

# The Vidette-Reporter.

VOL. XX.

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NO. 16

## The Vidette-Reporter

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All communications should be addressed,

THE VIDETTE-REPORTER,

Iowa City, Iowa.

Mrs. PACKER CUMMINGS has given Packer Memorial Church, which cost \$300,000, to Lehigh University.

The American Philosophical Society, of Philadelphia, placed the University upon their exchange list. They sent reports containing their proceedings from 1876 to the present time.

Prof. MARIA MITCHELL ranks with Caroline Herschell, these two being the most distinguished of women astronomers. Miss Herschell announced the last of the eight comets discovered by her in 1765, and the next comet discovered by a woman was seen by Maria Mitchell in 1848. Prof. Mitchell's original observations and investigations have included valuable examinations of the nebulae, and much work connected with the coast survey and the compilation of the Nautical Almanac.—*Woman's Journal*.

JOSEPH C. HELM, B. D. '70, LL. B. '74 now one of the justices of the Supreme Court of Colorado is being urged for U. S. Senator by the *Denver World*. At the end of an article of a column and a half it says: "He is an Iowa man by birth, a graduate of the University of that State a veteran of the war, self-made, a teacher, a lawyer, a district attorney at Colorado Springs, a district judge, and, finally, a justice of the Supreme Court. He is about forty-four, a plain man in appearance, of sober demeanor, but with no affectations of dignity. He has not heretofore ranked among the greatest lawyers of the State, but he has always been considered a thoroughly safe man and a thoroughly sound lawyer and we think it safe to say that his recent decision to which we have referred makes him the light of the Colorado bench.

We have not asked his permission to mention his name in connection with the Senatorship, and we feel certain the fusillade of detraction which will now open on him will make him regret that we have done so. But *The World* is published for the people and it must talk about that which the people like to read about. Just at present unless we are much mistaken a more agreeable topic could not be selected than Justice Helm."

SENATOR KELLY and Representative Wagner of this District in the State Legislature are putting forth earnest efforts in behalf of the University. An appropriation of nearly \$109,000 has been asked for, \$30,000 of which is demanded for a new chemical building. All our state institutions have been bold in asking for money, and it is probable that the total sum solicited is about twice what will be granted. But we trust the University will not suffer. We hope the Legislature will be liberally disposed, and give the highest educational institution in the State what it fairly needs. This much for the appropriation. But the University's wants are not all financial. It needs money, and needs it much, but it is just as sadly in need of management. We want to emphasize the proposition that the affairs of the institution should be placed in the hands of a body of men, every one of whom has a just conception of what a University should be, and who is willing to think and work faithfully in accordance with that conception.

The interest of an institution where youth are sent not only to acquire information and develop brain power, but also to find models and form character, should be confided to men who, if they have not highly perfected and distinctly moral consciences, have at any rate sound educational consciences that will not suffer them to be indifferent to the grave concerns over which they preside. The trustees of our denominational colleges are, as a general thing, men who are not inclined to "play horse" when they meet together to consult on college matters. They are men who usually have before their eyes a high and noble idea of what is called higher education. They believe that it implies not only learning, but character, that it should have in it not only intellectual, but also moral elements, that a man in order to be a man must have a heart as well as a head, must be religious as well as knowing. Having such an ideal of higher education they are likely to take a deep interest in the affairs of institutions founded to promote it. And they will not only be wise and careful in matters affecting the temporal and financial welfare of the college which they control, but they will have a profound, even a devout anxiety as to the influence which its faculty collectively and individually

exerts, and a lively interest in the everyday, social, inner life of the college with respect both to instructors and students. We wish our Regents were such men. They are not. It is said that some changes will probably be made soon. We earnestly hope so. Several wise changes might be made. They are imperative. We mean by that that the best interests of the University demand them. The financial interests of the University demand an appropriation. Its higher interests demand a change in the men and methods of the Board of Regents, and the first demand is not more important than the second. The refusal to comply with the last would go very far to neutralize the benefit sought to be derived from the granting of the first.

### COLLEGE ORATORY.

(Keokuk Gate City.)

Friday evening there was held in the opera house at Iowa City the contest in oratory between six students of the State University as to which should represent the University in the State Contest between the colleges. Dr. Cowperthwaite and Mr. Edwards, of Iowa City, and Mr. Clark of the *Gate City*, were the judges. Since the adoption of the new rule which prevents conference or consultation by the judges and takes the markings at the instant the contest is closed, the office of a judge is unsatisfactory and largely inefficient. The method is to send the orations by mail to each judge a certain time before the contest. He marks thought and style each on a scale of 100. He sends his rating to the society. On the evening of the speaking of the orations the judges are placed in different parts of the audience, handed the tablet for marking as to delivery, as soon as the last speaker is done the secretary goes to each judge and takes his markings. These are taken to the president of the college society, the markings of all the judges on the three points of thought, style and delivery are counted and whoever has the highest average is announced as winner. The judges may have each taken a standard of judgment and rating wholly different one from the other. After the judge has heard the orator interpret his own style and thought for himself, he may want to change his rating as to both, but he has no power over these because his ratings on these points are sent in days before. A judge for instance, may justly hold in his reading of it that in thought and style and theme a contestant has written an essay rather than an oration. So he marks it as not adequate in thought and style and theme for an oration. But when the contestant speaks, it may be that he may interpret his own theme so finely that it ceases to be an essay and becomes an oration, and he thus justifies his own work. Now, when the judge hears the speaker thus interpret and justify his

work, as if he had the ratings back that he had made he would change them. But that is under the present rule beyond his power. In several ways the present rule works unsatisfactorily.

