The Vidette-Reporter,  

EAST SATURDAY AFTERNOON,  

IOWA CITY, IOWA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1887.  

No. 18

VOL. XIX.

The Vidette-Reporter,  

1887.

C. E. CRANE, Business Manager.

ARTICLES  

Women to see,  

James E. Watrous,  

New York, N. Y. ( Mention  

FEEDER  

1887.

The founders of Harvard college had three objects in view. First, the training of the humanities and of Hebrew; second, the training of a learned as well as a godly clergy; and thirdly, the education of the Indians. How does modern Harvard carry out these diverse ideas?

Mr. Lowell says, "The founders of Harvard college had three objects in view. First, the training of the humanities and of Hebrew; second, the training of a learned as well as a godly clergy; and thirdly, the education of the Indians. How does modern Harvard carry out these diverse ideas?"

We differ from Drake with regard to this oration only in respect to the "plan and style of rhetoric." With some little exception, we agree with the writer in his estimate of Mr. Hunst's effort. Although having a different outcome in opening the program, Mr. Hunst immediately won the attention of the audience and held it to the close. He has a beautiful style of delivery, a clear, pleasing voice, and a grace and ease of manner that was not equalled during the entire evening. Mr. Hunst would have been given second honors by a very large number, and not a few would have marked him first.

With regard to our own orator, we find this: "R. C. Craven, of the State University, chose for his oration the novel title, 'The Soul's Hermitage.'

Though the audience was much warbled by the length of the program, he was listened to with rapt attention until the closing. It had been generally thought that Mr. Craven would receive first honors, but in this his friends were disappointed. His oration possessed grand thought clothed in strong, vigorous language. He appeared the most confident and self-possessed of any speaker of the evening. He made but few gestures, and few he did use were awkward. In other respects his delivery was good."  

The part of the report pertaining to the Cornell difficulty is amusing. This is the summing up: "All in all, it was one of the most comlplomng jumbles ever presented to a deliberative body. The whole matter originated in toxicity projects, and was carried out in the still more prejudiced hearts of its defenders. After a long endeavor to explain to the convention the cause of the quarrel, and vainly attempting to make black appear white, error to stand for truth, and sin to shine as virtue, a motion was made to exclude both delegations from a seat in the convention. This was strongly favored by a several of the colleges but lacked the necessary vote to carry the motion."

This was most strongly favored by Drake University. It was the scheme of the delegates from this school to knock out both delegations from Cornell for in this was done, the orator of Drake University, who stood next on the list, thought and style, would have appeared on the program as one of the speakers in the evening. Most true it was that this scheme, "lacked the necessary vote to carry the motion."
LAW DEPARTMENT.

F. F. Swales, W. H. Myers,
Editors.

Judge Love will be here Monday, Feb. 26th.

Mr. Potts' father made him a short visit recently.

The Laws and Zets met in joint conclave last night.

Prof. McClain has been suffering with a severe cold for a day or two.

Sargent and Pomeroy wrestled with each other in Senior Most Thursday.

Pres. F. E. Pomery, of the Senior class, having resigned, Mr. H. C. Atwell now sways the scepter.

Mr. George Dawson received a telegram Wednesday, stating that his mother is seriously ill, he left on the noon train for home.

Mr. Hamlin Palmer, editor of The Greenbloom, Rockford, Iowa, was a visitor the past week, while stopping a short time with W. S. Wallace, of the Senior class.

Chancellor Ross realized $1,000 (from an investment made several years ago) by a recent sale. And still the boom at Council Bluffs continues.

Lawyer Hanley is relentless in his prosecution of John Smith, the default bank cashier. He has appealed from the decision refusing a retrial, and the case will go to the Supreme Court.

Randall and Dick made quite a hit at the play the other night. Mr. Dick was laboring under the disadvantage of a severe cold, but fully sustained the reputation he earned at the other play.

Chancellor Ross delivered a very interesting discourse to the law students Thursday, on the life and character of Chief Justice Marshall. He gave a brief sketch of his career as a soldier, lawyer, statesman, diplomat and Chief Justice, and, analyzing his character, pointed out those qualities of mind and heart that occasioned his success in each capacity. We are always pleased to have a talk from the Chancellor.

