The Vidette-Reporter.

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The Vidette-Reporter

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The plan of receiving subscriptions regularly will liberalize us, and they will be forwarded.

All contributions should be addressed, THE VIDETTE-REPORTER, Iowa City, Iowa.

ALVIN CLARK's bill for the great, objective for the Lick Observatory is a matter of $1,000.

It will be of interest to our readers to learn something more particular concerning the plans and progress of the building proposed to be erected by the Y. M. C. A. of the University. This organization has carried on a good work for several years. It wants to do more in the future, and in order to do so, it must have larger means and better facilities. It is proposed to erect a building, that shall be a beacon of religious influence for the students and a material evidence against the charge that has gone abroad in the newspapers against the University, that its influence is anti-Christian.

On the 17th of last June, accordingly, articles of incorporation were adopted and plans inaugurated for the erection of a building, which plans are in brief as follows,—A building for the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations of the State University, which with the grounds and furnishing, shall not cost less than $6,000, and shall provide a social room, business office for association, and reception, reading and assembly rooms to be used in common. It is proposed to fit out these rooms, as far as possible, the social and religious center for the daily use of the students.

The soliciting committee made good use of the three or four days of the spring term, and secured subscriptions amounting to about $800. Several hundred more were raised during the summer. The work of soliciting was resumed this fall. The enterprise has met with such hearty approval that already the subscriptions exceed two thousand dollars.

A bill for the Lick Observatory is a matter of $1,000.

Compared with the man who makes his school, the student of science is narrow-minded, narrow-minded for the reason that the intellect is dwarfed by neglect of its highest capabilities. This is irrevocably true. Scientific study of the results of culture is failure. It is an excuse for escaping the vital questions that concern men's lives. It is an undigested and unjustifiable method of gaining the world's favor without doing the world's work. The world looks kindly upon the study of science for its own sake; but it will never reform the world, never advance it, never give the common people higher aims, and never be anything but the substitute for idleness that it now is.

There, now you may breathe again. We never realized before what a poor, insignificant little watch a scientist is. We never before had regarded the man who, with the meager compensation and encouragement he receives, spends a large part of his life searching for nature's truths, as particularly selfish or narrow-minded. Such men as Darwin, Huxley, and a host of others we had never suspected of having "dwarved" intellects or particularly lack of character. Our author is lost willing to allow that occupation with natural science is dignified, but when he gets himself a little more worked up he even takes this poor boon away and says,—"It is an undigested and unjustifiable method of gaining the world's favor." We supposed that true science, whatever else it did, lead a person to the truth. Our author would have us believe that truth is materialism. We have always believed, and strange to say, we still believe that science has done much to advance the world; that it has done very much in bringing the common people from their numerous and damming superstitions. What little experience we have had with science has convinced us that it is an exceedingly poor substitute for idleness.

Pier W. R. Harper, editor of the Old Testament Student, is putting forth efforts of some consequence toward having the study of the Bible as a classic embraced in the work of colleges. We have never read an article on this subject in one of the religious journals and give the most important parts of it:

"Letters from the Presidents of Yale, Princeton, Amherst, Dartmouth, Wosser, Oberlin and other colleges, all testify to the conviction that study of the Bible as a classic would be very desirable. Moreover they say it can be done, and that the time is propitious. The reason given for desiring this study to become universal are many. As a classic, from a literary standpoint, the Bible is the peerless book of the age. From a historical point of view, no other book can more legitimately claim the careful study of the student. The Hebrew Commonwealth has had all succeeding political institutions of marked importance. Moses has exerted a greater influence upon the Jews than Lycurgus or Augustus. And when we consider the unification of a nation, the teachings of Isaiah or of the Spirit of Christ rise, by common consent, to the point of man's ideal. The question of inspiration is not to be urged. Aside from the consideration of its origin, facts of its existence and influence for so many centuries upon mankind in the highest state of civilization are enough to justify its claim upon the attention of men. And in addition to the study of the Bible itself, its extraordinary history would afford a most remarkable supplementary chapter, while its relation to modern humanitarianism should not be overlooked. Out of it themes for almost all the grandest productions of the great masters in music and art have come. It can not be denied that the majority of the young men who are educated in our colleges are lamentably ignorant of the Bible. Yet many of them would willingly adopt it as a text-book, were they sufficiently informed as to its worth and its beauty. We never before had regarded the man who, with the meager compensation and encouragement he receives, spends a large part of his life searching for nature's truths, as particularly selfish or narrow-minded.

It is indeed true that there is much in the suggestion of President Dwight, that "the instruction should be given by intelligent, large minded and inspiring teachers."
THE VIDETTE - REPORTER.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT

A FRAGMENT.