There were thirteen contestants. The ratings of the judges on thought and style sifted out all of these but six. So the final contest from the platform was between D. I. Coon, subject, "Æschylus and Shakespeare"; Carl Stutsman, "Benjamin Disraeli"; J. S. Nollen, "The Reign of Terror"; George Thompson, "Holland's Hero"; Carl Snyder, "The New Crusade", and Guido H. Stempel, "Faust". The best essay was that of Mr. Stempel. If we had been as an editor passing upon a literary production we should not have hesitated a moment to give the first place to his paper. As a thinker, writer and philosophic-minded young man, no one who appeared upon the platform was his equal. Senator Grimes used to say to his law students, "Speak slow; you can't speak too slow." Mr. Stempel failed in delivery. His thought was so acute and subjective that only a slow and vital utterance of each sentence could justify his theme; and he spoke far too rapidly. Carl Snyder was first in delivery, though he was too stagey and in the Eracles vein; but it was full of personality and promise, and the best spoken of all. Carl Stutsman came so nearly being wholly admirable in delivery, and the best there was, that it was a pity he let his utterance be lip and nasal tones and monotony. By a little effort his manner of speaking will be delightful. He underdid in the effort to avoid overdoing. He had given his theme fine qualities for the platform, but he would not speak from the chest or be dramatic. Mr. Nollen was the second best in delivery. Mr. Coon, like Mr. Stempel, had an essay rather than an oration; but he treated it so as to make an oration out of it, and so his delivery was the third best. Mr. Thompson, in "Holland's Hero," had the best oration, but failed in interpreting his own work when he got on his feet. His oration lacked the acute thoughtfulness of Mr. Stempel's and Mr. Coon's, but more than any he knew in writing his oration what to do, and went straight to his mark in the vein of the thought and talk of the people with an argument simple, clear-cumulative and direct. But when he spoke, he couldn't give the right life and meaning to his own words. The speaking was good throughout. And the judge's part has very little significance. There can be no comparison between wholly different things. And these six young gentlemen were so wholly different in thought and manner and personality, and each had so marked merits, that any attempt to compare one with the other and form a judgement on the comparison is largely factitious and misleading.

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## LITERARY DEPARTMENT

## ÆSCHYLUS AND SHAKESPEARE.

BY D. I. COON.

Receiving Second Honors in the Home Oratorical Contest of the S. U. I.]

Two elements pervade humanity—the Ideal and the Real. The *ideal* finds its exponent in the various forms of art; the *real* is the product of life's experience. The two are inseparable. They blend like colors in the rainbow. Man's ideal is a mighty factor in molding the real of his life. Because of a seed implanted in his being by Nature's own hand, he ever strives to incarnate this ideal into the real. The fruit of this seed is art—the exponent of the ideal. The sculptor, the painter, the poet—all strive for same end—to express in tangible form the image of the soul.

Art and civilization are interdependent. The glory of the nineteenth century is due more to her artists than to her warriors. The true greatness of an age is revealed in its literature, its sculpture and its painting. These are its monuments. Of all the works of art, the drama represents most nearly real life. The sculptor may be a Phidias, the painter a Raphael, yet their creations are dumb and motionless. Life glories in speech and activity.

The drama is the boldest and in many respects the noblest of all the species of literature. History casts a ray of light upon mankind; the drama illuminates individual man. Poetry transports the mind with joy; the drama impresses it with thought. The novel describes actions; their causes and results; the drama displays them to view.

In the world's history only the cynosures of human existence are noticed. Spanned by a chasm of more than twenty centuries, appeared in the literary firmament two luminaries whose splendor increases with lapse of time—Æschylus and Shakespeare; the one, the Aurora of the ancient drama; the other, the Aurora of the modern—the exponents of two mighty ages, of Pericles in Greece, of Elizabeth in England.

The drama of each is an index to his ideal. Æschylus' ideal, separating him from the human, leads him to paint the superhuman. Shakespeare's ideal leads him to depict the real. To fulfill the demands of this ideal, he must mount his Pegasus and view mankind with the historian. He must soar on the wings of imagination with the poet. He must plod from village to hamlet with the novelist. Behold how he draws aside the veil which envelopes the human heart, how he delves into its hidden recesses, how he searches out its mysteries, how he notes the enkindling flame of passion, the contentions with conscience. He must go to Apollo with Demosthenes and imbibe the inspiring draughts of oratory. His muse must guide him from hovel to garret, from alms-house to prison, from dungeon to scaffold. Though knowing all, he must weave only the spider's subtle web, not the thick cocoon. Though possessing the

picture complete, he must give but the colors. Though having woven the texture entire in his inward soul, he must give but threads. Besides, he must so combine every part of this skeleton, and so unite its every joint, that he may not seem to have created simply framework, but body and soul complete. Though the law of gravitation has been ever the same, a Newton was required to formulate it; though the sun has ever been the center of the solar system, a Copernicus must crystallize the thought; though human nature has been the same in all ages, a Shakespeare was demanded to comprehend it entire. Æschylus knew man in general; Shakespeare understood him individually. Æschylus knew him as a whole; Shakespeare realized that his nature was varied.