The following from the opinion in Brown v. Ins. Co. 30 N. W. 867, (Ia.) is worth reading. "The Plaintiff was the owner of what he called an "automatic saw," and in connection therewith he had some stuffed snakes, and some live snakes in cages, two bee boxes and an orangery. The automatic show was a contrivance on a wooden frame. There was a screen in front to keep the machinery from view, and persons admitted to the show looked through an aperture at the sight. A red light was thrown on the moving scene, and at a certain point in the exhibition, the machinery would touch a trigger, and fire the snake toy instantly and beat a drum."

Lately the chancellor gave us the benefit of some excellent thoughts concerning the requisites, duties and responsibilities of a lawyer. Coming as they did from one with an experience long and varied, they were especially worth reading.

Among others those were named; good, common sense, a strong physical man, considerable intellect and training, at least enough to give us command of our powers, and last but not least a respect for, and love of, honesty and justice. Not one who listened, we feel assured, will soon forget the advice given. People are wont to consider the teacher as a mere hireling. That his efforts are inspired by the salary alone. Not such do we consider our instructors. To trust to the faithful teacher, the thought that under his care are those who, influenced largely by him, will go forth to lead lives of honor and usefulness, is the greatest incentive to perform his educational work well.

The efficient worker deserves a pecuniary reward, but wise is the student who realizes that those that direct our study are friends, not task-masters, that the dollars they receive is not the chief thing moving them to do their work well.

A man who is not interested in his work for the very work's sake and for the good results to arise from it, but who rather pursues it for selfish purpose alone is unworthy the name of man; "he should be sent back to nature a mint and re-earned as a counterfeiter of nature's base metal." To hear of the honorable successes of those, who in life's morning listened to his voice, will be a richer, more appreciation reward to the faithful, true-hearted instructor, than any other present pecuniary compensation.

How many of us are glad that we are law students here? The inspiration to study, and, the more thorough acquaintance with the field of law in its entirety, which we get in law school, would be wanting in office study. The acquaintances made in college are also helpful. As a rule do we not find the best brain and intelligence among the students of colleges? The association of many pursuing the same course arouses in us latent energy, and quickens our mental activity. Mind clashing against mind in the class room, quiz club, and court room, develops our powers, and gives a final of information attainable in no other way. How interlinked and interdependent is all human knowledge! Closely connected and related are all the branches of law we study. The course of study is one continuous review, and among so many students how effectively done if we but work.

While in an office innumerable things occur to distract the thought, here our whole energy is available to master a subject in hand. Two things are prime essentials in order to satisfactory advancement in mental work, systematic study, and with careful systematic thought only thus can we become educated—the powers of the mind developed. To this end is not one year well spent in law school worth more in laying the foundation for a legal education and a lawyer's life work than two years spent in office study?

Writers have deplored the genius of the common law, in that it gives us, so to speak, no title to degrees. We are debtor to the past for wisdom, but is not the present wiser? Precedents should yield to the enlightened reason of the past. The man who tries to be no more than a mere case lawyer, is at least to be pitied, if not despised.

Judge Love remarked in a late lecture that lawyers years ago, when they rode horseback to attend court with only a book or two under their arm excelled, for sound reasoning and conducting cases practically applied to the profession to-day. The reason is plain; they thought more, reasoned from equitable principles (legal common sense), and did not slavishly search for, and rely solely upon case law. The student of the schools has here an advantage over his office educated brother.

Ex-Chancellor Hammond says in a preface to one of his works: "Nine years' experience have only confirmed the belief with which I began, that the true work of a teacher of law does not consist in merely telling the student what the law is, so that the latter may at once commit it to memory. He should rather train the student in the art of thinking. A truth here which we may use. We should ever be searching for a way of a rule of law as we find it to be. It is not an excellent practice to read course cases, especially strong ones; once having seen the reason why a rule of law exists, and the judicial reasoning establishing it, it is no longer a mere matter of memory to retain it. The tendency of modern education has been to make a pack horse of the memory.

The effort being to cram confusion into the mind, not to draw (echo) power and originality out. The law student who learns a law by rote is sure to be a failure. The purely case lawyer ought to be supplant. The modern law school is an agent to do this and to furnish men who will in the best sense adore one of the noblest as is one of the most necessary of callings. Doubtless many LL. B.'s are failures, but is it because they have a handle to their name?"