When our grand primal forests
Shall be levelled to the ground,
And our great and crowded cities
Shall in poverty abound;
When our free, extensive prairies
Shall be coveted and dear
And the labors of production
Be more constant and severe;
When the greed produced by plenty
And the indecency of ease,
Shall demand more self-denial
Than at present time would please;
When the selfish claims of sections
Shall defy the common good,
And the soullessness of factions
Mar the name of brotherhood—
Who will say what dread revolutions
Then may shake Columbia's throne,
And how many bleeding millions
Must for ignorance alone
Who will say what is not needed
To preserve our liberty,
And what emblem of devotion
Shall then plead for loyalty?
That shall show our country's freedom
Did not come by idle chance,
And that patriots who bought it
Ask eternal vigilance;
That shall teach that 'e'en in freedom
There can be no happiness
For a soul by sin embittered—
No content for selfishness;
And that human wrongs and hardships
Have no fetters that can blind
Souls, inspired by life immortal,
Springing from enlightened mind.


BY W. S. PERKINS.

(Continued from last week)

In midsummer Richard and Philip met on the plain of Veselai, and a gallant array of one hundred thousand pilgrims marched toward the south. At Lyons they separated, Philip taking the road to Genoa, and Richard to Marseilles, but they were to meet again in Sicily. When Richard arrived in Marseilles he found that his fleet had not yet arrived, and impatient of inaction, he embarked in a small ship with a few attendants, crept along the shores of Italy, and having ascended the Kingdom of Naples, took up his abode at Salerno. This city was famous for the skill of its medical professors, and the celestial temple which stood in its centre, was dedicated by these learned men to Richard. Before leaving Veselai, he had given the command of his fleet to two bishops and three knights with the title of constables, and he left the title to our modern interpretation was, is indicated by the regulations which the king prepared for the preservation of order. In case of murder the homicide was to be tied alive to the dead body of his victim, and if the crime were committed on shipboard, was to be thus cast into the sea—if the crime had been committed on land, the dead and the living both were to be buried in one grave. If any man in a quarrel drew blood with a knife, he was to be punished by the loss of his hand. Cowards, who were to have their heads boldly shaven, they were to be tarred and feathered, and to be sent to shore in that condition. Such were the manners of the times that the severest and even cruellest punishments were necessary to preserve decent order among the pilgrims, who, convinced to the service of religion, were journeying to rescue the Holy Sepulchre from the hands of the infidel. Yet it must not be rashly inferred that this was no real religious impulse which bore them home from enduring and suffering and privations, and in many, in most cases, death. High aims are sometimes compatible with lives which in their general tenor are devoid of the charm of gentle chivalry, but the true and pronounced idea of truth and justice which appears in Saladin is lacking in Richard. It has been well said, in summing up the traits of character which distinguished them. Saladin was a good Moslem, and Richard was a bad Christian.

The adventures of Richard on his homeward journey are too familiar to bear repetition; his capture by the Germans as he was passing through Germany in disguise; his confinement in the castle of Tyrostein; his sufferings and the insults heap ed upon him by Henry VI. At length after threats of excommunication Henry consented to release him upon the payment of an immense ransom.

The realm of England which had re mained loyal despite the treachery of John, came swiftly to the rescuer. Plate was melted down, the abbots and the altars were stripped of their precious vessels, a tax was laid upon every knight's fee, and at length the hero of the Third Crusade landed at Sandwich after an absence of more than five years. The direct influence of the Crusades was not in the accomplishment of a political object which had impelled them. Syria and Jerusalem remain until this day in the hands of the Moslem, but the indirect influence of those great military operations is evident and do still affect almost every social and political question. England shared with other nations the new ideas and the more liberal views which result from intercourse with distant and highly civilized peoples. The arts of the East made the Saronic schools, a more intimate knowledge of the great theaters wherein had been enacted, the dramas of Rome and Grecian history; other, having entered into the homes and hearts of Englishmen. And more than this, brought face to face, as England was, with the ancients, she was enabled to compare Europe and Germany, with Sicilian politics and intrigues of the Papal See, she learned to estimate far more accurately the strength and weakness of her own country.
The latest college news particular and general, and the latest college opinion.
Society Directory.

