

The Vidette-Reporter.

VOL. XIX.

IOWA CITY, IOWA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1886.

NO. 4

The Vidette-Reporter,

ISSUED

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During Collegiate Year S. U. I.

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All communications should be addressed,

THE VIDETTE-REPORTER,

Iowa City, Iowa.

THE "INCIPIENT RIOT."

The *Press* this week devotes considerable space to the circumstances of the Freshman sociable recently held and assumes the task of reproving the "bad spirit" shown on that occasion.

In a tone of patronizing condescension and in a voice full of warning, sarcasm and indignant comment it utters its lamentations. We own that the *Press* had some small ground for a few remarks of disapprobation; but it has magnified the evils which it deprecates, imagined improprieties that did not exist, and looking upon a picture of exaggerated horrors, it cries out in a voice of such skilfully affected earnestness that many will believe the play a passage in real life. Already, indeed, a Davenport paper has accepted the tale of the *Press* for truth, and has moreover informed its readers that a number of young people, occupying that Friday evening the balcony of the St. James, had their holiday clothes bespattered with rotten eggs. Seeing to our surprise how easily even the *Press* may be believed, we propose to make a few observations on the subject.

According to the *Press* it would be all right for one class to disturb another were the place of meeting on the University grounds. When it is in one of the principal hotels of the city, however, the gathering should, we are told in one place, not be disturbed for the reason that the attendance is limited to the class membership, and in another that such disturbance then becomes an "unmitigated nuisance" and that the young men, of whatever class engaged in, it are not gentlemen. In what way

the molestation would be right on the University grounds and wrong in the hotel, a proper thing in the one place and an unmitigated nuisance in another, we are not informed. The *Press* intimates that it would be an unmitigated nuisance with respect to the class disturbed, for it says that seven policemen in one of the principal hotels of the city guarded boys and girls from "assault and ungentlemanly interference." Would this ungentlemanly interference become gentlemanly if carried on in one of the University halls, we inquire. But we suspect that the idea uppermost in the confused brain of the writer was that the general public would be annoyed more about the hotel than elsewhere. Indeed, he represents the scene around the hotel as one of "incipient riot," that squads of police had to stand guard, preserve order and restrain violence; that the air was full of loud shouts and flying eggs, many of which latter were thrown from the campus towards the balcony of the hotel. He bewails that the city had to be to the expense of extra police and stands aghast at the report that a grocer that evening sold to the students hundreds of eggs which, as he says, were used in the way above indicated.

The only egg thrown that night, so far as is known, was thrown from the street into the campus by one of the roughs of the town, and it struck a student not belonging to either of the classes implicated. The landlord says that he saw no disorderly crowds or groups below. The balcony nor any part of the building showed no signs of having had an egg smashed against it, and the "holiday attire," so dear to the heart of the *Press* man was free all night from any unsavory taint. We think it would be a hard undertaking for the *Press* man to discover the grocer who sold those "hundreds of eggs," but if there were one, would it be wonderful? It is not remarkable in a town where there are so many students, so many of whom have to eat three times daily, that grocers should sell eggs to them. This happens every day. The egg thrown was a rotten egg. Grocers do not sell rotten eggs. Therefore the only egg thrown was not bought from a grocer. The *Press* says by inference that the students bought the eggs to throw; but "if students were not the guilty parties they should be promptly vindicated and no one will more gladly assist in this than the *Press*." Indeed. It is strongly apprehended that on the day of the evening we are speaking of, a revolver, several jack-knives, gunpowder, matches and some rope were sold to students. It is likely that these things were used in the turmoil of the evening. This should promptly be investigated by the University faculty. The students bought them. But if they did not buy them they should be promptly vindicated, and no one will more gladly assist in

this than the VIDETTE-REPORTER.

We were at the hotel several times during the evening of the sociable, and spent some time in the parlors. Everything was quiet. We saw no noisy groups. Three policemen instead of seven stood on the walk in front of the building, talking leisurely and apparently having a pleasant night of it.

We do not deny that some extra police were employed. The *Press* tells us that when the Freshmen applied to the mayor for police protection he "was not a little surprised and declined at first." We have no doubt of it. The character of the students' meetings of all descriptions has uniformly been so orderly and becoming that anyone would be surprised at the suggestion of increasing the police force on the occasion of any one of them. The truth is that the Freshmen were on that day, on account of reports and empty rumors, frightened and apprehensive to an unusual degree as to what might occur in the evening; and when they asked for extra police and agreed to stand the expense themselves, the mayor, not to appear indifferent, kindly acceded to their request. These police were not needed, as the general quiet and order of the evening abundantly proved. Through all the din and roar and tumult and "incipient riot" depicted by the *Press*, not a single arrest was made. No arrest was thought of. There was not the slightest occasion for one. Is it possible that seven policemen were so completely successful in restraining a disturbing element that three or four policemen could not at all have controlled?

Not an arrest was made. Every Freshman who intended to go to the sociable went. There was no angry violence. No hot words were passed. No hard feelings were engendered. After the evening set in a stranger in the city would not have known that anything unusual was going on. The *Press* makes much out of little, a great ado about almost nothing.

We think many very improper things were done that evening. We do not think it well for one class to annoy another in any way whatever; but we are unwilling to have peccadilloes magnified into crimes, a class meeting of the usual order and reputable character reported as a disorderly and disgraceful affair, and the many students of the State University of Iowa represented as ruffians.