CALIFORNIA EXCURSION.

On January 4, 11, 12, 18 and 26, and February 8th and 15th, the B. C. & R. N. Ry. will sell round trip excursion tickets from all principal stations to California points, including San Diego, at very low rates. Tickets good for six months. For particulars call on ticket agents or address J. E. Hannegan, General Ticket and Passenger Agent.

WANTED.

Correspondence with a gentleman of good moral character, must be good looking and well educated, (don't have to be rich) by a young lady who has lately moved to Iowa City; she is a graduate from one of the finest schools in the east, a handsome blonde of medium height, with a fortune of $40,000 well invested; object marriage, with only this one condition, the accepted one must buy the wedding suit, trunk and whole outfit of Sawyer, the clothier, as she is satisfied he keeps the most stylish, and best fitting clothing in Iowa City.

Try Stewart's shoe's.
Making the most of your study time...

- Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Civil Government, Business Correspondence, Grammar, and Spelling.

- Students of other schools may spend one or more hours a day with us, taking any branch we teach, at reasonable rates.

Day and evening classes; enter at any time. For further information call at College, or address: J. H. WILLIAMS, Principal.

IOWA CITY

Academy and Normal School.

Special Departments of Sciences, Language, Election, and Drawing, in charge of experienced instructors.

The Academy is well supplied with apparatus for the illustration of Physical and Natural Sciences. Students entering this institution have the benefit of the State University.

Students from this Academy enter the State University without additional examination. For catalogue, address:

G. A. GRAVES, Principal,

State University

OF IOWA

AT IOWA CITY

This institution embraces a Collegiate Department, a Law Department, a Medical Department, and a Homoeopathic Medical Department.

The Collegiate Department embraces a Latin and Greek School of Arts, under the direction of Professors, and accommodates itself. A 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 Law, under Professor Wood, is given to the Senior class. Position Fee, $25.00 per year for students of the Iowa Academy and Normal School, $20.00 per year for the first year, and $15.00 per year for each term, for the second and third years.

The Law Department course extends over two years, one of which must be spent in the study of the law. One year spent in legal study under the direction of an experienced attorney is required, and the second should be spent in the preparation of a bar examination. A course of Civil Engineering is given to the Senior class. Position Fee, $25.00 per year for the first year, $20.00 per year for the second year, and $15.00 per year for the third year. Rental of text-books, $15 per year. Purchase price, $40 for the two years' course.

The Medical Department. Two courses are offered, the study for the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Tuition fee, $150 per year, is required. Rental of text-books, $15 per year. Purchase price, $40 for the two years' course. "The Pharmacy Department, with two years' course, is under the direction of Professor B. L. M. Price, $150 per year, is required. Rental of text-books, $15 per year. Purchase price, $40 for the two years' course.

J. L. PICKARD, President.

IOWA COLLEGE

Offers excellent advantages to those who wish to study Book-Keeping, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Civil Government, Business Correspondence, Grammar, and Spelling.

Students of other schools may spend one or more hours a day with us, taking any branch we teach, at reasonable rates.

Day and evening classes; enter at any time. For further information call at College, or address: J. H. WILLIAMS, Principal.

IOWA CITY
McCanland has a theory. "I can take your place over there."

The sleighing certainly is not good any more.

Six weeks more of this term, and then we'll try another one.

Twenty-sixth annual exhibition of the Zetagahia Society next Friday evening.

We have heard nothing of having a vacation next Tuesday, Washington's birthday.

The joint session of the Irwins and Laws last evening was a highly successful affair.

The Zeta tried their hand at a humorous program last night, and with "Jakie," the "nigger," and the "jimjin," they accomplished wonders in a comic way.

Prof. McClain of the Law Department has been unable to appear before his classes for the past few days on account of a severe cold.

The lid of the "Students Series" of dances was held Thursday night, and was attended quite fully. There will be no more on account of Lent.

The members of the gymnasium are practicing for an exhibition in the spring. It promises to be even more successful than the last one.