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LOCALS.
Lee, Welch & Co.'s Bookstore.
Grinn makes a first-rate adjutant.
Thanksgiving will soon overtake us. No more dress parades this fall, Hurrah?
If you get any news please inform the local editors.
The Tipton foot ball team will play here to-day.
We retail goods at wholesale prices at
The Golden Eagle
A number of the boys went home to vote. Cobb didn't.
Prof. Nichols continues to be the best marksman in school.
Sophomores have target practice this afternoon at 9 o'clock.
German is reported to be authority on the age of the horses.
Election this week is the cause of many a poor recitation.
Horace Clark has been sick during the past week with a fever.
The Tipton boys arrived here by rail at 9 o'clock this morning.
A special class in New Testament Greek meets once a week.
Charles M. Porter, class '96 is in from Kansas for a week's visit at home.
Thomas Jenkins has commenced a four months' school at Williamsburg.
D. Powell Johnson has recovered from his recent injuries, and is with us again.
We enjoyed a balloon flight down back of the University in the mud Mon. and Wed.
See Pratt & Shrubs for umbrellas, parasols, handkerchiefs and hosery. Prices low.
A.T. Hokill class of '87, and wife are spending a few days among friends in the city.

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THE VIDETTE-REPORTER.

Vilot BLOOM's MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT. Largest stock of FINEST GOODS in the city! The only place in the city where stylish, well-fitting garments are made to measure.
A Decisive Victory.

All aboard for the football team accompanied by 10 or 15 others who for various reasons had brought about so wonderful a phenomenon of waking by 8 o'clock, were on their way to Tipton. Rain seemed to have lost its charm. The nation agent having heard of our coming had stored up enough good humor this time to last one short hour. The blackjack, conductor and engineer having been pronounced "all right" we landed in Tipton and proceeded to the lot. But Tiptop hospitality had provided more congenial entertainment for us. Patterson was the first to be missed after many inquiries he was given up for lost. Soon others disappeared. Then 10 of us, headed by Aldrich who by previous invitation had invited us to his home, soon found themselves at one of the nicest farmers in Cedar Co about 5 mi., west of Tiptop. Mr. Aldrich has there a farm of 1500 acres well stocked with fine bred horses. Before arriving we thought ourselves rather numerous but his large residence, and the larger hospitality of himself and family soon made us feel at home.

And the dinner! They evidently knew our weakest point in eating worse as a dinner which defies description. There was terror pictured on everybody's countenance when soon after dinner football was mentioned. We were almost disposed to acknowledge defeat, but rather to the foot-ball grounds; but as no excuse could be found to offer on our return to the city we proceeded to the fair grounds in 11 hours won 3 straight goals. The game was good enough but not seen to have had enough practice. A noticeable feature of the game was the best of good feeling on both sides. The conductor was so amiable as to almost leave behind Munger, Thompson and Patterson. And indeed Patterson was successful. It has been bound later this was the result of a misunderstanding. 8 o'clock found us again at home rejoicing not more in victory than in defeat, for Tipton fair ones. The result of a team and Patterson. And indeed the fair one night well exclaim with Com. Perry, "We have met them and we are ours,"

Withal every one had a most excellent time, and for this we are indebted to the foot-ball team, to the people of Tipton, especially to Aldrich who so royally entertained so many of us at his pleasant home.

All styles of drawing paper, instruments, brushes, etc., at Thos. Hare.

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LAW DEPARTMENT.

J. H. RANDALL, Editor.

Right of Stockholders to Inspect Books and Papers.—Although the cases on this interesting topic are few in number, yet they are entirely harmonious in their decisions, and have settled the general rule in such a manner that its application to any given case must be a matter of easy deduction. The principle is, that a shareholder in a trading corporation has the right to inspect its books and papers and to take minutes from them, for a definite and proper purpose at any reasonable time and if, he has obtained this privilege, the courts will tend him to the process of requisition. This right is not a statutory one, it rests upon the common law.

The doctrine of the law is that the books and papers of the corporation, though necessary in some one hand, are of the common property of the stockholders. At the same time, the right may be limited or restricted by the charter of the corporation to which every shareholder assents or by statute. Conn. v. Phoenix Iron Co., 2 Blen. St. 117, Mr. Morawetz says: "In the United States the prevailing doctrine appears to be that the individual shareholders of a corporation have the same right as the members of an ordinary partnership to examine their company's books, although they have no power to interfere with the company's management.

But still there must be a proper motive for inspection. It must not be for the purpose of gratifying mere curiosity, nor because of a general dissatisfaction with the management of the concern, nor to use the information for improper or fraudulent purposes, nor to see if some complaint cannot be found against the corporation. It is necessary that some particular matter be in dispute between the members or between the corporation and the individual in it in which the applicant is entitled and in respect of which the examination becomes necessary; 2 Addison on Torts, 31, 416. Thus in Rev. v. Merchant Tailors Co., 2 H. & D. 115, decided half a century ago, it was held that the court will not grant an application by members of a corporation body for a mandamus to inspect the documents of the corporation unless it be shown that such inspection is necessary with reference to some specific dispute or question pending in which the parties applying are interested, and the inspection then will be granted only to such an extent as may be necessary for the particular occasion, and the writ was refused, because the applicants merely alleged grounds on which they believe the affairs of the corporation to be managed otherwise than they should be, and the others unaided chosen and complained of mismanagement in some particular instances, not affecting themselves or any matter in dispute." Conn. v. Phoenix Iron Co., 2 Blen. St. 117.