To see the Greek theater as they saw it, let us break the fetters which bind us to the present and sail back on the wings of imagination twenty-four centuries. Having cast aside the shackles which fix us to our own cold and rugged prairies, let Mercury transport us to the sunny shores of Greece. Athens and the little surrounding country is all the world to us. The re-echoing shouts of Marathon and Thermopylae are ringing in the valleys. No church spires point heavenward, no telegraph wires bind our opposite shores, no iron steed plunges through our land. Wondrous change! 'Tis spring. The "Phœban lamp" has again completed his circle and is approaching the meridian. We are seated in an immense amphitheater surrounded by thousands of eager spectators, who have come to partake of a religious feast—the drama. The "Passion" play of modern Christians is not ours, but with no less reverence do we perform our devotions than they; with no less veneration do we imbibe the truths taught of our gods, than they of the crucified Christ. Heaven's canopy is our only ceiling. Here we behold the dark rolling sea, there the rising cliff, and yonder the statue of Pallas Athene swells our hearts with pride. Soon the curtain rolls down beneath the stage. See! the altar of our god is there revealed. A few noble statues are seen. Now the actors appear—one, two, at no time more than three—dressed in their god-like attire, their persons superhumanly enlarged. Nothing in the play surprises us, for its outline is familiar to all. But hark! strains of sweet music ring in the distance. Look, a band of singers suspended in mid air have floated in on the wings of the wind! Listen, again a rustling is heard like the moving of pinions, and a living god is ours to behold! Now the crashing of thunder is heard beneath the stage, the lightning's red glare illuminates the theater, and the disobedient offender of the gods is swept from view. Thus ends the drama. Oh, the thoughts that fill our minds! The rapture of our souls! The lessons to our hearts! 'Tis the grandest sermon ever preached. Fate is enthroned and her scepter is law. Woe to him who disregards her sovereignty. Such is the cursory glimpse we receive.

What changes time has wrought! Too

prone are we to view the Past through the lens of the Present. We must direct our vision not by the microscope's contracted view, but by the telescope's long range. While thus viewing, note the stately bearing of the actor, as becomes a demigod, or hero. Mark how the simplicity of his acting resembles the statues on the stage. You see no sudden changes, no intricacy of plot, no mighty contentions with passion; but beneath all, *ideality* in beauty, grandeur, grace. What a contrast does the modern theater present! Shakespeare delights to thwart our expectations, to entice us into his winding labyrinths, to see the storm of passion overwhelm its victim in the blasts of his own creation.

Æschylus, with stately tread, walks from mountain peaks to summit's crests. He cannot compound words in the Greek language strong enough to express his ideas. Yet when he has finished, we feel that all is told, and never fail to grasp his thought. Shakespeare, with one bound, leaps from valley to mountain heights. He showers his metaphors upon us like so many meteors, in each of which is a priceless gem. With the same sweep of the brush he paints the noble Othello and the demon Iago. The lightning flashes of his imagination dazzle our minds. He reasons, as it were, by instinct. He gives us straws, from which we are to construct bricks. Hidden beneath this exterior is a something—a world of ideas words fail to express.

The Greek mind was decidedly objective. It could conceive the furies of Orestes, or the ghost of Clytemnestra only as clothed in flesh and blood. The witches of Macbeth, the deliberation of Hamlet, the merry laughter of Rosalind, or the sarcastic jokes of Touchstone, would never have struck a vibrating chord in Æschylus' soul. Thus the modern mind is strongly subjective—it longs to look within itself and hear an echo from every outside call.

If Shakespeare delves deeper, Æschylus soars higher. If Shakespeare is ever fresh, Æschylus never wearies. It the subtlety of Shakespeare cannot be represented, the grandeur of Æschylus can only be felt. If Shakespeare is an ever "bubbling spring," Æschylus is a never failing fount. Æschylus grapples with the problem of Life and tries to fathom the divine mysteries of sin, its cause, its result, its remedy. How the great gods, feeling their bosoms warm in love for man, yet cast upon him the venom of their wrath, is the paradox his drama would solve. With the perseverance of the alchemist, he searches to discover a world's panacea. Shakespeare's keen insight to the workings of the heart absorbs him in the human. Æschylus' characters writhe under the relentless power of Fate, and every struggle of its victim tightens the meshes of Atë. Shakespeare's characters control their own destinies and weave for themselves their web of life.

An ancient philosopher says: "On earth there is nothing great but man; in man there is nothing great but mind." Had he ascended one more step the cli-

max would be complete—*devoid of will there is nothing great in mind.* With this, man's *will* power, the grandest element of God's universe, Æschylus deals. Behold his own Prometheus, having incurred the unjust wrath of the gods, bound with adamant chains upon Caucasus' rocky cliff, exposed to the blazing sun and winter's rugged blasts, suffering untold tortures of demons and of gods, rather than submit his will to theirs. Mark the calmness of that figure while the demons rivet the chains! Listen to those Ætlian groans amidst his pathetic appeals to Nature, yet he boldly says, "No!" Hark! the threatenings of the mighty Zeus to send a vulture to rend his writhing form, still that iron will defiantly answers, "No!" Ah! now the god will make him yield. See! the "fiery curls of lightnings flash forth. A discord of conflicting gales" shatters the cliff. Down plunges its victim to the crags below, while the mountain range re-echoes and reverbrates the same defiant, "No!" Superhuman conception! Shakespeare, true to nature, endows his characters with *sensibility* and *intellect* as well as *will*. To paint the madness of Lear, the jealousy of Othello, the atrocity of Shylock, the villainy of Iago, delights him far more than Utopian speculations with the gods. In short, Æschylus is the mighty Niagara—simple, grand, sublime. Shakespeare is the Ocean—now calm and peaceful, now rough and turgid—whose foaming billows dash with maddening fury, and in whose depths lie imbedded priceless pearls which only the diver may possess.

Herein lies the beauty of the drama: the ancient represents perfect ideality; the modern pictures life, real and individual. It sheds a ray of light upon Futurity and shows to man his soul. 'Tis the mirror in which to see ourselves. To one it shows his follies, to another his passions, to all that death is sure.