Powell, Johnson, Dew, and Cliff Maness Henry Morigrde and Ed. Brande, went to Muscatine on a visit last evening, and will return Tuesday.

The German play will be given in about two weeks. There is no doubt that this day will be as favorably treated as the first effort in this line was last year.

The Medical commencement is very close at hand, and the Medical students are about prepared to go out and perpetrate themselves on the dying world.

Efforts are already being made to secure a large attendance of S. U. I. students at Talmage's lecture in Cedar Rapids, March 26th.

The Hesperians have put a good program for this evening. The ladies' societies are always pretty sure of good audiences.

The VIDETTE-Retrurner has received very liberal audience terms from the Police Gazette, but declined them without thanks.

In the last dispatch between Prof. Egbert and M. C. King, Esq. in the French class, time was called before a satisfactory understanding was reached.

The play "Streets of New York" was presented last Monday and Tuesday evening in a manner very creditable to those who participated in it. Several University students were in the cast.

Try Stewart's shoes.

STUDENTS' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Prayer meetings every Tuesday noon in President's recitation room. All are cordially invited.

LOCALS.

Lee, Welch & Co.'s bookstore.

Try Stewart's shoes.

Kate Castleton soon.

"Crazy Patch."

Kate Castleton.


Read the program of the Zet. Ex. Good music at the Zet. Ex.

Admission to Zet Exhibition, box, no extra charge for reserved seats.

Stevenson has returned from his trip to Dakota.

Brother Dart has gone home to spend Sunday.

Miss May Williams is spending a few days at home.

Grinn stayed at home two days this week, nursing a bad cold.

Go to the George Washington festival at the Congregational Church next Tuesday evening.

Chicken pie baked 100 years ago at the Congregational Church next Tuesday evening.

That "slippery place" secured a few more victim this week. It is a delusion and a snare.

Overcoats must be closed out regardless of cost, before invoicing, at the Golden Eagle.

Freshman lunch enjoyed a few days. visit from his brother of Waterloo, last week.

Miss Antony Linder presented a fine specimen of the ermine to the Museum this week.

Those having the matter in charge have been very fortunate in securing fine music for the Zet. exhibition.

It is thought that one of the Freshman girls is already profoundly in love. This is not as it should be.


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

The Zeta took upon themselves to present a comical program last night. First came a very pleasing violin solo by Mr. Barloke, which was so appreciated as to prompt an encore. Jacob Reinhart delivered a sequel to King's "Silent Majority," depicting a graphic manner the fortunes of the "six" who escaped shipwreck. Jacob composed the piece he recited, and it is but modest commendation to say that the thing was very well done. G. W. Newton is more of a wit than we had supposed. He gave an account of the ancient members of the Fine Edge Lyceum. The debate was as to whether the injin or nigger has suffered the most? Tommy Stevenson and Johnnie Vandyke had the "injin" side, and Johnnie Patterson and Annie Hufnall took the "nigger" side. The decision was decided by three judges. The "injin" got it on the strength of his suspenders. Next followed a song, "The Little Injun Boy," by a Zet chorus. Tuthill and Aldrich then read the "Baptism" and the "Delivery of the Lookin' Over" delivered in his usual happy manner a stump speech. The exercises were closed by a "dewey" by two M. D. students. The first part of the program, as usual, was fine and entertaining, but after a time the audience became satiated with fun and several parts of the last respect ought to be sufficient to prevent anything ill-natured or ungenteem.

The disorder at times suggested a politica character, rather than a literary society.

At the next meeting of the Zetagahia society, a committee ought to be appointed to revise the constitution. As not enough students assembled to make a quorum no meeting was held.

Another amateur play is on board for Monday night, and university talent is again called out. This time we furnish Misses Bacon and Cox, and Messrs. Davis and Boal. We expect them all to do well, and predict a large number of students in the audience.

It is no settled fact that the S. U. I. band will go to Washington to attend the national encampment. Their playing is fine, and it will be a credit to the University to be able to send so good a band as our representatives at Washington.

The look of surprise and disgust which comes over the features of the democracy during his speech, quite fully and it will be a credit to the University to be able to send so good a band as our representatives at Washington.