The Boston Journal says that the following epistle was taken by Napoleon from the public records of Rome when he deprived that city of so many valiant and worthv historians. It was a letter to the Roman Senate of a similar tone and on the spot where Jesus Christ commenced his ministry, by Publius Gentilius, the Governor of Judea, to the Senate at Rome, Cesar Emperor. He was the custom in those days, for the Governor to write any event of importance that transpired while he held office.

Conscript Fathers—There appeared in these, our days, a man named Jesus Christ, who is yet living among us and of the Gentiles, is accepted as a prophet of great truth, but his own discipies call him the Son of God. He has raised the dead and cured all manner of diseases. He is a man of stature, tall and comely, with a very ruddy countenance, such as beholders may love and fear. His hair is the color of the flax when fully ripe and plain to his ears whence downward is most curl not in color, curling and wearing about his shoulders; in the middle of his head is a seam or portion of long hair, after the manner of the Nazarenes. His forehead is plain and delicate; his face without a spot or wrinkle, beautiful, with a comely red; his nose and mouth are exactly formed; beard the color of his hair, and thick not of any great height, but forked. In reproving he is terrible; in admonishing courteous, in speaking, very modest and wise; in proportion of body, well shaped. None have ever heard him laugh but many have seen him weep. A man, for his surpassing beauty exclining the children of men."

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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 arrived in New York. She is a graduate of one of the finest schools in the east, a handsome blonde of medium height, with a fortune of $800, well invented; object matrimony, with only this one condition, the accepted one must be 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.

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Our friend, with the dispensed seed has not been heard from since Tuesday. Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday forenoon gave the boys a chance to exercise their lungs.

Excites reports wonderful success with his first patient, and from acquaintance shown, in shape of a box of good cigars, we envy him. We tried them and announce them excellent.

Our non-grad students are located as follows: J. M. Alkin, Clarinda, Iowa; S. T. Baldridge, Onaisha, Nebraska; E. E. Barr, Beakman; Nebraska; F. T. Butler, What Cheer, Iowa; W. W. Eastburn, North English, Iowa; J. Grivelly, Arlington, Minnesota; P. A. Hoffman, N. Washington, Iowa; T. K. Hunt, La Mota, Iowa; O. F. Lennex, Danbury, Iowa; G. W. McCallam, Ridgeway, Iowa; A. E. Mead, Metcalf, Iowa City; O. W. Miller Womacka, Iowa; A. E. Moore, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa; C. Osman, Burlington, Iowa.

There are twelve more whose whereabouts we are unable to find.

While enjoying the fresh, air Tuesday afternoon we were favored by a call from one of the mistrust-men. We tried to make his welcome apparent, but, getting proportionately close to us, he left a sudden and moved to retreat to the company of a few bystanders on the farther side of the street. We can not tell why such a procedure was taken, and the only solution of the problem is that he saw what fearful men we were. We smile at his timidity; for had he but taken up a rock we should, as we afterwards proved, have run fast for the door to escape from impending danger.

Some of the leading papers are commenting upon the fact that a case of surgical instruments were found in Pomp. which closely resembled those now in use. According to Encyc. Brit, the ancient Egyptians were masters in surgical work and performed lithotomy long before the Christian era. It is also stated on excellent authority that the art of surgery reached a high state very early in oriental nations, and thus it is no longer true that surgery is only a branch of the barbers trade. On the contrary, it can trace as noble a record as any profession and a longer one than most.

In surgical work cleanliness is not only next to Godliness, but is the very essence of good success. Surgeon's sponges must be specially prepared and carefully kept. The best sandless, bleached sponges in the market should be used. They are twice as thick and remain in clean rain or on the air. They are then put into a weak solution of carbolic acid. It is filtered, and kept in closed vessels until used. After being used, they should always be washed thoroughly in warm water, and then put through the carbstone treatment again, in order to remove all fibrin from the pores, and always keep in a carbolic acid solution away from the air. That is a apecial practice.

