the strong shield of law, and raised a sheltering arm above their fireside altars. It took the halo from the crown and placed it on the freeman's brow; hurled down and buried forever under the sod of England, belief in the divine right of kings; and when the clouds had cleared away, the age of chivalry took off its flowing plume and waved its last

salute; the age of humanity was ushered in. The Puritan triumphed over the cavalier; the Saxon idea supplanted the Norman, and though the Commonwealth was followed by the Restoration, England was free. The Puritans reaped the harvest from the early sowing, and then, on broader fields, with generous hands, they sowed anew. The Anglo-Saxon principle culminated in America. In England it was revolutionary; in America it became constructive. In England after the struggles of six centuries, it traced upon the civil structure in crimson letters, the undying word, Liberty. In America it built a structure of its own, and over its portals, in golden letters, wrote with fuller, diviner meaning—Liberty, Fraternity, Equality.

In rude, ungrateful strength, the Anglo-Saxon has moved through the centuries that mark his history. His rugged outline has offended the fastidious of every age, but he has stood for sterling manliness. He has been the symbol of earnest, heroic action. He has destroyed and conquered, but he has built again and liberated. He has achieved liberty and enshrined it in law. He has made England the great heart of the modern world, whose strong pulsations have sent the life blood circling to the farthest lands. It was the force of his example that struck the shackles from the Russian serfs; that raised the tide of blood which swept over France and left her free; and it was his hand that unfurled the starry symbol of liberty over this continent. He has stamped his name upon a civilization, and given to it the impulse which shall move it on and on.

Broken obelisks, crumbled columns and time-worn pyramids tell of boasted civilization which a thousand years tired out and laid at rest. Since the birth of the Anglo-Saxon race twenty centuries have passed, but it still wears the bloom of youth and its civilization is vigorous and progressive. It has defied the ages. It will not grow old. It has in it the essence of immortality. Alexander, Caesar, Charlemagne, could found great empires; but their empires fell, because men pass away. But man remains, and Anglo-Saxon civilization is lasting, because it is founded in that divine principle of his nature which persists unaltered from age to age.

To the Anglo-Saxon's care was given the rarest flower that ever took the sunlight, and the dew of honesty and tears. It was his mission to keep, to nourish and transplant it until the world should catch its fragrance and its hue. To-day wherever floats an Anglo-Saxon flag, wherever sounds the Anglo-Saxon tongue there man is free to act, to speak, to pray; and if the time shall ever come when every chain that galls is broken, and the world is bound by the bond of love, then, and not till then, will end the mission of the Anglo-Saxons.

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## ACADEMY Co

W. S. KENTON, J. C. MONNIE

W. Ott spent Sunday in Riverside.

Mrs. S. V. Gordon entertains circle of friends.

Ability, earnestness and are necessary to success.

J. A. Bishop took charge in Washington Co., this week.

Bad weather Tuesday prevented Geology class from taking trip.

J. Evans, of South English days in the city visiting W. C. Moore.

At the last meeting of the society, Wm. Drew was made ary member.

Freshman, promenading passing an Academy Professor. We Germans ever look blue but you sometimes look green.

Tuesday evening, in honor of joint birthday of Evans and royal time was had, and gentlemen entered upon the under favorable auspices.

On last Wednesday Bayard inhibited to the Physiology class new microscope, the circula blood in a frogs foot. The greatly delighted and hope to come again.

The English literature class two day's examination this Elizabethan Period. Teacher is designated to be taught by ties." Student—"I don't those things are."

Oil bills ran up remarkably. The dreamy absorbed look of tenances of the 40 Rhetoric due to the poetical genius within. Some are triumphant as if they had mastered the others wear a wan, pale look truly pathetic.

At the last meeting of Ladies Society the following were elected: Pres., Miss Z. Pres., Kate Segler; Secretary, Davis; Treasurer, Kyle; Executive Committee, Miss McLellan and Esq. giant-at-Arms, Miss Thorne ridge.

Having adjourned the week, the Athenian Society night and carried out their with unusual enthusiasm: In of a political discussion between Greenbackers and Republicans following prominent speaker represented; Larrabee, Kirkwoodson, Whiting, Gillette, W. Lehmann. J. A. T. Hull was to address the meeting, but not received his pass over the Railroad, he was unable to be Mrs. Foster had a previous and was also unable to be present.

## TOWNS

ACADEMY COLUMN.

W. S. KENTON, J. C. MONNET, Editors.

W. Ott spent Sunday at his home in Riverside.

Mrs. S. V. Gordon entertained a small circle of friends.

Ability, earnestness and perseverance, are necessary to success.

J. A. Bishop took charge of his school in Washington Co., this week.

Bad weather Tuesday prevented the Geology class from taking the intended trip.

J. Evans, of South English, spent a few days in the city visiting W. Miller and C. Moore.

At the last meeting of the Athenian society, Wm. Drew was made an honorary member.

Freshman, promenading with girl, passing an Academy Prof. Fresh—Do we Germans ever look blue? Prof.—No but you sometimes look green.