Æschylus and Shakespeare, the drama's noble twain! We love them not for the horrors they have painted, nor for the suffering their characters endure, but because they have shown to us the greatness of the soul in conflict with "Heavenly powers," and have caused it to shine forth in its grandeur, only the more brightly, through the blackness of pain. As long as civilization shall last, so long will man bow to their genius. As long as life is dear to him, so long will his heart throbs respond to their representations. "As long as the heart has passions, as long as life has woes," so long will he prize the fruits of their labors.

Miss Varina A. Davis, Jefferson Davis' daughter, writes of "Serpent Myths," in the February *North American Review* showing incidentally how the remains of the ancestral serpent worship still persist among the negroes of the South.

Ruskin laments what he calls the decadence of England. Defining English character and manhood as "trustworthiness of word and work, independence of other people's opinions, respect for old fashions and honor for women," he says these are "discarded conceptions of insular strength and felicity."

\*THE\*  
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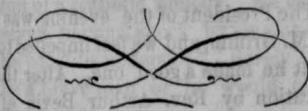
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 bedded priceless pearls  
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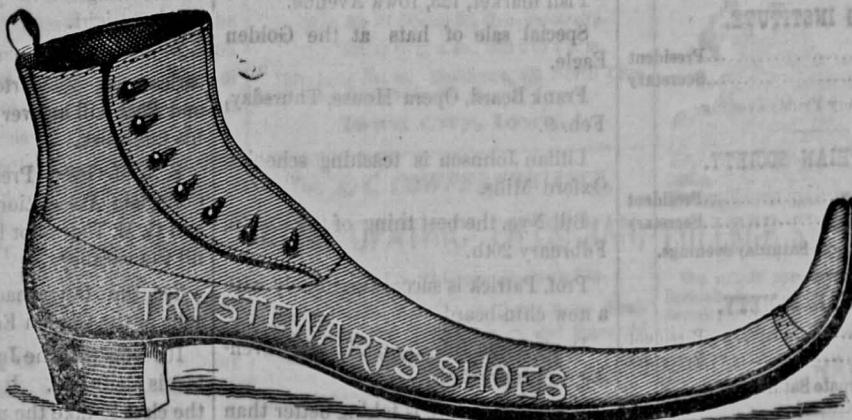


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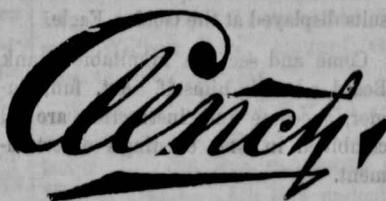
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Our January thaw has come at last.  
Cheer up Guido, the months will roll  
by.  
Frank Beard, Opera House, Thursday,  
Feb. 9.  
Prof. McLain was at Ann Arbor this  
week.  
Mears will be the orator from Mt.  
Vernon.  
Dancing school is largely attended by  
the students.  
Bailey has been troubled with the  
tooth-ache lately.  
Laugh and grow fat at Opera House,  
Thursday, Feb. 9.  
The literary societies adjourned for the  
"sore-heads" last night.  
Sleigh riding has been the principal  
amusement of the week.  
Fred Orelup, class '87, writes that he  
may enter the Law class next fall.  
Miss Rena Farr, of West Union, is the  
guest of Miss Blanche Whiting.  
Iowa College promises to send about  
40 down here to the State Contest.  
It is expected that the gymnasium  
will be in running order next week.  
All will be glad to hear that the library  
has been adorned with a calendar clock  
Hats, Hats, at the Golden Eagle.  
Burton has lately been evolved from a  
barbaric state to the society with a  
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Oxford Mills.

Bill Nye, the best thing of the season,  
February 20th.

Prof. Patrick is succeeding finely with  
a new chin-beard.

Don't forget Bill Nye, Monday even-  
ing, February 20th.

Bill Nye's lecture is taking better than  
anything of its kind for years.

The four-in-hand the other evening  
was a very conspicuous thing.

Miss Grace Partridge took her depart-  
ure for the east Monday evening.

Mrs. Schaeffer is in the east, called  
thither by the illness and death of her  
father.

Hear Frank Beard, the celebrated  
humorist and caricaturist, next Thurs-  
day, Feb. 9.

It has been fine coasting weather re-  
cently and merry coasting parties have  
been the program.

Cobb is teaching a country school this  
term. He made the city a short visit last  
Saturday and Sunday.

You can always find the best styles  
and double the stock of any other house  
in the city at Furbish's.

Greet Mr. Beard with a large audi-  
ence; his lecture will be highly appre-  
ciated by all who attend.

Frank Beard's fame as a humorist  
caricaturist, should insure him a good  
house Thursday evening.

Prof. Patrick gave a very interesting  
lecture before the class in ethics, on the  
subject of "Organized Charities."

The afternoon hours of the library at  
present are one until five o'clock, being  
open one hour more than is required.

The library has just received a fine  
translation of *Don Quixote*, by John  
Ormsby. The work is in four volumes.

"Chalk Talk," Opera House, Thursday,  
Feb. 9.

Freshman Prouty is charged with giv-  
ing strangers the impression that he is a  
new professor. Better shave them,  
Prouty.

Hon. D. N. Richardson has presented  
to the library a copy of his book of trav-  
els, entitled "A Girdle 'Round the  
Earth."

You will find a choice assortment of  
valentines at the University book-store,  
Lee, Welch & Co. Many new and beau-  
tiful designs.

Overcoats at almost your figures at the  
Golden Eagle.

The University dance last Thursday  
evening was an enjoyable affair. There  
were twenty-one couples present. Sup-  
per was served at the St. James.

So much other important matter to be  
set up to-day made it impossible to print  
the markings of the judges on the con-  
test last night.

Frank Beard has no superiors as a  
caricaturist, his cartoons in the *Judge*  
and *Puck* will answer as a guarantee for  
his fine work.