The “medics” had the pleasure of a visit, from a gentleman of leisure, by the name of Daniel Ogilou on election day, whose mission seemed to be to lecture upon the topic of “Prohibition.” But concluding that the “Laws” were more in need of reform in that line, he soon wended his way, escorted by a delegation of Medics, to the Law department and walked right in, took for granted that he was in duty bound to make a speech, and proceeded forthwith to instruct the youth in that department how to live up to the laws of the state. But he was soon ushered from the rostrum to the side walk below. But jolly "Dan" didn't seem to know it hard, but continued to amuse the crowd by a song and dance act still, recollecting that his family of "10 little ones" demanded his presence, he took his way rejoining the audience.

Why did you run? No one would have supposed that one man could have routed 20 or 25 Medics with a few rocks and some scowling. But Tuesday afternoon, while giving an open air concert on the front steps, a one-horse buggy, containing a form likened unto a man, passed by. Of course, as usual from superannuated feeling, a score of velocipede ran out after the rig with various missions, and, to the surprise of all, the thing in the buggy turned the horse and came back, jumped from the buggy, and cursing at every breath, dared any one of us to come out and show how much brute force we had. None seemed to care to confront the so-called gentilmen, and he immediately gathered some rocks and scattered the party, and the way the boys got inside was startling. Having transferred all available rocks from the street to the campus and, no one disputing his right, he got into the buggy and disappeared.

In an age like this, with medical schools so numerous, the profession is over run with narrow minded "preten dere," and the successful physician must be a man of broad intelligence. Our school in this respect stands above any in the West. But we shouldn't be satisfied with this. There is no reason why the Medical Dept. of the S. U. should not compare with any school in the East, but to attain that position two things are necessary: firstly, a three year course, with nine months each. We cannot expect to see any in five months as they do in New. Second, a more liberal allowance from the state. The department that graduates the largest class every year receives the least aid from the state. The best has been in the boast of having the most perfect school system in America. But when they build up the common schools and not the higher; it is much like a ship without a mast, and if any profession is worthy of being fostered, that one which has for its object the banishment of disease in relief of suffering and the advancement of hygiene should receive its first attention.

**The W. C. Goup Educated Horse.**

The horse as we have it now is a vast improvement over the steed of ancient times. It is dependent upon man for its very life, and man is dependent upon it. As it increases in size through man's interference and culture, it also increases in mental capacity, until one of the most intelligent, docile, useful creatures ever given by a Supreme Being to man is the animal, almost human, the horse. The remarkable specimens under Mr. Con's management were wild, near Pendleton, Oregon, eighteen months ago. We give below a few sketches of their culture.

This exhibition, including the Egyptians, the Moors, the clowns, cobbled elephant, etc., made the most pleasing and interesting performance ever seen, and, as General Sherman said, "should be seen by every man, woman and child." From it the cowboy can learn the capacity of his plait, under kind treatment, the owner of the draught horse can take a useful lesson; the lady with her driving horse may gain confidence in her pet.

**ORDERS NO. 5.**

H'v'n't University Battalion.

Nov. 6th, 1867.

The winter term of the Military Department will begin on Monday, the 16th inst., with drills, lectures and exercises as follows:—On Mondays and Wednesdays—Instruction in Artillery Tactics from 3:00 to 4:00. Artillery drill from 4 to 5 p. m.

On Tuesdays,—1st section in Infantry Tactics for members of Co. "A" and "B" from 3 to 4 p.m.—Drill for "A" and "B" from 4 to 5 p.m.

On Wednesdays,—2nd section in Infantry Tactics for "C" and "D" from 3 to 4 p.m. Drill from 4 to 5 p.m.

On Thursdays,—Lectures to Seniors from 3 to 4 p.m.

All Juniors (except those in the Band wishing to be excused), will be required to take tactics unless they have previously had them.

All Seniors are required to attend lectures.

The same rules relative to uniform and punctuality will be observed as in out-of-door drill.

Students absent from drill without satisfactory excuse will be excused to make good the drill by appearing with the other division on next drill day.

The excuse "I had something else to do," or "It seemed too far" will not be accepted as a satisfactory excuse for absence. Students actually ill on drill day are expected to notify the commanding officer of the fact, and before drill if possible. Those able to attend to other duties, and not confined to their rooms, are expected to report at the drill hour. By order commanding officer, J. M. Gerick, Lieut. and Adj.

**Report of Target Practice.**

**November 29th, '87.**

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A new line of scarf pins just received at Louis Greer's.

**New Brand of Five cent cigars.**

Cigar smokers will be pleased to know that the best that can possibly be made for that money, at FEN'S BAZAR.

**TOWNSEND'S PHOTOGRAPHIC PARLORS, THE FINEST IN THE CITY.** 22 CLINTON ST

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