Tuesday evening, in honor of the joint birthday of Evans and Jenkins, a royal time was had, and the young gentlemen entered upon the new year under favorable auspices.

On last Wednesday Bayard Elliot exhibited to the Physiology class, with his new microscope, the circulation of the blood in a frogs foot. The class were greatly delighted and hope that he will come again.

The English literature class passed a two day's examination this week on the Elizabethan Period. Teacher—"What is designated to be taught by the moralities." Student—"I don't know what those things are."

Oil bills ran up remarkably this week. The dreamy absorbed look on the countenances of the 40 Rhetoric students is due to the poetical genius that burns within. Some are triumphant and joyous as if they had mastered the situation, others wear a wan, pale look that is truly pathetic.

At the last meeting of the Young Ladies Society the following officers were elected: Pres., Miss Zeka; Vice Pres., Kate Segler; Secretary, Emma Davis; Treasurer, Kyle; Executive Committee, Miss McLellan and Eggert; Sergeant-at-Arms, Miss Thorne and Kitt-ridge.

Having adjourned the preceding week, the Athenian Society met last night and carried out their programme with unusual enthusiasm: It consisted of a political discussion between Demogreenbackers and Republicans. The following prominent speakers were represented; Larrabee, Kirkwood, Henderson, Whiting, Gillette, Weaver and Lehmann. J. A. T. Hull was expected to address the meeting, but not having received his pass over the Rock Island railroad, he was unable to be present. Mrs. Foster had a previous engagement and was also unable to be present.



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systems fell for the new. They went seeds of dedicated of Eng-ame; and centuries ago. Eng-a battle, les. One one; arbi-nding to to expan-backward he other, reaching he divine alienable ons were were not ved their character n kingly established e govern-popular Commons with free-trembled; he Crown. justice, the ged with sily in its life, and the light when the mbers of and, with of con-n was, in ary pow- evermore subjects of no more them in sped the efore the to God espotism rumbling eschools England. glish life progress. man and inst each ible, be- stile. At Puritan. ard the ed to re-ade the s instru-wn their es into f Crom- sive. It English-nd raised fireside e crown s brow; r under e divine uds had try took its last

salute; the age of humanity was ushered in. The Puritan triumphed over the cavalier; the Saxon idea supplanted the Norman, and though the Commonwealth was followed by the Restoration, England was free. The Puritans reaped the harvest from the early sowing, and then, on broader fields, with generous hands, they sowed anew. The Anglo-Saxon principle culminated in America. In England it was revolutionary; in America it became constructive. In England after the struggles of six centuries, it traced upon the civil structure in crimson letters, the undying word, Liberty. In America it built a structure of its own, and over its portals, in golden letters, wrote with fuller, diviner meaning—Liberty, Fraternity, Equality. In rude, ungrateful strength, the Anglo-Saxon has moved through the centuries that mark his history. His rugged outline has offended the fastidious of every age, but he has stood for sterling manliness. He has been the symbol of earnest, heroic action. He has destroyed and conquered, but he has built again and liberated. He has achieved liberty and enshrined it in law. He has made England the great heart of the modern world, whose strong pulsations have sent the life blood circling to the farthest lands. It was the force of his example that struck the shackles from the Russian serfs; that raised the tide of blood which swept over France and left her free; and it was his hand that unfurled the starry symbol of liberty over this continent. He has stamped his name upon a civilization, and given to it the impulse which shall move it on and on. Broken obelisks, crumbled columns and time-worn pyramids tell of boasted civilization which a thousand years tired out and laid at rest. Since the birth of the Anglo-Saxon race twenty centuries have passed, but it still wears the bloom of youth and its civilization is vigorous and progressive. It has defied the ages. It will not grow old. It has in it the essence of immortality. Alexander, Caesar, Charlemagne, could found great empires; but their empires fell, because men pass away. But man remains, and Anglo-Saxon civilization is lasting, because it is founded in that divine principle of his nature which persists unaltered from age to age. To the Anglo-Saxon's care was given the rarest flower that ever took the sunlight, and the dew of honesty and tears. It was his mission to keep, to nourish and transplant it until the world should catch its fragrance and its hue. To-day wherever floats an Anglo-Saxon flag, wherever sounds the Anglo-Saxon tongue there man is free to act, to speak, to pray; and if the time shall ever come when every chain that galls is broken, and the world is bound by the bond of love, then, and not till then, will end the mission of the Anglo-Saxons. Buy your Cigars of Shrader. Best line of note books, stationery and notions, cigars, tobacco, papers &c. at Fink's Store, under the St. James hotel. Perfumes and Toilet Articles of all kinds at Shrader's.

MINNEWAKAN, DAK., Oct. 27.