The song service at the Episcopalian church Thursday night was very beautiful, and was enjoyed thoroughly by all who Figured it. Among those who sang in the service were Misses Ankeny, Pen­nock, Cox and Ross, and Messrs. John­son and Brande.

Mr. C. L. Zorbaugh, the winner in the college oratorical contest at Des Moines last week, was over loaded with an enthusiastic welcome on his return to Fair­field. When the train pulled into the station, the band played "The Conqueror Hero Comes." He was placed in a corner, to which was attached long ropes, and the hero of the occasion was drawn by the city by an immense delegation of students and citizens, preceded by the band and followed by a torch-light procession.

Fireworks and red lights were set off, and the town painted a brilliant hue. At the opera house speeches were made by the college faculty and a number of students—Chicago Journal.

The order at the Erodhelian society last Saturday night was very far from good. Miss Cox gave a very appropriate reproof at the close of the session, which ought to be sufficient to assured against a repetition of any such an occurrence in the future. Hassing and "cat-calls" are most assuredly out of place at a literary society, and it would seem that all who attend such performances ought to be fully conscious of this fact, and sufficiently earnest to the performers to restrain from all appearance of rudeness or disrespect. Aside from this, their own self-respect ought to be sufficient to prevent anything ill-natured or ungenteem.

The disorder at times suggested a politica character, rather than a literary society.

At the next meeting of the Zetagahia society, a committee ought to be appointed to revise the constitution. As not enough students assembled to make a quorum no meeting was held.

Another amateur play is on board for Monday night, and university talent is again called out. This time we furnish Misses Bacon and Cox, and Messrs. Davis and Boal. We expect them all to do well, and predict a large number of students in the audience.

It is no settled fact that the S. U. I. band will go to Washington to attend the national encampment. Their playing is fine, and it will be a credit to the University to be able to send so good a band as our representatives at Washington.

The look of surprise and disgust which comes over the features of the democracy during his speech, quite fully and it will be a credit to the University to be able to send so good a band as our representatives at Washington.

The song service at the Episcopalian church Thursday night was very beautiful, and was enjoyed thoroughly by all who Figured it. Among those who sang in the service were Misses Ankeny, Pen­nock, Cox and Ross, and Messrs. John­son and Brande.

Mr. C. L. Zorbaugh, the winner in the college oratorical contest at Des Moines last week, was over loaded with an enthusiastic welcome on his return to Fair­field. When the train pulled into the station, the band played "The Conqueror Hero Comes." He was placed in a corner, to which was attached long ropes, and the hero of the occasion was drawn by the city by an immense delegation of students and citizens, preceded by the band and followed by a torch-light procession.

Fireworks and red lights were set off, and the town painted a brilliant hue. At the opera house speeches were made by the college faculty and a number of students—Chicago Journal.

The order at the Erodhelian society last Saturday night was very far from good. Miss Cox gave a very appropriate reproof at the close of the session, which ought to be sufficient to assured against a repetition of any such an occurrence in the future. Hassing and "cat-calls" are most assuredly out of place at a literary society, and it would seem that all who attend such performances ought to be fully conscious of this fact, and sufficiently earnest to the performers to restrain from all appearance of rudeness or disrespect. Aside from this, their own self-respect ought to be sufficient to prevent anything ill-natured or ungenteem.

The disorder at times suggested a politica character, rather than a literary society.
Students
Patronize
THOSE
Business Men
OF
Iowa City
WHO
Aderate
IN
The
VIDETTE-REPORTER.

Books, Three Cents Each.

The following books are published in neat pamphlet form, many of them tastefully illustrated and all at the price of three cents per copy. Please examine the quantity of pages, get a set of those pamphlets you would like to possess. In stated form these books would not sell at 3 cents each. Each book is complete in itself.

1. The Book of the Birds. A Manual. By Alfred Newton. The work contains an admirable systematic arrangement of the birds of the United States and a great deal of valuable information, especially as to the breeding habits and migrations of the birds. The number of illustrations is more than 600. Bound in stiff paper, 200 pages. Price 3 cents.

2. A Natural History of American Mammals. By George M. Mann. The work is a complete, full account of the American mammals, including the flesh-eaters, deer, carnivores, rodents, and others. The number of illustrations is more than 600. Bound in stiff paper, 200 pages. Price 3 cents.