F. A. McGrew, President of the Iowa  
Collegiate Association, has left college,  
and G. M. Tourtellot has been chosen to  
fill the vacancy.

See the tailor-made Prince Albert  
suits at the Golden Eagle.

It seems that the Junior oratorical con-  
test is abolished. It might be well for  
the class to take the matter in hand and  
organize one for itself.

On account of the death of Mrs. Schaeffer's  
father, the Wednesday evening recep-  
tions at the President's will be dis-  
continued for the present.

Examine the immense line of fine  
suits displayed at the Golden Eagle.

Come and see the inimitable Frank  
Beard, a host in himself. Art, fun, hu-  
mor, anecdote and instruction are all  
combined in one evening's entertain-  
ment.

Students, patronize Waterman & Wil-  
liams when wanting anything in the  
line of Dry Goods or Notions. 124 Clin-  
ton Street.

Reserved seats on sale at Wieneke's.  
Don't miss the novel and amusing lec-  
ture next Thursday evening; admission  
75 and 50 cents. Gallery, 35 cents. Re-  
served seats for sale at Wieneke's.

We hope that the University will be  
successful in securing the full amount of  
the appropriation asked for this year. If  
the people of Iowa wish a University  
worthy of the State, they must not be too  
close with their means.

C. A. Lichty shows a great deal of  
taste and skill in getting up bulletins  
and writing programs. He fixed the  
"Sore-heads" up very nicely at the post-  
office corner Thursday.

The Golden Eagle will save you money  
on every purchase and show you the  
best assortment ever brought to the  
State.

Students of the University and their  
friends will find C. L. Mozier's 125 Wash-  
ington street, the best place to buy sup-  
plies in his line. His stock represents  
the novelties as they appear in market.

Waterloo does well by the State Uni-  
versity. We always have a generous  
number of students from that town, and  
the school boards there seem to have  
a good opinion of our graduates. Miss  
Kate Reed is principal of the West Side  
High School. Miss Libbie Evans is as-  
sistant principal of the East Side High  
School. Burns and Sullivan of the  
Law department constitute one of the  
law firms of the city, and Dr. Fellows,  
an honorable ex-member of our faculty,  
is pastor of one of the M. E. churches.  
Rev. Brush and old S. U. I. student is  
pastor of the East Side M. E. church.

## The "Sore Head" Contest.

After the regular oratorical contest a  
week ago Friday night, there being, as  
there always has been, some dissatisfac-  
tion expressed regarding the relative  
merits of the six that appeared and  
those whose averages on thought and  
style did not entitle them to speak, a  
measure was set on foot to have a so  
called "sore head" contest. This idea  
was not originated by the unsuccessful,  
but by outside parties who looked to-  
ward a reform in the method of choosing  
the six who should speak at the Opera  
House.

The President of the evening was Mr.  
J. M. Grimm, and we feel impelled to say  
that he made a good one. After the in-  
vocation by Rev. Arthur Bevis of the  
Unitarian church and a piece of music  
by the University band, Mr. Jacob Closz  
stepped forward and delivered his ora-  
tion entitled, "Patriot and Traitor." He  
had reference to Gen. Robert Lee. Be-  
cause Lee was a gentleman and a Chris-  
tian we are prone to forget that he was  
a traitor. Irreproachable as a man and  
great and noble as a general, the North  
to-day, trying to forget the past, says  
that he made a mistake. But to merit  
our praise, instead of casting his lot with  
slavery, he should have used his great  
influence to keep his state in the Union.  
Mr. Closz greatly injured what might  
have been a strong delivery by trying  
to make it more impressive than his  
oration would permit.

The second speaker was Mr. F. B.  
Tracy, subject, "The Triumph of Con-  
science." Conscience, like a golden cord,  
extends through all history and all so-  
ciety, linking together the hearts of hu-  
manity, and inspiring every grand and  
noble purpose. Animated by an idea  
of justice and reform, and led by some  
mighty power which he vainly trusts is  
conscience, John Brown becomes a fan-  
atic and forgets his duty to his God  
and Country in his devotion to the cause  
of the slave. Conscience has ever been  
the basis of faith and the natural relig-  
ion of the world. Mr. Tracy's delivery  
was direct, simple and expressive. His  
emphasis and inflection of important  
words was not the best, and this con-  
stituted the weakest point in his deliv-  
ery.

We next listened to a violin solo by  
D. P. Johnson. Mr. Johnson has an en-  
viable reputation as a violinist and by  
no means injured it there.

Next Mr. J. W. Bollinger presented  
his oration on "Robert Burns". The  
smoke of the American Revolution had  
scarcely cleared away when there arose  
many great writers in poetry and song.  
Foremost among these was Scotland's  
immortal poet, Robert Burns. His poet-  
ry equally illuminated the castle and  
the cottage, showing up the foibles of  
the one and displaying the virtues of  
the other. Misfortune and error were  
his companions; but who can doubt  
that uppermost in his mind was en-  
throned virtue. Mr. Bollinger has a  
pleasant voice and he threw into it

much feeling,  
and graceful  
Altogether his  
the evening.

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the city The only place in the city where stylish, well-fitting garments are made to measure.