Dear V. R.—I am in a land of magic; yes, sir, a land of enchantment. Who says Dakota is bleak and desolate? Who says Dakota is unattractive? Who says her prairies do not bloom? Who says that cultured people do not live here? Who says this is the "rowdy west?" Who says that the marvelous growth of this country is not substantial? I tell you, my dear VIDETTE REPORTER, people in Iowa are green—they do not know Dakota; they cannot know Dakota until they visit the country. Will you let me tell you a few things? Will you give me a chance to say that this is the most marvelous country, in some respects, I ever heard of? I want to prove to you that you, my dear VIDETTE-REPORTER, never chronicled on your tinted pages wonders more eye-opening than these I am daily witnessing.

Please look at your map and way up in North Dakota, find Devils Lake, the largest body of water in the territory—a veritable inland sea, for it is salt. At the westernmost end of this lake is Minnewakan (the Indian for "Spirit Water,") a town of 300 people and two years of age. It is not at all surprising for this country that a town of three hundred inhabitants should spring up in two years, because that is the way the country becomes settled. But imagine a prairie that three years ago was absolutely uninhabited for a distance of a hundred and seventy-five miles; think of it as treeless, except along the water courses, and swept by the winds and snows, and unseen by mortal eye. Do you believe me when I say that all this territory has this year groaned under heavy crops of wheat? that railroads have pierced what was uninhabited country and brought with them farmers and traders who occupy all the land? You must believe me, Sir, because I have seen these same prairies dotted with farmers' houses; I have visited the towns and have seen the grain elevators at short intervals all along the way. Scarcely sixty days ago, the first passenger train ran into Minnewakan. I have said that three hundred people now call it their home, but I verily believe, as do many who are better judges than I, that before a twelve-month rolls by the population will have doubled; indeed I shall wonder if it shall not have trebled.

Though it is my business just at present to "puff" towns and people, I am not giving you taffy; I wouldn't do that, because you don't pay me, you know. But I am going to tell you a solemn fact, and I predict that your creamy face will turn two whole shades lighter with amazement. When only one house marked the spot where this town was to be built, a Buffalo gentleman drove over the prairies, guided only by the sun, and found so promising a site that he then and there determined to build a hotel. He did build it and named it the Hotel Arlington. He invested more than \$20,000, and to-day it stands as a monument to faith—the landlord's faith in the

future of Minnewakan. Does that startle you? If not, you do not know what it is to build a \$20,000 hotel on the prairie, way up in Dakota, seventy-five miles from the British possessions. Now, my dear VIDETTE, you know what is to live, don't you?—to exist, I mean? But suppose you were compelled to exist with only three families (of average size—I don't refer to the B. Young variety) in the town to patronize you; and with no railroads to bring "alumni notes" and dollars, and no telegraphs to flash the news that the S. U. I. was first in the state contest. I know it is a "supposition contrary to fact," but these were the circumstances, somewhat modified, under which the Dakota *Siftings* began its existence here. And when the town had grown so much that it included perhaps a hundred people, the citizen hired the editor to print ten thousand copies of his paper which they circulated all over the United States to "boom" their town.

Such things as these seem wonderful to me. And when I found at Jamestown very many people from the Eastern States who have brought their money and their culture with them and have come to build a city and make homes; and when I see in this same Jamestown a city of three thousand people where five years ago, there were none; and when we learn that two hotels afford as good accommodations as any in Iowa; and when I hear that there are published there one daily newspaper and four weeklies; when I see there dwellings and business blocks as substantial and beautiful as those in Iowa City—when I know all this has sprung up within three years, I conclude that Dakota is not a barren waste, but that it is blossoming all over with villages and blooming with wheat fields.

C. W. W.

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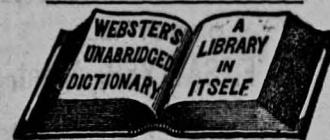
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THE VIDETTE-REPORTER Iowa City

An able article, written by Prof. Eggert on "The Problem of Higher Education," appears in the November number of *The Popular Science Monthly*. Do not fail to read it.

THE curriculum of the University of Michigan has been altered and enlarged in order to provide a course of study for students who devote their time largely to biological work, either as a preparatory the study of medicine or with a view teaching or engaging in biological research. Zoology, botany and physiology are the most prominent subjects of the course, but full opportunity is for extended work in physics, chemistry, paleontology and other sciences.

LAST night occurred the marriage of Mr. Norris Brown and Miss Lu Beecher at the residence of the bride's father, Perry, the Rev. Jones officiating. Chief Pilot takes especial pleasure in the announcement of so happy a union of two of our most respected young people. Miss Beeler is one of the best ladies of Perry, and Mr. Brown can congratulate himself in securing a companion. Mr. Brown is one of our rising young attorneys of the state, has already a fine practice in Perry, hosts of friends who join with wishing him all the good that can come from such a congenial union. The couple left on the Minneapolis train for Des Moines, and to-day they will visit Mr. Brown's father, Mr. Perry, at Perry, Iowa. —Perry Chief Oct. 30.

The audience which greeted H. D. Cope at the Opera House Monday night was not as large as expected, considering that he formerly was a student here, taken in connection with the fact that the proceeds were to be devoted to charitable purposes. But he it