One of the most important adjuncts to the regular work of students in the University, is the work of the literary society. Its duties are assumed voluntarily, and the fact that the greater part of the students are members of the societies, proves that they believe that they afford a valuable means of culture and literary training. We wish to emphasize the high place which society work should

hold in the estimation of those who come here to gain knowledge, discipline their faculties, and develop their talents. However, little stress need be laid upon this point, for it is generally recognized. But in some way or other we have the idea that there is not that care bestowed upon society exercises that there should be. We suspect that the average society program now, is not up to the average program, years ago. This is partly because a few years since the preparatory Department of the University was abolished, and there went with it two literary societies, composed very largely of sub-freshmen. Our new students come from high schools and academies now, and in few of these schools, as we think, is a literary society a very prominent feature. Hence our men are not quite so well prepared to do good work as they used to be when every man who entered the Zets. or Irvings spent one or two years in one of the societies below. But this is comparatively an irrelevant matter. We have simply grown careless. We have the ability to come up to the old time program, and occasionally when we work, we do it. The difficulty seems to be in keeping the interest up to the proper degree. The sentiment prevails to some extent, that it is not worth while to try to do our level best, unless a contest or exhibition is approaching. This is an error. A reputation should first be made in the society hall, and then enlarged and embellished, if possible, in the opera house. And by keeping up week after week the general excellence of our usual programs, we can elevate also, the character of any opera house exercises. It is a good rule not to appear on a program without careful and faithful preparation. With more work, we can amplify, individually, our own literary capability, have larger audiences, and a better name.

In Van Nostrand's Engineering Magazine for October, we notice a lengthy article by Prof. Philbrick, entitled "New Practical Formulas for the Resistance of Solid and Built Beams, Girders, etc., with Numerous Problems and Designs." The article consists principally of mathematical computations, designed to show the inaccuracy of many formulas more accurate and also more simple. The article extends over fifteen large pages of the magazine, and is to be followed by a still longer article in the November number. Those of us who can not judge for ourselves, of the excellence of the article by reading it, can appreciate the deservedly high rank our Professor holds among American engineers, by the frequent publication of articles from his pen in this leading engineering magazine of America.

Sophomore suits and overcoats at the Golden Eagle.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

J. F. BURNS, Editor.

E. E. Good, of the class of '85, and now a member of the firm of Good & Good, Wahoo, Neb., visited the law department Thursday.

The Seniors are talking of a class hat. The Juniors are discussing parliamentary rules.

E. H. Wilson recovered his much lamented hat, in rather a peculiar way but it was not left at the "St. Jimmy" as he had predicted.

The Supreme court of Indiana has recently decided that a telephone company is a common carrier, and is bound to render service as a common carrier, also that the legislature has a right to fix the rate of charge.

John Burke, of the class of '86, informs us that he has accepted the invitation to stump his county during the present campaign, upon the political issues of the day. John is an easy and fluent speaker and will no doubt disseminate democratic principles in a masterly way.

The Juniors held their class elections Tuesday. The following officers were elected for the term: Pres., N. C. Young; Vice Pres., J. H. Hanley; Sec., E. M. Wolfe; Treas., E. H. Hicks. They also organized a club court, and elected the following officers: Clerk, E. H. Hicks. Sheriff, J. G. Cameron.

J. H. Wetzel, of the class of '86, has been nominated for county attorney, in Nuckolls county, Neb. Mr. Wetzel exhibited many brilliant qualities while a student at this University. He united persevering industry with a ripe experience, which is so essential to a complete mastery of the more intricate principles of law. It would indeed be gratifying to hear of "Grover's" election.

Judge Rogers finished his course of lectures on constitutional law, yesterday. The lectures have been interesting and instructive. Owing to the limited time, none but the leading principles could be elucidated, yet they were substantiated by the citations of leading cases, which discusses inimitably almost every question embodied in this branch of the law. The Judge has all the qualities of a successful lecturer, presenting his subject in a pleasing, careful, and pregnant, style that carries conviction and stamps it firmly upon the understanding of his hearers.

A case of considerable interest in regard to the right of a city to grant privileges to a street railway, has been lately decided in the Circuit Court at Des Moines. Several years prior to 1873, the council of that city granted to a company the exclusive privilege of constructing and operating a street railway, through the streets of that city, for a long term of years. In pursuance of that grant, such a railway was constructed and operated, and though at first the enterprise was unprofitable, it prospered as the city grew in size, and its lines were extended along many streets. Last year the council granted to another company the right to construct a line along certain streets,

not occupied by the old company. In a controversy between the two companies, as to the right to occupy certain of these streets, the old company claimed that its privilege was exclusive and the last grant void, as in conflict therewith. The court decided that the council had no power to make the first grant exclusive, but that so far as the first company had in good faith occupied streets under that grant, it should be protected, even as against the second grant, while so far as the second grant did not interfere with the old line as constructed, the privileges given to the new company, would be upheld. The court cited, among others, the following cases: Fichels vs. Railway, 78 Ind. 261; Milhan vs. Sharp, 27 N. Y. 611; Chicago vs. Rumpff, 45 Ill. 95; Norwich Gas L. Co. vs. Norwich Gas Co., 25 Conn. 19; State vs. Cinn. G. L. Co. 18 Ohio 262; Gale vs. Kalamazoo, 23 Mich. 344; Burlington vs. Burlington St. Ry. Co., 49 Iowa 144; Chilvers vs. People, 11 Mich. 43; Burlington etc. Ferry Co. vs. Davis, 48 Iowa, 133.

The case will undoubtedly come before the Supreme Court for final determination.

HOW JUDGES SHOULD BE CHOSEN?