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**"The Head" Contest.**

ular oratorical contest a night, there being, as has been, some dissatisfaction regarding the relative merits that appeared and averages on thought and merit to speak, a bet on foot to have a so-called "contest." This idea was suggested by the unsuccessful parties who looked to the method of choosing who should speak at the Opera

of the evening was Mr. and we feel impelled to say a good one. After the invocation, Arthur Bevis of the band and a piece of music by Mr. Jacob Cloz and delivered his oration "Patriot and Traitor." He mentioned Gen. Robert Lee, a gentleman and a Christian, not to forget that he was reproachable as a man and as a general, the North do not forget the past, says a mistake. But to merit of casting his lot with the state in the Union. He injured what might have been a long delivery by trying to be impressive than his permit.

speaker was Mr. F. B. "The Triumph of Conscience, like a golden cord, all history and all so-ber the hearts of hurrying every grand and Animated by an idea form, and led by some which he vainly trusts is a Brown becomes a faith his duty to his God his devotion to the cause conscience has ever been and the natural religion. Mr. Tracy's delivery was the best, and this contest point in his delivery

ed to a violin solo by Mr. Johnson has an end as a violinist and by it there. V. Bollinger presented "Robert Burns". The American Revolution had away when there arose in poetry and song. These were Scotland's Robert Burns. His poem-nated the castle and wing up the foibles of playing the virtues of fortune and error were but who can doubt in his mind was en-Mr. Bollinger has a and he threw into it

much feeling. His gestures were easy and graceful and usually expressive. Altogether his delivery was the best of the evening.

This was followed by "Shakespeare and the Drama," by Mr. F. T. King. Mr. King entered upon a criticism of some of the principal characters of Shakespeare's creation, and pointed from these to their creator. His oration was largely composed of extracts from Shakespeare and the opinions of noted commentators. He weakened his delivery by too much uneasy moving about on the stage.

The vocal solo by Don D. Donnan was full of a pathetic melody. He gave us a severe nervous shock by singing so that he could be understood. Surely he must be a brave man or he would not have dared to do this.

The fifth oration was given by John S. Tuthill, entitled, "The Soul's Victory Over Environments." Mr. Tuthill's oration was full of good thoughts well expressed, but the connection between these thoughts seemed not very apparent. There appeared to us to be little that directly pertained to the subject. We do not give the drift of the oration because we are unable to light upon representative sentences. Mr. Tuthill's delivery was one of the best of the evening, dignified, direct and strong. A little sameness about his voice that he should strive to overcome.

The sixth and last speaker was Mr. Julius Lischer, whose oration was entitled, "The Problem of Our Civilization." The Past has solved the problem how civil liberty is to be gained. The Present must solve the problem how it shall be maintained. That it is in danger was shown by the explosion of a bomb May 4, 1886. It will not do to multiply indefinitely our laws for that would prove a cancerous disease to our Republic. It will not do to close our doors against foreigners for that would be going back to the days of Rome and Greece. It will not do to employ military force to execute our laws, for that would be admitting the inability of the people to govern themselves. Reform must come from within. The solution of the problem lies in the enlightenment of the people. Mr. Lischer's delivery was forcible and earnest, but evidently was but little prepared. Gestures were thrown in hit or miss. Usually it was hit but often miss. He approached more nearly to the stump orator style than any other one of the evening.

The judges gave Mr. Bollinger first; Mr. Lischer second; and Mr. Tuthill third.

More natural ability as speakers was shown last night than in the regular contest, but for excellence of orations and finish of delivery it did not equal it.

Dr. Pickard furnished an exceedingly interesting hour to the 10 o'clock Political Science class yesterday morning by providing for a lecture from Rev. P. O. Matthews, a civilized Indian, who was a student here for a short time in 1867, and who has spent his life among

his people both as an agent and teacher. Mr. Matthews spoke upon "The Relation of the Government to the Indian tribes generally." He found fault with the reservation system and said he hoped to see the time when all the Indians of America would be found in the Indian Territory. He says the Government has at length adopted a right plan in introducing the school house among the Indians instead of penning them up by soldiery. Mr. Matthews spoke earnestly, clearly, and sometimes feelingly. At present he is striving to work up interest in the education of his people, but will soon return to actual work among them. He preaches Sunday evening in the Presbyterian church.

Residents of this city, who can and will accommodate contestants and visitors for the State Contest, to be held Feb. 23rd, will confer a great favor by addressing any of the following: Bertha Williams, Mary Barber, Kate Hudson, Late Legler, Julius Lischer, Carl Stutsman, William Drew, Howard Gates, Com. on entertainment.

We are fortunate in that we are to have the opportunity of listening to a lecture from Bill Nye two weeks from Monday evening. Bill Nye undoubtedly stands to-day at the head of all humorists. His humor is not of the coarse kind, but refined, genial and spicy. He is a representative of his class, and no one should fail to hear him.

The lecture was a treat, funny and unique, and highly interesting and amusing in every detail. There was not a dull place or spot in it. After last night's listening and seeing, one can readily understand why Edward Eggleston chose him as the illustrator of the "Hoosier School-master." No man except Beard could enter into the spirit of the book and re-write it in pictures as he did. To praise this man and his works would be as superfluous as to criticize would be presumptuous, but it might not be amiss to say that all who missed last night's entertainment lost something too good to come often in a life-time.—*Fl. Wayne Gazette.*

The reporters' gallery in the Iowa Legislature is frequented by three ladies: Mrs. Durley of the Des Moines News; Miss Burnside, of the Des Moines Leader, and Miss Rose Ankeny, representing the Sioux City Tribune.—*Woman's Journal.*

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Fits students for all departments of the University, gives a good business education and prepares young men and women to teach in the Public Schools of the State. Students from this Academy are admitted to the University without further examination. Students are allowed to enter at any time, and have many of the privileges of the University.

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## LAW DEPARTMENT.

C. J. SEARLE, Editor.

The Juniors attended the show, Hidden Hand, *en masse*.

O. D. Wheeler is again able to attend recitations. He had the Tonsillitis.

In Russia, the verdict of the majority of the jury is all that is necessary to convict.