3. The Life of General E. K. Snow. By W. Thompson. The work is a complete biography of General Snow, including his early life, military career, and achievements in the field of science. The number of illustrations is more than 600. Bound in stiff paper, 200 pages. Price 3 cents.

4. The Book of the Fishes. A Manual. By Alfred Newton. The work contains an admirable systematic arrangement of the fishes of the United States and a great deal of valuable information, especially as to the breeding habits and migrations of the fishes. The number of illustrations is more than 600. Bound in stiff paper, 200 pages. Price 3 cents.

5. The Book of the Reptiles. A Manual. By Alfred Newton. The work contains an admirable systematic arrangement of the reptiles of the United States and a great deal of valuable information, especially as to the breeding habits and migrations of the reptiles. The number of illustrations is more than 600. Bound in stiff paper, 200 pages. Price 3 cents.


7. The Book of the Ferns. A Manual. By Alfred Newton. The work contains an admirable systematic arrangement of the ferns of the United States and a great deal of valuable information, especially as to the breeding habits and migrations of the ferns. The number of illustrations is more than 600. Bound in stiff paper, 200 pages. Price 3 cents.

8. The Book of the Mosses. A Manual. By Alfred Newton. The work contains an admirable systematic arrangement of the mosses of the United States and a great deal of valuable information, especially as to the breeding habits and migrations of the mosses. The number of illustrations is more than 600. Bound in stiff paper, 200 pages. Price 3 cents.

9. The Book of the Plants. A Manual. By Alfred Newton. The work contains an admirable systematic arrangement of the plants of the United States and a great deal of valuable information, especially as to the breeding habits and migrations of the plants. The number of illustrations is more than 600. Bound in stiff paper, 200 pages. Price 3 cents.

10. The Book of the Trees. A Manual. By Alfred Newton. The work contains an admirable systematic arrangement of the trees of the United States and a great deal of valuable information, especially as to the breeding habits and migrations of the trees. The number of illustrations is more than 600. Bound in stiff paper, 200 pages. Price 3 cents.

11. The Book of the Shrubs. A Manual. By Alfred Newton. The work contains an admirable systematic arrangement of the shrubs of the United States and a great deal of valuable information, especially as to the breeding habits and migrations of the shrubs. The number of illustrations is more than 600. Bound in stiff paper, 200 pages. Price 3 cents.

12. The Book of the Seeds. A Manual. By Alfred Newton. The work contains an admirable systematic arrangement of the seeds of the United States and a great deal of valuable information, especially as to the breeding habits and migrations of the seeds. The number of illustrations is more than 600. Bound in stiff paper, 200 pages. Price 3 cents.

13. The Book of the Fruits. A Manual. By Alfred Newton. The work contains an admirable systematic arrangement of the fruits of the United States and a great deal of valuable information, especially as to the breeding habits and migrations of the fruits. The number of illustrations is more than 600. Bound in stiff paper, 200 pages. Price 3 cents.


15. The Book of the Flowers. A Manual. By Alfred Newton. The work contains an admirable systematic arrangement of the flowers of the United States and a great deal of valuable information, especially as to the breeding habits and migrations of the flowers. The number of illustrations is more than 600. Bound in stiff paper, 200 pages. Price 3 cents.


17. The Book of the Fishes. A Manual. By Alfred Newton. The work contains an admirable systematic arrangement of the fishes of the United States and a great deal of valuable information, especially as to the breeding habits and migrations of the fishes. The number of illustrations is more than 600. Bound in stiff paper, 200 pages. Price 3 cents.

18. The Book of the Reptiles. A Manual. By Alfred Newton. The work contains an admirable systematic arrangement of the reptiles of the United States and a great deal of valuable information, especially as to the breeding habits and migrations of the reptiles. The number of illustrations is more than 600. Bound in stiff paper, 200 pages. Price 3 cents.

19. The Book of the Birds. A Manual. By Alfred Newton. The work contains an admirable systematic arrangement of the birds of the United States and a great deal of valuable information, especially as to the breeding habits and migrations of the birds. The number of illustrations is more than 600. Bound in stiff paper, 200 pages. Price 3 cents.