"This is one of that class of questions which are easier asked than answered, and prudent people usually hedge their solutions of them with an ample stock of provisos and conditions. In the United States we have tried, and are trying, three modes of selecting judges: Appointment by the executive, 'by and with the advice and consent, etc.' election by the legislature, and election by the people. To each of them have been made grave objections which, upon analysis, will be found to amount to the same thing, to wit, that the qualities most likely to secure a judicial position, are not the qualities essential to a good judge. Whether the Governor appoints, or the Legislature elects, they say that the ermine is too apt to be the reward of antecedent political partisan service, not at all connected, nor indeed consistent, with the possession of the essential and indispensable judicial attributes. If the people elect, there is the same objection, except that the political service is prospective. A party convention nominates for judge, a man who can bring some strength to the party, who can carry something, and not have to be himself carried. The party wants for such an office a man whose manners are popular, who has personal 'magnetism,' who can gain votes for the party. If, in addition to this, he possesses the integrity, learning, and mental power essential to the proper discharge of judicial functions, so much the better. To do them justice, we believe political parties usually do their best with the material at their disposal, and nominate for judges the men who are best fitted for the offices, provided, always, that besides their fitness, they possess sufficient personal popularity to keep them abreast with the ticket.

Party managers are eminently practical men and take a very practical view of these matters. They would not nominate for a judicial office a Justinian, or a

Kent, or a Marshall, if they believed that his nomination would hurt the party.

We do not believe that the appointment or election of judicial officers, whether by a governor or the legislature, or the people, can ever be made independent of the control, partial or absolute, of party politics. As long as political parties exist, they will strive to control every civil office of government to which is attached, either honor or profit. No office is so high, and none so low that the political party will not seek to render it, or its incumbency, a source of party capital. There are differences in degree of course, party lines are not drawn as strictly in an election for the office of circuit judge as for a member of congress, but the principle is the same, and with few exceptions, the democrat votes for the democratic candidate for judge, and the republican, for the republican candidate.

We do not consider this a pessimistic view of the case, we regard it as a necessary and natural condition of popular government. If it is an imperfection of our system, it is inseparable from it. Our experience of the past hundred years, has surely taught us that judicial purity, integrity, and ability, are consistent with free institutions, and during all that time our judges have been chosen in one of the three modes we have indicated, and each of them is necessarily infected with political influences.

Which of these three modes of selecting judicial officers is best, we do not presume to say, but will merely remark, that although in many States changes have been made from executive appointment, and legislative election, to popular vote, the reverse process, so far as we are advised, has never taken place, there are *nulla vestigia retrorsum*. Whatever universal suffrage has once obtained it has never relinquished. This in a great measure, is the result of the prevalent sentiment, that government should be 'of the people, for the people, by the people.' The fact remains, however, that the judges of those States in which they are chosen by universal suffrage, have never suffered in the comparison, other things being equal, with the judges of those States in which the older and more conservative modes are retained.

We therefore think that public policy does not demand any special changes in the modes of electing judges, and that, among the many projects of 'Reform' that have recently been suggested and advocated in Bar Associations, legal journals, and newspapers, this is entitled to as little favor as any. Far more important than the mode of his election, is the independence of the judge, and this can be most effectually secured by a reasonably long term of office and a liberal salary."

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H. W. Craven is in the city, visiting—his—his brothers.
Kessler, of last year's class, is in the Medical Department this year.
The Misses Mills, of Cedar Rapids, sisters of C. E., are visiting friends in town.
Rev. Mr. Gregg, of Colorado Springs, conducted the chapel exercises Monday morning.
Prof. Fellows' room is undergoing thorough renovation and repair during his absence.
The University band goes to Muscatine on the 23d inst, to attend the Republican rally.
Pres. Pickard is attending the Tri-ennial Convention of the Congregationalists, at Chicago.
Drew and Elliot, of the Freshmen class, are diligently collecting reptiles for the Museum.
Lieut. Califf informs us that there will be dress parade next Friday, if the weather permits.
Mr. L. G. Weld was visited the first part of the week by his brother, L. P. Weld, of Cedar Rapids.
C. R. Zimmerman is the choice of the Zets for Vice-President of the Home Oratorical Association.
The annual meeting of the Oratorical Association, will be held in Irving Hall, next Monday afternoon, at 3:30.
Merritt Holbrook found the pangs of separation too hard to bear, and is now once more a member of class '87.
One of our dignified Seniors is wrestling with the problem, "Is a wine-manufacturer an unproductive producer."
Ned Meek and John Clarkson, representing the Senior and Freshman classes, are doing Davenport to-day.
The Zets on Friday evening of last week elected H. A. Hollister, Vice-President, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Oreup.
Prof. Smith receives callers Wednesday afternoons, at which time she would gladly welcome any of her student friends desiring to call.
W. L. Thompson visited a few days this week with his brother, Geo. B., and old friends among the students. He was for one year a member of class '87.
Quite a number of students of other schools have entered the evening class

at the Iowa City Commercial College. This is a splendid opportunity to improve your penmanship and learn book-keeping.

Prof. Fellows has been absent in New York all week, having been invited to officiate in the ceremony that was to rescue his son, Olin, from single blessedness. A few particulars may appear next week.

J. M. Fawcett, one of last year's students, who has been engineering in Nebraska, during the past summer, has secured a good position in Kansas, and is now "running track centers" for the Santa Fe R. R.

Charles F. Kuehule, B. Ph. '81, L. L. B. '82, was in the city on Friday of last week, seeing old friends. Kuehule has been in the law business for some time at Dennison, in partnership with a Mr. Shaw. He reports business quite good.

That member of class '85, at present resident in Des Moines, who in his Senior year was relieved of that most priceless of treasures, his plug hat, may learn its present whereabouts by addressing the VIDETTE-REPORTER, and paying for this notice.