Vice-Chancellor McClain has returned from Ann Arbor, where he has been visiting for the last few days.

Of last term's members, six have not returned. They are Pomeroy, Lickenden, O'Day, Baker, St. Clair and Wolfe.

The case in which F. R. Novak and J. E. Williams were attorneys, was compromised, not however, through the efforts of the attorneys.

Humbert, Campbell, and E. E. Stover, of the Law Class, are members of the "Sons of Veterans" of this city. E. L. Stover is chaplain of the post.

Last Friday we were favored with a visit by Misses Stober and Williams. They seemed to have a pleasant time, and their visit was highly appreciated. Visitors are always welcome.

Several of the boys are taking a course in "memory culture" under the instruction of Prof. Loissette of New York City. The system, so far as we can learn, is based upon the principle of "the association of ideas." The course is given in five lessons, each lesson requiring one month's work. Artificial systems of memory culture as a general rule don't amount to much, but we are not prepared to say that this particular system is without merit. For further particulars we refer you to S. J. Smythe.

THE FORENSIC *versus* THE JUDICIAL. Legal practitioners, as regarded by the public at large, may be divided into two great classes, viz., those possessed of forensic aptitude, and those who are naturally judicial in their mental make-up. Most lawyers clearly belong to one class or the other; but few have the qualities of both. Now, what are some of the distinguishing characteristics of these classes? We may remark in the outset that they are to be found chiefly in the mind, the physical qualities having but little to do with the question,—external circumstances, training and education, much.

With mental endowments differing but little in most respects, these classes differ chiefly in the faculty of conscience. The one is only moderately endowed with this all-important faculty, while the other has this faculty well developed. With the lawyer of the former class, the law is not so much a means by which to establish justice, as an instrument to be used for his own advantage, to attain to power, to acquire wealth and fame. The single aim of his life is to win. If he is managing a cause in court or out of court, he sees only his own side of the case; or, if he looks at the other side, it is only for the purpose of availing himself of every resource for combatting his opponent, and establishing his own side as right. This, we say, is the forensic law-

yer. Is he a man of great energy and industry? He leaves no stone unturned in order to gain his point. Has he much hope in his mental composition? He rashly expects success, and promises it to his clients. Has he much self-esteem? He is impudent and brazen, and his forte is to brow-beat. Is he combative and vain? He loves the contentions of the forum, that he may attract public attention. Is he gifted with language? He unlimbers his tongue, not to enlighten, but to confuse and confound; he talks much and says nothing; he substitutes verbosity for argument. Is he endowed with a splendid imagination? Yes, it enables him to supply the place of facts and logic by ingenious and fanciful suppositions. Is he humorous and cunning? Yes, he is quick and telling in repartee; biting, cutting, sarcastic. He is an expert in human nature, for this gives him tact and shrewdness; he makes the most of every mistake of his opponent, and of every circumstance on his own side. Is he gifted with great reasoning powers, this grandest of man's intellectual faculties? He entangles his adversaries in a net of sophistries; he breaks into fragments any chain of reasoning that threatens to fetter him, while in its stead, he erects a fabric both plausible and seductive. In fine, he prostitutes every power of his soul to achieve a victory, without regard to the right. Fraud and chicanery are hardly stumbling blocks in the way of this conscience.

In this portrayal we wish it understood that we do not mean all eminent practitioners at the bar. Some have attained to forensic distinction, and yet have never ceased to heed the voice of conscience. They, however, combine in their mental and moral make-up, both forensic and judicial qualities. Our delineation of character was meant for the great majority of those, whom the public call brilliant, successful practitioners, eminent for tact and shrewdness.

It is hardly necessary to add, that such so called forensic ability has done more to put the bar under the ban of public opinion, than anything else: and yet, it must be admitted, that the bar is not so much responsible for this condition of things, as the public, that encourages and rewards this kind of talent.

On the other hand the judicial mind is guided and governed by something over which its possessor seems to have no control. This something refuses to be blind; its perpetual endeavor is to distinguish between the true and the false, the right and the wrong. Every power of the soul is pressed by it into its service, to enable it to accomplish its sacred function. It may be mistaken, but it can not be false to itself and false to its possessor. This something is conscience. The man thus constituted looks upon the just laws of the land, as the science of practical justice, founded upon the external principles of natural equity. He practices and applies the law in that spirit. He believes there is just as much of a moral limit to the office and efforts of a law as there is to any other calling in life. All he can, is not the rule with him, but all he can, consci-

entiously, justly, honorably, in view of the facts, interests and circumstances of the occasion. His tact, indeed, all his powers, are subordinate to truth and justice. His profession is secondary to his accountability, as a moral being, owing duties to his country and to his fellow men. In the conduct of business, or the trial of a cause, he is incapable of presenting what he does not perceive to be true in such a light to others that they will see it to be true. In his forensic efforts, right makes might. He is weak upon the wrong side, but, on the right, strong.

## An Easy Admission to the Bar

A young Law Student in Arkansas applied to an old judge to be examined for admission to the bar. After a desultory conversation on various common-place subjects, the judge said, "Well young man, hang out your shingle and go ahead: I will give you your license." "But" said the student "you haven't examined me." "Never mind," was the brilliant reply, "if you don't know law you won't get no practice, so you won't do harm nohow."

## Poor Consolation.

A Minnesota judge in pronouncing sentence of death upon a man who had been convicted of murder in his court, tenderly observed: "If guilty, you richly deserve the fate that awaits you: if innocent, it will be a gratification for you to feel that you will be hanged without such a crime on your conscience; in either event you will be delivered from a world of care and trouble."

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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 matrimony, 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.

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## For the Ice Palace and Winter Carnival at St. Paul.