21. The Book of the Fishes. A Manual. By Alfred Newton. The work contains an admirable systematic arrangement of the fishes of the United States and a great deal of valuable information, especially as to the breeding habits and migrations of the fishes. The number of illustrations is more than 600. Bound in stiff paper, 200 pages. Price 3 cents.

22. The Book of the Reptiles. A Manual. By Alfred Newton. The work contains an admirable systematic arrangement of the reptiles of the United States and a great deal of valuable information, especially as to the breeding habits and migrations of the reptiles. The number of illustrations is more than 600. Bound in stiff paper, 200 pages. Price 3 cents.

23. The Book of the Birds. A Manual. By Alfred Newton. The work contains an admirable systematic arrangement of the birds of the United States and a great deal of valuable information, especially as to the breeding habits and migrations of the birds. The number of illustrations is more than 600. Bound in stiff paper, 200 pages. Price 3 cents.


25. The Book of the Fishes. A Manual. By Alfred Newton. The work contains an admirable systematic arrangement of the fishes of the United States and a great deal of valuable information, especially as to the breeding habits and migrations of the fishes. The number of illustrations is more than 600. Bound in stiff paper, 200 pages. Price 3 cents.

26. The Book of the Reptiles. A Manual. By Alfred Newton. The work contains an admirable systematic arrangement of the reptiles of the United States and a great deal of valuable information, especially as to the breeding habits and migrations of the reptiles. The number of illustrations is more than 600. Bound in stiff paper, 200 pages. Price 3 cents.

27. The Book of the Birds. A Manual. By Alfred Newton. The work contains an admirable systematic arrangement of the birds of the United States and a great deal of valuable information, especially as to the breeding habits and migrations of the birds. The number of illustrations is more than 600. Bound in stiff paper, 200 pages. Price 3 cents.


29. The Book of the Fishes. A Manual. By Alfred Newton. The work contains an admirable systematic arrangement of the fishes of the United States and a great deal of valuable information, especially as to the breeding habits and migrations of the fishes. The number of illustrations is more than 600. Bound in stiff paper, 200 pages. Price 3 cents.

30. The Book of the Reptiles. A Manual. By Alfred Newton. The work contains an admirable systematic arrangement of the reptiles of the United States and a great deal of valuable information, especially as to the breeding habits and migrations of the reptiles. The number of illustrations is more than 600. Bound in stiff paper, 200 pages. Price 3 cents.
LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

PAN THEISM.

K. A. PALMER, IOWA COLLEGE.

Awarded second honors in State Contest, Feb. 3.

1. The history of thought is a network of speculation. Systems of philosophy are but expanded and generalized ideas. They have shaken the foundation of the social structure. Their pantheistic principles have been in discord with the general consciousness of man.

We of the present day guiding random exclam. "What have I to do with this fashion of nature, this mimicry of an external world?" The same inquiry came to the wandering Hindu, thirty-six centuries ago. Plunged into profound reverie, he contemplates nature's maddening forces with admiration and awe. In the symmetry and beauty he saw only the mysterious. Unaided by revelation, his mental agency, she had in herself the soul of the world. His mind, thus thrown in upon itself, from thought to thought, at length cast its gaze upon the Eternal Principle, the bosom of which, radiantly unlike, that comparison becomes rather contrast.

Wordsworth is the greatest poet, Bud­ dash the greatest philosopher, Nature, with Wordsworth, is admired; with Bud­ dash, questioned and studied. In Words­ worth there is a sense of grandeur, man­ ifold life and activity. In Buddah, bitter­ ness, infinite doubt, and infinite sadness. Wordsworth longs for immortality. Bud­ dash for total extinction. Wordsworth is an intense philanthropist. Buddah a religion pacified, arrayed in the garb of philosophy. In him we find the same endless reasoning carried on with the utmost rigor, and we lose the world of reality in a bare of logical formulas. 

Philosophers strive to traverse too far the ocean of thought. Forgetting their finiteness they attempt to grasp the infinite and are inevitably lost upon the shoals of some unperceived fallacy. 