Our foot-ball team, comprised of G. S. Wright, F. P. Wright, German, Swigart, Patterson, Marquardt, Burton, Mills, Nichols, Dart and Davis, went to Des Moines to-day, to play with the alumni team there. They were accompanied by Main, Marechall and Brande, the latter being one of the judges.

The writer who comments on the Sophomore-High School game of football in this week's "Commentator," evidently forgot to mention the fact that one of the High School alumni played with their team in the game. We beg leave to refresh his memory on this point.

Chas. D. Morgan, of Ft. Dodge, who graduated from the S. U. I. with the class of '83, was married Thursday, to Miss Carrie Culver, of this city. The couple left in the evening for an extended bridal tour in the East, and expect to spend Sunday in Washington. The V-R offers congratulations and best wishes.

It is reported that a certain Freshie, in order to keep out of the clutches of the blood-thirsty Sophs, last Friday night, wheeled a baby carriage from his home to that of his Dulcinea, whilst his mother and aunt acted as body guard. The tender solicitude for his pretended charge, and the fatherly pride beaming from his countenance so touched the hearts of the Sophs, that they refrained from ruthlessly awakening him from his happy dream.

The inevitable Senior plug is among us. One by one these emblems of all that is dignified, are appearing on the campus and in the halls of learning, adorning the Senior figure, and but imperfectly concealing the sheepish, freshman-like smile, characteristic of the Senior, with his first silk tile, at whose

appearance the Freshman (boys of course) is awed into silence, the Soph's reaches for a brick, and the Junior—well the Junior wonders if he keeps it locked up.

The Band has been re-organized, and is now in fine trim. It is already far superior to last year's band in number and excellence and promises to be the best the University has ever had. Sinnet is Leader; Aby, Musical Director; and Lischer, Drum Major. The members are as follows: Aby, Solo Bb Cornet; Hess, Eb Cornet; Auger, Bb Clarinet; Hallock, Solo Bb Cornet; Coast, 1st Bb Cornet; La Force, 1st Bb Cornet; Little, Eb Cornet; Palmer, Eb Clarinet; Conzett, Piccolo; Baker, Solo Alto; McCausland, 1st Alto; Bacon, 2d Alto; Sinnett, 1st Tenor; W. Stutsman, 2d Tenor; Tracy, Baritone; Braude, Tuba; Bair, Tenor Drum; H. Stutsman, Bass Drum and Cymbals.

Our sporting editor, in his report of the Sopho-Fresh light-glove contest, last week, unintentionally did the Sophomores some injustice. Our attention was called to the article by some of the aggrieved members of the class, and we promised to explain this week. The fact is, that the aforesaid S. E., has not become fully acquainted with the members of the different classes. So zealous was he, when the sparring was over, to get a report of this display of science in last week's paper, that he inadvertently confounded the names of the two classes, regret that this unfair article should have escaped the vigilance of the proof-reader and will carefully guard against the recurrence of such a mistake in our columns.

The following recently appeared in a Minneapolis paper: The National Loan and Investment Company yesterday filed articles of incorporation in the office of the register of deeds, the amount of capital stock being fixed at \$200,000, of which amount \$100,000 is to be paid in by October 15th, the day for commencing business. The highest amount of indebtedness shall be 25 per cent of the amount of capital stock paid in. The incorporators are Henry S. Perkins, Boston, Mass.; Valentine G. Hush, Alfred B. Hush and Stephen B. Howard, Minneapolis, Minn.

The officers of the National Loan and Insurance Company, of Minneapolis are: president, Henry S. Jenkins, Boston, Mass.; vice-president, Stephen B. Howard, Minneapolis, Minn.; secretary and treasurer, Alfred B. Hush, Minneapolis.

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We take the following extract from a letter recently received from Carl Eggart, B. Ph. '86, now Instructor in Latin and French in the Illinois State University: "The society halls here are simply elegant, finer than ours, perhaps not quite so large, membership about sixty each. In one hall there is a fine Chickering 'grand' piano, probably worth \$1,000 to \$1,200. There is one thing I noticed; they make every member of the graduating class, that is, every member of the class who is a member of the society, leave his picture; these are placed in a frame, each class in one, and hung up in the halls."

As to the elegance of the society halls, we have little to say. While it is desirable, it is by no means requisite to first-class literary work, and we have no reason to feel discouraged because of our inferiority in that respect. But the plan of keeping the pictures of graduates we think a good one, and one that the societies here might wisely adopt. What do you think of it, fellow-students? Which society will be first to establish the custom?

Our school is well supplied with, and is developing some good kickers. We refer especially to foot ball kickers. Nor are we the only ones who know this. When new teams at other points become full-fledged, and acquire considerable notoriety as to skill, they invariably turn their eyes to the S. U. I., to find an adversary worthy of their most excellent pedal endeavor. Now, the foot-ball team organized by the alumni association, at Des Moines, is trying to establish a reputation, by a strife with us, and the Cornellites are indulging the hope of winning great glory by a victory over us. They have even had the boldness to send a challenge. The defiant word is out, and the conflict is ahead with all its uncertainty and foreboding. It is to be presumed that the Cornellites carefully considered, before taking this step. It means war to the toe nail. In our camp prevails a consciousness of might, and great confidence in the issue, and when the enemy closes in for the combat, we shall observe whether or not they have duly appreciated the manly prowess of our men, by the preparations they have made and by the manoeuvres they execute in their attempt to gain the first goal.

The Erodolphians.