From January 24th to February 2d the Burlington Cedar Rapids & Northern R'y will sell excursion tickets to St. Paul from points on their line at one fare for the round trip. Tickets good to return on or before Feb. 5th.

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No. 36, Express, arrives at..... 4:40 A.M.  
No. 41, Express, arrives at..... 8:55 P.M.  
No. 46, Freight, arrives at.....10:10 A.M.

GOING EAST.

No. 33, Mail, arrives at.....11:00 A.M.  
No. 35, Express, arrives at..... 4:00 P.M.  
No. 40, Express, arrives at..... 6:55 A.M.  
No. 47, Freight, arrives at..... 2:30 P.M.

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No. 41, Mail, arrives at..... 8:55 P.M.  
No. 43, Freight, arrives at..... 8:45 A.M.

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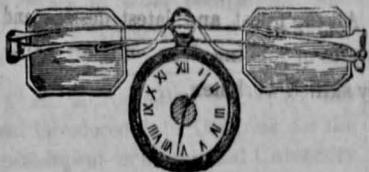
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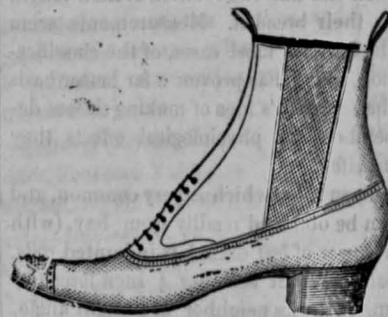
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## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

A. L. HAGEBOECK, J. H. SINNETT, Editors.

Geo. Kinne is in school again.

O'Connor covered himself with glory Thursday.

L. A. Rogers has left school for the present, but intends to "come up" with his class at the close of the term.

Please remember that some subscriptions have not yet been paid. The editors will gladly receive the amounts.

Mrs. Dr. Authur, who took a post-graduate course at this school last year, has hung out her shingle in San Diego Cal.

Prof. Farnsworth is through lecturing upon Materia Medica and will devote the remainder of the term to "Diseases of Children."

In our last issue some very peculiar mistakes were made by the printer in the article on bacteria. In one place it describes Bolinolea when *B. Linolea* was meant, and at another tesmo is substituted for *termo*. In the sizes also ludicrous mistakes appeared 3.8-5 in. being put for 3.8-5 micromm.

They had asked Dr. Sandblast, the eminent surgeon, to carve the festal fowl, and he stood over it with the carving knife, delicately held in first position. "The incision, you will observe, gentlemen," he began dreamily, "commences a little to the left of the medium line, and—oh, excuse me, Mrs. Parmalee, —I thought I was in the—the—may I help you to a little of the femur?"—Puck.

One of the most interesting events in connection with the June commencement exercises, for several years past, has been the concert, given by the University band. A successful effort has been made to enhance the attraction of the March commencement, and to that end, the S. U. I. Band has been prevailed upon to give a concert March 2d, which promises to eclipse any yet given by the Band.

**BACTERIA.**—The desmobacteria are rodlets of varying length. They are cylinders with rounded or square cut ends, by which they seem hooked to one another forming long strings or bead-like chains that are arrayed in spiral, curved or circular forms. The main genera are *Bacillus*, a straight cylinder, and *Vibrio*, a waving bending form. *Bacillus* is one of the best known germs, and on account of its importance has been studied thoroughly, at least comparatively so. The species generally observed are *B. subtilis*, *B. anthracis*, *B. tuberculosis* and *B. leprae*. All the bacilli increase by transverse subdivision and thus form a long string called leptothrix, which after attaining a certain length, seems to be torn, and thus gives rise to new strings that then seek other fields to conquer. Some again, instead of forming strings, arrange themselves in swarms, and when so disposed, their motions are intensely interesting. Their movements are caused by a cilium or flagellum, similar to the

cilium of spermatozoa, though of course much smaller. In some forms the cilia are indiscernable, while in others both ends of the plant are provided with visible ones.

Almost the only way of distinguishing the specific forms from one another is by their size and the relation of their length to their breadth. Measurements seem the basis, in most cases, of the classification, and it has proven a far better basis than Pasteur's idea of making classes depend on the physiological effects they manifest.

*B. subtilis*, which is very common, and can be obtained readily from hay, (with a power of 500 diam.) is in jointed rods, each segment seeming  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch long and united to its neighbor at a slight angle. Often the rods appear like cornstalks, fine lines marking the junctions. It is generally nonpathogenous. *B. anthracis*, the bacilla of splenic fever or anthrax in cattle, and of malignant pustule in man, is very similar to the preceding though somewhat smaller. With this germ Pasteur achieved his greatest triumphs. He not only proved it to be the cause of anthrax, but by inoculating thousands of cattle in southern France with attenuated or weakened bacilli, produced a slight attack of sickness that gave them immunity afterwards. From a mortality of 9 per cent among uninoculated cattle he reduced it to .65 per cent among those protected. The value of this procedure is proven by the fact that 79,392 sheep were vaccinated and a saving of 8 per cent is certainly not a small matter, though the cause be but one one-thousandth inches long.

*B. tuberculosis* and *B. leprae* are both appropriately named, the former being found in the sputa of tuberculous patients and by inoculation producing that dread disease in some of the lower animals. Smaller than the two preceding species *B. tuberculosis* shows more tendency to congregate in swarms and at a power of 800, the rodlets appear  $\frac{1}{2}$  in long, dark and spotted with numerous white and brilliant dots. *B. leprae* has not been very thoroughly studied, though it seems very probable that it is the cause of leprosy.

We have received on sale a large lot of second-hand medical books. Call and see them. Lee, Welch & Co.

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