So with Fichte, Schelling and Hegel, who, seeking to follow the absolute, "like a sinking star beyond the utmost bounds of human thought," are found struggling amid the waves of pantheism. Fichte has such a feverish fashion of turning his mental kaleidoscope that the entire world, either of mind or matter, becomes a mere dream, floating before the thoughts of a solitary and impersonal thinker. With Schelling every mind is the image or reflection of the infinite mind—every individual reason the exemplar of the infinite reason. Thought and existence have their ground in the same identical substance. Nature is spirit in spirit visible. Spirit is in nature, nature in spirit. The essence of all things is one. It is the same inaccessible and unconnec­ tion which is the force and very being of all that manifests itself to either sense or consciousness. 

With Hegel, individual things, whatever of mind or matter, are dissolved into a boundless and eternal ocean of nothingness being. Waves rise upon its sur­ face only to fall again into the broad ex­ pansion from which they came, and with which they are in substance identical. He took for granted that fact and idea must be coincident, and, like Spinoza, mistook the genesis of thought for the genesis of universe, the process of logic for the process of God. 

It is the infinite power and pantheism of the truth and error, now bathing in the sunlight of heaven, now plunging amid the horrors of absurdity. Yet here on the golden verge of modern progress these Titan intellects are fossilized in the mud­ bug domains of primitiveness, India for true knowledge, proclaiming the clearest of our intuitions to be but a wishful dis­ illusion, or mad delusion of the mind. Philosophy has been in this false spirit, a cowl of error, a dreamer of the impossible, full of wild and visionary and fanciful melody with ever recurring variations. It adds nothing to know­ ledge, but is redolent of confusion and confusion and confusion, and conse­ quently, every everything else is everything else. It is the dreary waste through which scholastic broodings wander, in a vain search for the water of life, an unlimited ocean of restlessness and change, the waves of which bear and mean under the influence of necessity, beneath the influence of fate, and, in the dark­ ness of eternity forevermore.

II. But the promise, and the bright­ ness of the Christian theism. It stands honored in the soul; it is the true thing which the angчист of atheism forgot to enjoy; it bears the consciousness of man that the universe is not the total of nullity, but the total of infinite life, and under whose deadly chill, every thing, and every thing else is everything else. It is the dreary waste through which scholastic broodings wander, in a vain search for the water of life, an unlimited ocean of restlessness and change, the waves of which bear and mean under the influence of necessity, beneath the influence of fate, and, in the dark­ness of eternity forevermore.

III. But the promise, and the bright­ ness of the Christian theism. It stands honored in the soul; it is the true thing which the anguish of atheism forgot to enjoy; it bears the consciousness of man that the universe is not the total of nullity, but the total of infinite life, and under whose deadly chill, every thing, and every thing else is everything else. It is the dreary waste through which scholastic broodings wander, in a vain search for the water of life, an unlimited ocean of restlessness and change, the waves of which bear and mean under the influence of necessity, beneath the influence of fate, and, in the dark­ness of eternity forevermore.

MARDI-GRAS AT NEW ORLEANS.

INTERSTATE DAIRYMEN'S CONVENTION AT JACKSON, Miss.

On Feb. 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, the B. C. & N. Ry. will send round trip excursion tickets to New Orleans and return at very low rates, tickets limited to March 18th. To those desiring to attend the Interstate Dairyman's and Fruit Growers' Convention at Jackson, Miss., step-over privileges will be granted on going portion of tickets. For further particulars call on ticket agent, or address J. E. HANNEGAN,

G. T. & F. A.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Ladies and Gentlemen, if you wish to write home to your—parents call at Lee, Welch & Co.'s and get one of those handsome boxes of stationery just re­ceived.

ACADEMY.

E. A. P. L.

"Remember Gen. Hist. 1 Gen. oats!" Stated himself, "How can the mind of the student know a time of change?"

The Academy elected Prof. L. B. Weltz, Prof. A. Preston, and Prof. B. Stoddard, members of the city of Wiscassett.

Every student at every academy to take his seat in the new building.

At the adjournment of the Academy, the Y. M. C. A. and the Horse show, the students formed a grand procession to meet the train.


TOWNSEND'S PHOTOGRAPHIC PARLORS, THE FINEST IN THE CITY, 21 CLINTON ST.

Students will find it to their advantage to go to this old and popular gallery. All are welcome.