The Erodolphians did do a very fine thing last Saturday evening. They had a merry program. Upon receiving the gavel from Miss Shepherd, the retiring president, the incoming president, Miss Evans, entered upon an inaugural address, composed of good points, playful irony, a great deal of humor, and a little bit of seriousness. It was well received. The debate on the question as to whether women should be allowed to speak in meeting, and in which Misses Williams, Lloyd Copeland and Mitchell, engaged, was carried on with vivacity and with great great pleasure to the audience, who frequently interrupted the

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fair disputants with applause. The negative got the question. Miss Shephard delivered in a very creditable way, an oration on "Circumstances," the theme of which was, that "There is a divinity that shapes our ends, rough hew them as we will." The declamations and music added much to the evening's entertainment. Again we say the Erodolphians did a very fine thing.

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LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

HYPATIA.

Delivered by Ida B. Clarke, at the Anniversary of the Literary Societies, June 18th, 1886.

Christianity has attained its present supremacy only after centuries of struggle and bloodshed. Its progress has ever been impeded by warfare without and by dissensions within the Church; its reputation stained by outrages perpetrated in its name by its adherents. Outrages, sufficient to have brought eternal ignominy upon a religion, less adapted to the wants of man, or, founded by one less pure and righteous than Christ!

It the inevitable struggle between Christianity and other creeds, the Church forgot the teachings of her master, forgot the mandate, "Love thy neighbor as thyself;" forgot that the virtue most to be sought for was charity. She scrupled not to deny and trample upon the rights of others; hence the inconceivable hatred and antipathy aroused against her.

At the opening of the fifth century, Alexandria, then the second city in the world, became a fit arena for this struggle.

The wheat emporium of the South, the seat of Greek learning and culture, it was thronged with all nationalities and sects. Its streets teemed with a motley crowd, animated by divers interests. Jewish merchants dreaming only of their moneys; bands of fierce uncultured monks; learned Greeks intent on study and philosophy; dusky faces from the South; gigantic Goths from the North; all blended into one complex people, ruled nominally by Rome, in reality by the Christian Church.

Cyril, at the head of the Church, mistook his power, forgetting that, "The kingdom of God is spiritual." Ambitious, crafty, cunning, powerful, supported by multitudes of cruel, unscrupulous monks, he held almost supreme control in Alexandria, awing the governor, persecuting all, who did not worship him. It was under such circumstances that a woman arose, cultured and refined, burning with her zeal for the purification of morals and religion.

Nurtured in the faith of Greece, educated in its philosophy, Hypatia was a woman of rare ability, intellectually and morally. She saw around her corruption and infidelity; Christianity, cruel and intolerant; Judaism tottering in unbelief and superstition; heathen gods torn from their altars; philosophy a polite name for skepticism. Was it any wonder that, finding no faith purer than her own, Hypatia clung to this and sought by purifying it to elevate it to its former greatness.

She would not see that her religion had lost its adherents, that it could not meet the wants of man. Her belief was not the ancient faith, but was founded upon it. She summoned philosophy to her aid and mingled the two to form a rational religion, one which might satisfy the enlightened minds of the age. But she made one great mistake. She suppressed and choked the emotions of her own nature and forgot that all mankind could not do the same. Her relig-

ion appealed to the intellect, but could not touch the heart. Scores of pupils gathered about her, eager to learn from one so beautiful and cultured. Their intellectual craving was satisfied but not the longing of their hearts. They listened, approved, applauded, but, when the hour of trial came, they were "found wanting."

With such disciples, Hypatia hoped to reinstate her Gods and to check the encroachments of Cyril upon political and religious rights.

Frail and delicate, alone, she attempted a task which no man dare attempt. With a woman's characteristic courage and boldness in affairs which seem desperate to others, Hypatia undertook to stay the progress of an age; undertook to baffle wealth and power; undertook alone, to resist the most powerful man in Alexandria, upheld by numbers sufficient to overwhelm the Roman guards and insult the governor. What a task for a woman! It is needless to ask the results. Her death forms one of the greatest blots in the history of the Church. An innocent and unprotected woman set upon and surrounded by hundreds of monks, torn from her chariot, dragged through the streets, on into the church, there, at the altar of Christ, murdered and cut into pieces! Strange offering to a God, whose chief attribute is love!

But why should a life so noble have so tragic an end, be, seemingly, so barren of results? The laws of nature cannot be broken with impunity. Mistakes are inevitably followed by disaster.

Hypatia was only a woman, weak and prone to error; haughty, despising the "common herd;" ambitious, falling into difficulties through her desire for power. But more than this, she was beautiful and attractive, powerful weapons in her hands for gaining disciples, but turned against her with redoubled force by envy and malice. She believed that her life could be made noble only by the suppression of all womanly emotions, consequently she became not a true woman but a "stupendous intellect." But nature had its revenge. At times, her stifled feelings came to the surface threatening to engulf her entire being. She suffered intense agony in such storms, but came forth calm, more determined to persevere in her course. By far her greatest mistake was her misconception of her strength, her forgetfulness of the fact that she was a woman. She undertook a task far beyond her powers. Led blindly by her own beliefs and aspirations, she attempted to controvert the opinions of an age, to refute doctrines which have stood the test of nineteen centuries' critical examination. She threw aside the reticence of a woman and stepped forth into the world to battle. She undertook, in her ambition and pride, to crush the world, forgetting the fact that, "Woman is too frail a thing to trample the world without feeling its sting."

But though she failed in her undertaking, she did not live in vain. No noble life, however much in error, is ever lost. Was it naught that Hypatia elevated the thoughts and ennobled the lives

of those, who came to her to be taught? Was it naught that she gave to the world an example of fidelity to, and of martyrdom for her faith. But this is not all. Had it not been for such opposition as hers, the Christian Church might have sunk in its own corruption and died; but she called the attention of the whole world to the crimes of the Church, and, by so doing, hastened the time of purification and reform. Who would dare estimate the results of life; who condemn her? The Supreme Father, who reads motives, alone can judge her. Can it be that, that Christ to whom she extended her arms so imploringly in her last struggle, will fail to intercede for her, will break His promise that: "Whosoever cometh unto me, I will in nowise cast out?"

A Word About The Swiss.

Considering the romantic history of the Swiss nation, so calculated to enlist the sympathies of all lovers of liberty and independence, there is very little of a striking nature in the character of the modern Swiss people. Still there are many points of difference between the old established habits and customs in this most venerable of republics, and the stirring, bustling, changing life of the largest and most powerful. The Swiss peasants are, in the main, entirely uninteresting and commonplace, though some of their ways are as simple and primitive as can well be imagined. Throughout the country and smaller places every one who is met, be he stranger or friend, is accosted and bowed to. The men and boys raise the hat to the women, and touch it to each other. It does not make any difference whether one shows an indication to speak or not; he is greeted all the same. This is all very pleasant and at first makes one think that the people are inclined to give due regard to his importance; but the custom does at times become a trifle awkward, as for instance when one is compelled to pass a company of people just coming from church, and has to raise his hat some fifty or sixty times in succession. If two friends pass each other in the evening, the first salutation while they are yet a few feet apart, is "good evening;" and when they are about opposite one another this is supplemented with what seems to us a superfluous "good night."

The Swiss peasants, like all the lower classes in Europe, are very frugal. The mountains are chary of their gifts, and the thin soil, despite the most tender care and highest cultivation, yields at best but a scanty living to the hard-working farmer. Domestic economy seems to be carried to its most extreme point; nothing is wasted which can be put to any possible or conceivable use. Every scrap of inflammable material is collected and used as fuel. All the trimmings of the trees and bushes, down to the tiniest twig, are collected, bound into faggots, and used for heating the rooms in winter. In fact most of the heating material is of this character, the faggots being burnt in the huge stone or mason work stoves which take up a portion of a Swiss sitting room. These

stoves are not unsightly, many being quite ornamental, and will hold heat for a long time, but in such a limited quantity that they are most unsatisfactory as a place at which to warm. It is next to impossible to warm the feet at them, and if the day is a trifle colder than usual the most satisfaction can be had by sitting on them, a shelf or seat being generally arranged for that purpose.

Every particle of matter and every drop of liquid which has in it any enriching qualities and is useful for nothing else, is saved and used for fertilizing the land, which like every sensible thing has to be fed if it does its best work. The putting on of manure in a liquid form is a favorite way with the farmers here, and while the practice is not especially agreeable to one blessed(?) with a particularly sensitive and delicate smelling organ, this kind of food seems to be that upon which the land grows fat most quickly. The careless American farmer might well learn some valuable lessons from the Swiss farmer in this and many other respects.

One more instance as an example of the extent to which economy is practiced. Next to grass the product of this, and some of the surrounding cantons is fruit, apples and pears, the most of which is made into cider, (an intention of punning here is absolutely denied,) which forms the staple drink of the working classes. From the pomace, or refuse which is left after the cider is made, is distilled a villanous liquor, going under the general name Schnapps, and containing a large per cent of alcohol, which in destructive qualities ranks but little below dynamite; being perhaps about on a par with American "Forty-rod," or "Jersey-lightning." What is left after this process has taken place, is pressed, dried, and used as fuel.

The eight hour question is one which is of interest to the Swiss workmen as well as to his more arrogant and fortunate brother in the New World; but with this difference, that while in America the strife is for only eight hours of labor, in Switzerland the cry is for at least eight hours for rest and sleep. The farmer's men rise at four o'clock in the morning, and after a drink of schnapps, work until six, when a breakfast of black coffee and black bread is served. A lunch of cider, cheese and bread is taken at nine o'clock, a dinner of soup, potatoes, bread, and sometimes a little meat at noon, another lunch at four o'clock, a supper at seven very similar to the dinner; when the eating, though not the drinking, for the day is generally done. The factory people do not work so long, their hours being generally from six in the morning until seven at night; but all, trades people as well, eat at least five times a day.

As to what they eat there is not so much certainty. The range of dishes is by no means limited, and many choice edibles appear which would never be found on an American bill of fare. For instance, frog legs which, though not entirely unknown in the United States, have not yet been favored with universal acceptance as an aristocratic tid-bit, are here a respectable and highly favor-

ed article of diet, without merit upon reputation, as I can be convinced by suring than mere comes to eating sn fessed that the jo little too far. Sna the monks seemin of that delicacy. the flesh of the ca hold pets is used t contribute to the of the working who runs a larga told me that at c came so plentiful be troublesome, a workmen to dispe three. One even ward, he was in house and was s looking pot of me wore not in the h that time of day. and one of the m his request to hav said they had meal, had killed were just enjoyin tleman ordered sent to his table mouthful all dou the animal were was't hungry an rest sent back. S cats has never go source of annoyar horse is not allow days of usefulne ripe old age tur die; but after d shares the same friend. In some there are butcher sively to the sale

There is, howe cular to Canton 2 nowhere else in t fine enough to te most fastidious ep ton are two small in which is four deep water trout, fish are small, ran up to a pound an in weight, but ran They live in dee year, only coming spring and fall, at are caught. The plentiful, and th great nets gather The fish are kept the winter; and the breakfast tal November until are found only in to a limited exten near by. People plant them to oth emigrants lived, they did not bre and of a very d smaller fish, wh brown, as is the

TOWNS

ed article of diet. Nor are they entirely without merit upon which to base their reputation, as I can bear witness, having been convinced by testimony more assuring than mere hearsay. But when it comes to eating snails, it must be confessed that the joke is being carried a little too far. Snails are eaten, however, the monks seeming to be especially fond of that delicacy. It is a fact, also, that the flesh of the canine and feline household pets is used to grace the tables and contribute to the gastronomic enjoyment of the working classes. A gentleman who runs a large farm in this canton told me that at one time the cats became so plentiful about his barns as to be troublesome, and he told some of the workmen to dispose of all but two or three. One evening some time afterward, he was in the workmen's eating house and was surprised to see a fine looking pot of meat on the table, as they were not in the habit of having meat at that time of day. He asked how it was, and one of the men reminded him of his request to have the cats killed, and said they had collected enough for a meal, had killed them all at once, and were just enjoying the feast. The gentleman ordered a choice hind quarter sent to his table, but at the second mouthful all doubts as to the nature of the animal were dissolved, and as he was not hungry anyhow, he ordered the rest sent back. Since then his stock of cats has never got so large as to be a source of annoyance. In like manner a horse is not allowed to long outlive his days of usefulness, and is not in his ripe old age turned out to the dogs to die; but after dying (a violent death) shares the same fate as his barking friend. In some of the larger cities, there are butcher shops devoted exclusively to the sale of horse flesh.

There is, however, one delicacy peculiar to Canton Zug, which can be found nowhere else in the world, and which is fine enough to tempt the palate of the most fastidious epicurean. In this Canton are two small lakes, Zug and Egerie, in which is found a peculiar kind of deep water trout, called Rothel. These fish are small, ranging from a few ounces up to a pound and a half or two pounds in weight, but rarely going beyond that. They live in deep water most of the year, only coming to the surface in the spring and fall, at which latter time they are caught. They are generally quite plentiful, and the fisherman with their great nets gather an abundant harvest. The fish are kept alive in boxes through the winter; and can be had fresh upon the breakfast table any morning from November until March or April. They are found only in these two lakes, and to a limited extent in another small lake near by. People have tried to transplant them to other places, but while the emigrants lived, and seemed to thrive, they did not breed. The flesh is tender and of a very delicate flavor, and the smaller fish, when cooked to a crisp brown, as is the favorite method, can be

eaten, head, bones, fins and all. It is only the enthusiastic, however, who do this, most people being content with remains after throwing aside the head and backbone. It is said that one of the French kings, Louis XIV, I believe, was so fond of the Rothel that he had relays of horses posted all the way from Zug, to Paris, in order to bring them fresh to his table. M.

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TIME TABLE NO. 61.
 In effect May 30th, 1886. Trains leave Iowa City as follows:

GOING NORTH.
 No. 3, Cedar Falls Passenger, 12:00, noon
 No. 40, Clinton passenger, 4:50 a. m.
 No. 47, Cedar Rapids accommodation, 1:20 p. m.

GOING SOUTH.
 No. 8, Burlington passenger, 3:40 p. m.
 No. 41, Iowa City passenger, arrives 9:40 p. m.
 No. 46, Riverside accommodation, 10:10 a. m.

Time of trains at junction points:—
 No. 1, passenger north, 8:07 a. m. at Elmira.
 No. 5, passenger north, 9:08 p. m. at Elmira.
 No. 2, passenger south, 7:53 p. m. at Elmira.
 No. 6, passenger south, 5:25 a. m. at Elmira.
 No. 10, freight south, 3:31 p. m. at Elmira.
 No. 16, freight south, 10:43 a. m. at Elmira.
 No. 42, freight east, 5:00 p. m. at Elmira.
 No. 43, freight west, 9:00 a. m. at Elmira.
 No. 44, freight east, 9:25 a. m. at Elmira.
 No. 45, freight west, 1:45 p. m. at Elmira.
 No. 51, Decora passenger north, 9:45 a. m. at Cedar Rapids.
 No. 61, Spirit Lake passenger, 9:35 a. m. at Cedar Rapids.
 No. 63, Watertown passenger, 10:30 p. m. at Cedar Rapids.

F. D. LINDSLEY,
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Time Table C., R. I. & P.
WESTWARD PASSENGER TRAINS

No. 1, Leaves	9:21 P. M.
No. 3, "	8:00 A. M.
No. 9, "	11:23 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION

No. 21, Leaves	4:55 A. M.
No. 17, "	1:45 "
No. 19, "	8:50 "

No. 19 carries passengers no further than South Amund.

EASTWARD PASSENGER TRAINS

No. 2, Leaves	5:00 A. M.
No. 10, "	3:20 P. M.
No. 4, "	8:45 "

ACCOMMODATION FREIGHT.

No. 22, "	10:15 A. M.
No. 24, "	6:30 P. M.

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The twenty-ninth Annual Course of instruction will begin Sept. 21, 1886, and close the 3d Tuesday in March, 1887. The course of instruction is graded, students being divided into first, second and third year classes. Qualifications for admission are either a degree of A. B., a certificate of a reputable academy, a teacher's certificate, or a preliminary examination.

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A LAW department is about to be established at Cornell University. An extensive law library has been purchased.

KEENE is said to have entirely recovered his health, and will shortly appear as "Richard III," in New York city.

"SOMETHING About Reading," signed "W. F. M.," and which we guess is from the pen of W. F. Mozier, leads the first page of the High School Commentator this week. Very good article of its kind.

Booth, Jefferson, Florence, Raymond, and Sol. Smith Russell, all played in Chicago last week. Booth played "Hamlet," and Jefferson, "Rip Van Winkle," the pieces in which they have won their greatest success. Would that we might have been there to have heard them. Booth is still studying "Hamlet," and his method of rendering it, is said to be constantly improving.

SEVERAL of last year's Junior class have not yet returned to assume a Senior's dignity. Darling expects to join the class soon, Fawcett and Neally will probably not finish the course, Eva Rankin will probably return to graduate next year, W. A. Young hopes to join his class if health permits, and of Hedrick, Orelup, and Miss Spielman, we are not prepared to report. From present appearances the class will number between thirty-five and forty.

THREE MONTHS FREE. The publishers of that excellent monthly, *The Housekeeper*, Minneapolis, Minn., offer to send it free for three months to any lady who sends them the postoffice address of twenty ladies, who are keeping house. The addresses may be at one or several post offices, but must be sent before November 15th, 1886. *The Housekeeper* is one of the best publications in the country.

GROWTH OF A BIG BOOK. When Webster's Unabridged was first published in one volume, it was a comparatively small book. Some years after, an addition, was made of 1500 pictorial illustrations. A table of synonyms, and an appendix of new words that have come into use. A few years later came an entirely new revised edition of larger size, with 3000 pictorial illustrations, then, after an interval of a few years, a biographical dictionary of nearly 10,000 names, and a supplement of nearly 5000 new words were added, and now there has come a new and most valuable addition, a gazetteer of the world; of over 25,000 titles. The work is now not only the dictionary, par excellence, but a biographical dictionary, a gazetteer of the world, and a great many other good things in its many valuable tables.

Sample some of those choice Grapes at John Seydel's.

Students will find fruits of all kinds at Seydel's, Clinton St.

ACADEMY COLUMN.

C. H. SCHROEDER, and FRANK MANN, Editors.

Albert Kisor is tutor in a school at Foster, Neb.

Nell Plum, class of '86, is teaching at Hutchins, Kan.

C. F. Croddy, class '86, is teaching the Bladenburg school.

Chas. Cope is a student in the Dental department of the University.

J. J. Kessler is pursuing a course of study in the Pharmaceutical department.

A normal reading class, under the direction of Mrs. Partridge, has been organized in the Academy.

Ed Marshall has added to our cabinet, a gift of valuable specimens of mineral ore, from the Rocky Mountains. Gold, silver, iron, copper and lead.—Thanks.

The Athenian Society was reorganized, Friday evening, Oct. 1st. The following officers were elected: A. A. Taylor, Pres. G. H. Russell, Vice Pres. W. Warnock Sec. R. H. Fox, Treas.

PROGRAM OF ATHENIAN SOCIETY, FRIDAY, OCT. 15.

Declamation—C. O. Gouldren.

Declamation—Oliver Paige.

Debate.—Question: *Resolved*, That more great men have been born north of the Mason and Dixon's line than south of it.

Affirmative—W. Young, A. A. Taylor, B. L. Wick.

Negative—C. E. Riggs, W. W. Russell, W. Vandyke.

Oration—P. L. Nichols.

SPARTAN PROGRAM THURSDAY, OCT. 14.

Select Reading—W. A. Gardner.

Debate.—Question: *Resolved*, That the present protective tariff is a benefit to this country.

Affirmative—E. E. Riggs, T. Stephenson, A. A. Taylor,

Negative—Frank Donahue, B. L. Wick, W. Vandyke.

Declamation—B. L. Shambaugh.

Oration—J. H. Crawford.

The Board of Regents were in session a day or two this week.

See Pratt & Strub for umbrellas, gossamers, handkerchiefs and hosiery. Prices low.

You can buy your clothing cheaper at Bloom's than in any other place in the city.

Remember the place to rent choice opera glasses is at Lee, Welch & Co.'s University bookstore.

Prof. Ely will lecture on King Lear Tuesday evening.

Best linen collars made, only 5 and 10 cents, at the Golden Eagle.

Do not pay high prices for linen collars and cuffs when you can get the best quality made, at the Golden Eagle, for one half what others ask.

Bookbinding and repairing at Lee's Pioneer bookstore, 118 Washington street.

The University's Prosperity.

Secretary Haddock made the following report to the Board:—

To the Honorable Board of Regents of the Iowa State University of Iowa.

GENTLEMEN: It affords me great pleasure to report a most auspicious opening of the University year in all departments of the Institution. The following is a summary of enrollment at the date of the years, 1885 1886.

Departments	Oct. 13, 1885.	Oct. 13, 1886.
Collegiate.....	198	219
Law.....	65	78
Medical.....	85	114
Homeopathic Medical.....	18	32
Dental.....	36	43
Pharmaceutical.....	7	19
	409	500

The Freshman Class is 60 per cent larger than the entire enrollments of the past year. This showing is extremely gratifying, since it assures me of continued and increased confidence in the management of the institution.

Prof. E. H. Ely will deliver his able lecture on "King Lear" at 7 o'clock Tuesday evening, at the School of Short Hand (old High School building) on Iowa Avenue, this city. Prof. Ely is a well-known lecturer, and an exceptionally good scholar in Shakesperian literature. The lecture is to be free and will be a rare treat for all capable of appreciating a learned and discriminating review of this great drama. All are welcome. Remember the place. Time 7 p. m. sharp.

Visit the Golden Eagle One Price Clothing House, when in need of goods in their line.

The Leader in low prices on books, stationery, etc. James Lee's Pioneer Bookstore, 118 Washington street.

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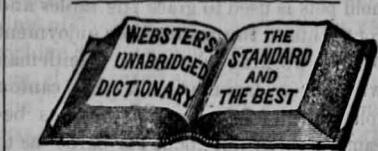
A brief discussion on "Stenography as an Element in Civilization" will follow Prof. Ely's lecture at the School of Short Hand on Tuesday evening.

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.

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